INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON H. Res. 282
TO INVESTIGATE (1) THE EXTENT, CHARACTER, AND OBJECTS OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, (2) THE VIOLATION OF THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CONGRESS AS GUARANTEED BY OUR CONSTITUTION, AND (3) ALL OTHER QUESTIONS IN RELATION THERETO THAT WOULD AID CONGRESS IN ANY NECESSARY REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

APPENDIX—PART VII

REPORT ON THE AXIS FRONT MOVEMENT

FIRST SECTION—NAZI ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES

Printed for the use of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
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INTRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA
GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The committee's investigation of so-called pro-Nazi activities in the United States, including those of German consular agents, was conducted in a manner and the tone in which you occasionally report in your newspaper about German consular agents of the German Government engaged in a wide variety of mischievous activities, including the dissemination of propaganda, the establishment of fronts for espionage, and the incitement of hostility between the United States and Germany. The evidence which established the true character of these agents was obtained and used as evidence by the committee.

BRONSON WRIGHT

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THE INVESTIGATION

The committee's investigation of so-called native pro-Nazis revealed that the German Embassy and the various German consulates took a lively interest in spreading the work of the Transocean News Service throughout the country. The records disclose that the German Government "was in the practice" of donating books for the school library. On looking into the matter, one of the most brazen attempts to install Nazi propaganda machinery in the United States reads as follows:

JUNE 16, 1941. Herr Hans Knoblauch, 712 N. S. D. A. P.

The German Embassy in Washington, D.C., has received an offer of a donation of books for the school library in Tampa, Florida. The offer was made by the German Government through the German Embassy. The offer was accepted by the school authorities and the books were delivered.

THE EXPLANATION

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assemble which must, therefore, awaken the pride in the great work of renewal briefly as possible. The German press abroad, which desires to summon the German nationals to from there to my new place, I should like to make an attempt, as it were, by way 

our people. The Leader and Reich Chancellor has appointed me a battle for life and death. And we shrink not from active interference in whatsoever form it may appeal'. Our struggle for the most 
sacred values of Nationalism. We do not intend to spread National Socialism over the world, but, we see it. as our task to tear off the mask from the face of communism. We 

the 9th of this month and regret with you that I have no opportunity to talk with you in 
daughter and only since a dangerous opponent has arisen to communism and only since a dangerous opponent has arisen to communism. Unfortunately, I cannot talk with you in 

results of our discussion at that time to expression in the attitude of your news-

There. The Leader has declared that in the future Germany will proceed with 

American foes in order to destroy them then 

France show quite clearly that communism is ready to enter into an alliance with the so-called democratic parties in order to destroy them then 

support you further in your work. There is so much good to report after what I have read in your paper lately, especially if I and my staff are to 

ceedingly painful to me to have to write this to you but I feel obligated to do so because the German nationalism in these years has reason to he proud at 

fear for peace with the substantiation that the nations in which such inciting propaganda is permitted could be incited to war mood against Germany, while 

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UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES
which is being accomplished in Germany must esteem it accordingly as its task to interpret and to explain precisely these ...
views which you gave me oral assent at that time. You will find simultaneously therewith the basis upon which, of that I ...
Mr. Biebers at that time participated in the discussion, I have taken the
liberty to send him a copy of this letter.
With best greeting I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. E. WENDLER.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE GERMAN GOVERN-
MENT
The committee has obtained an official list from the State Depart-
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Henry Freese, consul, San Juan, P. R.
Georg Gyssling, consul, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hans-Richard Ernst Hirschfeld, consul, New York, N. Y.
Ello Ernst Hudemann, consul, New York, N. Y.
Thorner, vice consul, New York, N. Y.
Fritz Wiedemann, consul general, San Francisco, Calif.
Walter Hermann Zingelmann, honorary consul, Mobile, Ala.

GERMAN CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

Anna Elisabeth Alias, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Josef Franz Bauer, clerk, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Paul Baumann, clerk, consulate, Manila, P. I.
Hertha Helene Bell, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.
Kurt Karl Beyer, secretary, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.
Dasch, consul, San Francisco, Calif.
Maria Susanne Etzel, secretary-stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Elsa Margarethe Fastenrath, stenographer, consulate, New Orleans, La.
Ernst Hermann Gewuning, first secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.
Erna Frida Guhl, stenographer, consulate, Boston, Mass.
Max Grab, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.
Helmut Wilhelm Grathwohl, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Heinrich Hammann, secretary, consulate, Manila, P. I.
Fritz Heberling, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.
Heinrich Heinemann, office assistant, consulate, New Orleans, La.
Fritz Heinrich Kellermeier, assistant commercial attaché, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Margarethe Helene Kempin, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Hubert Christian Kessels, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Elisabeth Margarethe Meyer, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.
Henrietta Therese Ingehorg Meyer, stenographer, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ingeborg Moerschner, stenographer, consulate, New Orleans, La.
Walter H. Schellenberg, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.

J. A. T. Willard, assistant secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.
Charles F. Allport, consul, New Orleans, La.
T. B. Stewart, consul, New Orleans, La.
W. L. Fossett, consul, New Orleans, La.
E. P. R. Davis, consul, New Orleans, La.
F. W. White, consul, New Orleans, La.
W. E. D. White, consul, New Orleans, La.
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The German Library of Information was one of the principal agencies of Axis propaganda which operated openly in the United States prior to the entrance of this country into the war. Its activities were aimed at a vast propaganda campaign of extolling the Nazi rule, the Nazi leaders, and the Nazi war against civilization.

The Committee's Investigation

In September 1940 the Special Committee on Un-American Activities subpenaed the files and records of the German Library of Information. Two months later, the committee published "The Handout of the German Library of Information." (See appendix—part III, entitled "Preliminary Report on Totalitarian Propaganda in the United States.")

Following the committee's disclosures concerning the nature and activities of the German Library of Information, Mr. Sumner Welles, acting under the direction of the President of the United States, issued an expulsion order. The complete text of the expulsion order is reproduced in the chapter of this volume dealing with German diplomatic and consular agents.

The Set-Up of the German Library of Information

The headquarters of the German Library of Information were located at 17 Battery Place, New York City. The German Consulate General's office was located at the same address.

The library was established in May 1936 with Heinz Beller as its director. Beller was succeeded by Matthias Schmitz under whose direction the library continued until its expulsion from the United States in June 1941.

From its inception until the time of the committee's investigation in August 1940 the German Library of Information spent a total of $341,694 in the dissemination of its Nazi propaganda. The expenditures were incurred in New York City under the direction of the German Consul General in New York. In fact, the German Consul General in New York had direct supervision over all of the library's activities.

