True Detective 12/43

THE announcer's voice had a heavy Teutonic accent. "Hello, America," he broadcast, "this is Germany. We are talking to you from Berlin."

As his voice faded away, the strains of "Yankee Doodle," our gallant Revolutionary War fighting song, welled up with the sound of galloping hoofs in the background.

Once more the announcer spoke into the microphone. "Listen, America, listen to those hoofbeats. Paul Revere is riding again," he declaimed. A man's voice with a Mid-Western twang came on the air.

Before a special listening post in a building not far from Washington, D. C., an alert young man ground out a cigarette. "The Nazis have got a new one," he said to his companion, and flipped a switch which automatically recorded the talk being beamed to this country from Berlin.

It was the summer of 1941. The United States still was at peace but our factories were humming day and night as they, the arsenals of democracy, were turning out the weapons desperately needed by the United Nations. No, we were not at war, but we were not asleep at the switch, as the Nazis so fondly imagined. At strategic listening posts in various quarters of our country special agents of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission were recording and analyzing all broadcasts from the Axis countries.

Officials of the Justice Department and the Department of State well knew that the Nazis had effectively used propaganda as a weapon of attack in "softening up" Poland, France, Denmark and Czechoslovakia before the invasion of the Stuka dive bombers and the Panzer divisions.

They knew that Hitler placed a great deal of importance on propaganda and had likened it to the use of artillery in preparation for an infantry advance. His book, *Mein Kampf*, said on this point:

The enemy must be demoralized and drive to passivity. Our strategy is to destroy t enemy from within, to conquer him thro himself. Mental confusion, contradictions feeling, indecision, panic—these are weapons.

★ "There is so much the United States does not know," broadcast Ezra Pound, modern poet who sold out to Mussolini

★ "I am thankful Providence gave Germany a Hitler," announced Robert Best—as he convicted himself with his own words

★ Frederick Kaltenbach's broadcasts are designed to undermine morale—he advises Americans to "make this a comfortable war"

★ Jane Anderson showed her appreciation to our State Department, which saved her life, by turning mouthpiece for the Axis

Traitors Abroad

★ Treason trials await the eight United States traitors who are broadcasting war lies for the Axis

Radio was his chief instrument. Therefore, special agents had been paying close attention to all broadcasts aimed at this nation from the Axis countries. Analysis showed that the mouth-pieces of Herr Goebbels were following five well-defined lines:

1. To spread defeatism and create feelings of hopelessness and futility with regard to the Allied effort.
2. To foster disagreement and discord between this country and other United Nations, particularly England.
3. To stimulate dissension within the United States, particularly between the people and the Government.
4. To nurture American isolationism and fascist attitudes that would result not only in resignation to, but also participation in, the Axis world scheme.
5. To magnify domestic difficulties within the United States, such as race riots, dissensions within the Government, food and other shortages, etc.

A study of the first broadcast of "Paul Revere" showed that he was following the familiar pattern. His talk was a harangue on the old themes of "international Jewry," the "war-mongering" of the Roosevelt administration and a rather amusing—that is, to those who knew the truth—description of the "serene life" in German-controlled Europe.

Since we were not at war, American citizens had the legal, if not the moral, right to pour Nazi propaganda over the ether waves from Germany. But the Justice Department was interested in learning more about "Paul Revere," an obvious pseudonym. Each succeeding broadcast was carefully studied, particularly for references to American places mentioned by the speaker. These were listed, along with any noticeable speech mannerisms, to unlock the riddle of the broadcaster's identity. A person may be able to disguise his appearance but his voice is apt to give him away.

Little touches showed that "Paul Revere" had been a newspaperman. Foreign correspondents returning from Germany were questioned closely as to other Americans they had met inside the Reich. Lists of names furnished by our embassy in Germany were studied. Gradually the picture became clear. "Paul Revere" was Douglas Chandler, a Chicago-born American expatriate who was on the payroll of the Nazi government with orders to color his articles so as to favor Germany when writing about his travels in Europe for American magazines.

