Perfect Organisation  
Of Hitler Youth Movement

THE Hitler Youth Movement is one of the most perfectly organised schemes of modern Germany, according to Miss Ethel Cooper, who spoke to members of the Lyceum Club at luncheon today on some changes in the outlook of that country. Miss Cooper spent a few months in Germany in the summer of last year.

The movement is maintained by voluntary contributions, and by it, hundreds of thousands of boys and girls are given two or three weeks' holiday every year travelling through the country, said Miss Cooper.

They stream out of the trains and stand four abreast, the boys in shirts and shorts, the girls in flowered print dresses and aprons, and with their hair in two long plaits. No one wears a hat. Their teachers line up beside them, instructions are given, and they march off. They do not walk. Even the tiny children march with the precision of a military procession.

TWO MANY FLAG DAYS

They are taken to the principal buildings in the towns they visit, have their meals in beer gardens, and sleep in the schools.

One drawback in Germany, in Miss Cooper's opinion, is that practically every day is a flag day, on which the sale of flags in the streets is conducted by young people. The sales are principally for the Hitler Youth Movement, with help for maternity hospitals, the air force, and other objects at intervals.

The sellers of the flags are given certain hours off from school or from work, and vast sums are raised.

Miss Cooper said that the youth of Germany are enthusiastic, energetic, and hopeful. If they have a vision, it is a clear one, not only of a greater and peaceful Germany, but of a Germany that can defend itself against any odds. They have great faith in their leader.

YOUNG MEN SILENT

Another way in which Miss Cooper noticed a difference from a generation ago was that the young men were strangely silent in company. If they spoke to each other it was in a low murmur, inaudible to those nearby.

She said that in the towns she visited there was little propaganda against the Jews. It was only in Heidelberg, where a Jew was proprietor of a hotel, that the anti-Semitic movement was obvious—his hotel was empty.

There was certainly a definite anti-Christian movement, but how far it would spread it was impossible to say. Knowing that Germans were a highly intellectual and cultured people, she felt that such a movement, with its reversion to pagan customs, could not become prevalent all over the country.