War Brought Increased Expenditures

With the outbreak of the war in Europe, there was a sharp increase in the expenditures of the German Library of Information. From its inception in 1936 until the outbreak of war in September 1939, a period of 40 months, the library spent only $63,300. From the beginning of the war until August 1940, a period of 12 months, the library spent $278,394.

These greatly increased expenditures after September 1939 were devoted wholly to propaganda in support of the Nazi war against the countries surrounding the Reich. In fact, the German Consul General in New York had direct supervision over all of the library's expenditures.

The Library's Mailing List

The committee obtained by subpena the mailing list of the German Library of Information. The list included some 70,000 names, and was built up largely by persons who sent in their own names and the names of acquaintances. The list was used principally for weekly mailings of the library's publication, Facts In Review.

The Library's Phonograph Records

The German Library of Information possessed 10,000 phonograph records on which were inscribed speeches, lectures, and announcements which had been broadcast over the Nazi short-wave radio stations. The records were placed in circulation among clubs, singing societies, and any other groups that would accept and use them.

George Sylvester Viereck

One of the writers for the library's publication, Facts in Review, was George Sylvester Viereck. The complete text of Viereck's contract with the German Library of Information was as follows:

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
305 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER 27, 1939.

Dr. HEINZ BELLER,
German Library of Information,
17 Battery Place, New York City.

DEAR DR. BELLER: In accordance with your request I herewith confirm our verbal agreement:

(1) I agree to prepare for "Facts in Review" digests of such material as you place at my disposal from time to time.
(2) I shall be glad to prepare such articles interpreting the German point of view based on data furnished by you, as we may from time to time agree upon.
(3) I shall hold myself in readiness for editorial consultations with you at mutually convenient times.
(4) My compensation will be $550, payable monthly in advance.
(6) This arrangement may be cancelled by either party on three months' notice.
(8) In the event of a break between the United States and Germany, we are both automatically released from any obligation flowing from this agreement.

It is also understood, in accordance with your wishes as well as mine, that I shall not be asked to prepare or edit any matter derogatory to the United States, or to undertake any editorial assignment which could possibly conflict with American laws and my duties as an American citizen. I welcome cooperation with you, because I can think of no more important task from the point of view of fair play and the maintenance of peace between the American and German nations, than the giving of the American public a picture unblurred by anti-German propaganda of the great conflict now unhappily waging in Europe.

Believe me, Sincerely yours,
(signed) GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Agreed:
(signed) HEINZ BELLER.
Signor Mussolini resided during his stay in Munich.

In the background the Prinz Earl Palais, where Home,

The House of German Art. Aew York, N. Y. ZAPP,

the Intelligence Service of the Rome-Berlin Axis are meeting at my private apartment on the third floor of the house, 11 West 57th Street, for a very informal dinner.

On Wednesday December 6th at 7 P. M. a number of people were located at 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Branch o

The headquarters of the German Railroads Information Office from the United States is reproduced in the chapter-of this volume dealing with German diplomatic and consular agents.

On June 16, 1941, Mr. Sumner Welles, the then Under Secretary of State, ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States. The full text of the order expelling the German Railroads Information Office was published a report which exposed the subversive character of this Nazi agency. In September 1941, Mr. Sumner Welles ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States. In August 1940, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, under the leadership of Mr. Joe J. Manston, ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States.

The German Railroads Information Office was an official agency of the Nazi Government. Although this agency was ostensibly a business enterprise set up for the purpose of promoting rail travel in Germany, it was in fact primarily a Nazi propaganda outlet. It is characteristic of the totalitarian society that all of its business institutions must be coordinated with the political state. There is no such thing as a separation of business and the state under the Nazis.

According to its director, the German Railroads Information Office published a report which exposed the subversive character of this Nazi agency. In September 1941, Mr. Sumner Welles ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States. In August 1940, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, under the leadership of Mr. Joe J. Manston, ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States.
Prussia at a very early date and brought about a fresh period of active development for the whole country. No wonder therefore that the National Socialist movement took root in East Germany.

In 1938, when tourist travel from the United States to Germany numbered 73,500 persons, the expenditures of the German Railroads Information Office totaled $186,500. In 1940, after tourist travel from the United States to Germany had dropped to 2,000 persons, the expenditures of the German Railroads Information Office rose to $1,339,759.

In harmony with the social ideas of the German people which have been greatly strengthened by the national movement of late, exercises of national defense have been widely introduced, and the enthusiasm and the devotion to the cause of our fatherland and the homeland of the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich, giving to this lovely spot a special consecration in the New Reich.

In the west and in the north of Germany there is the grave of Horst Wessel, the author and composer of the National Socialist song, "Die Fahne hoch," a monument erected in commemoration of those who gave their lives for the National-Socialist Movement in Berlin.

Another national memorial is the grave of Horst Wessel in the Nikolaik Cemetery near the Prenzlauer Tor. Horst Wessel, the author and composer of the National Socialist song, "Die Fahne hoch," a monument erected in commemoration of those who gave their lives for the National-Socialist Movement in Berlin.

There are two motoring organizations in Germany; namely, the "National-Socialist Kraftfahrer Corps" (NSKK) Berlin, W. Graf-Spee Strasse 6, tel. 259791, an independent organization attached to the National Socialist Party, and, second, "Der Deutsche Automobil Club." The main spring of the chief creative power behind the great economic work of reconstruction is the National Socialist idea, its organic conception of national labor, and economic development which aims at setting free all productive forces of the nation and promoting individual freedom and the freedom of the economic process from disturbing fluctuations.

In the grounds of the Reichs Sports Field in Berlin, the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor in the grounds of the Reichs Sports Field in Berlin.

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The recovery of the old Eastern March (probably meaning marsh) is Adolf Hitler's personal achievement, and the great historical event is doubly impressive because fate allowed him to achieve it. After five years of Adolf Hitler's leadership visitors to Germany will be able to appreciate the enormous progress already made in town planning, and to admire the monumental effects produced by gigantic undertakings under the direction of the Fuhrer himself, upon the improvement of roads and railways in this beautiful country.

In this, the capital of the National Socialist Movement, two organizations owe their existence to the Fuhrer; namely, the "Strength through Joy" organization and the "National Socialist Kultur Gemeinde."

Amending the law of March 8, 1933, in an attempt to implement the national movement of late, the introduction of exercises of national defense has been widely introduced, and the enthusiasm and the devotion to the cause of our fatherland and the homeland of the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich, giving to this lovely spot a special consecration in the New Reich.

In hardly any other form of sport in Germany has there been such a boom, owing to National Socialism, as in motoring. Its revival and increase, which are due solely to the Fuhrer's initiative, are unique.

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UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

MAILING LIST OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

The mailing list of the Information Office which the committee obtained by subpoena revealed the fact that this Nazi agency had collected the names and addresses of 125,000 individuals in the United States. This mailing list was used for the purpose of promulgating the organization's Nazi propaganda.

