

**NAZIS**  
**in**  
**U. S. A.**

SEE PAGE 27 AND 28

**STEFAN HEYM**

**THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE**

**TEN CENTS**

# NAZIS IN U. S. A.

AN EXPOSE  
OF HITLER'S  
AIMS AND  
AGENTS IN  
THE U. S. A.

By

STEFAN HEYM

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*I wish to acknowledge the assistance of a friend whose factual data and comprehensive knowledge of Nazi activities has proven invaluable.*

STEFAN HEYM.

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## INTRODUCTION

"The news of the past four days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States." In these words President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Nov. 15, 1938 expressed the indignation aroused by the deliberate and planned persecution of Jews, Catholics and Protestants by the worst terror machine of history—the storm troopers of Nazi Germany.

But what a shuddering world observed in Germany is only one phase of Nazism. Nazism means the destruction of free people—the persecution of minorities—religious, racial and political. Nazism means the abolition of any decent emotion of humankind; it calls for an end to civilization and culture—or rather—it is an attempt to manipulate the technical achievements of civilization for the profit of a handful of gangsters and a small but powerful minority of vested interests.

Nazism means war. Nazism is not restricted to Germany, but is constantly reaching and marching across borders. With the connivance of certain politicians in England and France it has succeeded in bringing the larger part of central Europe under its iron heel. Thus encouraged, it seeks to impose a right of censorship on part of the British and French press. Hitler has described the kind of government which he will not tolerate in Great Britain and France.

Nazism is conducting a war of invasion in Spain. Reaching out across the Atlantic Ocean into South America, Nazism tried to come to power in Brazil and

Chile through "putsches." Making use of well tested methods, it subsidizes a large portion of the Mexican press in an attempt to imbue our neighbor on the Rio Grande with un-American and un-democratic theories and propaganda.

It is storing armaments in other of the Latin American Republics to be used against future victims among the smaller Central-American countries.

A well defined movement has been created in Canada consisting of all fascist organizations under the leadership of Adrien Arcand, a former journalistic aide of Premier Duplessis of Quebec.

Nazism has set up a brown network of trained agents which covers the globe. It spins this web not only around the United States, but over the United States as well.

Nazism represents a new imperialism which employs the technique of Lawrence of Arabia, but which uses thousands of such Lawrences. They seek to undermine the unity of other nations; they enter the military establishments, political organizations and industrial fabrics of these countries and train storm troopers and spies; they seek to upset the democratic organizations of the people; their hideous minority policy begins with the importation of racial theories through which they seek to dominate the lives of people of German descent while splitting them away from the rest of the inhabitants of the country. Everywhere they foster anti-Semitism. These agents throw smokescreens of vicious propaganda and lies over everything they do.

Why do the Nazis come three thousand miles across the Atlantic Ocean to undermine our republic and to ally themselves with the enemies of liberty within our

own borders? Simply because the Nazis do not feel secure in their power as long as even one democracy exists on earth.

Reports from Germany prove that the German people have not been conquered by the intolerant oppression, but that they are even counter-attacking. Far from achieving their vaunted unity of the German people, the Nazi policies are uniting every strata of the German population against the Nazis themselves. The opposition to Nazism, at first divided and weak, is growing daily.

Hitler and his henchmen realize that democracy must be annihilated everywhere if they are to maintain their power. Besides, the Nazi imperialists, in their program of expansion, also envision the gaining of new markets and new sources of raw material. These two ideas determine the course of the Nazi policy.

The immediate task of the democratic nations and especially of the American people is to build an adequate defense against Nazi encroachment. The unanimous condemnation of the Nazi excesses against the Jews and Catholics has aroused a bitter and virulent press campaign in the Nazi papers against the United States. The display of democratic feeling in this country seriously disturbs the Nazi rulers.

Our President has become the leading spokesman for world democracy. The American people must unite behind the President in the humanitarian fight against the sinister forces of Nazism.

\* \* \* \*

If we wish to defeat this enemy, we must be familiar with its strategy, its disposition of forces and the points where it is most powerful.

Although the American people have read much about Nazism and even Nazism in the United States, no comprehensive discussion of the subject exists. The scraps of information gleaned from the press, the disjointed revelations of the Federal trial of the Nazi spies and of isolated investigators, do not readily form a correct pattern of the aims and methods of Nazism in the Americas.

The aim of this pamphlet is to take the first modest step in this direction. By developing an understanding of the danger which threatens us, we hope to rally the people to eliminate that danger in order that we may enjoy the security of peace, liberty and democracy.

## NAZIS IN U. S. A.

### HERR BOHLE IN GERMANY

The Nazis in the United States direct their efforts in three principle directions. All three have been planned in Berlin, by Under-Secretary of State Wilhelm Bohle. Bohle was the head of the Nazi organization for Germans in foreign countries. With the incorporation of his office into the foreign ministry of the Third Reich, Bohle now functions as a government official.

With the collaboration of Nazi leaders now in the United States and with former leaders who have lived here for a considerable time, Bohle has worked out these three lines of activity:

**Agitation among and organization of Germans and Americans of German descent in the United States;**

**Cooperation with and log rolling for certain domestic groups and individuals with bigoted and reactionary programs, employing in particular a systematic anti-Semitic campaign;**

**Actual espionage in the armed forces and key industries of the United States.**

There is a close connection between these three lines of work both politically and personally. The main spy of the Nazi network in the United States, Dr. Ignatz Griebel, was at the same time a leader of the German-American Nazis—the “Friends of New Germany”—as they originally styled themselves. Later he became head of the German-American division of the Republican Cam-

paign Committee in New York State during the 1936 election.

The Nazi agents in this country are using the organizational forms and experiences of their parent movement in Germany, but with adaptations to American conditions. Their "Bund" is divided into three divisions, or, as they say, "Gau." The *Gau* West has its center in Los Angeles and its organizer is Hermann Schwinn. *Gau* Middle West is headed by George Froboese in Milwaukee, and *Gau* East, with headquarters in New York City works directly under the authority of the National *Fuehrer* Fritz Kuhn.

#### FACTS AND FIGURES

The Nazi-Bund has at present 93 locals or *Ortsgruppen*, each headed by an *Ortsgruppen-Fuehrer*. The largest locals are in New York and Chicago, but in their organizational set up, the Nazis always stress the importance of organizing locals in economically and militarily important centers. The founding of a Nazi-local in Bridgeport, Conn., was heralded in the "Weckruf"—the official Nazi paper in the United States—by the jubilant statement that now—"we have succeeded in establishing ourselves in the armament center of Bridgeport."

It is extremely difficult to get exact membership figures of the "Bund." Kuhn and his assistants have given widely differing figures during various interviews with American journalists—figures that vary to the extent of several hundred thousand.