Chandler's name was added to a growing list of Americans who were pouring out the Nazi poison of hate from Axis-controlled radios beamed to this country. The list was being prepared for the day, if and when, we ever went to war with the Axis nations.

Japan brought the United States into the war with (*Continued on page* 105)

★ Douglas Chandler poses as a modern Paul Revere—"a bringer of true tidings from the heart of the German Reich"

★ To American newsmen, Constance Drexel is a "crackpot," but to Berlin she's an expert on "pleasures of life in wartime Germany"

★ Edward Delaney is an opportunist who found Axis would pay good (?) money to a U. S. citizen for turning traitor

★ "O. K. Speaking" is title of Max Koischwitz' program. Students in this country recognized him as a former college professor

AMERICAN TRAITORS

(Continued from page 27)

her infamous attack at Pearl Harbor. Four days later, on December 11th, 1941, Germany and Italy declared war against us.

Now special interest centered on the propaganda talks from the Axis countries. Would the American citizens who had been broadcasting to this country continue? Some of them did, under new names. In addition, new voices were heard on the ether waves. These had to be identified.

The broadcasters no longer were merely hired mouthpieces for the Axis. They were traitors to their own country. The treason statute states:

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

Dossiers were prepared for each of the broadcasters, American traitors abroad. Seven were in Germany and one in Italy. The Justice Department moved slowly, carefully checking each bit of information. Treason is punishable by death and the Justice Department wanted no flaws or loopholes. Selected members of the Criminal Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Special War Policies Unit of the Justice Department worked on the case along with members of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

On July 26th, 1943, Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that a Federal Grand Jury in the District of Columbia had returned indictments charging treason against the eight American citizens for acting as propaganda broadcasters.

■ ALL OF the indictments follow the same general pattern, and charge that for varying periods of time since December 11th, 1941, the eight "knowingly, intentionally, feloniously, traitorously and treasonably did adhere to the enemies of the United States . . . giving to the said enemies aid and comfort within the United States and elsewhere . . ." by repeated broadcasts of propaganda designed "to persuade citizens of the United States to decline to support the United States in the conduct of the war . . ."

The defendants are charged with accepting employment with the German and Italian governments, and with writing and broadcasting speeches and statements deliberately intended to weaken the morale of the American people; to dissuade them from making war on the Axis powers; to destroy their faith in their own government and the governments of their allies, and in other ways to impede, obstruct and interfere with the naval and military operations of the United States and its allies.

The indictments set forth that all radio facilities in both Germany and Italy are under the direct control of the respective enemy governments, and that only such messages as will further the interests of the enemy are allowed to be transmitted. With the declaration of war against the United States, the indictments continue, the German and Italian governments immediately launched a propaganda campaign by short-wave broadcasts beamed to the United States, with the intention of weakening the morale of the American people and obstructing and interfering with the success of their naval and military forces.

The indictments state that the Axis governments sought the assistance of American citizens in this effort because their familiarity with the customs of the American people, plus their false assurances of loyalty to the United States, would make them sound convincing.

The investigation took almost a year. Six of those indicted are native Americans and the other two are naturalized Americans of German birth. Two of the eight are women.

On pages 26 and 27 are the pictures of the eight indicted traitors. They will be brought to trial when apprehended at the close of war. For several months this magazine has been publishing a "Line-up of Axis Criminals" in the various conquered countries. These Axis criminals will have to stand trial for their lives, accused of torture and mass murder.

The deeds of the eight American traitors are no less heinous, since they sought to create inner turmoil in this country and turn brother against brother. They centered their efforts on what they thought were our weak spots, seeking out the discontented minorities, the political demagogues, the fanatics and malcontents who are ready to grasp any offer of assistance for their schemes or any excuse for their grievances, real or fancied.

