

NEWS LETTER

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Figures in Text Indicate Reference Notes at end of Issue.

No. 116. November 27, 1940

ANSCHLUSS - FRAUENFELD AGAIN SLATED FOR U.S. NAZI COMMAND

Anschluss-Frauenfeld -- the man who played Austria into Hitler's hands -- is once more on the point of leaving for the United States. He has been groomed for years for his new post, and is just the man to take over the United States Sector of the Fifth-Column Front since he has never actively figured in trans-Atlantic Nazi entanglements.

Now that many Hitler subversivists are currently being exposed -- and thus rendered useless for service in the United States -- their replacement is creating a serious problem for *Herr Doktor* Goebbels. Among those whose propaganda poison fangs have been plucked in the course of time are Colin Ross ¹) (whose activities were repeatedly spotlighted by NEWS LETTER, more recently in issues of October 2, 1940 and August 28, 1940); the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ²), (whose Red Cross camouflage was reviewed in NEWS LETTER of October 2, 1940 and March 21, 1940); Dr. Alfred von Wegerer ³) (see NEWS LETTER of October 2, 1940 and April 11, 1940); "Propaganda Prince" Bernhard zur Lippe ⁴) (who sailed for Japan on July 19, 1940, after his Nazi recruiting work among American students had been analyzed in NEWS LETTER of July 17, 1940 and May 22, 1940); and last, but not least, "Columbia Professor" Friedrich E. Auhagen ⁵) (see NEWS LETTER of October 9, 1940 and September 14, 1939) who was apprehended as he was about to sail to his German fatherland via Japan.

In view of all these casualties, the Reich Propaganda Ministry feels impelled to make still another attempt to fill the most important US Nazi command with top-notch Alfred Edward Frauenfeld. *Herr* Frauenfeld is a member of Hitler's Reichstag, and also attached to the Reich Kultur Senate in charge of all Nazi theatres. Significantly, Frauenfeld also is the man who prepared the way of the Austrian Nazi revolution which, in 1934, led to the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and, in 1938, to *Anschluss*.

Frauenfeld has been mentioned as Nazi Generalissimo for the United States on other occasions, among them on January 2nd, last, when International News Service reported:

Similar information was disseminated by "Paris Soir" on January 4. The result of all this publicity was that, exposed in advance, *Herr* Frauenfeld did not even cross the ocean. However, now that almost a year has passed, NRS hears that once more Frauenfeld has packed his trunks, anticipating an early departure for the United States by way of Siberia and the Pacific Ocean. If Frauenfeld actually makes the trip this time, he will arrive either in San Francisco, where Captain Fritz Wiedemann ⁶), Hitler's war-time superior, is in charge of the German Consulate General; or in Los Angeles, where Dr. Georg Gyssling ⁷) represents the Reich.

Kuhn Successor Named by Bund

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Tuesday) — (INS) — Alfred Frauenfeld, Austrian Nazi, has been appointed successor to Fritz Kuhn as head of the German-American Bund, the Daily Sketch said today. The newspaper declared the United States Secret Service had been informed of the appointment.

The Sketch said Frauenfeld is supposed to intensify Bund work in the United States while Kuhn serves a prison term for theft.

Frauenfeld's "Career" Watched

Although Frauenfeld may be a stranger to most people outside the Swastika Reich, his propaganda work has been pilloried before in NEWS LETTER. Mention of him was first made on July 5, 1939, when it was revealed that the March 13, 1939, issue of *Westdeutscher Beobachter* had been withdrawn. This "Special Souvenir" issue, celebrating the first anniversary of the Austrian *Anschluss*, contained an article by Frauenfeld, shedding significant light on what actually happened to Nazi prisoners at the Austrian concentration camp Woellersdorf. There, a great many of them had died, supposedly from typhoid but in reality from dysentery -- as confirmed by The New York Times' then European Chief Correspondent, Frederick T. Birchall.

Gloated Frauenfeld in his article:

A week later, NEWS LETTER, following up the Frauenfeld exposé, reported:

How successful Frauenfeld was in Switzerland became evident only during the last month, when the Berne government faced the necessity of officially combatting the Nazi danger by dissolving the so-called Swiss National Movement.