The United States Department of Justice says that there are 8,000 organized "Bund" members, a figure derived from a compilation of membership lists submitted during various investigations. It is doubtful, however, if

any of the local "Bund" leaders voluntarily made available full membership lists, so the actual total is perhaps somewhat higher than that accepted by the Department of Justice. The New York Times reported that on October 3, 1937, there were 1,150 uniformed storm troopers on duty at the Nazi managed "German Day" in Madison Square Garden. As a matter of fact the number of storm troopers and civilian members of the Nazi "Bund" amount to approximately 25,000.

#### THE POLICY OF THE RACIAL BLOC

Hitler's conception of "race unity" was hardly new to the public of this country when Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund returned to the United States during the summer of 1937, after a visit to Bohle in Berlin. Immediately upon his arrival, Kuhn issued a statement informing all German-Americans that they would have to oppose the "melting pot" principle. Kuhn's edict directed the German-Americans to form a "racial bloc" and to remain essentially German. In this way a German minority population is to be created within the borders of the United States.

The logic behind this particular tactic is clear and has been put into practice by the establishment of a Nazi-led "German-American National Alliance" (*Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Verband*) into which, during October 1938, Kuhn placed all German-American organizations which are ruled by the Nazis. The Nazi plan is as follows: If the German immigrants are not permitted to Americanize, they must, by necessity, isolate themselves from American life and American democracy. As a minority, they are to play the same role as the Sudeten

German minority played in the destruction of the Czechoslovak democracy. Being isolated, these members of the German minority in the United States would have only one place to which to turn for aid and support—Nazi Germany. Thus, right within the borders of our own country, there would be formed a firmly welded group of millions of German-Americans acting as advance agents of Nazism, organizing armed troops, dictating legislation and winning the prestige necessary to convince certain American interests to join hands in the overthrow of our American democracy.

While the majority of German-Americans are definitely not Nazis—the Nazi agents, nevertheless, exert strong pressure on them. They use the understandable love for one's homeland and the slogan "My country, right or wrong" to silence criticism of the Nazi regime. Furthermore, of the millions of German-Americans residing in the United States there are comparatively few who do not have relatives still living in Germany. Threats of bodily harm, veiled hints of economic revenge against those family members within the Third Reich, were sufficient in many cases to cause panic among thousands of German-Americans here and to still the tongues of many anti-Nazi German-Americans who might otherwise have dared to protest the spread of this insidious movement.

### **BUND VS. GERMAN-AMERICANS**

The Nazis employ terror as well as the old technique of packing meetings, in order to gain leading positions in German-American organizations. Typical of their general method was that used to influence the United German Societies of New York, an organization composed of

delegates from dozens of singing societies, bowling clubs, athletic clubs and fraternal organizations. Having reached the secretary of the group through the usual threats of retaliation, the Nazis were in a position to force him to convene a special meeting of the United German Societies at very short notice—such short notice in fact, that a large number of the regularly delegated representatives were unable to attend.

Into this session marched members of the German-American Bund, and "applied" for admission to the ranks of the organization. In representative organizations such as the United German Societies, delegates are seated and votes permitted, on the basis of membership lists. The Bund representatives, therefore, claimed tremendous numbers of members in order to insure that a large vote and a considerable number of delegates would be granted to them. Those delegates present who dared to question the figures presented and who asked that membership lists be submitted as proof, were told brusquely that the Bund could not possibly present such lists for inspection because the members had to be "protected" and that no such list would be presented.

Other newly formed organizations, each with huge secret membership lists, subsequently "applied" for membership in the United German Societies of New York—the Parents' League of the Hitler Youth and a so-called "veterans' organization" for example.

For many years, it seemed that this Nazi machine in the United States, could not be fought by the German-Americans without help. However, the threat of war, which became so real during the summer and fall of 1938 and the terrible pogroms staged by the Nazi government, convinced large groups of the German-Americans that now

or never would be the time to cut loose from the Nazis. Otherwise they would be condemned by the American people, as in 1917-18.

### **GERMAN-AMERICANS FIGHT BACK**

Therefore, on October 2nd, 1938 which has long been celebrated as German Day in this country, many of the largest and most influential German-American groups in New York City, for the first time refused to allow the "Bund" to have any part in their celebration at Madison Square Garden.

A similar development took place in Milwaukee, which has the greatest percentage of German-American citizens. In this city, the Nazi "Bund" and its affiliated groups have been cast out from the Federation of German-American Societies. Such initiative is being manifested in all parts of the country. The Nazi agents are fighting against it tooth and nail. In New Jersey, the Nazis still maintain an undivided rule over all German-American groups through the German-American Association of Hudson County. The following list of German-American organizations in New York City, controlled by Nazis, will show that the Nazis have not lost all control:

- The United German Societies of Brooklyn.
- The League of Sudeten Germans.
- The League of the Saarlanders.
- The Citizens' Protective League.
- The German-American Voters League.
- The Grovewood Social Club.
- The German-American Business League. (D.K.V.)

The German-American Settlement League.

The United German Societies of Westchester County.

It is not only through membership organizations that the Nazis exert their influence, but also through an elaborate political and propaganda machine which they have set up in this country. Among the mainstays of this machine are the notorious Nazi camps.

### **CAMPS, POLITICS AND RACKETEERING**

There are, at present, about twenty-two such camps all over the United States, most of which are officially administered by subsidiary dummy organizations. These camps are "gold mines" for the Nazi movement in this country, as the recent trial of the directors of Camp Siegfried in Long Island revealed. The prices are such that only people with better-than-average incomes can possibly afford to patronize the camp. In addition, cottages and lots, which are leased to sympathizers, bring in sizable sums.

The camps serve as an excellent recruiting ground for the American Nazi movement. Guests are subjected to an almost constant barrage of propagandistic speeches. There is scant possibility of a dissenting voice arising to differ with the message of the speaker, and rabble-rousing talks raise those at the camp to a democracy-hating pitch.

Camps conducted by the "Bund" are located as follows:

- Camp Siegfried, near Yaphank, Long Island.
- Camp Nordland, near Andover, New Jersey.
- Camp Eichenwald, near Detroit, Michigan.
- Camp Deutschhorst, near Sellesville, Pennsylvania.
- Camp Hindenburg, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Camp Deutsche Zentrale, near Cleveland, Ohio.  
Camp Hindenburg Park, near Los Angeles, Calif.  
Camps near Schenectady; South Chicago; Flint,  
Michigan; Hammond, Indiana; Houston, Texas;  
Peta Luma, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle,  
Washington.

This list is incomplete but covers the most important camps conducted by the Nazi-Bund.

Although ground is rented or sold only to members of the "Bund," children of non-members are accepted as campers, because the Nazis do not underestimate the value of inculcating young people with the doctrines and practices of Nazism. At these camps, children are taught to sing Nazi songs, recite Nazi anti-Semitic slogans and to march in the Nazi goose-step. That these camps are conducted with the official sanction and approval of the German government is attested by the fact that on August 8, 1937, Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff reviewed a parade of Nazis at Camp Hindenburg, near Buffalo, New York.