■ THEY WANTED their propaganda to bore from within and they exaggerated and intensified domestic frictions and controversies. They sought to create suspicion and rumor among the American people, basing their stories on some flimsy fragment of fact to make them sound true. Such enemy propaganda encourages and fortifies native fascist elements. It has been the breeding ground for many of the false rumors about war production and has grossly exaggerated domestic differences.

In commenting on the indictments, Attorney General Biddle said:

"This action of the Grand Jury re-affirms the fact that the United States will not tolerate traitors either at home or abroad. It is our intention when we can, to apprehend these defendants and to bring them to trial before a jury of their fellow citizens, whom they are charged with betraying.

"It should be clearly understood that these indictments are based not only on the content of the propaganda statements—the lies and falsifications which were uttered—but also on the simple fact that these people have freely elected, at a time when their country is at war, to devote their services to the cause of the enemies of the United States. They have betrayed the first and most sacred obligation of American citizenship."

These eight American traitors will have a fair trial, something unknown in the Axis countries. A biographical sketch of each, listing his or her background and activities against the United States, with excerpts from their speeches follows:

EZRA LOOMIS POUND was one of this country's best known modern poets. He was born in Hailey, Idaho, October 30th, 1885. He graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and in 1907 received a Master of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1911 he elected to leave this country and has resided abroad ever since.

He lived for nine years in England and for four years in Paris and then went to Italy. Each of his moves was dictated by his pompous belief that he was a genius unappreciated by his fellows.

For a few years after the first world war he enjoyed a limited popularity as a poet both in England and the United States. It was the era when readers thought a writer was good if they could not understand him, and Pound employed a distinctive and unorthodox style which proved incomprehensible to most of the reading public. The

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Night Owl Hunters

Shooting fish in a barrel may be easy, but shooting guns into a barrel—and catching the elusive murderer—is not.

Lieutenant James Payne and Detective Albert Langtry, stuck away in a dingy room in Detroit Police Headquarters Building, spend a goodly number of hours every week shooting guns into a barrel, and while they are modest—and bored—about results, their record speaks for itself.

For Payne and Langtry begin where all other methods fail, and more than once their "laboratory" has yielded the clue that sent some murderer to Jackson Prison for life.

Every gun has some rifling imperfection or variation, and the research of these officers among revolvers and pistols removed from suspects is carried on with that sole idea in mind. Bullets fired from the various makes of guns into a steel barrel of waste are compared with bullets taken from the murder victim. Sooner or later two bullets match. They're photographed and the suspect is handed a nice snapshot of the comparison. He usually confesses.

Take the Parhola case:

A grocer was held up and fatally wounded, dying before he could give a clue to his attacker. Examination of the death bullet proved it was fired from a gun of English design and manufactured by the U. S. Cartridge Company.

Several weeks went by. Not a trace of the murderer had been found by the Detective Bureau.

Then one night a scout car picked up two young men as suspicious characters. In the seat pocket of their old Hudson car an English pistol and a box of cartridges were found. These items went down to the scientific laboratory for a routine check the next day.

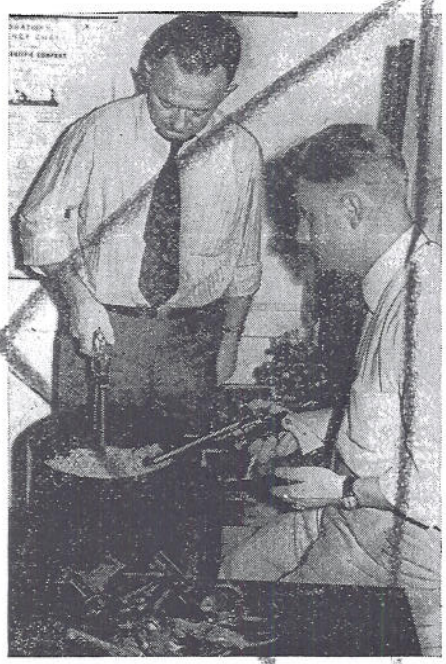
Payne fired the gun, glanced at the hot bullet, went over to the file cabinet containing the one that had killed Parhola, and made a grab for the 'phone.

