

# 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 DIFFUSION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF SUBVERSIVE AND UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA THAT IS INSTIGATED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR OF A DOMESTIC ORIGIN AND ATTACKS THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT 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 IN THE UNITED STATES

##### FIRST SECTION—NAZI ACTIVITIES

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### INTRODUCTION

The following report is the first section of a comprehensive digest which the committee has prepared dealing solely with the activities of Axis agents and organizations in the United States. This committee came into existence in 1938 several years after Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party had put in motion their plan of spreading nazi-ism throughout the world. The United States was no exception to this diabolical scheme, for Hitler had already planted in our midst many of his trusted agents who were carrying on their treasonable work unnoted. Many of the legitimate and traditional German societies in the United States had already been diverted to the cause of nazi-ism. New organizations like the German-American Bund and the Kyffhauserbund were growing in strength. The Embassy and consular staffs of the Nazi Government in America were swelled with agents who were not performing their legitimate diplomatic or commercial functions but instead were engaging in espionage and propaganda activities. This committee at its first hearing in August 1938 set out to expose these agents and organizations who were serving the cause of Hitlerism. Since that time the committee has heard hundreds of witnesses, taken thousands of pages of testimony, and subpoenaed voluminous records which exposed these people and destroyed their effectiveness and influence.

In releasing this section of the digest, the committee wishes to emphasize that it deals only with the agents, organizations, and "fronts" of only one of the Axis Powers, namely, the German Government. The report begins with the diplomatic agents and carries through to the individual Nazi propagandists. The purpose of the report is to serve as a handbook for the various Government agencies and the American people to acquaint them with the technique and tactics employed by the Nazis and further to identify the individuals and organizations who participated in this conspiracy.

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II



### GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS

Disclosure that diplomatic and consular agents of the German Government constituted a directive force for acts of Nazi espionage and propaganda in the United States was first made by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. The extent to which these official representatives of a foreign government conspired against the United States is clearly indicated in the testimony and reports of the committee.

The evidence which established the true character of these agents who enjoyed the customary diplomatic immunity was turned over to the executive branch of our Government by the committee in 1940. Much of the evidence was also published by the committee in a volume entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations and Individuals in the United States, Including Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the German Government." This report is known as appendix—part II. Following its publication, the consular agents of the German Government were expelled from the United States by an order of the Department of State, issued under direction of the President.

#### THE EXPULSION ORDER

The full text of the order expelling the German consular officers, agents, clerks, and employees who were of German nationality from the United States reads as follows:

JUNE 16, 1941.

Herr HANS THOMSEN,  
*Charge d' Affaires ad interim of Germany.*

Sir: It has come to the knowledge of this Government that agencies of the German Reich in this country, including German consular establishments, have been engaged in activities wholly outside the scope of their legitimate duties. These activities have been of an improper and unwarranted character. They render the continued presence in the United States of these agencies and consular establishments inimical to the welfare of this country. I am directed by the President to request that the German Government remove from United States territory all German nationals in anywise connected with the German Library of Information in New York, the German Railway and Tourists' Agencies, and the Transocean News Service, and that each of these organizations and their affiliates shall be promptly closed.

I am also directed to request that all German consular officers, agents, clerks, and employees thereof of German nationality shall be removed from American territory and that the consular establishments likewise be promptly closed.

It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 10.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration,  
For the Secretary of State:

SUMNER WELLES.

#### IMPROPER ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS

Testimony given before the committee demonstrates that diplomatic and consular agents of the German Government engaged in a wide variety of activities designed to further the cause of nazism in the United States.

The committee's investigation of so-called native pro-Nazis revealed that they frequently visited the German Embassy and its various consulates where they obtained propaganda and information which aided them in their activities here.

The foreign division of the Nazi Socialist Party was under the control of German Government officials attached to the Embassy and the consulates. Documents obtained and used as evidence by the committee showed that the leader of this well-organized, secret party was Dr. Friedhelm Draeger, attached to the German consulate in New York City. Draeger signed letters to "party comrades" as "consul and district leader of the Foreign Organization of the N. S. D. A. P."

Evidence that the diplomatic and consular agents directed the work of supposedly private business enterprises such as the Transocean News Service was obtained and made public by the committee. The following excerpt from appendix—part II indicates the close relationship between German Government officials and the news agency:

The investigation discloses that the German Embassy and the various German consulates throughout the country took a lively interest in spreading the work of the Transocean News Service throughout the country. The records disclose that these German officials not only acted in an advisory capacity to Zapp (Dr. Manfred Zapp) but that they were also actively engaged as solicitors and collection agencies for Transocean News Service (appendix—part II, p. 975).