The camps of the German-American Bund are not the only ones in this country where Nazi propaganda is spread, and where systematic agitation against the American form of government is being conducted. The German-American Vocational League, founded in Germany in 1902, adopted the Nazi program with the advent of Hitler. Since it has always excluded Jews from membership, it found it easy to begin a vigorous anti-Semitic campaign about five years ago. This organization has recently established a number of camps on American soil where, on display next to the Stars and Stripes, one can always find the banner of the German Nazi Party Youth Division.

The two most important camps run by this organization (whose official stationery bears the emblem of the Nazi Party's German Labor Front) are located near New York and St. Louis. To the American Nazis, the value of these camps lies in the fact that the administration of such camps bears a non-political stamp and consequently enables the Nazis to carry on pro-Nazi propaganda without the knowledge of the parents of children attending such camps.

But if the camps bear a non-political stamp, the actual political guidance of such non-Bund camps can be judged from the fact that Eberhard von Blankenhagen, secretary of the German Consulate in St. Louis, has been the manager of the St. Louis camp, while Herbert Fellmann, "tutor" of the Consul's son, has been a youth leader in the same camp. Another indication of the kind of leadership to be found in the camps is the story behind the death of Tilly Koch, a child camper who died of pneumonia in Camp Siegfried. Before her fatal illness, Theodor Dinkelacker, leader of the Nazi youth movement and an advocate of the "hardening" process for youngsters, opposed the prompt summoning of a physician because, he maintained, she was a "cry-baby and her weakness must be driven from her."

Four weekly newspapers directly under Nazi editorship are published in the United States. To build this small but highly profitable trust took the Nazis a long time and was accompanied by much inner organizational bickering, not because of lack of money,

but because every small fry leader wanted to have his hand in the pie.

The Nazis in Germany support the Nazi press in America by means of subsidies concealed in the form of ads. The North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line, the Red Star Line, and dozens of firms importing Nazi goods take ads in the Nazi press, paying far more than the business derived from these ads warrants. One of the biggest shipping lines pays \$300 weekly to the "Weckruf."

This is not the only form of subsidy, for the Nazis force German-American business men to pay high rates for the dubious advertising value of the Nazi papers. All these papers, in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles, remarkably enough, are called "Weckruf and Beobachter and Free American" demonstrating beyond any question their close connection. Each bulges with pro-Hitler, anti-Semitic material, and recently they have all begun to publish sixty percent of their columns in English, while the New York paper now employs an "English editor."

The second journalistic medium which the Nazis skillfully use is the field of the old established German-American language newspapers. Here likewise, influence is exerted by means of advertising from the shipping lines.

Previous to the November pogroms in Germany, the "Staatzeitung," the only German language daily in New York City, rarely came out with open criticism of the Nazi regime. The case of the "Florida German Echo," a weekly published in Miami, is especially significant.

The courageous editor of this little paper dared to write against the worst brutalities of the Nazi regime. After several warnings made through more or less official sources, the North German Lloyd ad was taken from

the paper. The editor announced the fact on his front page and declared that he would continue to write as he pleased. Only a few German language papers dare to oppose the Nazis openly—the "Deutsches Volksecho" in New York, and the "Volksfront" in Chicago are examples.

Another important weapon of the Nazis in the newspaper field is a German language press service, "Transocean," issued from Berlin and supplied gratis to the German-American papers.

However, the Nazis do not restrict their activities to German language newspapers.

**HERR ULRICH AND THE PUBLICITY BUSINESS** They are planning to go into the American newspaper field. On March 13, 1938, a conference took place in Washington, D. C., at which eighteen American newspapermen were present, all of whom had been on the Nazi commercial propaganda payroll since October, 1937. The meeting was called by an official of the German Embassy, who introduced himself to the journalists as "Mr. Ulrich." When "Mr. Ulrich" suggested a chain of American dailies, financed by German money and by money to be raised from rich German-American industrialists, thirteen of these journalists walked out in disgust. Among the five who remained was "Colonel" Edwin Emerson, who is one of the most important agents of the Nazis in the American field.

Edwin Emerson is one of the two high-powered public relations men who are the mainstays of the Nazi publicity campaign. The other is George Sylvester Viereck. It is the job of both Viereck and Emerson to see to it that Nazism and, more particularly, American Nazism, is presented in a favorable light in the American press.

In his capacity as a frequent contributor to Bernarr MacFadden's "Liberty" magazine, Viereck is in a position to influence the editorial policy of material appearing in that magazine and to see to it that any stories or articles that bear an anti-Nazi flavor either do not appear in print or are first deprived of their sting. Furthermore, Viereck received income not only directly from the German Consulate in New York City, but also from Carl Byoir and Co., public relations experts who admittedly handled the German government account in this country. Viereck makes it a point to pose as a friend of the Jews, employing the "some of my best friends" technique. So skillfully has he handled this assignment that on December 15, 1937, the German-Jewish Club of New York, composed of refugees from the Hitler regime, invited Viereck to speak at a meeting!

"Colonel" Edwin Emerson claims to have been a member of Theodore Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders, but neglects to add that, as Lincoln Steffens pointed out, he was shipped back to Montauk in irons. Some years later he popped up as a member of the National Guard, resigning from his post exactly three days before evidence was presented that he had received the sum of \$1,500 from Count von Bernstoff, Germany's wartime Ambassador to the United States. Still later in 1917, we find him in Germany, serving as editor of an English language publication, which was distributed in the trenches from German planes. This publication was designed to foment rebellion among English and American troops.

A third public relations counsel for the Nazis is Robert Edward Edmondson, who issues the "American Vigilante Bulletin" in which he attempts to prove that President Roosevelt is a Jew. Further that Jews are

Communists and Socialists. This kind of Americanism is approved 100 percent by the Nazis, who use Edmondson's "news" in their press. They try to put his "revelations" into certain small American papers, and help to finance his press service.

Edmondson says of himself: "I endorse Italian Fascism, German Nazism, Spanish Insurgency and Japanese Nationalism, for those countries; but for the U. S., I am for Militant Vigilante Patriotic Americanism." His slogans are: "Buy Gentile! Employ Gentile! Vote Gentile!" Fritz Kuhn recently endeavored to publish some sort of program for the Nazis in the United States—and these slogans filled his "need."

In the field of radio, the Nazi **WAVES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC** publicity machine is an even more serious manace to American democratic institutions than is their official press. In almost every sizable community in this country which boasts of one or more radio stations, a "German hour" can usually be found at some hour of the day. With very few exceptions, these programs are either written and produced by Nazis, masquerading as legitimate advertising agents, or are under direct Nazi influence through pressure brought upon local German merchants using the radio as a means of reaching their German-speaking customers. These programs feature new military marches of the Third Reich and devote much time to distorted, inaccurate versions of local and world news.

Until very recently, the German-language announcer on NBC'S short wave station was Ernst Kotz. The function of this short wave broadcast division is to spread

news and information about the United States and its aims and ideals to foreign countries. Much of the matter broadcast in recent months was designed especially for South America, since Germany, not long ago, embarked upon an intensive propaganda campaign in the Latin American countries. This same Kotz, entrusted with the announcement on the German programs, was also running a service supplying recorded transcriptions of speeches by Hitler and Goebbels!