The Precinct Inspector answered rather gruffly, since he was in the middle of releasing two youths—the same two that had been picked up the night before.

"I haven't got a thing on them. They're okay—just a couple of night owls," said the Inspector. Then he heard Payne's story—and how!

Clifford LaFrance, one of the "night owls," confessed when faced with photographic proof. He named his companion, Robert Swem, as the killer. That cleared up the Parhola case—and fifteen other unsolved cases. The "night owls" are now serving life terms in prison, and Payne and Langtry are still firing bullets into a barrel.

—Birt Darling.



Lieut. Payne and Detective Langtry

lack of popular appreciation is known to have embittered him against his native land, which he considered "backwoods" so far as culture was concerned.

When he moved to Italy in 1924 he claimed to have found a more hospitable intellectual atmosphere. He returned to the United States for a brief visit in 1937 and was outspoken in his fascist sympathies. He proclaimed a warm admiration for Mussolini, with whom he was personally acquainted. He greeted his American friends with the fascist salute. When he returned to Italy he became a lecturer at an Italian university. He began his propaganda broadcasts to the United States in 1940.

His style as a broadcaster has much in common with his style as a writer. Much of what he says is meaningless and incoherent and he further confuses listeners by inventing words. The general trend of his comments followed the Axis line, saying that the United States is being used as a pawn by the British and that the fascist way of life is the hope of the world. Through most of his remarks runs a deep undercurrent of contempt for America and democracy.

A few excerpts from his broadcasts are:

You are at war for the duration of Germany's pleasure. You are at war for the duration of Japan's pleasure. Nothing in the Western world, nothing in the whole of our Occident, can help you dodge that. Nothing can help you dodge it . . .

There is so much that the United States does not know. This war is fruit of such incomprehension, such tangled ignorance, so many strains of undoing. I'm held up in a rage by the delaying needed to change a typing ribbon, so much is there that ought to be put into young America's head . . .

You are in black darkness and confusion. You have been hugger-muggered and scarum-shouted into a war and you know nothing about it. You know nothing about the forces that caused it. Or you know next to nothing. I am in the agonized position of an observer who has worked twenty-five years to prevent it, but I am not the only observer who has so striven. Apparently no man could prevent it, that is, up to the point that it was not prevented . . .

On the very day that Mussolini was deposed as leader of Italy, Pound was still broadcasting on the glories of the fascist state.

Robert H. Best was born in Sumter, South Carolina, April 16th, 1896, the son of a Methodist minister. He attended local school in Spartanburg and was graduated from Wofford College in 1917 with both A.B. and M.A. degrees. He began a post-graduate course in journalism at Columbia University in 1917, but left in October of that year to enlist in the Coast Artillery. A year later he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and remained in the Army with that rank until honorably discharged in January, 1920. In June, 1922, he was issued a passport for travel in Europe. He has not returned to this country since that time.

For the last fifteen years he has eked out a living as a journalist, sometimes on regular assignment and salary but most frequently as a "string correspondent," that is, on speculation, getting paid only for what was accepted. He has worked at various times for the *United Press* and the New York *Times*.

His appearance and his manner of living in Vienna were those usually described as "Bohemian," and over the years his sympathies and outlook became more European than American. From about 1937 on he has been an outspoken admirer of Hitler and the Nazis and a critic of American and British democracy.

During 1940 and 1941, when the United States was urging its nationals to leave Germany, Best rejected several opportunities to depart afforded him by the consular offices in Vienna and Berlin.

After the declaration of war, he was interned at Bad Nauheim along with other members of the American press and diplomatic corps to await exchange for similar German nationals being held in the United States. A few weeks before the scheduled departure of this group for Lisbon, Best was removed from Bad Nauheim by the Germans. He wrote that the Nazis had granted him permission to remain in Germany with limited freedom to move about the country and record the events of the war.