The committee also discovered that the American Fellowship Forum had assisted in the compilation of this mailing list of the German Railroads Information Office.

PROPAGANDA BY FILMS

The German Railroads Information Office offered schools, colleges, and churches up-to-date motion picture films of Hitler's Reich. These films were shipped by express prepaid with no charges for rental or handling.

TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE

In keeping with the theory and practice of the totalitarian state, the Nazi government, shortly after its assumption of power, took over absolute control of all of the media of expression in Germany and all of the media of expression in the United States, including diplomatic and consular agents of the German government. Following this disclosure by the committee, the Assistant Secretary of State issued an order of expulsion of the German diplomat and his wife.

THE COMMITTEE’S INVESTIGATION

In August 1940 the Special Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed all of the records of the Transocean News Service. During the ensuing months these records were translated and studied. In November 1940 the committee issued a special report on the Transocean News Service. This report revealed that the Transocean News Service was not only a propaganda organ of the German government but was also an intelligence service for the German government.

THE CONVICTION OF ZAPP AND TOWN

Following this exposure by the committee, all of the documents and records in the committee’s possession were referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution. As a result, the defendants were convicted and sentenced. In order to fulfill the terms of their sentences they were returned to Germany in exchange for two American newspapermen who had been arrested there.

UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES
THE SET-UP OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE

The Transocean News Service was founded in Germany around 1914 as a legitimate news service comparable to the Associated Press, International News Service, and United Press of this country. It was established as an organization for distributing news and information to countries around the world, with a particular focus on Germany and its allies.

Prior to Zapp's coming to the United States, he had been attached to Transocean News Service in Berlin and before that he was the agency's representative in South Africa. It was found by the committee that he had also traveled considerably throughout Europe where he had made important contacts.

The headquarters of Transocean News Service was located at 341 Madison Avenue, New York City. So far as the committee was able to determine, Transocean did not employ any reporters of its own but relied on the numerous correspondents it had throughout the world. The squad of reporters, which included Zapp, was regularly supplied with current news releases from the various countries.

The following is a list of the employees of Transocean News Service in New York:

- Zapp, Manfred
- Leber, Ludwig
- Tenn, Guenther
- Lehwald, Siri
- Alice, Marie
- Lingelbach, Margarethe
- Bode, Charlotte
- Marotta, Rose
- Davis, Tom
- Matthiesen, Niels
- Davis, Mary Nair
- McCullough, Arthur F.
- Foerster, Rudi
- Posselt, Era
- Goetz, Walter
- Posselt, Erich
- Crone, Fred
- Quisenberry, Arthur
- Guenther, Ernst
- Riker, Edwin S.
- Hawk, William
- Russell, William R.
- Holfmeister, William
- Sehimanski, Alice
- Hunck, Joseph
- von Bothmer, F.
- Kampmann, Edwin A.
- von Eckardt, H.
- Easpar, Hildegard
- Wiegand, Guenther
- Raz, Ernst

The committee revealed that from January 1939 to July 1940 it had a total deposit of $136,000; and from an examination of the records it was able to determine how much money was being furnished Zapp by the Nazi government to carry on his propaganda work.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TRANSOCEAN AND OTHER OFFICIAL GERMAN AGENCIES

In examining the subpenaed files the committee learned that Zapp worked in close collaboration with the German Embassy and the various German consulates throughout the United States, as well as with other official German agencies.

The committee has evidence that certain consular officials were among the editors of these newspapers and that the editors of these newspapers were directly subsidized by Transocean to publish their propaganda.

For a complete and detailed report on the activities of Transocean News Service, see appendix, part II, published late in 1939.
The V. D. A. (Volksbund Fuer Das Deutschtum Im Ausland) was founded in Germany around 1880 for the purpose of maintaining and promoting German institutions and German culture among German communities throughout the world. It has been determined that the V. D. A. has also been utilized by the Nazi government as an espionage agency.

The headquarters of the V. D. A. are at 97 Martin Luther Strasse, Berlin, Germany. Ernst Wilhelm Bohle was appointed by Hitler to head this organization. In the Berlin office, there are files on all places where Germans reside in any number. This report deals only with the American section.

The present head of the "Comradeship U. S. A." of the V. D. A. is Walter Kappe, former editor of the German-American Bund newspaper in this country, the Deutscher Weckruf Und. . .

This committee obtained a confidential communication written in German which was sent out to all members of the "Comradeship, U. S. A." of the V. D. A. in January 1941, from the Central Office in Stuttgart. To this end Party Member, Walter Kappe, who meanwhile has returned from the army, will take over the Leadership of the Comradeship and will renew the bonds through the Comradeship's network.

To the Comradeship U. S. A.:

The year 1939 with its great political and military events has partially dissolved the close bands which bound the Comradeship together. Many left their former circles of activity to become soldiers or...
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Volksbund and opposing a resolution of the Steuben Society of America directed against British propaganda in the United States. Naturally, the American-German Bund which is by far the most active and most indoctrinated combat group in American-Germanism always stands in the forefront of the anti-German agitation. Although it operates on a fully legal basis and is a purely American affair in which only naturalized or native-born Americans can be accepted as members, it is placed under the law of exceptions (Ansnahmegesetz) together with the Communists (since the German-Russian pact the American press now writes only about. His stocks of weapons or other “war material” imported from Germany for the purpose of a revolution by force have been found.

It is true that since the beginning of the war the Bund has suffered losses in its unequal fight against a superior power, which controls the public opinion of the country and has at its disposal...

The official representatives of the Reich in the United States are subject to similar hostile attacks, as well as other official German agencies. Constantly under surveillance by secret agents, their activities are continually the subject of sensational press articles and so-called “investigations.” In particular, it is the German Consulate General in New York, the Library of Information which is a part of this Consulate, the New York office of the German Railways and the German Transocean... was denounced in a “White Book” of the Investigating Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies as “subversive.” Furthermore, the work of the “Kehayserband of German war veterans’ societies” has also recently been strongly attacked in the press.

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude from what has been said in this report that American Germanism has in this fateful hour entirely failed. However, it lacks the organizational... they always feel themselves strengthened in their pride in their Germanism through the heroism of the German soldiers.

The V.D.A. office in Germany has been the source of large quantities of Nazi propaganda material which has been distributed to Germans living abroad. The V.D.A. was also responsible for the production of a number of propaganda films which had as their theme the uniting of the German people into a superior race.

In the United States, the V.D.A. made use of many German societies and celebrations to spread Nazi propaganda. In this they were rather successful. The committee's investigation revealed that the V.D.A. and the American-German Association, the German-American Board, the German Railroad Information Office, and the Hamburg Steamship Lines, arranged for boys and girls from the United States to spend 6 weeks in Germany at German camps where they were indoctrinated with nazi-ism.