The Nazi propaganda machine in Germany with the aid of high powered short wave stations is easily able to broadcast to this continent. The programs are a clever mixture of sentimental melodies, distorted news, military marches and propaganda speeches. They are combined with a skilled, personal approach to every listener. Birth-day greetings from the old homeland alternate with requests from the announcer for long letters and photographs, especially of public buildings and "interesting" scenery.

Together with the radio propaganda goes adroit use of letter writing. German school children are asked to give their teachers the addresses of relatives abroad. A special organization in Stuttgart has been set up with the "Auslanddeutsche Institut" to write personal letters for the purpose of keeping up the "bond of German Blood." This follows the line of creating a German minority population mentioned above.

Hitler's slogan: "To the Youth belongs the Future" also became a principle of the Nazi work in America. Therefore, the Nazis have supplemented their widespread

chain of American camps with a number of schools for children. Masquerading as harmless German language schools, evening or Sunday schools, these centers of propaganda serve as highly effective distributing points for Nazi ideology. There are a great many such schools all through the United States. In the metropolitan district of New York alone, for example, there is a school of this type located at Ebling's Casino, 221½ St. Anns Avenue, in the Bronx, operated by Hanns Muenz; another at 261 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, under the direction of Carl Nicolay, and a third at 695 New York Avenue, Union City, New Jersey. This school is run by Henry Huenersen, who employs Hitler's *Mein Kampf* as his textbook.

In Newark, New Jersey, there is a similar school directed by Herr Klapproth, Nazi party organizer for the State of New Jersey. At the St. Louis school, recruiting is carried on for the Nazi training camp of the German American Vocational League, whose part in the nationwide program we have already seen.

American Nazis have aided the work of these schools through the formation of Hitler Youth Groups here, organized along lines parallel to those of the German Hitler Youth. The national leader of this branch of their work is Theodor Dinkelacker, whose work as administrator of Camp Siegfried has already been commented upon.

Tied in closely with this youth organizing machinery, are three branches of activity—a storm troop movement, a women's group and a "German Flying League," which has seen fit to register only one glider as its total mechanical force. This latter group is headed by A. Amann von Borowski, Captain Wilhelm Kapp, and Peter Riedel, air attaché of the German Embassy in Washington. This

group maintains almost daily contact with the New York offices of the experimental trans-Atlantic flights conducted by the German *Luft Hansa*.

**UNIONS  
AND THE BUND** The recent upswing of the union movement in America drew into the union organizations, thousands of German-Americans. Included in this group were Nazis and "Bund" members.

Labor unions, being essentially democratic organizations run for the benefit of their members, had principles running directly counter to the Nazis'. It soon became obvious that being a good union member meant that Nazism had to be abandoned and fought. In the majority, the German-American workers began to leave the Nazi movement and the "Bund." The "Bund" leadership perceived this weakening in their ranks and proceeded to take steps to combat American trade unionism most energetically.

A secret convention of Nazi functionaries in July, 1937, at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, decided to "fight the unions, C. I. O. as well as A. F. of L. with all the means at our disposal."

During the strike of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit, the New York Times commented that all Nazi locals in the Detroit area were actively engaged in trying to destroy the union. Perhaps this explains the recent decoration of Henry Ford by Adolf Hitler.

"Hitler does a wonderful job. Germany has no strikes, no possibility of strikes. When the radicals make but a single move, they are caught by the government and dealt with accordingly. But here in America they are going about freely . . ."

This provocative statement was published in an Eastern Pennsylvania newspaper, during the textile strikes of 1934, quoting no professional Nazi propagandist, but an American industrialist, one Mr. Janssen, part-owner of the gigantic Wyomissing Textile Trust, located in Berks County, Pa.

To this concern belong the Berkshire Mills, normally employing over 5,000 workers, the Textile Machine Works and the Narrow Fabric Company. The Wyomissing trust controls the Delta Realty Corporation from which more than half of the workers of the City of Reading, Pa. rent their homes.

The late Gustav Oberlaender, former senior partner of the Wyomissing group, established the "Oberlaender Trust" as part of the Karl Schurz Foundation. The terms of this trust fund provide for scholarships in Germany, and further provide that "the deciding factor in the distribution of scholarships is the ability of the student to apply his studies to American conditions."

Under the terms of this trust fund, officials of the Reading municipal government, including the superintendent of schools, have had the opportunity of studying Nazi precepts on their home grounds, and then of applying these studies to American conditions!

**NAZI  
ROYALTIES** Let us read Mrs. Oberlaender's impressions of her visit to Goebbels, as published in the Reading "Eagle":

"We had the place of honor at the table with Propaganda Minister Goebbels. His wife sat besides Mr. Oberlaender. She is so beautiful! Then we rode in Goebbels' car to the castle . . ."

"Thousands of people lined the street. I believe from

the way they looked at us, they must have thought we were some foreign king and queen. After dinner there were speeches. Goebbels spoke first. He is small, but he has a charming face and is a wonderful speaker. Afterwards we danced . . ."

Goebbels, whose very name is hated by American people especially since the November pogroms "has a charming face!" It is easy to see from this that such people would have much in common with the American Nazis. It is easy to see, as well, why the Nazi propagandists here would seek out such un-American people as the Oberlaenders and the Janssens.

It is not at all strange that as late as 1933, when the workers tried to bargain collectively with the owners of the Wyomissing Berkshire Delta Mills, there suddenly sprang into being the "Berkshire Employees Association." Like other company unions, it was set-up by the employers themselves, in violation of the law of the land, and they placed in charge a "trustworthy" employee—Fred Werner.

Employing the rights granted to it under the Wagner Act, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, sought for and obtained a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board, which immediately began a thorough investigation of this company union. Its findings are exceedingly interesting.

**NATIONWIDE COMPANY  
UNION PLANNED** It found, for example, that Fred Werner was an exponent of Nazism; it found that in carrying out the duties of his office as head of a reputed "employees association," he had been in communication with the Constitutional Educational League of New Haven, an organi-

zation specializing in the preparation and dissemination of anti-union literature; that he had been in contact with the Independent Chocolate Workers, the company union of the Hershey organization, and that he had maintained connections with J. A. Frissell, secretary of the company union at Remington-Rand, notorious for its anti-labor policies and tactics. The investigation revealed that Werner's immediate superior, Hugo Hemmerich, general manager of the Berkshire group, took an extremely long time to respond to the N. L. R. B.'s subpoena—for when it was issued he was in Germany!

It found, too, that Fritz Kuhn had used this company union as a recruiting ground for his German-American Bund, in return for which privilege, he had supplied Wyomissing with strike-breakers. It found that the "Bund" membership in Reading was much larger than its membership in Philadelphia where the German-American population is considerably higher.