The first time Frauenfeld was mentioned as Goebbels' United States representative was as early as November, 1934, when The New York Times reported that he had been "appointed....to go to the United States to direct Nazi propaganda there....He was asserted to be perfecting his knowledge of English."

Ever since, Frauenfeld has been on Goebbels' "Eligibility List", being carefully groomed for a later appointment to so vital an overseas propaganda sector as the United States. In line with these plans, Frauenfeld has been trotted out on all suitable occasions. The most important was the "Day of German Folkdom", held in conjunction with the Nazi Party Day in September, 1935. Standing under the slogan: *One Reich, One People, One Führer, One God*, Frauenfeld was one of the foremost speakers of that day. In the course of his address, he stated: "Take heed that race is an eternal and divine creation. The borders of the German Reich have been drawn by German blood. They end only where the German language, German customs and German loyalty find an end. All Germans must help build the great cathedral of the German future, in which all the people of the Third Reich will have room."

Shortly after Frauenfeld's Nazi Party address, rumors were again rampant that he was slated for the US Nazi command. Once more, The New York Times reported in great detail, with the result that Frauenfeld did not set sail for the New World. Now that news is received over here that Frauenfeld, not to be discouraged, is about to assume the post of Reich Propaganda Generalissimo in the United States, the possibility arises that, if this country is sufficiently forewarned, he may again refrain from venturing across the sea to prepare America's ideological *Anschluss*. (For details of Frauenfeld's rise to Nazi power, see RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT #117.)

"Our 'dysentery epidemic' propaganda, which was very valuable, went off as scheduled. We prisoners were treated by Dr. Kochendorfer, a dentist in Wiener Neustadt. As per our plans, we obtained through him several vials of dysentery bacteria. Through the same source I obtained large quantities of laxatives.

"The bacteria were smeared on the knobs of the cell-doors in Woellersdorf and we gave all party comrades plenty of laxatives. Furthermore, those comrades who were selected for the sickness were given an injection of dead typhoid bacteria to stimulate temporary fever. On the following day, the first dysentery cases were reported and the 'patients' were transported to the hospital. The reactions in the world to the reports of the epidemic were sensational."

Headed by Alfred Frauenfeld, leading Austrian Nazi, (NRS July 5) ten "Reich Speakers" were sent into Switzerland on May 1. According to a report published by the Official German News Agency, their errand was "to spread the message of the Fuehrer amongst fellow-Germans abroad, and to give them an account of the year during which the development of Greater Germany reached its climax." Frauenfeld, who was considered one of Hitler's

most canny propagandists in pre-Anschluss Austria, delivered "inspirational" addresses at Basle, Liestal and Olten, reciting the step-by-step activities of the Nazis in Austria during the political regimes of Chancellors Dolfuss and Schushnigg. The "Deutsche Zeitung in der Schweiz", German-subsidized newspaper published in Switzerland, ran a glowing account of Frauenfeld's address, stating that "his moving speech, which aroused sincere enthusiasm, created the resonance which is produced by the words of a man from the front."

At Lucerne and other important Swiss cities where the Nazi orators appeared, the meeting halls were decorated with huge Swastika banners and flags. Those attending the meetings sang the Deutschlandlied and the Horst Wessel Song. The "festivals" were climaxed with Swastika flag parades during which the entire assemblages gave the Hitler salute.

RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT

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No. 117. November 27, 1940

FRAUENFELD --- POCKET-SIZE HITLER

Alfred Edward Frauenfeld, once again slated to assume command as Reich Propaganda Generalissimo in the United States, is a pocket-size Hitler.

Both men were started on spectacular careers not because they were predestined for them, but because they are "stunted geniuses". Without the slightest justification, Hitler flattered himself that he was entitled to enter the German Hall of Fame as a great painter; Frauenfeld indulged in completely abortive attempts to make his way into Valhalla as THE Teuton poet. Both experienced years of unemployment, during which they eked out a meagre livelihood by doing odd jobs; both eventually joined the budding, revolutionary Nazi movement: Hitler in Munich, as the seventh of a group of disgruntled men who used to sneak into the *Bürgerbräu* beer cellar for a clandestine airing of neo-nihilistic doctrines; Frauenfeld in Vienna, as one of the

first to inoculate the Austrian body politic with Nazi poison.