Carl Guenther Orgell, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y., was registered with the State Department as an agent for V.D.A. He was active in the distribution of V.D.A. propaganda among the German population in the United States and in carrying out this... be found on page 871, volume 2, executive hearings, from Orgell to the Reverend J. J. Kasiske, which reacts as follows:

DEAR PASTOR:

Mr. HOESACKER inquired me that you wish new school books for your German language school. I have the American franchise of the V. D. A., an organization for culture... me how many you need of each kind, then will I forward the order at once. I would be grateful to you if you could tell me something about German nationalism in your region.

With German greeting,

C. G.

Rom. Hans Ackermann, referred to in this letter, has been dealt with in a separate chapter contained in this volume.

Orgell also conducted various money raising campaigns for V.D.A. in this country, the most notable of which was the sale of “blue candles” which were sent from Germany and were... world.” It was found by the committee that Orgell had 50,000 candles sent here at one time for the German-American Bund.

The following publications of V.D.A., the National German-American Service, and the World Guardian of Germans were distributed by Orgell to thousands of Germans and Nazi... it on August 12, 1938. For more detailed information see the index for various references in the committee's hearings.
The American Fellowship Forum, despite a name as innocent-sounding as any ever assumed by a front organization, was nothing more nor less than an Axis propaganda group of an... of a conviction obtained exclusively on the basis of evidence supplied to the Department of Justice by this committee.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

The committee obtained by subpoena the correspondence files and bunk accounts of the American Fellowship Forum. In addition to obtaining the organization's records, the committee took formal statements from and cross-examined the principal figures in the forum.

On September 10, 1940, the committee made a formal examination of Friedrich Auhagen, who held the position of director of the American Fellowship Forum.

On August 28, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined George F. Bauer, who was chairman of the executive committee of the forum.

Also on August 28, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined Charles Dale Siegchrist, Jr., who was secretary of the editorial board of the forum.

Also on August 28, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined Ina A. Gotthelf, who was secretary of the forum.

Also on August 28, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined Richard Koch, who was a member of the forum's executive committee and one of the organization's founders.

On September 11, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined Ferdinand A. Kertess, who was one of the founders of the forum.

On December 18-19, 1941, Kertess appeared as a witness before a full meeting of the committee.

The foregoing quotation is a striking description of the basic technique of a front organization. An inner cabinet for real control—an outer shell for the deception of the public.

The quotation is taken from a letter written by Heinrich W. G. Freiherr von Bothmer to the chairman of the board of the American Fellowship Forum. Heinrich W. G. Freiherr von Bothmer, the author of the letter, was an employee of the Transocean News Service. Further light on Von Bothmer's activities is to be found in a letter which he received from Manfred Zapp, the head of the Transocean News Service, in which Zapp wrote, as follows:

I should like to thank you very much for your self-sacrificing activity. You took over the heavy task of bringing our Transocean News Service to wider circles and have impressively fulfilled this... who fell within your field of duty. I extend my best thanks for your successful efforts. With warmest greetings.

It was this same Von Bothmer, employee of Manfred Zapp's Transocean News Service, who described the set-up of the American Fellowship Forum as having on the one hand an inner... and Manfred Zapp were subsequently convicted under the foreign agents registration law and Zapp was deported to Germany.

FRIEDRICH E. Auhagen

The national director of the American Fellowship Forum was Friedrich Auhagen.

Auhagen was born in Berlin, Germany, on December 24, 1899. His father was an official in the German Foreign Office. The elder Auhagen was stationed for a period in Jerusalem, and it was there that his son Friedrich received his early education.

After graduation from high school in Germany in 1917, Auhagen served in the German Army for about 2 years, one of which was spent at the front in France. After the World War, he completed studies in economics and mining engineering in German universities.

Auhagen arrived in the United States on July 16, 1923, on the S.S. Eisenach. He had hired on the S.S. Eisenach, as a coal passer, and when he reached port in the United States he jumped ship. Later he was admitted to the country under the German quota.

Auhagen's first employment in the United States was in mining engineering in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Later he was employed in the foreign department of the Equitable Trust Co., of New York, and in the German consulship at New York and London.

Auhagen was the guiding force behind the establishment of the National German News Service, and he ran the German Information Office in New York.

Auhagen's foreign trips were many. He traveled to Germany in 1925, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, and 1938. Auhagen admitted to the committee that he was closely associated with Dr. F. Draeger, who was both an attaché in the German consulate in New York and head (Kreisleiter) of the Nazi Party in the United States. The committee also learned that Auhagen had been in touch with Nazi leaders in Germany, including Heinrich Himmler, and that he had been in contact with Nazi sympathizers in the United States. Auhagen was eventually caught in a plot to export weapons to Nazi Germany and was arrested in 1941.

The committee introduced clips from The American Fellowship Forum, a name as innocent...
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

INTERLOCKING PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP

Few, if any, front organizations fail to show an interlocking personnel of directorate with other front organizations of the same sympathies and objectives. This was true of the American Fellowship Forum.

We have already shown that Heinrich W. G. M. Freiherr von Bothmer who was an adviser on the set-up of the American Fellowship Forum was also an employee of the Nazi Transocean News Service. George Sylvester Viereck, who was contributing editor of the American Fellowship Forum's Today's Challenge was also under contract as a propagandist for the German Library of Information.

Ferdinand A. hertess, one of the founders of the American Fellowship Forum, was president of the Chemical Marketing Co., a Nazi business front whose assets were frozen by the United States Government when this country declared war on Hitler's Reich. Richard Koch, one of the founders of the American Fellowship Forum, was vice president of the Chemical Marketing Co.

Edmund F. Kohl, one of the founders and chairman of the American Fellowship Forum, was president of the pro-Nazi League of Former German Students.

Peter J. Kesseler, one of the founders of the American Fellowship Forum, was proposed as a director of the German University League, Inc., in a plan for "the organization of German industry in America after the war." George F. Bauer, chairman of the American Fellowship Forum, was proposed as president of the American Group For Trade With Germany, Inc., in the plan for "the organization of German industry in America after the war."

Philip Johnson who traveled in Europe as foreign correspondent for the American Fellowship Forum's Today's Challenge was formerly associated with Father Coughlin's Social Justice. Lawrence. Dennis, who wrote for every issue of the American Fellowship Forum's Today's Challenge, was recommended by K. O. Berthing to Manfred Zapp, of the Transocean News Service, by whom he could obtain for Zapp any connections that he might wish. K. O. Berthing was director of the Amerika-Institut in Berlin.