■ IN A later "open letter" to his former colleagues, written from Berlin, he expressed his contempt for American democracy and condemned the entry of the United States into the war as a "sell-out" to Communism. Shortly thereafter, he became a regular twice-weekly feature on German shortwave broadcasts beamed to North America.

He is not a specialist on any particular propaganda theme for the Germans. He wanders at will through the catalogue of hate, racial prejudice, scorn for the democracies, and defeatism. He is presented as a "news" commentator but his broadcasts consist almost entirely of opinion.

His most frequent references are to the virtuous role of Germany in the present war; the "venality" of the Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin administrations and the futility of the United Nations' resistance to the Axis. Recently he broadcast the amusing announcement that he was "a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1944," and that his indictment was simply a scheme to keep his name off the ballot. The following are excerpts from his broadcasts:

I am thankful that an all-wise Providence gave an Adolf Hitler to Germany and to Europe at such a critical time in history. And I am also thankful that the Germans were intelligent enough to place Hitler in charge of their destiny in time to save Germany and Europe, and also America and Great Britain, from Bolshevism . . .

If any one had ever treated you as Roosevelt treated the Japanese for months and even years previous to the Pearl Harbor blow, you would have done just what the sons of Nippon did . . .

With the so-called government bonds which Morgenthau and Roosevelt are palming off on the American public today, the holders will not be able to buy a square yard of wallpaper ten years from today unless a miracle happens to save our country from the ruin toward which Roosevelt's war policies are now driving America . . .

And Roosevelt would have you believe, of course, that by way of French Africa, American troops can march to Berlin. I am in a position to assure you that they will be lucky if they even escape from French Africa alive . . .

FREDERICK W. KALTENBACH was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 29th, 1895, of German immigrant parents. He attended public schools in his native city. In 1914, he and one of his brothers took a summer vacation in Germany. Upon the outbreak of World War I both were arrested by German authorities on suspicion of being spies. However, they were released and returned to the United States in December of that year.

Kaltenbach entered Grinnell College the following year and in the summer of 1918 secured a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. He was en route to France with his unit when the Armistice was signed and he came back to the United States. He returned to college, this time to Iowa State Teachers, and received his B.A. degree in 1920. During the next ten years he taught at various public schools and received a Master's degree in history from the University of Chicago.

He was discharged from his job as a teacher at the Dubuque High School in 1933 when he organized a group of boys in a "hiking club" which was known as the "Militant Order of Spartan Knights." The organization was modeled on the pattern of the Hitler Youth, with the members wearing brown shirts and carrying canes. After he was fired for his obvious Nazi tendencies, Kaltenbach appeared at an American Legion meeting to state his side. He gave such a pro-German speech that he ended up with getting a beating.

■ HE WENT to Germany in June, 1933, ostensibly to study for his Ph. D. at the University of Berlin. Instead, he worked as a translator and free-lance writer and finally for the government-controlled radio system. He returned to this country for a brief period in 1939 and boasted to his Iowa friends of his "confidential" radio work in Germany. He was accompanied by his wife, a German, who is believed to have held a minor office in the Nazi party.

When the State Department urged American citizens to leave Germany in 1940, Kaltenbach refused and said he intended to write a book about the war. He was well known to the American colony in Berlin for his arrogant disdain for democracy, his rabid anti-Semitism, and his pride in being affiliated with the Nazi party and the Ministry of Propaganda.

He began broadcasting to this country early in 1941, addressing his remarks usually to "Dear Harry" and to other mythical Iowa friends. He is the Nazis' American counterpart of "Lord Haw-Haw," the British renegade who also broadcasts from Germany. Unlike his fellow traitor, Robert Best, Kaltenbach avoids emotional tangents and vituperative outbursts, adopting instead a simple, direct and "reasonable" approach. His broadcasts are designed to undermine morale at home by attacking the Government and its leaders, samples of which follow:

Franklin Roosevelt has made good. He has finally caught up with the war he has been chasing after for so long . . .