Frauenfeld is Hitler's junior by nine years. Born in 1898, there is well-substantiated doubt as to his descent. Since he had not enjoyed a satisfactory education, it proved very difficult for him to find a position. Only after prolonged efforts did he succeed in securing employment with the Vienna *Bodencreditanstalt* bank. Lacking ability, he was never promoted, and merely remained a mediocre clerk of irregular habits. He always professed great friendliness for "non-Aryan" fellow workers when he met them face to face; behind their backs, however, whenever possible he would indulge in violent anti-Semitic harangues.

Frauenfeld effusively dedicated a volume of poems to his boss, one *Herr Sieghart*, a Jew. However, neither Frauenfeld's work as clerk nor his "poetic gifts" impressed *Herr Sieghart* sufficiently to promote him; indeed, very soon thereafter, Frauenfeld was dismissed.

NAZIS SAID TO PLAN A NEW DRIVE HERE

Frauenfeld of Vienna Will Be Chief German Propagandist, Newspaper Asserts.

AUSTRIAN COUNCIL NAMED

Schuschnigg Is Believed to Hold Greater Power Than Starhemberg in New 'Legislature.'

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Albert Edward Frauenfeld, leader of the Vienna Nazis, has been appointed by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, to go to the United States to direct Nazi propaganda there, the official *Wiener Zeitung* said today. He was asserted to be perfecting his knowledge of English.

The newspaper says Theodor Habicht has been appointed Mayor of a North German town and that all anti-Austrian propaganda from Germany has ceased. It apparently is anxious to persuade Austrians that Germany has undergone a

Two Painters Killed in Fall.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Cohen, 50 years old, of 169

change of heart during the negotiations between the friends of the Nazis and the government.

The *Reichspost*, another government newspaper, also improves the new atmosphere of peace with the Nazis by declaring that the Nazi negotiators are not Nazis and are not negotiating, but are respectable citizens who are merely learning the terms on which some of the population, who have thus far not prominently supported the present régime, may be allowed to do so.

Ban on Nazis Is Stressed.

Foreign journalists, says the newspaper, have been misled into referring to the persons concerned as Nazis because they have not been conspicuous supporters of the late Chancellor Dollfuss's formula for Austrian patriotism. It explains these men can not be Nazis because the government has forbidden all political parties including the Nazis.

All those engaged in the present conversations, which must not be called negotiations, were in fact strenuous opponents of Dr. Dollfuss's policy and ardent advocates of agreement and union with Nazi Germany.

Chancellor Schuschnigg tonight broadcast a speech on the Fatherland Front and the corporate State. He laid great emphasis on Austria's German character. After his speech the names of the members of the new Fascist legislative bodies were announced. Most are inconspicuous landlords, farmers and lawyers. Others are well known clerical, monarchist and Heimwehr politicians.

Heimwehr Men Outnumbered.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Chancellor

Reproduction from New York Times of Nov. 1, 1934. Story on page 4.

There followed another period of unemployment but, somehow, Frauenfeld eked out a bare living. In 1929, with the inception of the *Heimatschutzbewegung* (Home Guard Movement) in Vienna, he was frequently seen in different hangouts. He made speeches, but never with any visible success and, eventually, took to soliciting memberships. In this connection, financial "discrepancies" cropped up and Frauenfeld received short shrift. Once more, he found himself uncomfortably close to the gutter.

NAZI CHIEF REPORTED TO PLAN DRIVE HERE

Frauenfeld, Former Leader in Austria, Said to Be Assigned to Collect Funds for Agitation.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The newspaper Telegraf published today a dispatch from its New York correspondent reporting that Alfred Edouard Frauenfeld, former Nazi chief in Vienna, would arrive in New York March 1 to be publicity director for a German concern. He played a prominent part in the Nazi's terroristic campaign in 1933 and 1934, later fleeing to Germany where he became a member of the Reich Culture Chamber.

The newspaper said Mr. Frauenfeld would be a camouflaged leader of the Nazis in the United States with the special duty of collecting propaganda funds among German-Americans because Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, is unable to get sufficient foreign currencies to carry on agitation.

Mr. Frauenfeld delivered yesterday an anti-Austrian speech in Berlin in which he expressed the conviction that the Nazis would overthrow the Austrian régime soon. He threatened merciless retaliation for its persecution of Nazis.