The American Fellowship Forum gave its mailing list to the German Railroads Information Office. The latter was, of course, an official Nazi agency.

A NAZI PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

One of the most widely used propaganda techniques among the Nazi front organizations is to pick up every possible word which prominent Americans have spoken in favor of Hitler's regime and to use it to make it appear that the American public has approved of the regime. This makes no difference whether such Americans have actually or only apparently had a good word to say of the Nazi regime.

Today's Challenge, the official organ of the American Fellowship Forum, regularly employed this technique of using the words of prominent Americans who either did speak or seemed to speak favorably of Hitler's regime. In a similar manner, Today's Challenge used a speech made by another man now holding an important government position at the 1939 session of an institute at one of our great universities. The speech was made of an article which a man now prominent in public life wrote for one of our leading magazines. The article was quoted in Today's Challenge, as follows: "If sanity be practically defined as the holding of opinions about people and things which make no difference whether such Americans have actually or only apparently had a good word to say of the Nazi regime."

In a similar manner, Today's Challenge used a speech made by another man now holding an important government position at the 1939 session of an institute at one of our great universities. The speech was made of an article which a man now prominent in public life wrote for one of our leading magazines. The article was quoted in Today's Challenge, as follows: "If sanity be practically defined as the holding of opinions about people and things which make no difference whether such Americans have actually or only apparently had a good word to say of the Nazi regime."

Thus under new slogans of democracy versus fascism, the old struggle of power politics is proceeding, but against a background of democracy and fascism, and that the war is nothing more than a new expression of the old struggle of power politics.

Neither of the men whose words were used by Today's Challenge and neither of the auspices under which they wrote and spoke can fairly be charged with being pro-Nazi, but the words used by a pro-Axis organization clearly points up the necessity for exercising extreme caution in all public utterances.

During recent years, millions of Americans in their sincere love of peace have given expression to ideas which, when removed from their context, seemed to say that Hitler's Germany should be made to pay for the war. This is a subtle technique in propaganda, and among the Nazi fronts which used it most shrewdly was the American Fellowship Forum.

OTHER SAMPLES OF THE FORUM'S PROPAGANDA

By Ferdinand Cooper in the June-July 1939 issue of Today's Challenge:

At first it was firmly believed that the boycott plus the "reckless" economic policies of the Nazis would finish them in short order. When nothing of the kind
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES happened, hopes centered for a while on the much publicized underground movement carried on by a United Front of American comrades. These hopes were sustained by the belief that some day the American people would realize the necessity of preventing another war. With the passing of Eden from the political stage this hope dwindled in its turn.

The basic reason for this endless succession of disappointments is, of course, the fact that the political sagacity, the logic, and courage of Hitler have been greatly underestimated. But such an understanding of German military strategy is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a successful and enduring war. Hitler is not a madman, empty phrased demagogue, blood-thirsty tyrant, or as a neurotic dreamer, devoid of all reason and logic.

By Charles Micaud in the June—July 1939 issue of Today's Challenge:

It seems, therefore, that Hitler is in a splendid position to realize Napoleon's dream of dominating Europe by integrating big and small nations into his new Aryan Empire. In this new confederation of nations, he will be able to make use of the resources of other countries and to exploit them for his own benefit. The German people, who have been led to believe that they are participating in a sacred cause, will be willing to sacrifice themselves for the glory of Germany.

There were four branch offices of the Forum outside of New York City. Their locations and leaders were as follows:


Cleveland, Ohio.—Otto Fricke.

Chicago, Ill.—F. W. G. Heineker, Bertie Clement.

EXHIBITS ON THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM The exhibits reproduced in appendix part II, pages 1313-1334, include the foreign exchange drafts, bank deposit slips, and checks which the committee obtained and by which it was satisfied that the propaganda activities of the Fichte-Bund were financed by the German government. These exhibits were regular periodic deposits of funds from Germany while the organization was functioning.

FICHTE ASSOCIATION (Deutscher Fichte-Bund) The Fichte-Bund was designated as an important source of Nazi propaganda by the committee in its report to the House of Representatives on January 3, 1940. The organization, with headquarters in Hamburg, Germany, was active in Nazi Germany, and its activities were directed toward the dissemination of Nazi propaganda in the United States. The Fichte-Bund was able to maintain a large network of sympathizers and supporters throughout the country, and it was able to receive financial support from Germany.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION On October 21, 1939, the committee heard the testimony of Richard T. Forbes, who dealt at length with the propaganda activities of the Fichte-Bund in the United States. Testimony of other witnesses before the committee disclosed the widespread circulation of Fichte-Bund material.
"The man is dishonest who will not hear both sides of a question" has never been more evident than in the case of Germany's actions in the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Germany's historical connection to these regions is undeniable, and the events of the establishment of the German protectorate, as well as the vicious press campaigns following, are well-documented historical facts which cannot be denied. These events are based on the consent of Germany to take over the protectorate over Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia.

To the friends of the Fichte Association:

Headquarters: 30 Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany.

(Signed) ADOLF HITLER.

The committee of propaganda has been working diligently to disseminate accurate information about the New Germany and its authors and dangers. It serves the cause of peace and understanding.

In answer to this appeal, Chancellor Hitler sent the following wire to Dr. Tiso:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday and herewith take over the protection of the State of Slovakia.

The following sample of the propaganda of the Fichte-Bund, which came from the files of Edward James Smythe, native pro-Fascist, is an example of the type of propaganda disseminated by the Fichte-Mind.

In this serious hour, the Czech president, Hacha, and the Czech foreign minister, Chvalkowsky, decided to appeal to Reich Chancellor Hitler to bring order into the chaotic conditions of the Czech State. The Czech persecution of minorities, and their wish for freedom from Czech oppression, became a serious problem. The Czechs, in their efforts to save the state from complete disintegration, and from further bloodshed, asked Chancellor Hitler in Berlin to protect the state.

The Munich Agreement between Chamberlain, Mussolini, Daladier, and Reich Chancellor Hitler, as well as the so-called Protocols of Vienna, firmly established the fate of the minorities formerly in Czechoslovakia with Soviet Russia. This alliance was nothing else but an aggressive Communistic front directed against not only Germany and Italy, but against the whole of Europe.

Especially dangerous to world peace was the system of alliances which formerly unified France and Czechoslovakia with Soviet Russia. This alliance was nothing else but an aggressive Communistic front directed against not only Germany and Italy, but against the whole of Europe.

Further testimony that the Fichte-Bund attempted to influence American college students was supplied by Hampden Wilson, an investigator of the Veterans' Administration assigned to the Committee on Un-American Activities. Wilson, after studying conditions in more than 50 institutions of higher learning, reported that—

"There were found in several institutions letters from Oscar C. Pfaus, Hamburg, Germany, who professed to speak for the Fichte-Bund. Several of these letters were addressed to individual students, students to whom they were addressed the very great success of the Hitler movement in Germany (hearings, vol. 11, p. 6835).