The Transocean News Service and other German agencies that received aid and encouragement from diplomatic and consular officials are discussed more fully in other sections.

One of the most brazen attempts to install Nazi propaganda machines in American institutions came to the committee's attention in the testimony of Dr. John Harvey Sherman, president of the University of Tampa.

Dr. Sherman testified that the university received an offer of a donation of books for the school library. On looking into the matter, Dr. Sherman found that the would-be donor was the German Government, operating through Baron Edgar Freiber Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim, consul general at New Orleans. Von Spiegel made it clear that the German Government "was in the practice" of donating books to American colleges and universities on condition that the professor in charge of the German department was acceptable, speaking "the German language correctly from the Government's point of view."

Baron von Spiegel also played a leading role in a flagrant attempt to intimidate the editor of a German language newspaper. The editor, G. F. Neuhauser, an American citizen, testified that he interpreted a letter written to him by von Spiegel as a direct threat and an effort at intimidation. Neuhauser had also received a similar letter from Dr. E. Wendler, who preceded von Spiegel as consul general at New Orleans. Translations of both letters are reproduced below:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

February 24, 1938.

Mr. G. F. NEUHAUSER,  
*Free Press for Texas, 4100 So. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.*

My Dear Mr. Neuhauser: Your letter of Feb. 2nd of this year induces me to do what I had been intending to do for several days, to discuss with you the manner and the tone in which you occasionally report in your newspaper about Germany.



If you read the last great speech of Adolf Hitler as he spoke it, you will see that he has concerned himself earnestly and intently as never before with the manner of reporting of the foreign press concerning Germany. The flood of lies and rumors that were spread in the international press about the carrying out and the aims of personnel changes in the army and diplomatic circles in the first February days in Germany has given the German Leader the occasion to take this energetic position.

I have had to establish to my great regret that you report in your paper in exactly the same way which the German Leader declines and which one can designate not only as not friendly to Germany but as hostile to Germany. You write in your edition of February 11, first page, second column below, that Hitler has "thrown" the conservative element out of the army and substantiate that with the statement that these generals, in the first place, regarded Italy as an unreliable fellow; secondly, they regarded a union with Japan as injurious; and thirdly, strived for a friendship with Russia.

Further you write that three ambassadors were recalled over which the National Socialists "rejoiced." The Army had also been "made Nazi." You say further that the diplomacy of Hitler represented the "Hitler system" as never before. The diplomacy had to obligate itself openly or secretly to Rosenberg's fanatic theory, etc., etc.

Now, Mr. Neuhäuser, I cannot avoid, the impression that such reporting, to put it mildly, must be called "unfriendly." Furthermore, what you say does not correspond at all to the facts. Neither do I know where you could have obtained these contentions. As a matter of fact, such articles could appear just as well in a newspaper hostile to Germany. Also the article about Pastor Niemöller does not please me at all.

The Leader has declared that in the future Germany will proceed with *all means* against international newspaper propaganda which incites and is untrue. As you will gather from his great speech, he characterizes such propaganda as a danger for peace with the substantiation that the nations in which such inciting propaganda is permitted could be incited to war mood against Germany, while the German people among whom such newspaper propaganda is prohibited could not be brought into such a mood. The Leader ascribes, therefore, justly to this inciting propaganda an effect which disturbs peace. Be assured that it is exceedingly painful to me to have to write this to you; but I feel obligated to do so after what I have read in your paper lately, especially if I and my staff are to support you further in your work. There is so much good to report about Germany, and it is a glorious task to communicate this good to the world; and it is, as you well know, in a newspaper more than elsewhere the tone which makes the music.

We two understood each other so very well as we looked into each other's eyes, and I wish from the bottom of my heart that this understanding will remain further. I request you heartily to bear this in mind and remain with German greeting.

Yours sincerely, Sir von Spiegel, General Consul.

P. S.—According to your wish, I am sending you inclosed the text of the speech of the Leader and Reich Chancellor for your kind consideration.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 16, 1937.