At the New York offices of the Friends of New Germany, a pro-Nazi organization, an official said the organization had no knowledge whether Mr. Frauenfeld was coming here because on Jan. 1 it had severed all connections with European politics and had limited its membership to American citizens.

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The Dawn of the Brass Knuckles

Completely down and out, Frauenfeld finally found "employment" by joining a Nazi cell, then clandestinely formed in Vienna. At that time, Hitler had hardly any followers in Austria, and no official local organization in Vienna. Frauenfeld engineered matters so that, soon thereafter, Hitler appointed him *Gauleiter* (Regional *Führer*). From then on, he was on his way up, especially as ample financial means were sent from the Reich to build up the Nazi movement.

Despite the fact that the party exchequer was able to pay him a very good salary, it was soon discovered that *Herr Gauleiter* Frauenfeld, in arranging for the purchase of the Vienna *Braunes Haus*, had made too great a profit for himself. Moreover, other disconcerting details came to light which Frauenfeld had succeeded in hiding until then. For example, for many weeks Frauenfeld had been a charity patient in the Jewish *Rotspielspital* Hospital undergoing a cure for a "social" disease. Another interesting bit of information was that, after having lost his position with the bank, he had accepted free meals at the *Mensa Judaica* (soup kitchen). This, incidentally, was the same institution where, for a long time, a certain *Frau* Roubal worked as cook... *Frau* Roubal being *Führer* Hitler's sister.

Frauenfeld, by threats and bribes, managed to silence his opponents and maintain his position within the Austrian Nazi party. At the same time, he looked out for his brothers. Through him, one of them became steward of the Brown House; for the other, he obtained a job with the new National-

Socialist paper, *Der Kampfruf* (The Battle Cry). Subsequently, Vienna merchants were visited by advertising solicitors who, according to instructions given by Frauenfeld, extorted money by the "...or-else..." method, at the same time making it abundantly clear to "prospects" that, sooner or later, Hitler would move into Austria. As a result, money in enormous amounts flowed into Austrian Nazi coffers.

By now, it had become Frauenfeld's ambition to present his beloved *Führer* with the *Ostmark* (Austria). To perpetrate such a coup d'état, "action" was necessary. Accordingly, Frauenfeld enlisted a gang of Vienna *Pülchers* (hoodlums) to descend upon a country club in Lainz, near Vienna, whose membership included many foreign diplomats. The harmless guests of the club were

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Reproduction from
The New York Times,
Feb. 22, 1936. Story
on page 4.

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AUSTRIA AND REICH RELEASE PRISONERS

Frauenfeld, Leader of Vienna Nazis, Among Those Freed in Reciprocal Agreement.

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set upon with rubber truncheons, thus furnishing the first instance of many similar acts of Nazi sadism to follow in Austria.

Frauenfeld did his dirty work under cover, professing to be loyal to the Dollfuss regime, and glibly exploiting the country club incident for his own purposes. He explained it as "just an excrescence of righteous wrath on the part of a sorely abused people".

Next, Frauenfeld was instructed by Hitler to bring about the dissolution of the Dollfuss-orientated Home Guard Movement, the same which had thrown him out upon discovery of "financial discrepancies". He actually succeeded in involving its impecunious leader, one Count Alberti, in a bribery plot. Using this as a threat, he forced the Home Guard leader to bow to "coordination". When the police got wind of the whole affair, a number of those implicated were thrown into prison but the real offender, Frauenfeld, wriggled out of it (illustration on this page). This was the first time that Frauenfeld was sent to a concentration camp without staying too long. Every time he was put behind bars, he made good his escape, either through legal chicanery or through ruthless trickery (illustration on page 4).

Frauenfeld Pulled Strings

At any rate, the Alberti affair assumed such proportions that it became necessary for Hitler to replace Frauenfeld. He now embarked upon a genuinely Caponesque career. Bombs exploded all over Vienna, and Austria in general, to lend emphasis to extortionist plots. In all these terroristic acts, Frauenfeld played the leading part but discreetly remained behind the scenes. His first "enterprise" was directed against the jewelry shop of Norbert Futterweit, who was killed by the bomb; some of his customers were seriously injured. Additional terroristic acts under Frauenfeld's "management" were committed against the Produce Exchange, Cafe Victoria, the Prater Stadium, and others. Sometimes, if they fumbled the job, Frauenfeld's terrorists were arrested by the police, but Frauenfeld himself always remained at such a safe distance that it was impossible to prove anything on him, especially as his hooligans, in true gangster style, never squealed.