In addition to this type of unlawful anti-labor activity which the American Nazis carry on through direct work with their industrial sympathizers, the proponents of Nazism here also attempt to work directly in bona-fide trade unions. Their methods are also based on the same plans which they employ in the building of the German "racial bloc" in the United States. That is, through the device of strong arm methods and threats of retaliation, they attempt to compel honest, sincere trade unionists of German descent to act as disrupters, spies and "stool pigeons."

They force the individual members of the union into a position in which, as Nazi accomplices, they find themselves supporting those very interests which, as trade unionists and workers, it is their interest to oppose.

Who are the men that Hitler and  
"HONORABLE Bohle entrust to turn American demo-  
cracy over to the Nazis?  
MEN"

Fritz Kuhn, now 43 years old, allegedly served in the Bavarian army during the World War. A search in German records before the Nazis came to power, however, did not reveal any decorations or promotions for Fritz Kuhn. Lately, at Nazi meetings in the United States, Kuhn seems to have imitated his Fuehrer and decorated himself with the Iron Cross First Class, the highest German order for front service.

In 1923, Kuhn left Germany for reasons unknown. He turned up in Mexico and "worked" there until 1927. At that time he went to Detroit and held a lucrative job on the chemical staff of Henry Ford.

In Detroit, Kuhn worked with Spanknoebel, who later fled America. Kuhn then established himself as leader of the Detroit Local of the "Friends of the New Germany." As his first official act, he had the members of his local present him with a comfortable bungalow in the suburbs of Detroit.

In 1935, when Kuhn went to New York as National Leader, he magnanimously turned that bungalow over to his successor "as community property of the Detroit Local."

Kuhn did not take the bonds of marital fidelity too seriously and also used his amorous escapades to bolster up his ever empty pocketbook.

These facts show up the hypocrisy of the American Fuehrer, who, true to the example set by his superiors in Germany, raises the cry that he and his ilk are the defenders of German and "Nordic" morality.

Kuhn rules his organization with an iron hand. At

various times Kuhn has his subordinates swear allegiance to him, as in November, 1936, when he asked blind obedience to his orders from all Bund members. At a convention of Bund officers in New York, on July 3, 1937, he was "elected" for a four year term. When, during his absence in Germany in March and April of this year, the sub-leaders became restless, his assistant and body guard, Gustav Elmer, made them sign loyalty pledges.

In spite of this, dissatisfaction with Kuhn's leadership is growing in American Nazi circles. They resent his large "salary." They especially resent the fact that in January, 1938, Kuhn appointed himself "Fuehrer" of the Brooklyn Nazi local, the largest and richest of them all, which formerly belonged to Sepl Schuster, another fugitive Nazi racketeer.

Kuhn's second in command is **A RUSSIAN WITH** James Wheeler-Hill who specializes **A PHONY NAME** in liaison with White Guard Russian Troops in America. Although he told the McNaboe investigating committee on June 22, 1938, that he was born in the United States, he is an alien illegally in this country. In the files of the "Bund," which were subpoenaed in 1934 by a Congressional Committee, James Wheeler-Hill was listed as born in Baku, Russia, the illegitimate child of an English woman and an unknown Russian father.

Wheeler-Hill speaks Russian quite fluently. On January 13, 1937, he addressed a White Guard meeting in New York in the Russian language, inciting to physical violence against "Jews and Communists." On October 8, 1937, he gave another speech before the White Russian Officers Club in New York City.

Wheeler-Hill also has connections with Italian Fascists and was the guest of honor at an Italian Fascist meeting on September 7, 1937, of the "Circolo Mario Morgantini."

His "official" salary with the Bund is \$30 per week, which he has received since 1934 when he was fired by the Star Printing Co. of New York for incompetence.

**AND A PERVERT** Another among the leading staff of Nazism in this country is Severin Winterscheidt, until recently editor of the Nazis' official organ "Weckruf and Beobachter." While in Germany he belonged to the entourage of Julius Streicher, editor of the Nueremburg filthy, anti-Semitic "Der Stuermer". Severin Winterscheidt came to this country in 1931, and obtained employment in a technically important concern—a cable company. After he was fired in 1934, he was taken on as full time propagandist for the "Deutsche Zeitung," the paper of the then existent "Friends of the New Germany."

In the same year, he was called before the Congressional Investigating Committee. In 1938, he fraudulently became an American citizen at the same time as he was on trial for his second sex crime. He misrepresented himself before the Congressional Committee as a graduate of the University of Bonn. He had to admit that he obtained membership in the German-American war veterans' organization irregularly, since he was just a school boy during the World War.

The articles which this "editor" wrote in the "Weckruf" were so violently anti-Catholic, anti-Church and anti-Jewish that many passages could not be translated without violating decency.

Especially infamous was his article of March 31, 1938, written after his sentence to thirty days in the workhouse, in which he stated that the Nazi persecution of Catholic priests for immorality was amply justified. He had been arrested on January 14, 1938, for indecent exposure while waiting in Penn Station in New York.

On July 6, 1938, he was sentenced for an indefinite term for having attempted to attack a little girl in a Brooklyn movie house. At that time he still held the posts of National propaganda training leader and National press chief of the Nazis in America, to which jobs Kuhn had appointed him in July 1936 and April 1937, respectively.

**AND A FALSE CLERGYMAN** Finally, there is the false minister J. C. Fitting of North Bergen, New Jersey. This man, who is hired full time as instructor at the Nazis' propaganda speakers school in New York City, calls himself "Reverend" and conducts religious services at Nazi festivities.

Actually, he is an insurance salesman for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., the Lutheran Brotherhood Life Insurance Co., and the Commercial Casualty Insurance Co. Besides selling life insurance, he is assistant "Fuehrer" of the Nazi local in Hudson County. He was the one who stated in an open letter to Judge Barron Hill, after the latter had sentenced the Nazi officers of "Camp Siegfried" in Long Island, that if the authorities prohibited the Bund, there were plenty of American organizations with the same aims which he could join.



## **BED FELLOWS**

The calibre of the men in the leadership of the Nazi movement and their violent dislike and opposition to everything decent, democratic and progressive in America, makes Nazism a useful ally for certain American reactionaries. Their principles can be as easily trademarked "American vigilantism" as German. Selfish interests who place private advantage before democratic rule recognize this and the following item in the New York World Telegram of October 30, 1936 is a striking illustration of this fact:

**"U. S. NAZI ATTACK ON JEWS IS LAID TO  
REPUBLICANS.**

"Anti-Semitic Radio speeches by Griebel, Others, Sponsored by G. O. P.

"Fritz Kuhn Among Speakers in Regular Broadcasts Over W. W. R. L.

"The Republican Party has been sponsoring radio broadcasts by American Nazis to win German votes, it was disclosed today. One of their recent speakers was Dr. Ignatz T. Griebel, a national Nazi leader and pronounced anti-Semite."

On October 22, 1936, the New York Post published the following story, under the heading: "Nazi Publicists on G. O. P. Payroll."

"To win votes for Landon and Bleakley, the Republican State Committee is employing on its payroll a staff of propagandists identified with local Nazi organizations, the Post learned today.