America can make a fairly comfortable war out of this thing . . . if she has sense enough to keep her troops at home. To defend America it would not be necessary for a single American to work six days a week and ten hours a day. Why should you give up your auto, your gasoline and your tires to help the English keep Australia?

Regardless of the effect which the glorious deeds of the German military forces is having on other Americans, I am sure it is filling the breasts of Americans of German descent with secret pride. Blood is thicker than water, and it is in times of crisis like the present that one's blood determines one's sympathies . . .

JANE ANDERSON was born in Atlanta, Georgia, January 6th, 1893. At the age of sixteen she ran away from a girl's finishing school in Texas to be married and lived for a time in New York. In 1915 she went to London and worked on the London *Daily Mail* as a reporter. She was divorced from her American husband in 1918 and returned home.

After the first world war she made several trips to Europe and wrote occasionally for various American newspapers and magazines. She rose to sudden prominence in 1938 during the Spanish Civil War when she was sentenced to death by the Loyalists on charges of being a spy. The sentence was revoked at the intervention of the State Department, and she came to the United States with her second husband, the Count de Cienfuegos, whom she had married some years previously in Spain. She became one of the most ardent supporters of General Franco and the Spanish fascists in this country. She wrote articles and lectured throughout the nation. Late in 1939 she returned to Spain and two years later moved to Berlin. She showed the State Department her appreciation (?) for saving her life by making propaganda broadcasts for the German government against her own country.

This woman was introduced as a "famous Catholic orator" and proclaimed Hitler as the great bulwark of "Christian-Catholic civilization against the menace of Bolshevism," ignoring the Fuehrer's oppression of the Catholic Church. Her broadcasts consisted of so-called "exposés" of the "Communist domination" of the Roosevelt and Churchill governments. She ceased broadcasting abruptly in April, 1942. An excerpt from one of her broadcasts follows:

I had not been twenty-four hours upon American soil before I had confirmed this simple fact that in every editorial office in the United States a key man was stationed to kill the story of Spain; that all ramifications of the national radio were in the hands of a renegade Russian . . . and that from the pulpits of the land of the Star Spangled Banner no word of the God-fearing had been lifted against the hordes from Moscow who had descended upon Madrid to unleash upon a Christian land rivers of blood as the first stride forward in world revolution . . .

DOUGLAS CHANDLER was born in Chicago on May 26th, 1889. He was educated in Baltimore. He served for a short time in the United States Navy during the closing months of the first world war, worked for a few years as a reporter and columnist for the Baltimore *Sunday American*, and then went into the advertising business in New York. After his marriage in 1924, he became a stock broker and was wiped out in the crash of 1929. He left for France with his family in 1930 to live on his wife's income and has not returned to this country since.

A musical and literary dilettante, he drifted about Central Europe and the Balkans for several years. Much of his time was spent in Vienna and Berlin. He wrote about his travels for American magazines. Several articles were published in the *National Geographic* but the editors refused to purchase any more manuscripts from him when they learned that he was receiving money from the Nazi government. Later the Nazis placed at his disposal an elaborate home in a Berlin suburb which had been confiscated from a "political prisoner."

In 1938 he made a lecture tour through England and Scotland on behalf of the German government, extolling the virtues of the Nazis. He frequently was quoted in German newspapers because of the contrasts favorable to Germany which he drew between life there and in the United States. In 1940 the Yugoslav government withdrew a temporary residence permit because of his pro-Axis views. Shortly before the war began he refused to return home and began broadcasting as "Paul Revere" for the Nazis. Excerpts follow:

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A CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTION

And for the winning of the war and the building of the New Order, there is one outstanding figure, the genius of the Twentieth Century, to thank. That is Adolf Hitler, the man for whom millions of brave flags are flying on this, his birthday . . .

"Happy am I to be able to serve you in my capacity as a bringer of true tidings from the heart of the German Reich, and fortunate are you, who seek the truth, to have on this side of the water a little band of free American patriots who command the priceless privilege of raising their voices against the howling storm of lies, warped fact and sheer deception which assails your ears from democratic propaganda centers.