One of Frauenfeld's cleverest tricks was to escape denunciation by going to the police and asking for protection against people who actually "had the goods on him", and who stood ready to testify against him. The most outstanding case of this kind was that of Dr. Schilling-Schletter, a veteran of the Nazi movement, who was repeatedly arrested by the police on the basis of incriminating statements made by Frauenfeld. When Count du Moulin-Eckart, one-time

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By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Alfred Frauenfeld, leader in Vienna of the outlawed Nazi party, was released today from the Vienna district prison, where he was incarcerated on suspicion of high treason less than a month ago. Another Nazi leader, Captain Leopold, also was set free.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—The Austrian Nazi leader Alfred Frauenfeld was released from jail today and the State Prosecutor was ordered to drop further legal steps against him.

Austria Releases Nazi Leader.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 17.—Alfred Frauenfeld, former Nazi leader in Vienna, who has been at the Woellersdorf concentration camp, has been released on account of ill health, it was announced today.

FRAUENFELD DOUBTS AUSTRIAN NAZI RISING

Escaped Leader Declares His Followers Need Only Wait for Fall of Dollfuss Regime.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, May 25.—Albert Frauenfeld, the escaped Austrian Nazi leader who has just arrived here, said in an interview that an armed uprising by Austrian Nazis was not contemplated. It would not be necessary, he said, because the Dollfuss régime was bound to collapse.

The Vienna Government, he said, was torn by internal conflicts and "kept in office only by bayonets and terror." He expressed the hope that he would soon be able to return to a "free Austria."

Asked what precisely was the policy of the Austrian Nazis, he said what they wanted was not an Anschluss with Germany but control of the government, and it was due to them because at least 80 per cent of Austria's population were Nazi sympathizers.

His own three-day flight through several Austrian provinces had revealed to him a spirit of sacrifice for the Nazi cause among the population, he added.

He preferred, however, to speak about his personal experiences rather than about political issues. He will conduct a propaganda campaign from Munich by radio.

Reproductions from The New York Times of January 1 and 2, and May 18 and 26, 1934. Story on this page.

By **FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.**
Continued From Page One.

with an adaptation of the former German Imperial anthem have been

great shortcomings."

It is a curious revelation of the Nazi mentality that aids by side with accounts of the new campaign against critics and monarchists there is displayed today with great rejoicing the news of the safe arrival in Munich of Alfred Frauenfeld, who succeeded to the leadership of the Austrian Nazis when Theodor Habicht was expelled.

Herr Frauenfeld was found conferring with German emissaries later and was sent to an Austrian concentration camp. In the camp he recently suffered a slight attack of dysentery and was transferred to a hospital. He was then released altogether on giving his word that he would not attempt to escape.

He did escape two days ago and is now in Bavaria, apparently quite healthy and in high spirits after an adventurous flight.

Reproduction from
The New York Times,
May 24, 1934. Story
on page 3.

Führer of the Austrian S.A. (Stormtroopers), had the temerity to oppose Frauenfeld, he suddenly disappeared from Vienna completely. Witnesses testified that they had seen him brought out of the Vienna Brown House on a stretcher. When the Vienna police tried to locate the Count, they were told that he had gone to Germany to enlist in the S.S. (Hitler Elite Guard). Nothing more definite could be learned, since the German authorities refused to cooperate.

Another "success" on the part of Frauenfeld and which he exploited propagandistically, was the winning over to the Nazi cause of Dr. Brandl, former Vienna President of Police. Brandl had been dismissed by Dollfuss for proved disloyalty against the government. A veteran member of the Christian Social Party, he had written for its official organ *Die Reichspost*. Although he had published flaming protests against National Socialism, Frauenfeld "converted" him to Nazism. This diploma-terroristic achievement won Frauenfeld high credit from Hitler.

When the Austrian government demanded a new oath of loyalty to the revised constitution, Frauenfeld said in print: "Well, if it's necessary, let's give them that little oath". This statement and his record, as

a whole, eventually landed Frauenfeld in the Austrian concentration camp at Woellersdorf.