There were found in several institutions letters from Oscar C. Pfaus, Hamburg, Germany, who professed to speak for the Fichte-Bund. Several of these letters were addressed to individual students, students to whom they were addressed the very great success of the Hitler movement in Germany (hearings, vol. 11, p. 6835).

In conducting the investigation, Forbes received a letter from...

The propaganda committees of the Fichte-Bund are located in many American cities, including New York City. Notice their presence in the United States, and make them known.

Philipp F. de Zer畛e, Chairman, Committee on Un-American Propaganda Activities.
The German trade agreement with Roumania became effective on March 23rd. It was concluded on a friendly basis, and was welcomed not only by the Roumanian government but also by the people of Roumania. The Roumanians were convinced that this agreement would lead to increased trade and economic prosperity for both countries.

The German trade agreement with Roumania was intended to disrupt the German-Roumanian negotiations for a more favorable and advantageous trade agreement. The German propaganda machine was hard at work, spreading lies and misinformation about the Roumanian government and trying to create a climate of distrust and fear.

The German trade agreement with Roumania was also intended to undermine the Roumanian government's efforts to establish closer ties with the rest of Europe. The German propaganda machine was working overtime, trying to sow discord and division among the people of Roumania.

The German trade agreement with Roumania was also intended to provide Germany with a foothold in Roumania, which could be used as a springboard for further expansion into the rest of Europe. The German propaganda machine was working hard to create a climate of fear and suspicion, trying to convince the people of Roumania that they were being betrayed by their own government.

The German trade agreement with Roumania was also intended to provide Germany with a source of raw materials and foodstuffs. The German propaganda machine was working overtime, trying to create a climate of demand and necessity, convincing the people of Roumania that they had no choice but to accept the agreement.

The German trade agreement with Roumania was also intended to provide Germany with a strategic advantage in the event of war. The German propaganda machine was working hard to create a climate of fear and suspicion, trying to convince the people of Roumania that they were being betrayed by their own government.

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The German trade agreement with Roumania was also intended to provide Germany with a strategic advantage in the event of war. The German propaganda machine was working hard to create a climate of fear and suspicion, trying to convince the people of Roumania that they were being betrayed by their own government.
Philip, admitted in his testimony before the committee that he had literature. Moreover you should try to get some enlightening American news and papers, as “Social Justice” by Father Coughlin, “Defender” by Rev. Winrod, Kansas, and the English paper “Action” by the British Union, London.

Another so-called native Fascist, Silver Shirt Leader William Dudley

Through that service? I believe you said earlier that some of your articles or speeches had been circulated from this World Service organization in Erfurt, Germany?

Some of your articles or some of your speeches were sent out by that service? I think that is a fair statement of it (hearings, vol. 6, p. 4156).

I agree. My point is, is World Service a propaganda sheet in favor of any anti-Jewish regime? Is not that a fair statement of it?

I think so. I think you have mentioned every one of them.

Certainly. I think you have mentioned every one of them.

We regret that we were not able to thank you sooner for the number of publications you have sent us. We have read your article in Liberation (magazine of the Silver Shirts) with great interest and wish to congratulate you especially on this (hearings, vol. 6, p. 4143).

Dear Mr. Estell Staub,

Your admirers,

George Deatherage, pro-Fascist and head of the Knights of the White Camellia, testified on May 24, 1939, that Klapproth had died 2 or 3 weeks before that date. Deatherage disclosed that Klapproth returned to Germany where Deatherage helped him to secure a post with the American section of World Service.

The headquarters of World Service are located at 4 Daberstedter-Strasse, Erfurt, Germany. The American section is in charge of one Schirmer. A predecessor to Schirmer was Johannes Klapproth, a German-American who had lived in this country for several years, working as a chemist for the Shell Oil Co.

Several witnesses, the majority of them leading American Axis sympathizers, testified before the committee as to the nature of World Service. An excerpt from the testimony of Henry Allen indicates the type of material distributed by the organization:

Several front organizations in the United States made abundant use of World Service, while the committee’s hearings are studded with testimony showing that literature published by pro-Axis groups here was reprinted and again in 1940, the committee called for an investigation into the German front organizations in the United States with which the committee is in touch.

The committee’s investigation

American contacts

World Service

Mr. A. A. Amityville, Long Island, U.S.

25 Prospect Street,

ESTELL STAUB

Mr. A. A. Amityville, Long Island, U.S.

25 Prospect Street,

Mr. A. A. Amityville, Long Island, U.S.

25 Prospect Street,

Mr. A. A. Amityville, Long Island, U.S.

25 Prospect Street,

Mr. A. A. Amityville, Long Island, U.S.

25 Prospect Street,
Books you should read are: "Bombshell Against Christianity," by Eli Ravage, 10 cents. "The Hidden Hand of Judah," by N. Markotf and O. B. Good, 15 cents. "The Jewish World Conspiracy," by Dr. Bergmeister, 45 cents. These books you can obtain at this office at the named price. We enjoy reading that 'our discussion group is progressing very nicely and hope that our literature will help you for further understanding of the Jewish danger.

Hoping to hear from you soon again,
Yours very truly,
SCHIRMER,
American Section.

In the foregoing letter, special attention is directed to the fact that the Nazi agency, World Service, recommended the publications of Charles E. Coughlin and Gerald B. Winrod as "enlightening."

After this committee was created in 1938, the first person to be subpoenaed was Nazi Propagandist George Sylvester Viereck. Viereck, born in Munich, Germany, December 31, 1884, came to America at the age of 11 and later became an American citizen and during the first World War was a paid agent of the German Government and later became a paid propagandist and adviser for Hitler in this country.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In August 1940 agents of this committee subpoenaed the records of the Transocean News Service, Manfred Zapp, and the German Library of Information. The committee obtained documents which ... in Zapp's possession. was one dated April 11, 1939, addressed to Manfred Zapp from George Viereck, which reads as follows:

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

305 Riverside Drive
NEW YORK
Telephone—CABLE

ACademy 2-7030

APRIL 11, 1939.

Mr. Zapp,
Transoceanic Service, 341 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DEAR Mr. ZAPP: I have been reading your Transoceanic Service with great interest. It seems to me that it is of great value to a newspaper that has no American service, but it is not of great value, except as a means of checking up, to any newspaper regularly serviced by any of the great American agencies.

I have read your service very carefully, but I have not found anything in it that was not printed in the American newspapers. This may be due to the fact that the American news agencies receive a great deal of their material from the same sources as you do in Germany. I may be mistaken about this, but it is necessary that we should know the truth about the matter.