Mr. G. F. NEUHAUSER,  
Editor, Free Press for Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

MY DEAR Mr. NEUHAUSER: I acknowledge with best thanks your letter of the 9th of this month and regret with you that I have no opportunity to talk with you in detail about it. Indeed, I had the feeling in our last conversation that you had understood me very well. You gave me also the prospect of bringing the results of our discussion at that time to expression in the attitude of your newspaper. In the struggle of every day life, the memory of this conversation seems to have been obliterated again in your mind, so that a reiteration of what I told you then would be desirable indeed. Unfortunately, I cannot talk with you in person since I shall leave New Orleans on the 21st of the month in order to take over my new position. The Leader and Reich Chancellor has appointed me German Ambassador to Bolivia. I shall go first to Berlin for a short time and from there to my new place. I should like to make an attempt, as it were, by way of farewell to answer your statements as briefly as possible.

You say in your letter "that everything that separates must be dropped and everything that we have in common must be fostered and established."

In order to be able to work toward this goal, we must first of all be clear what it is that those of German descent in Texas have in common. In the columns of your newspaper, you regard this common thing in the first place, the German language and the works of German culture. The experiences of the past and of the present should teach us, however, that there is something which goes far beyond that and that is honor and respect. I can imagine that a person of German descent who stands constantly in the hard struggle for his minimum existence has little understanding that it should be necessary to preserve the German language and German culture, while he presumably experiences it in his own person what it means for him, the little man, whether he must for the sake of his German descent count on respect and accommodation or disdain and hate. He who wishes to summon the German nationals to assembly must stand up for the German honor and the respect of the German name. German nationalism in Texas is fundamentally only a part of the German nationalism in the whole world and its honor and respect is dependent upon the honor which German nationalism enjoys in the world and especially in the German homeland. He who wishes to summon German nationals must not want to draw a line between German nationalism abroad and German nationalism at home. He must appeal rather to the pride of this German nationalism and to all that which the German people not only has accomplished in the past but also in the present. The leaders of German nationals in Texas can justly be proud that they have succeeded in initiating in the last few years such a successful gathering movement. You must at the same time understand that this gathering movement could only be successful, therefore, because the German nationalism in these years has reason to be proud of its name. Without the German revival movement of Adolph Hitler would German nationalism abroad not have awakened again to the consciousness of its racial ties.

As I expressed these thoughts in our mutual discussion, you agreed with me absolutely. I have, however, unfortunately up to the present time been able to observe no effect of our conversation in studying your newspaper. In your newspaper you try after as well as before to draw a line of demarcation between German nationalism in Texas and the German people at home.

Although it may appear superfluous, I wish to emphasize once more explicitly at this time that the thought would never occur to a National Socialist in a responsible position even in the remotest way to recommend the transfer of German National Socialism to the United States. That would contradict the basic conception of National Socialistic thought. According to the conception, every people has its own conditions of life for which it must find also a corresponding form. Finally, indeed, a nation does not exist for the sake of a definite form of government but the form of government for the sake of the people. The whole excitement of the contrast between dictatorship and democracy is senseless. That is not the question at all. It is not a question of form put of content. For whom the content is important for him is there only the great contrast between communism as the power that destroys culture on the one side and the culture bearing and creative forces on the other side. We believe that a culture can only grow out of the natural forces of a living nationality and regard, therefore, all those forces as culture-destroying which destroy and undermine the natural forces of a nationality. It is indeed not said that these forces appear under the banner of communism. He who knows the history of the period after the war knows that in the struggle for power every means of camouflage and disguise is justifiable.

At first this battle was openly directed against capitalism and the middle class, and only since a dangerous opponent has arisen to communism in National Socialism does it seek to unite itself with the liberal middle class in order first of all to shake off its most difficult opponent. The events in Spain and also in 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 from within. Whoever does not see this danger plays intentionally or unintentionally into the hands of communism. 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 in whatsoever form it may appear. Our struggle for the most sacred values of culture is a battle for life and death. And we shrink not from active interference where it appears necessary in the interest and preservation of the well-being of our people.

The German press abroad, which desires to summon the German nationals to assembly which must, therefore, awaken the pride in the great work of renewal



which is being accomplished in Germany must seem to it accordingly as its task to interpret and to explain precisely these active interferences which may seem to foreign countries difficult to understand. Not in moving away from Germany but in trying to create an understanding of this new struggle for the future of all cultural life the German press abroad will serve German nationalism best but also the adopted country.

I should be glad to have you express with full emphasis in your newspaper these views which you gave me oral assent at that time. You will find simultaneously therewith the basis upon which, of that I am certain, and understanding with the other German newspapers in Texas and within the German nationalism will be at all possible.