No sooner had he been released than he repaired to Berlin and soon thereafter -- on February 22, 1936 (illustration on page 2) -- for the first time was mentioned as slated to take over the Nazi propaganda front in the United States. A similar rumor had cropped up on November 1st of 1934 (illustration on page 1). However, nothing came of Frauenfeld's contemplated trips to America, probably because they had received too much advance publicity.

While sojourning in Berlin, Frauenfeld was appointed by Hitler member of the Reich *Kultur* Chamber. As such, in June, 1935, about a year after Dollfuss' assassination, Doktor Goebbels made him managing director of the Reich Theatre Chamber. Frauenfeld now set himself the task of "organizing", in accordance with the program of the Reich Theatre Chamber, those connected with the German stage in one way or another. Authors, actors, producers, stage managers -- and indeed, all Thespians -- were henceforth to hold a different position

since National Socialism had turned them into servants of the State and trustees in the field of art.

Ever since, Frauenfeld has dabbled in theatricals. Indeed, he even wrote a book, currently advertised by the "German Art and Culture" ¹⁾ supplement to "News From Germany" ²⁾.

"Der Weg zur Bühne"

(The road to the Stage) by A.E.Frauenfeld,

Publishers: W. Limpert Verlag, Berlin, Price: RM 4.80 (linen)

"Many believe in their calling, but few are selected," could be the closing sentence of this book. Frauenfeldt, the manager of the Reichs Chamber of Theatres, is raising the curtain and shows to all enthusiasts what is behind it. His discoveries are by no means deterrent but are showing a high sense of responsibility. From now on, nobody can say that he blindly ran into his fate because this book is a guide with pointers and warnings, such as all mental and art professions should have.

Amerika, das Massengrab der deutschen Auswanderer

Von H. F. Frauenfeld

Ich bin ein Deutscher — dieses Wort
treibt mich aus meiner Heimat fort.
Ich bin des Volk der Paria
und darum — auf nach Amerika.

Theobald Kerner.

Es ist überheblich zu behaupten, daß das meiste, was gut an und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika ist, seinem Ursprung und seiner Herkunft nach deutsch ist?

Wir wollen versuchen, es zu beweisen:

Am Anfang der amerikanischen Welt war die „Mayflower“. Jede amerikanische Plutokratenfamilie hatte einen Stammbaumfabrikanten, der dafür bezahlt wurde, nachzuweisen, daß ihre Ahnherrn mit dieser holländischen Einwandererchiff nach Amerika gekommen seien, wobei holländisch, wie wir später beweisen werden, aus verschiedenen, nicht zuletzt aber aus rassistischen Gründen, im 16. Jahrhundert gleich deutsch gesetzt werden kann.

Die „Mayflower“ ist also sozusagen die Arche Noahs der bevorzugten Einwohner von „Gottes eigenem Land“. Die Tatsache daß diese Allüren stammbaumsüchtiger oberer Zehntausend Amerikas weder neu noch originell sind. Daß sie darüber hinaus bei der gehässigen Einstellung gegenüber der germanisch-deutschen Welt im höchsten Grade inkonsequent sind, überrascht nicht weiter. Nur die völlige Unwissenheit auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte und das erstaunlich geringe Wissen um die Vergangenheit der Menschheit schützt die Neue Welt davor, mit noch originelleren Abstammungsnachweisen ihrer Oberschichte beglückt zu werden.

Reproduction from "Zeitschrift für Politik".
Translation on this page.

Reproduction from "Zeitschrift für Politik". Translation on this page. In the current year, he wrote what may be considered a thesis for his pending promotion. The long-winded article, blistering with arrogance and ignorance, appeared in the January/February issue of *Zeitschrift für Politik*.

Justice is best done to this article by reprinting excerpts from it. It is titled: AMERICA, TOMB OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS and, as a motto, carries the lines (illustration on this page):

I am a German. This word
drives me away from my homeland.
I belong to the people of the pariah
and therefore -- Off to America!
---Theobald Kerner

Is it presumptuous to aver
that most of what is good about
the United States of North America
is German in origin and descent?