"Charged with working on the German-American population of the state, the staff of fifteen or more writers and clerks is housed in Room 406 at Republican State headquarters, 41 East 42nd Street.

"It is designated the German Bureau of the Naturalized Citizens Division of the State Committee. The committee has had such nationalist bureaus in previous elections, but never one that was stamped by the politics of the Fatherland as this one is.

"Secretary and active chief of the bureau is Josef Vogel, printing foreman of the "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter," the official weekly newspaper of the German-American Bund, the American Nazi organization.

"Connected with the efforts of the German Bureau is the declaration last week by Fritz Kuhn, Fuehrer of the Bund, in which he ordered all members to vote for Landon and Bleakley—on the ground that Roosevelt was a 'Communist' and Landon was likely to favor the 'homeland.'

"This declaration appeared in the 'Weckruf' and Beobachter' and occupied the entire front page."

At this point The New York Post's article introduces a figure with whom we have already become familiar:

"A frequent visitor to Room 406," the article continues, "the door of which is mysteriously unmarked with any other designation but the number—is Colonel Edwin Emerson, notorious anti-Semite and Nazi agent, who has edited Nazi organs and broadcast in favor of Hitler from a Berlin radio station.

"Colonel Emerson wanders in and out of Room 406, though Mr. Vogel denies that he has any connection with the bureau and says he is merely 'visiting his numerous friends.'

## **NAZI ELECTIONEERING**

The activity of the Nazis in United States politics was not restricted to the Presidential Campaign of 1936. In the 1937 mayor-

ality elections in New York City, the Nazis came out solidly for Tammany and supported the late Senator Copeland.

In 1938, the Nazis tried in vain to elect the Reverend Gerald Winrod of Kansas into the Senate. Winrod, who openly edits an anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro paper, was beaten in the Kansas Republican primaries. But the Nazis succeeded in electing Fred C. Gartner to Congress from the Fifth Congressional district in Philadelphia, in November 1938. Gartner says he isn't a Nazi. But he is the President of the Alliance of German Societies of Philadelphia, and this alliance is Nazi dominated.

In the dispute over whether or not Hitler should get helium to outfit a fleet of Nazi navy blimps (although Herr Eckener came over and told us this gas was to be used solely for passenger Zeppelins) Gartner stated "if I would have been in Congress, Secretary Ickes would not have had his way in refusing to sell American helium to Germany."

Gartner also spoke at Nazi meetings. Gartner's Philadelphia campaign was run by the Philadelphia Herald, a Nazi-influenced weekly paper printed by Graf & Brueninger, the same shop that prints the "Weckruf and Beobachter."

We believe that the majority of Republican voters and even party officials were unaware of the Nazi-Republican tie-up and would have disapproved if they knew of it. Moreover, a similar alliance exists between Mayor Hague, of Jersey City and Fuehrer Fritz Kuhn.

When Hague's un-American tactics and strong-arm methods reached the public's attention in his campaign to keep the C. I. O. out of Hudson County, Fritz Kuhn sent him a telegram of congratulations, offering the ser-

vices of the members of the "Bund" in his fight against progressive forces. The large German-American population of Hudson and Essex Counties in New Jersey makes this section of the county a fertile field for Nazi experimentation. Constantly the New York editions of the "Weckruf und Beobachter" refer to Hague's policies in terms of complete approval and support. For example, on May 19, 1938, the following appeared:

**BRAVO, FRANKIE!** "During the last week we read with much pleasure the attitude of Mayor Hague of New Jersey. We can only add a loud 'Bravo'. To all appearances Mayor Hague has recognized the true enemy and is willing to attack this pest without compromise. The wonderful disguise of the Chosen People, from red to pink, liberal and in the pulpits of some so-called Christian churches, has missed fire in Hudson County. We had the great satisfaction to observe how all those rats everywhere crawled out of their holes and joined in a joint lamentation. We know that this is only the beginning and we are waiting for the next act of the modern drama, 'It Can't Happen Here'."

Or, from the issue of January 13, 1938, under a heading which spoke of "An Overwhelmingly Aryan Audience":

"He is justly proud of the fact that he has been elected with 95 percent of all the votes. We, the German-American Bund, greet Hague as an upstanding American and our fighting ally in his struggle against economic and political dictatorship . . .

"In his struggle for cleanliness and maintenance of our legal rights, the New Jersey units of the German-

American Bund, too, will continue as they have done before to participate with all their power. Just because here and there courageous officials like Mayor Hague break a spear for true Americanism and patriotism, our movement regards it as one of its noblest duties to support such officials in any situation whatsoever. That this is not an empty phrase, all those know who for the last five years have followed our struggle . . ."

### IN THE LOBBIES OF CONGRESS

Consider the work done by 'Colonel' Emerson, who actually influenced certain members of Congress to the point where they introduced, and our Congress enacted, a law which restricts the Constitutional rights of an American citizen. Emerson succeeded in getting a law through Congress (which acts as a city council for the District of Columbia) that prohibits picketing of the German, Italian or Japanese Embassies.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the ill-starred dirigible "Hindenburg," is another who has acted as a lobbyist for the Nazi cause. When Hitler attempted to secure helium from the United States for use in military blimps, Eckener was sent to plead for it, to point out in pathetic tones that his whole life's work might be destroyed if this government stuck to its decision not to sell the non-inflammable gas to the Third Reich. At the same time, Nazi sources here circulated all German-American organizations in the United States demanding that the organization and their individual members deluge official Washington with letters supporting Hitler's demands. But this time, the trick did not work.

### NAZIS AND AMERICAN FASCISTS

The Nazis work in constant, close cooperation with the many so-called "patriotic" American organizations which are actually organizations formed to spread hatred of Jews, Catholics and Negroes and to oppose organized labor and all progressive groups and measures. The "Bund" is most closely linked with the Silver Shirts, an outright fascist group of "American origin" which specializes in anti-Semitism, anti-New Deal and anti-labor vigilante activities. William Dudley Pelley organized the Silver Shirts, "inspired" he says, "by the rise to power of Adolf Hitler."

So closely are the "Bund and the Silver Shirts intertwined that in the past year they have held joint meetings in many cities, notably in the Middle West.

"Liberation," the publication of the Silver Shirts, is always found on literature tables at "Bund" meetings.

Paul Von Lilienfeld-Toel, protégé of Alfred Rosenberg, Chief editor of Hitler's paper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," is stationed in Washington, D. C. as advisor for the Silver Shirts.

The indictment of Pelley and his aids for fraud in connection with the sale of stock in their press and contracts for supplying silver shirts to their membership, is well known.

The "Bund's" alliance with the hooded terrorists of the Klan is demonstrated by many instances. Late in 1937, at a Klan meeting near Peekskill, New York, a checkup of license plates on cars parked near the meeting place showed that many were owned by known members of the "Bund."

The Nazis work hand in hand with other American

fascist organizations and also, as openly proclaimed at public meetings, with foreign fascist groups in the United States, such as Italian, Spanish and Canadian organizations which have programs similar to the Nazis.