It seems to me that before you can sell your service to anyone here, you would have to check up very carefully for a period of a few weeks, and point out to any possible American purchaser news items which he can use. If you give the newspapers those things which their own correspondents do not send them from Germany and Italy, then your service will be of value. These are purely my personal impressions, which I hope you will not take amiss.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

It is apparent from this document that Viereck acted in the capacity of an adviser to the Nazi government. After subpoenaing the records of the German Library of Information, the committee compelled that organization to file a statement concerning its personnel and expenditures. This statement was examined by the committee and was made a part of the evidence presented to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The committee's investigation revealed that Viereck was in close contact with Nazi propaganda. He was paid by the German embassy and was a regular correspondent of the German press. The committee found that Viereck had been involved in a number of propaganda campaigns in the United States, including the publication of "America's New Order," which was distributed by the German embassy.

In conclusion, the committee found that Viereck was a dangerous propagandist who had been working in the United States for the benefit of the Nazi government. His activities were in violation of the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act, and he was eventually indicted for conspiracy to violate these laws. Viereck was convicted and was sentenced to 11 years in prison. He died in prison in 1940, but his case is still remembered as a symbol of the danger posed by Nazi propaganda in the United States.
All of these connections and associations of Viereck were exposed by the committee in its so-called White Paper, appendix, part 2, which was issued in 1940. For more detailed information, see the record of the trial, which, among other things, brought out the fact that Viereck had paid into the Flanders Publishing House, of Scotch Plains, N. J., $22,500 during the years 1940 and 1941. Of this amount he received back $4,500 from sales of certain books to the German Library of Information.

The Flanders Publishing Co. printed a number of books which were anti-British.

...
In releasing the following report on the activities of Dr. Colin Cohn Ross in the United States, the Committee on Un-American Activities wishes to make the emphatic statement that neither the evidence nor the testimony adduced before this committee supports the conclusion that Ross has any connection with any foreign government or foreign political organization of any nature whatever, nor has he ever had any contact with any such foreign government or foreign political organization.

In view of subsequent events, the committee incorporates in this volume its original report on Colin Ross, which was made public on December 28, 1939.

This is a report on investigations conducted by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Ross was again listed as a Nazi agent by the committee in January 1941. In the first report of the committee, filed with the House of Representatives, the following appears:

"One of the outstanding propagandists of Nazi Germany who operated in the United States prior to the war was Colin Ross whom this committee exposed as a Nazi agent as early as 1938. In the first report of the committee, filed with the House of Representatives, the following appears:

"It should be noted that according to testimony we heard, Dr. Colin Ross is a Nazi propagandist who spends his time between Germany and the United States. He has been one of the outstanding speakers for the German-American Bund and has been a writer for the Weckruf, official organ of the bund (vol. 2, pp. 1133 and 1134)."

The question of the form of government of the German or any other nation is not one that concerns either this committee or the American people. But attempts by any foreign agency to undermine the government of the United States, or to influence its policies, are matters of concern to all Americans, regardless of their political affiliations. The committee has endeavored to bring to light some of the facts concerning the operations of Nazi agents like Colin Ross, and the leaders of the German-American Bund.

Summarized, we find:

1. That during the World War Ross was a German spy and secret-service agent, and that during a portion of this time he was assigned to special propaganda work in behalf of the Imperial German Government and against the Allies, at least prior to the entrance of the United States.
2. That Ross was instrumental in having 30 American boys taken to Germany, and that the greatest part of the expense of this trip was paid for by various subdivisions of the Nazi Government and some alleged German-Americans residing in Germany.
3. That he committed a number of acts while of the evidence available in this case.
4. That Ross in the United States with his wife, son, and uniformed chauffeur in a special Mercedes automobile, equipped with motion-picture cameras, and that he appeared to have funds far in excess of his reported earnings from Nazi agencies.
5. That Fritz Kuhn, fuhrer of the German-American Bund, by advice of the German Government, would greatly appreciate it if the Acting Secretary of State would cause a copy of Dr. Cohn Ross' statement to be forwarded to the chairman of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, so that it can be made a part of that committee's records.
6. That he toured the United States, stopped in every large city, and appeared at various Nazi meetings with a number of Nazi leaders, and that officials extremely high in the Government of the United States have issued warnings and secret orders concerning these activities.
7. That within the past 12 months Ross toured the United States with his wife, son, and uniformed chauffeur in a special Mercedes automobile, equipped with motion-picture cameras, and that he appeared to have funds far in excess of his reported earnings from Nazi agencies.
8. That he attempted to photograph several specialized in-Ross in the United States, the Committee on Un-American Activities wishes to make the emphatic statement that neither the evidence nor the testimony adduced before this committee supports the conclusion that Ross has any connection with any foreign government or foreign political organization of any nature whatever, nor has he ever had any contact with any such foreign government or foreign political organization.

*In this case.*
Mr. and Mrs. Colin Ross. Mr. E. L. Baer, Nazi consul general. Mr. and Mrs. Otto Denser, Nazi vice consul. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Strack, connected with Nazi consulate. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Plate, head, North German Lloyd Steamship Lines.

It should be noted that at his speech Ross was booed and hissed.

Ross also revealed that he had been paid $25 for a lecture in Boston, you that if arrangements could be made for his appearance before the Council on Foreign Relations sometime during the first days of January 1939, this would be highly appreciated.

Enclosed please find a few biographical data on Cohn Ross. May I assure

Registration No. 310 was given to the papers filed by Ross with

The registration statement filed by this Nazi propagandist also sets

How the Nazi consuls in this country cooperate with Ross is best

There was also a number of prints made showing in detail cities

There is indisputable proof that Ross doctored the pictures em-

Ross has made many trips to this country, always plentifully pro-

The committee has further information that Ross sent many of

A few days later Ross was stopped by a policeman

The committee has additional information that Ross

He had the opportunity to be close by when the events in Munich took place

5. This committee recommends that Dr. Colin Ross be pre-
In a document secured by this committee inviting American boys to Germany, under arrangements by Dr. Ross, the following para-

The above notations contradict the testimony of Fritz Kuhn in the 1937 yearbook. He stated as follows with regard to Dr. Colin Ross:

"I now address myself to the question of what a 100-percent American is. If we were not Amerikaner, America would have been nothing. If the people of German blood succeed in achieving this immense task, then they may—"
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

In recent years, American propaganda has become a serious concern for the government. The rise of foreign influence in the United States has led to a heightened awareness of the need for domestic security. As a result, the government has taken steps to monitor and regulate foreign propaganda activities.

The UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES are a series of measures implemented by the government to combat foreign propaganda. These measures include the establishment of a propaganda control board, the issuance of propaganda control orders, and the restriction of foreign propaganda materials.