We shall try to prove it:

America's beginnings started with the Mayflower. The family of every American plutocrat secured the services of somebody to fabricate a family tree, and he was paid to prove that their forebears came to America in this Dutch emigrant vessel. In this connection, as we shall prove later on, it must be considered that, in the 16th century, Dutch was analogous to German.

Accordingly, the Mayflower is, in a manner of speech, Noah's Ark of the prominent inhabitants of "God's Own Country"... These pretenses of forebear-worshipping upper-crust Americans are neither new nor original. Moreover, in view of their antagonistic orientation towards the Germanistic world, they are highly inconsistent, which is not so surprising. Only complete ignorance in the realm of history, and an astonishingly

In November, 1935, Herr Frauenfeld was called to serve in the Reich Kultur Senate and, in April, 1936 -- still basking in Herr Doktor Goebbels' sun -- he became a member of the Reichstag, his importance in Nazi matters in general growing correspondingly. He consistently exploited the fact that he "was a martyr of the Anschluss". One of the most outstanding occasions when Frauenfeld paraded as a hero of the Nazi cause was on April 3, 1938. On that date, Reich's Marshal Goering visited Salzburg as harbinger of Hitler's early arrival as the new master of Austria.

Frauenfeld Groomed for USA?

For years now, Frauenfeld has played an important part in the Nazi party. Ostensibly -- except for the few instances when his name was mentioned as future generalissimo of US Nazis -- he was interested only in domestic affairs. However, right along, Frauenfeld kept a roving eye on the United States. At the beginning of the current year, he wrote what may be considered a thesis for his pending promotion. The long-winded article, blistering with arrogance and ignorance, appeared in the January/February issue of *Zeitschrift für Politik*.

limited knowledge of the past, enables the New World to present its top layer with geneological proofs of still greater originality.

On page 17 of the article (illustration on this page), Frauenfeld, in the manner affected by Nazis ever since they became articulate, claims Carl Schurz as one of their own. Thus, he writes:

ja schon nicht einmal Amerika kennt.

Zu den weltbekanntesten deutschen Persönlichkeiten Amerikas zählt Carl Schurz. Auch ihn bedingt die Revolution von 1848

große Einwirkung. Bei der Wahl Abraham Lincolns zum Präsidenten fällt ihm eine entscheidende Rolle zu. Aus dieser politischen Bindung entwickelt sich eine starke Freundschaft. Schurz wendet sich der Diplomatie zu, wird Gesandter in Spanien. Im Bürgerkrieg zurückgekehrt, ist er als General tätig, nach dessen Beendigung wird er unter Präsident Johnson, kaum vierzigjährig, Senator und erreicht den Höhepunkt seiner Laufbahn als Innenminister, um sich im weiteren Verlaufe seines Lebens infolge politischer Verschiebungen bei neuen Wahlen zurückzuziehen und durch ein Vierteljahrhundert seiner schriftstellerischen Tätigkeit zu widmen. Carl Schurz war keineswegs ein Führer des Deutchtums in Amerika, wohl aber war er einer der größten Staatsmänner und Politiker, die Amerika je gehabt hat.

Reproduction from "Zeitschrift für Politik". Translation on this page.

One of the German personalities of America renowned all over the world is Carl Schurz.He played an important part during Lincoln's election campaign. Out of this political alliance developed a strong friendship. Schurz turned to diplomacy and was appointed Minister to Spain. During the Civil War, he was given the rank of a general and, after the conclusion of hostilities, not yet 40, he was made a senator by President Johnson; soon, he reached the pinnacle of his career as Secretary of the Interior....Carl Schurz

may not have been a leader of Germandom in America, but he was one of the greatest statesmen and politicians America ever had. (Frauenfeld's emphasis)

And again on page 20 (illustration on this page):