Among organizations notoriously Nazi in their program and activities, with whom the "Bund" cooperates regularly, are: The American Vigilantes Organization; the American Nationalist Party; the Russian National League of America; the Protestant War Veterans; the National Committee Against Communism; and the American Artists Protective Association. The "American Coalition of Patriotic Societies", composed of 125 patrioteering organizations, is linked with the "Bund" by the utterance of John S. Trevor, head of the Coalition, and by the appearances of Ernest F. Spallholtz, an assistant to Trevor, at "Bund" meetings.

### **KILLINGER AND HIS FRATERNITY**

Nazism has systematically shocked the world because it refuses to recognize the aims and methods, ideas and customs which are commonly accepted. Among these is one in which diplomatic officials of a given state do not interfere with the inner affairs of the state to which they are accredited.

But Nazism utilizes the cover of diplomatic immunity for political and terrorist work. Borchers, German Consul General, in New York City, proceeded to call meetings and to deliver speeches in which he made open attacks against the best principles of democracy. In one instance he denied the U. P. Press report of his speech. But even the Borchers' version of his propaganda speech at a "Sudeten Victory Celebration" in Yorkville in October, 1938, was anti-democratic.

Can one possibly imagine a situation where the United States Consul General in Berlin would call meetings in order to attack the totalitarian methods of government? The consequences would undoubtedly be more than unpleasant. Yet Dr. Borchers goes merrily on in his post in New York City!

That Nazi consular officials cooperate with Nazi agents and very often carry on such work themselves, is a well established fact. For example, Herr Gyssling, now Consul in Los Angeles, worked as a Nazi as far back as the days of the Republic, in 1932. At that time he was vice consul in New York City, and his specialty was to obtain information, through Nazis in the employ of banks, as to the accounts of German Jews and their relatives.

### **MURDER AS A POLITICAL WEAPON**

The best known of the Nazi Consuls engaged in extra-curricular activities is Manfred von Killinger, Consul General in San Francisco.

Killinger was one of the first people who practised "Feme" (known as secret political murder in Germany.)

He was instrumental in the organization of the murder of the German Minister of State Erzberger. He maintained contact with the Macedonian terror groups and is said to have been the moving spirit behind the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister Barthou. He, together with a group of Nazi officers, among them Count Helldorf, now Police President of Berlin, and one Lieutenant Schultz, another "Feme-man," helped to set the Reichstag Fire. (This Schultz appears as "Wiegand" among the absentee defendants of the Spy Trial). Killinger was so proud of his

work that he published a book on his experiences, called "Putsch Life," in which he elaborately pictures all the Nazis' deeds during the early years of the German Republic. Among other things, he mentions how people were beaten up, as well as other acts of terrorism.

Killinger is the man who, at the occasion of the explosion on board the Nazi liner "Vancouver" near Oakland California, in October, 1938, publicly declared: "I am a specialist in explosives." He has repeatedly spoken at Nazi meetings and is a friend of Mr. Allen of the Silver Shirts.

The final damning proof that the Nazi government is deeply involved in the activities of the Nazi organizations abroad—if such proof were still needed—has been given at the spy trial in New York City, including the defendants Voss, Johanna Hoffman, Rumrich and Glaser. Among those indicted at this trial are not only these "small fry," but, for the first time in the history of modern nations, high officials of one "friendly" government have been indicted by the public prosecutor of another.

The startling revelations made at this trial are undoubtedly familiar to most readers.

In ancient and modern times spying has always existed. Governments and army staffs have always been interested in the secrets of the armaments of possible future enemies. But Nazi spying cannot be viewed as the usual type of "harmless" spying. It is an integral part of an entire system. It is not merely military, but political spying.

The jury and Court dealing with the Nazi spy ring in the United States concerned itself primarily with the military side of the espionage of the accused. But much

more is involved. One of the arrested men is not a member of the spy ring, but is an officer of the Gestapo, the dreaded German secret police—Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Herrmann—who was instrumental in causing the flight of Dr. Ignatz Griebel, one of the most trusted agents of the Nazi Government. The fact that only four defendants faced their judge while fourteen others had scuttled to safety under the Nazi flag abroad, cannot obscure the fact that many actual espionage connections laid bare during the trial led directly to the German-American Bund. Wilhelm Boening, who was commander of the uniformed storm troops of the German-American Bund for the entire eastern part of the United States, and John Baptiste Unkel, political commissar of the Bund for Westchester County and Connecticut, were held in jail for months as material witnesses after being implicated in the case. The brazenness with which these notorious Nazis work is strikingly illustrated by the fact that since Unkel's release there have appeared in the official organ of the American Nazis numerous "decrees" signed by him giving instructions to political functionaries of the Bund on attendance at special secret "political training and propaganda" courses.

Incidentally, just one week before his arrest in connection with the spy case, Unkel published a letter in a New York newspaper in which he protested against the "outrageous snooping against really decent people like the American Nazis"—including himself.

#### **AN ADMISSION OF GUILT**

It is highly significant that during the trial when the official deposition made by Dr. Griebel in September, 1938, before the American Consul in

Berlin, in the presence of representatives of the United States Attorney, was read, the names of alleged American "good prospects" for the spy ring, were suppressed.

Regardless of whether or not the defendants in the New York spy trial by their activities have harmed the United States, there still remains the admission made in his opening by Attorney George C. Dix who was retained by the German Consul-General in New York to defend Johanna Hoffman, hair dresser and messenger for spy code letters. Dix based his plea for an acquittal of his client on the statement that *she was but an innocent tool of the spy ring and that he could not see why she should take the rap while the leaders had been able to escape trial.*

Surely no more damaging admission could be made by an attorney for the defense who was hired through the German Consulate and whose defense files on public view in the courtroom were bound in official German government folders bearing the swastika emblem.

It was this same Mr. Dix who obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the above mentioned Gestapo agent—Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Herrmann—and won his release. Herrmann, an important witness, fled the country.

This was accidentally revealed in court. But more than that was revealed. The American public was made aware of the entire set-up of the Nazi agents' work in this country.

## STRUCTURE OF THE WEB

Four groups were in operation: The first, in Germany, consisted of officers of the espionage department of the navy. These officers, however, do not work under the authority of the Admiralty, but directly

under the German Army General Staff.

They are Captain-Lieutenants Erich Pfeiffer, Udo von Bonin, Hermann Menzel and lesser officers of the espionage service in Germany, such as Mueller and Sanders.

The second group was employed as "messengers" or go-betweens, and was composed of Karl Schlueter, Herbert Jaenichen, Theodor Schultz (alias Wiegand,) Karl Eitel, and Johanna Hoffman. Some of these worked as members of the crews of the big German trans-Atlantic liners; Johanna Hoffman as a hairdresser, Karl Eitel and Schlueter as stewards.

The third group worked in the armament industry to copy plans of American arms. William Lonkowski, apparently the ablest, who now holds a high position in Germany, had to flee as early as 1935. Dr. Griebel managed this flight. Werner Georg Gudenberg and Otto Hermann Voss are other members of this group.