The propaganda control board is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of individuals and organizations involved in propaganda activities. They have the authority to issue propaganda control orders to individuals and organizations found to be engaged in propaganda activities.

Propaganda control orders are issued to individuals and organizations found to be engaged in propaganda activities. These orders can include restrictions on the distribution, sale, or exhibition of propaganda materials, as well as the confiscation of propaganda materials.

The government has also taken steps to restrict the importation and distribution of foreign propaganda materials. This includes the imposition of import restrictions on foreign propaganda materials and the creation of a system for the registration and licensing of foreign propaganda materials.

In addition to these measures, the government has加强对 domestic organizations and individuals involved in propaganda activities. This includes the monitoring of domestic organizations and individuals, as well as the imposition of penalties for those found to be engaged in propaganda activities.

Overall, the government's efforts to combat foreign propaganda activities have been successful in reducing the impact of foreign propaganda in the United States. However, the threat from foreign propaganda remains a concern for the government, and continued efforts are needed to ensure the security of the nation.
the veins of at least twenty or thirty million Americans * * * but be-cause in its origins America is a creature of the German spirit * * *.

"America is ours. America is ours not only because German blood flows in
registered at the Stillwell Hotel; and on leaving there, Ross went to San Francisco where he delivered lectures similar ... Los Angeles. Indications are that here he again moved in coop-eration with the German-American Btuid post of that area.

While in Los Angeles, the early part of March 1939, Ross was
Mr. Marcus made public several extracts from these works by Dr. Ross, as
as the focal point for control of the Western Hemisphere. Der Pacifik—der Ocean der Entscheidungen—The Pacific, the Decisive Ocean—indicated the strategic importance of the Pacific.

Der Balkan 'Amerikas—The American Balkans—described Central America
-  of
- land in which young girls were pictured throwing roses in the path
German occupants of Sudeten-
the
- "We have sought all year for a speaker for the Nazi regime and it has been very difficult to get one
activities in Latin America which provoked Mayor LaGuardia's blast last night in San Francisco.

By his words, Dr. Colin Ross, ace Nazi commentator on the Western Hemi-

In the book-review section of the New York Times, August 11, the article by William

In the New York Times, March 16, 1939, appears a review of Dr. Colin Ross' book under the title Ger-man Suggests an American Dictator. The book review ... was authored by Gabriels Banter. It lauds Ross as Ger-many's best writer of travel books. The writer states that Ross—
UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

The committee wishes again to emphasize that in the preparation of this report it has made public only the result of its own investigations of the evidence available in this case. The evidence concerning the role of the Propaganda Institute in the preparation of some of the reports in the hands of the committee was not adduced in this case. The evidence in the hands of the committee concerning the role of the Propaganda Institute in the preparation of these reports was mainly based on statements of certain witnesses who had personal knowledge of the activities of the Propaganda Institute. The evidence concerning the role of the Propaganda Institute in the preparation of these reports was mainly based on statements of certain witnesses who had personal knowledge of the activities of the Propaganda Institute.

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The committee obtained from the Post Office Department a record of shipments of Hoffman's material covering a period of 12 weeks from September 5 to November 27, 1940. This record revealed that approximately 9% tons of mail from the Munich propagandist entered the United States in that brief period.

The committee's investigation

From the time of its inception down to the end of 1940, the committee kept a complete file of Hoffman's propaganda which entered the United States. At the end of 1940, this committee published a special report entitled "The Quantity of Hoffman's Propaganda Output." The following tabulation gives the record of these shipments by date of entry, carrying steamship, weight of material, and name of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Arrival</th>
<th>Steamship</th>
<th>Weight, Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 6</td>
<td>5 15 15 19 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>18 19 21 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>18 21 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Un-American Propaganda Activities**

The committee's investigation revealed that more Nazi propaganda was disseminated in the United States under the name of H. R. Hoffman than under any other single Nazi auspice.

**Un-American Propaganda Act**

It is probably true that more Nazi propaganda was disseminated in the United States under the name of H. R. Hoffman than under any other single Nazi auspice.
CONNECTIONS WITH GERMANY

The following is a partial list of the various connections between the German Consulate-General and the Bund for America. It is not all inclusive and is only a sample of the evidence presented to the Committee on Un-American Activities:

- Edwin Emerson, a New York clubman, has been named representative of the party's interests in the United States, as well as a member of the Gestapo. In his testimony before the McCormack committee, Carl C. Dickey, advertising representative of the German Tourists Information Office, stated that Emerson had asked him to send out the pamphlet for use in this country. He was investigated by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

EMERSON'S BACKGROUND

Edwin Emerson was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, on April 11, 1915. He was war correspondent with General Von Hindenberg at Tannenberg in 1914, with General Beseler at Antwerp, Ypres, and Lille in 1915, and with General Maercker at Warsaw and with Mackensen in Serbia, Rumania, and Macedonia in 1916. He was war correspondent with General Hindenberg at Tannenberg in 1914, with General Beseler at Antwerp, Ypres, and Lille in 1915, and with General Maercker at Warsaw and with Mackensen in Serbia, Rumania, and Macedonia in 1916.

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CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

Edwin Emerson was in close touch with Royal Scott Gulden, who organized the Secret Order of '76, William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts, and George Sylvester Viereck, convicted Nazi propagandist. In fact, Pelley lived with Emerson for some time at the Hotel Edison in New York. Members of this group together with the Deutsche Wehrmacht, official Bund organ, and arranged for Fritz Kuhn's trip to America.

On April 11, 1915, Count Von Bernstoff, German Ambassador to the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York, acknowledged a check for $1,000 was found among Von Bernstoff's papers. In November 1915 Emerson received a wire from Ambassador Gross, and Arthur Fleming Waring (hearings, vol. 14, pp. 8206). An announcement from the press section of the Nazi party that Colonel Edwin Emerson was in charge of the German Consulate General. This happens to be the same place where the German Consul General. This happens to be the same place where the German Consul General.

On November 22, 1918, the President of Guatemala charged Emerson with being a German spy. In 1921 and 1923, Emerson was expelled from Austria and Switzerland as an undesirable alien engaged in subversive activity. In 1921 and 1923, Emerson was expelled from Austria and Switzerland as an undesirable alien engaged in subversive activity.

According to testimony presented to this committee (hearings, vol. 14, pp. 8206), the German Consul General, Joseph B. O'Toole, acknowledged that the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York, was the address of the German Consulate General in New York. Colonel Emerson maintained a "translation and advertising bureau" in the Whitehall Building. This happens to be the same place where the German Consul General.

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Patriotic Germans take great satisfaction in the recent improvement of relations between the Church and State in the Fatherland * * * What Bischoff failed to accomplish in eight years of cultural struggle (Naturkampf) was issued.

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