The American has no tradition, and it would therefore be absolutely fallacious to assume that he feels any stirring of gratitude towards those men who conquered, ploughed, and tilled his land for him, and who took a decisive hand in the organization of his commonwealth. He (the American) saw in the German not the member of a unique race which unselfishly puts its best men and its strength into the service of foreign peoples and states everywhere; rather, the German was for him an inferior, hyphenated American. (Frauenfeld's own emphasis)

ständig rückwärtigen Bewegung begriffen. Der Amerikaner hat keine Tradition, und es wäre vollständig falsch anzunehmen, daß er den Menschen gegenüber, die sein Land erobert, gerodet, fruchtbar gemacht haben und entscheidende Bedeutung bei der Staatsgründung besaßen, irgendein Gefühl von Dank besitzt. Er sah in dem Deutschen nicht den Angehörigen eines Volkes, das in Nordamerika und darüber hinaus auf der ganzen Welt in einer einzigartigen Weise seine besten Menschen und Kräfte selbstlos in die Dienste fremder Völker und Staaten setzt. Der Deutsche war vielmehr für ihn ein untergeordnetes, hypheniertes Amerikaner. Der Amerikaner hat keine Tradition, und es wäre vollständig falsch anzunehmen, daß er den Menschen gegenüber, die sein Land erobert, gerodet, fruchtbar gemacht haben und entscheidende Bedeutung bei der Staatsgründung besaßen, irgendein Gefühl von Dank besitzt. Er sah in dem Deutschen nicht den Angehörigen eines Volkes, das in Nordamerika und darüber hinaus auf der ganzen Welt in einer einzigartigen Weise seine besten Menschen und Kräfte selbstlos in die Dienste fremder Völker und Staaten setzt. Der Deutsche war vielmehr für ihn ein untergeordnetes, hypheniertes Amerikaner.

Reproduction from "Zeitschrift für Politik". Translation on this page.

On pages 21 and 22 (illustration on page 7), Frauenfeld says:

The fact that Pershing, in command of the American troops, was of German descent, only carries on, right into the 20th Century, the long line of those innumerable soldiers and officers who, in earlier centuries, fought against their own people. It was during this time that

many German newspapers went out of existence, and clubs dissolved. Since the World War, the United States of America is without one single German high school. These can be found only farther in the North in Montreal, Canada, and in the South in Mexico City.

*

But the end of the war did not signify the end of the battle against Germandom. It flared up again to colossal heights when Adolf Hitler created a new Germany and declared war against Jewry.

Thus, Frauenfeld expresses himself in his thesis on America, proving himself a Colin Ross ³⁾ and a Hanns Johst ⁴⁾ rolled into one. While the former wrote such pseudo-learned treatises about the United States as *Unser Amerika* and *Der Balkan Amerikas*, the latter blithely versified:

*America would be nothing,
If we (Germans) were not Americans.*

Apparently, when, as and if Herr Frauenfeld sets his foot on United States soil, preparatory to laying the ground-work for another *Anschluss*, Hitler will expect him to fulfill Colin Ross' politicoeconomic preachings and Hanns Johst's "poetic" phantasies. After all, Frauenfeld has lived up to *der Führer's* most extravagant expectations in the past!

Vernast des Weltkrieges für Deutschland zurückzuführen ist, bewußt geworden wären. Daß selbst Pershing, der höchste Kommandierende der amerikanischen Truppen, deutschstämmig war, setzt die Reihe jener zahllosen Soldaten und Offiziere, die in früheren Jahrhunderten gegen ihr Volk gekämpft haben, im 20. Jahrhundert fort. In dieser Zeit gingen auch viele deutsch geschriebene Zeitungen zugrunde, Vereine lösten sich auf, und die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika zählen seit dem Weltkrieg keine einzige höhere deutsche Schule mehr. Wir finden die nächste erst wieder im Norden, in Kanada in Montreal und im Süden in Mexiko-City.

Mit dem Ende des Krieges fand der Kampf gegen das Deutschtum keineswegs ein Ende. Zu ungeheurer Höhe aber flammte er auf, als Adolf Hitler das neue Deutschland schuf und den Kampf gegen das Judentum aufnahm.

Zahlreiche ernste Probleme beschäftigen die amerikanischen Po-

Reproduction from "Zeitschrift für Politik".
Translation on page 6.

For additional information on names and facts referred to in NEWS LETTER, see back issues as follows: 1)-#108; #103; #66; 2)-#108; #76; #74; 3)-#108; #79; #76; 4)-#109; #97; #86; 5)-#109; #97; #41; 6)-#111; #38; #35; 7)-#101; #96; #70.

For additional information on names and facts referred to in NEWS RESEARCH SUPPLEMENT, see back issues as follows: 1)-#97; 2)-#106; #103; #79; #68; 3)-#32; 4)-#32.