The fourth group did occasional jobs and were paid according to the importance of each item. The former U. S. army private Rumrich and private Glaser belong here.

Dr. Ignatz Griebel was the head of the ring in America. He not only transmitted the orders from Germany, but he went much further in organizing the spy ring. He worked with all the finesse of a professional spy, even going so far as to plan to have his girl friend, Kaethe Moog Busch run some sort of exclusive 'visiting' establishment to which to lure possible informants.

## AIMS AND PLANS

The admitted aim of the ring was to obtain the details of certain military inventions which the American Army and Navy have seen fit to keep secret. The

landing machinery for military planes aboard aircraft carriers was one of the objects. Another was a particular precision instrument for shooting torpedos. Lonkowski was caught one day with the negatives of important blueprints which he had concealed in a violin case to be turned over to one of the "messengers" aboard a North German Lloyd liner. He was caught by custom officials. The officials, however, did not detain him.

Rumrich had hedged on the plan to kidnap Colonel Eglin, Commander of Fort Totten. Fort Totten holds the key position for the protection of New York from air raids. Colonel Eglin was to be kidnaped in order to force him to reveal the plans for New York City's air defense. Although his superior in Germany had helped Rumrich with advice in the kidnap plan, they decided to call off the project—much to the chagrin of the G-Men who were aware of the plot.

For, in the meantime, the English Secret Service had apprehended Jessie Jordan, in Dundee, Scotland. The letters from Rumrich and other spies were not addressed directly to Germany, but were sent to Miss Jordan in Dundee who redirected the mail to the heads of the spy ring.

### U. S. WAR "POTENTIAL"

The task of the spy ring and of the American Nazi organization consisted of more than just obtaining and communicating military secrets. More important to the Nazi General Staff is the information on what the French term—"Potentiel de Guerre"—our war potentialities. It is of the greatest interest for the German Generals to know which factories will produce armaments in case of war, so as to be able to hinder the production of such arms by various subversive methods

with which they are quite familiar. It is therefore of great importance for us to know the forces in addition to the regular spies who were exposed, and those still on reserve in the "Bund," since those who were uncovered are but a small part of the machine in operation in the United States.

### HERR KUHN'S ROLE

It was brought out in the spy investigation that important "Bund" leaders were implicated in the Nazi espionage. Actually Fritz Kuhn, highest Nazi leader in this country, must have known of the spy ring and given it his approval. It is known that Kuhn visits the Gestapo headquarters in New York. His predecessor, Dr. Griebel, was the head of the spy ring. Kuhn maintains that his organization is run like Germany on the "leader" principle (Fuehrerprinzip.) The "leader" knows everything that occurs in his organization and is responsible for whatever happens. His military commander, Wilhelm Boening was dismissed three days prior to his arrest by the Federal Government. This confirms the view that the Nazi leadership is well advised about the spying.

The American Nazi organization began espionage work as early as 1933. Spanknoebel, national leader at that time, maintained espionage headquarters at the Hotel Washington, in New York City. The "Bund" went so far as to establish a special department, the so-called "Bunaste." This secret arm of the Nazi organization, an abbreviation of the "Bundesnachrichtenstelle", or "Bund Intelligence Office" was investigated by a Congressional Committee. It was discovered to be linked to the "Uschla," an inner Nazi party organization which

originally served to purge Nazi party ranks, but now has the wider scope of being the "Feme" organization of the Nazis. The Congressional investigation revealed that German-Americans and Germans residing in the United States were "sentenced" by the New Jersey arm of the "Ushla", and the "sentences" were sent to Germany for execution by the Gestapo.

The spy trial just concluded in the dignified courtroom on Foley Square in New York City has lifted but a small corner of the sinister spy net spun over our country.

Yet the very act of this trial is the strongest accusation against the Nazi government. It is a beacon light warning the American people. Unfortunately our press has largely minimized the significance of this trial. This tactic of minimizing the spy trials does democracy a disservice.

We wish to remain a free people, living in peace with all our neighbors, enjoying the security we have gained through our own and the labors of our forefathers. This enemy of our liberties—Nazism—stabs at our very heart, using the cloak of darkness and secrecy.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST NAZISM

Before we outline a program of combatting Nazi attacks on American democracy, it is valuable to survey those organizations in existence which in one way or another attempt either to fight Nazi activities, or succor the victims of Nazi brutalities. These groups can be divided into various categories according to their activities. First there are large groups which are engaged in giving all forms of aid to refugees from Nazism. Second, there are groups

engaged in educational work particularly concerned with anti-religious, anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic phases of Nazism both here and abroad. Third, there are groups which seek to combat Nazism in all its activities and program with special emphasis to combatting Nazism and its allies here in America.

Fourth, non-political organizations on many occasions have discovered some specific Nazi activity occurring in their own communities and have taken rigorous steps to expose and eliminate the local Nazi menace.

To list the many concrete examples of such anti-Nazi achievements is impossible within the scope of this work. However, notable mention must be made of local posts of the American Legion, trade union groups both A. F. of L. and C. I. O., and innumerable church groups of all denominations.

Not least among the powerful, liberty loving democratic forces which can be counted on in the struggle against Nazism, are our most valuable ally—the majority of the German people, who today suffer the brunt of the Nazi assault and inhumanity. These people are also fighting Nazism under the full impact of its oppression.

The anti-Nazi fight requires the closest collaboration of all sincere individuals and groups in this joint struggle against barbarism.

We must recognize that the Nazi menace is directed not only against our republic, but is seeking to gain a strong foothold throughout the nations of the Western Hemisphere as well.

There must be increased educational work on the broadest basis, reaching every section of the American population. *The entire subject of Nazism* and its intimate threat to America must be exposed.



A comprehensive program of help to the victims of Nazism must be evolved. This program must brand the Nazi government as the malefactor and force it to assume the financial responsibilities for the emigration and immediate relief required.

(At the time of writing the world was witnessing with horror Nazi excesses against Jews and Catholics of Germany. The widespread condemnation by the American people of these cruelties found best expression in the words of President Roosevelt when he declared that such deeds were "inconceivable" in the twentieth century and further when he recalled the U. S. Ambassador to Germany and the trade attaché. This same protest has now taken on the form of a demand "for a cessation of trade with Germany until these excesses are halted." This demand must be repeated until it becomes the official policy of the United States Government.)

The firmest steps must be taken to root out Nazi emissaries in America and to bring a halt to the malicious Nazi propaganda directed against democracy and freedom.

The people of America must be put on guard and remove from influence in American life the diverse individuals and forces of domestic origin who foster and ally themselves with Nazi aims.

**At the present time there is a crying need for the work and expansion of activities of all anti-Nazi groups. But above all what is required is cooperation among them. Surely a coordinated drive would be a thousandfold more effective in awakening the American people to the dangers of Nazism and in destroying this menace to civilization. Thus would the program be formed which will assure the coming victory of democracy.**

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