*Germania*, flagship newspaper of Catholic Center Party of Germany, published in Berlin

*Germania*, Jan. 31, 1919, page one

Headline: Bolshevism Advancing

Text: The Russian Bolsheviks loom not far from the East Prussian border and are close to directly threatening German territory. The worst for us is the fact that despite the Bolshevistic equality in their army, the iron discipline of the Czarist era has been re-introduced, even to the point of capital punishment and flogging; in this regard the soldiers’ councils have been completely abolished and in their place the so-called Caring Councils have arisen, which generally have not the slightest influence on the command in purely military matters.

Headline: That Is Bolshevism!

Subhead: A Witness of the Murders in Dorpat, Libau, Jan. 30

Text: The press officer of the German embassy to Latvia and Estonia declares: For the idealists and enthusiasts in Germany who still misjudge matters and think they are right to perceive the Bolshevik movement as a spiritual movement, they may be interested in a report that a doctor from Dorpat, Dr. Wolfgang von Reyber, confirmed concerning the latest murderous act that the Bolshevists have committed in the surrendering of Dorpat.

During the morning of January 14th, as Estonian troops were starting to make their way into the city, the Bolsheviks drove 23 hostages into the cellar of the Credit Bank building, where they were killed. Dr. von Reyber, as a medical doctor, was able to see the still warm corpses toward one o’clock in the afternoon . . .

Headline: Communication Between Dioceses in the Occupied Zone and the Holy See

Text: The Dioceses in the occupied portion of Germany have been completely cut off from communication with the Holy See. Until now such communication had been conducted via the Nunciature in Munich, but now it is not possible to send letters to the individual Dioceses or to receive letters from the individual Bishops or their Diocesan officials. As a result, even very important documents arriving from Rome and being sent to Rome are not being forwarded.

State Secretary Erzberger is trying, therefore, to agree with the Allies on orders that will bring an end to this intolerable situation as soon as possible, so that the Diocesan authorities will be able to communicate unhindered, both by mail and by telegraph with the Nunciature, as was the case in Belgium when it was formerly occupied by Germany. . . .

*Germania*, Feb. 1, 1919, page one

Headline: The Fatherland is in Danger!

Subhead: The Poles are attacking treacherously from the East. Within Germany the Spartacist movement is making further inroads.

Subhead: Combat Veterans Rise Up!

Text: No man may fail us! Come and help us, enlist in the Free Corps (*Freikorps*)Cadres.

Mobilization pay: 5 Marks per day, free room and board plus equipment

Especially needed: Officers, non-commissioned officers, medical corpsmen, paymasters, crew members for various weapons teams, experienced railroad personnel, woodworkers, skilled musicians and cooks, tailors, shoemakers, leather workers.

Recruiting center: Charlottenburg, Luisenplatz 5b

Mustering stations: Berlin C, Café Bauer, Friedrichstrasse, Linden, Berlin W, etc.

Disciplined Troops.

Headline: Belgian Culture War in the Rhine Province

Text: Pastoral care instructions, sent by Cardinal Archbishop von Hartmann to the clergy of the Cologne Diocese last week, were not only disapproved by the Belgian occupation authorities in Krefeld, but were burned out of hand.

Headline: On the Run from the Bolsheviks

Text: On January 28 the Ukrainian Directorate and Cabinet fled Kiev as the Soviet troops approached. The seat of government has been moved to Winnitze. The Ukrainian high command believes it can hold the Dnepr line against the Soviet Bolsheviks.

Headline: Today Still No Advance

Text: The Spartacists have occupied some villages in the neighborhood of Bremen, situated near Verden. Two autos sent from Bremen fired on a rider from the Gerstenberg Division. The Division staff left the representatives of the Bremen occupying forces in no doubt that negotiations would be immediately broken off and military operations would be instantaneously resumed if there was any movement into Bremen from Bremerhaven or Wilhelmshaven or perhaps also from Tuphafen. The greatest importance was placed upon achieving the goal of expeditious re-establishment of order in Bremen in a calm and peaceful manner. The citizens of Bremen were therefore allowed time to take the required measures toward disarmament, assurances having been given that no advance toward Bremen would be undertaken today. Thus, operations will in no event be commenced before tomorrow.

Subhead: Two Brigades of Government Troops

Text: The troops assigned to operations against Bremen . . . Both Brigades come from Berlin, where they took a leading part in the overthrow of the Spartacists. The commanding officer, Colonel Gerstenberg, has been given the broadest authority by People’s Commissioner Noske. The troops left Berlin on 28 January. The first transports entered Verden on the night of the 29th.

Subhead: 20,000 Armed Men in Bremen

Text: It is reported that the Bremen Radicals have more than 20,000 armed men at their disposal, though the numbers may be exaggerated. A report that they have artillery and tanks was denied by government officials. The main strength of the Spartacists is represented by the units in Gröpelingen. As Bremen newspapers previously reported, entrenchments were begun there, in order to establish defensive positions in the event that government authorities decided to do battle.

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Headline: Bolshevism and Education

Text: The destructive impact of Bolshevik domination over the field of Russian cultural life has been described recently by Prof. Dr. J. Rostowzew of the University of Petersburg, member of the Russian Academy of Scholarship, in the January issue of the *South German Monthly*, appearing under the title “Bolshevism.” Rostowzew endured almost the entire year of Lenin’s regime. He writes: If the Bolsheviks have not yet today succeeded in completely destroying the last traces of civilized life in Russia, it is only because the intellectual powers of the country still continue to be active – despite Bolshevism and in continual struggle with it.

I will begin with Russian scholarship and education. At the summit of Russian scholarship, since the time of Peter the Great, stands the Russian Academy of Scholarship. It created Russian scholarship and, in association with the Russian universities, secured the respect of the entire academic world for Russian scholarship. Initially, even the Bolshiviks did not dare to lay a hand on this nerve center of Russian culture, but only initially. As I was leaving Russia, the fate of the Academy in Bolshevik circles was already decided. The Academy must be “democratized,” i.e., destroyed. In the place of the former Institution a new Academy was founded, and indeed with the difference that this new Academy would be founded not by men of scholarship, but rather by a general referendum involving all so-called “Specialties,” i.e., by the representatives of all those who claim to possess any sort of specialized knowledge, no matter what sort of ignoramuses they might actually be. The shape of the rebuilding by the Bolsheviks was made clear from the outset. Thus legal scholarship and the entire group of humanities faculties must disappear, as unfruitful and useless branches of scholarship. Their place must be taken, in the new socialist Academy, by a new group of socialist scholarly fields, as the socialist fanatics, these true theologians of quasi-scholarly socialist religion, have worked out.

In a similar way the future of the universities was laid out. The jurisprudential and philosophical faculties must, by the Bolshevik plan, be eliminated. The new university must be “democratic” – neither the students nor the professors need any kind of governmental, academic, or other qualification.