

Nazi Propaganda Pouring Into U. S. Connects Bund With Hitler Government

A Blue Candle, A Picture Magazine, And A Calendar—

Not just harmless trifles, but tangible evidence of the German-American Bund's direct connection with Adolf Hitler's Nazi government.

The evidence came directly from Germany to a member of the Holywood Anti-Nazi League.

This is how it happened: The member once attended a meeting of the German-American Bund in the Deutsches Haus, 634 West Fifteenth street, where there was a register for all those who wanted to receive the Bund's notices.

The member signed an assumed name, but his own address. He received the Bund notices regularly.

Around Christmas, 1938, he received something else—a box with a crude wooden candle holder, a blue candle, and a printed circular. The box was mailed from Berlin, and it was addressed to the name that the member had written on the Bund's register.

A week later the member received something else from Berlin. This time it was a rotogravure magazine, "Volksdeutsche."

Another week passed and still another package arrived, a calendar with dozens of beautiful pictures and page after page of German text.

A Gift From the Nazis

What person or organizations was this that was sending gifts to people whose names were gathered by the German-American Bund?

It was none other than the Nazi government itself, working through the "Volksbund Fur Das Deutschtum im Ausland," the League for Germanism Abroad.

The head of this League is one of the most important officials of the German government, Ernst Wilhelm Bohle. Before 1937, Bohle worked only for the Nazi party as chief of the foreign organization whose duty it was to organize Germans in every country of the world into a strong racial bloc that would carry out Nazi orders.

In February, 1937, this department of the Nazi party was made an official section of the German Foreign Office with Bohle as his head.

Thus the building up of a Nazi party in other countries became a function of the organizations which Bohle controlled, such as the League for Germanism Abroad, became a part of the government.

The Bund Supplies the Names

And although the Nazi government has denied any connection with the German-American Bund, the Bund is the source through which the government obtains names to send its propaganda.

But the contents of the circular, the magazine, and the calendar are the best proof that they were sent out by the Nazi government. The circular explains that the blue candle is a symbol of the loyalty of Germans all over the world to their homeland. It devotes

Purpose Of The Calendar

"The calendar wishes to build communal bridges between German and Germany, so that they may become acquainted with each other and realize that they belong to one nation, no matter to which State they have sworn allegiance and in what part of the world they may live. It should be instrumental in developing our pride in the accomplishments of Germans in all parts of the world and in calling all Germans of the world to do work in the service of Germany."

—Hans Steinhilber, official of the League for Germanism Abroad.

Illustrated with many fine photographs of German landscape and German life, the calendar's chief purpose is expressed in its foreword: "May you find refuge from foreign lands in these pages, as you find it in the face of a dear friend far from your native country. In beyond our borders carry German ideals and German heritage, and we announce to these countrymen out there that we in the Reich are standing with them and we are ready to make sacrifices true to our leader who says, 'He who loves his fellow-German can show it only through the sacrifices he is willing to make for him.'"

Hitler and other Nazi leaders are glorified on every page through a list of historical events.

Here is a typical one, labeled "Five Days of German History," which shows the vastly modified version of affairs which Nazi propagandists give to the German people:

"Friday, March 11, 1938—In Austria there is a great deal of excitement because the Chancellor has announced a plebiscite, and it is feared that the voting will be very disorderly.

"6:15 p. m.—The plebiscite for March 11 must be delayed.

"7:45 p. m.—Chancellor Schussnigg speaks on the radio for the last time. He resigns.

"11:30 p. m.—The President of Austria turns all governmental business over to Seyss-Inquart. The new Austrian government requests troops from Germany.

"1:00 p. m.—Adolf Hitler crosses the Austrian border and enters the country and town of his birth.

"7:50 p. m.—The Leader enters Linz amid indescribable joy, and the founding of a Greater Germany takes place.

"8:00 p. m.—Chancellor Seyss-Inquart renounces Section 88 of the Treaty of Versailles.

"Sunday, March 13, 1938—At an early hour the German army began marching into Vienna. From Linz went Adolf Hitler to Leonding, the final resting place of his parents. In the afternoon he goes to Salzburg.

"7:50 p. m.—President Miklas resigns, his duties being taken over by Chancellor Seyss-Inquart.

"8:00 p. m.—The Austrian government announces that Austria is now a part of Germany. The German government officially recognizes this reunion with Germany.

"Monday, March 14, 1938—In the late afternoon hours for the first time, the Army pledges itself to Adolf Hitler.

"Tuesday, March 15, 1938—Dr. Seyss-Inquart is named as Governor of Austria.

"11:00 a. m.—Says Adolf Hitler, 'The oldest bulwark of the German nation, and finally the German empire.'"

Kissing babies is an old politician's trick, but Goebbels uses it to present himself in the calendar which the Bund had sent to the world. This is another one of the pictures America from Germany.



What the Nazis Tell the People

"Saturday, March 12, 1938, 5:30 a. m.—The German military machine crosses the Austrian border at Passau.

"8:05 a. m.—Adolf Hitler and his co-workers leave the flying field Tempelhof en route to Munich.

"11:00 a. m.—A new National Socialist government is announced in Austria by President Miklas.

"12:00 a. m.—Dr. Goebbels announces over the radio the declaration of the Chancellor that German troops had crossed the Austrian border.

"1:00 p. m.—Adolf Hitler crosses the Austrian border and enters the country and town of his birth.

"7:50 p. m.—The Leader enters Linz amid indescribable joy, and the founding of a Greater Germany takes place.

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Calendar Glorifies Hitler

one run every summer by Life Magazine.

The United States is symbolized by a picture of a broken down tractor mired in the mud. Three pictures of German kindergartens and summer camps in the United States are impressive if not truthful. In one of them a large sign "LIFE" shows the camp to be the

Another article laments that in Eastern Canada most of the Germans have been Anglicized.

An article, "Memel Land Asks for Its Rights," gives a long list of political and economic abuses supposedly suffered by the German population at the hands of the Lithuanian government.

Largest picture in the rotogravure magazine is one of the Nazi party congress and another of Konrad Henlein giving the banner of the Sudetenland to Rudolf Hess "in the name of the Fuehrer."

Three pages to a letter to a "Dear Friend in America" justifying the persecution of Jews after the Von Rath murder.

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