CONSTANCE DREXEL was born in Darmstadt, Germany, on November 28th, 1894, and was brought to this country the following year. She grew up in the town of Roslindale, Massachusetts. She became a newspaper reporter and in 1915 attended the Peace Conference at The Hague as correspondent for a news syndicate. She was denied a passport in 1918 because of her pro-German sympathies during the first world war.

■ DURING THE next twenty years she was a newspaper woman, free-lance writer and campaigner for various causes. She made half-a-dozen trips to Europe, attending several events of international importance, including the Geneva Arms Conference of 1932. She was one of the earliest supporters of Hitler and received occasional writing assignments from Goebbels. In 1938 she was employed in Philadelphia on the WPA writer's project and later as a teacher of French. She left suddenly for Berlin in 1939, explaining that her passage was being paid by the German government. She began to broadcast from Germany in 1940.

Strangely enough, she was introduced on the air by the Germans as a member of "a socially prominent and wealthy Philadelphia family," the Drexel family. She is not a member of this family but Attorney General Biddle is. American correspondents in Berlin told Justice Department agents that she was a "pest and a crackpot." She was not interned after war was declared as were other Americans. Her broadcasting is confined largely to social and "cultural" items, describing the pleasure of life in wartime Germany, the concerts and exhibitions, and the "abundance of food, clothing and entertainment." Her apparent intention is to convince her listeners of Germany's stability under the pressures of war, and to contrast these conditions with life in the United States.

EDWARD LEO DELANEY was born in Olney, Illinois, December 12th, 1885. Orphaned while young, he was brought up by relatives. In 1910 he went on the stage with a road company playing the then popular "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." During the first world war he was in Australia with a company playing "Seven Keys to Baldpate." He worked as a minor actor in the silent movies, in musical comedies, and acted as a press agent. He wrote several plays which no producer would put on. During the 1930's he made several trips to Europe and in 1937 became overseas agent for a small film-importing concern in New York. In December, 1939, he went to Genoa, Italy, and from there to Vienna and Berlin, where he has remained.

The American colony in Berlin before the war regarded him as an opportunist who became a Nazi because of the money he could make out of it. He boasted of his work for the German Foreign Office and the Ministry of Propaganda. Justice agents had little difficulty in identifying him as "E. D. Ward" when he began to broadcast regularly for the Nazis. He mailed considerable quantities of Nazi propaganda to friends and relatives in this country. He frequently pointed out in his broadcasts that he was an American citizen. He used the Broadway vernacular and slanted his news broadcasts to reflect nothing but glory and credit to the Axis causes. He went off the air in June, 1942.

MAX OTTO KOISCHWITZ was born in Germany on February 19th, 1902, the son of a prominent surgeon. He was educated in German and French schools and received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin in 1925. He came to this country the same year and became an instructor in German at Columbia University. He later transferred to the New York City school system and was made a member of the faculty of Hunter College. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1935.

His attitude toward American law was illustrated in 1936 when he failed to pay the mortgage on his home and a summary judgment of foreclosure was granted against him. "We propose to stay here, law or no law," he announced. The court ordered him to vacate the premises in thirty days, which he did.

While maintaining his pose as an American scholar he made several trips to Germany for "study" in 1935, 1937 and 1939. The last time he took his family with him. He began broadcasting and used the greeting, "O. K. Speaking."

■ SEVERAL OF his former students at Hunter recognized his voice on the short-wave and his identity became known. In the beginning the programs were innocuous discussions of German arts, letters and the sciences, which were offered under the title, "The College Hour." The propaganda content became more emphatic when he switched to pseudo-humorous dialogue called "Fritz and Freddy, the Friendly Quarrelers," which attempted to ridicule the democracies. His most recent programs consist of commentaries on the war and international policies, slanted entirely to the Nazi cause and deriding the United Nations. A few excerpts from his broadcasts follow:

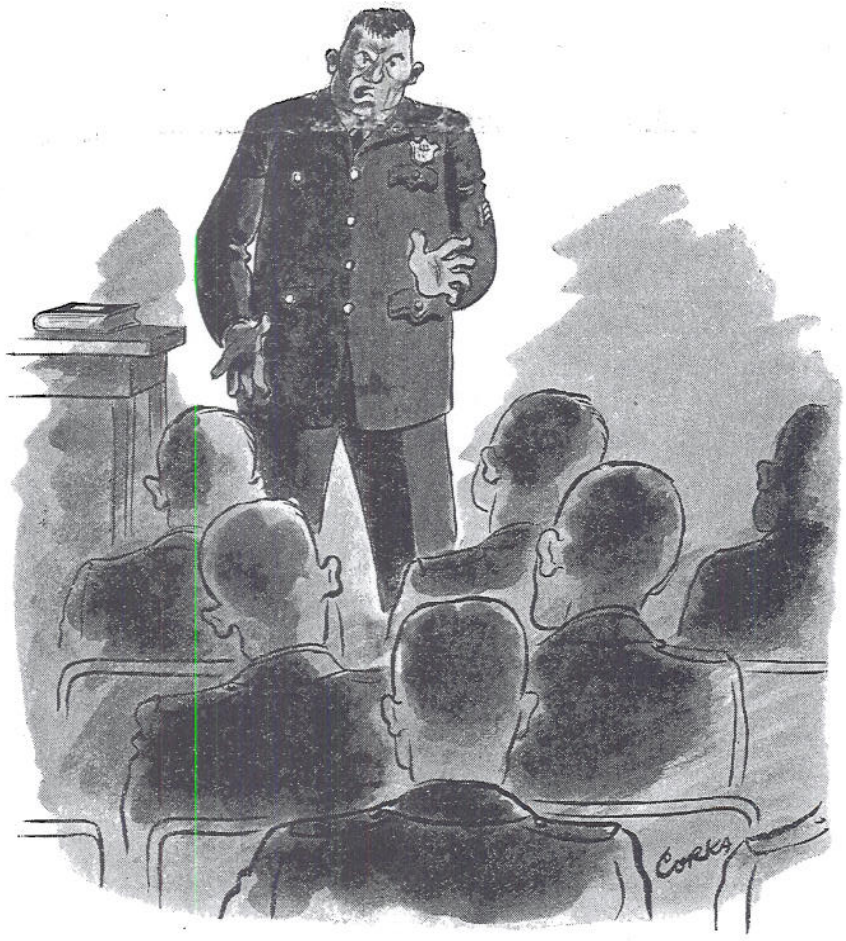
"The world of today is divided into two camps. On the one side, Bolshevism. On the other, the defenders of civilization. Why is America still in the wrong camp?"

"And do you believe that the defenses of Europe are only improvised, or that you could outnumber the mighty Axis armies in Europe like another Afrika Korps? The only territory that any of the American soldiers would ever occupy in Europe will be the six feet of sod in one of the military graveyards in which we shall bury the remains of any and every man who attempts to force his way into Europe."

"The camp where the American boys are at present is the most beautifully located prisoner-of-war camp I've ever seen, and I have seen many of them. . . . One of the German officers who took me through the camp complained with a smile that the Americans didn't behave exactly soldier-like. Now that struck me as very funny, because I heard it before, over the London wireless. The BBC affirmed that their American friends lacked discipline. The Americans in Africa, the radio related, asked too many questions. They lack the traditions of their British cousins . . ."

The quotations cited in this article were selected by the Justice Department as representative of the treasonable utterances of these eight American traitors abroad. They also show the insidious way in which the Nazis try to foist their poison upon us. The next time you hear somebody repeat obvious Nazi propaganda rumors, remind that person of the fate awaiting these eight American traitors.

EDWARD D. RADIN



"Criminals are guys just too tough for society. They don't know how to get along peaceful with people. And it's our job to control 'em—see?"