Since Mr. Biepers 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 GOVERNMENT

The committee has obtained an official list from the State Department of all officials and employees of the German Embassy and the various consular offices. Due to the fact that there has been indispensible evidence to the effect that Embassy and consular offices were used for espionage and propaganda purposes and for furtherance of nazism rather than diplomatic or commercial purposes, the committee feels that there should be a public record of names of these individuals so that, after the war, they will either be prohibited from returning to this country or so that, if here, they may be kept under surveillance. The committee presents herewith the complete list of the German diplomatic and consular agents and employees who were in this country just prior to the explosion order of June 16, 1941:

#### OFFICIALS IN THE DIPLOMATIC LIST OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Herr Richard Böttler, second secretary.  
Herr Hubert Matthias, attaché.  
Herr Karl Resenberg, first secretary.  
Capt. Peter Riedel, assistant military attaché for air.  
Herr Hans D. Schmidt-Horx, third secretary.  
Herr Wilhelm Tannenbergh, first secretary.  
Herr Hans Thomsen, Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d' Affaires ad interim.  
Gen. Friedrich von Boetticher, military and air attaché.  
Herr Wilhelm-Guenther von Heyden, third secretary.  
Herr Theodor von Knopp, commercial attaché.  
Herr Ernst Ostermann von Roth, second secretary.  
Herr Heribert von Strampel, first secretary.  
Vice Admiral Robert Withhoef-Emden, naval attaché.

#### EMPLOYEES IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Elise Hanna Dora Arnecke, clerk.  
Ilse Bahnmann, assistant.  
Paul Sebastian Baur, consular secretary.  
Senta Grete Beyer, stenographer.  
Hermann Richard Böhm, clerk.  
Kurt Friedrich Wilhelm Bohme, consular secretary.  
Marlene Brenner, assistant.  
Bruno Buyna, consulate secretary.  
Christel Carey, secretary.  
Friedel Gertrud Crona, stenographer.  
Edith Dentelsson, stenographer.  
Marianne de Barde, clerk.

Philipp August Dieter, clerk.  
Robert Ernst Eggert, assistant.  
Werner Leo Eickhoff, consular secretary.  
Johann Dietrich Entrup, assistant.  
Oskar Hans Georg Fabian, consular secretary.  
Heinrich Freytag, assistant.  
Paul Karl August Fritschow, assistant.  
Kurt Guido Fritschow, consular secretary.  
Marie Mercedes Fritschow, assistant.  
Erwin Otto Geiger, clerk.  
Willy Paul Martin Grams, chancellor.  
Helmut Wilhelm Grathwohl, assistant.  
Heinz Haehn, assistant.  
Ernst Adolf Hepp, assistant.  
Emil August Conrad Hoff, night telephone operator.  
Kilian Hofmann, messenger.  
Otto Gerhard Janssen, first consular secretary.  
Alfred Moritz Keil, consular secretary.  
Reinhold Friedrich Keppler, consular secretary.  
Alfons Georg Kleindienst, first consular secretary.  
Georg Kleinholz, first consular secretary.  
Therese Koschutsky, charwoman.  
Carl Anton Lendle, messenger.  
Otto Robert Christian Lenz, consular secretary.  
Wilhelm H. Lenzner, clerk.  
Erich Bruno Lohmann, assistant secretary.  
Erwin Theodor Marsch, consular secretary.  
Johannes Michel, consular secretary.  
Johann Friedrich Ludwig Marwede, messenger.  
Franz Ferdinand Erich Meuller, messenger.  
Helene Niebock, clerk-assistant.  
Karl Walter Odle, consular secretary.  
Gertrud Elise Oehlmann, assistant.  
Annette Luise Prior, stenographer.  
Simon Pusching, messenger.  
Hans Raabe, assistant.  
Heinrich Carl Radinger, assistant.  
Otto Johannes Christian Rathje, consular secretary.  
Helmut Hugo Friederich Rauber, assistant.  
Karl Heinrich Riebau, clerk.  
Charlotte Marie Helene Schepelmann, stenographer.  
Carl Willbrod Schmalenbach, chauffeur.  
Ernst Adalbert Scholvin, assistant.  
Franz Frederick Wilhelm Schulz, consul.  
Albert Christian Schweikle, messenger.  
Hans Karl Heinz Seunemann, assistant.  
Maria Albertine Thurn, stenographer.  
Frieda van Megan, stenographer.  
Eberhard Johann Heinrich Otto von Blanckenlagen, consulate secretary.  
Fritz Wagner, messenger.  
Horst Eugen Werth, clerk.  
Hildegard Gretchen Hedwig Wiese, stenographer.  
Wilhelm Robert Wetzler, assistant.  
Wilhelm Wildermuth, messenger.  
Wilhelm Ernst Oswald Wolf, assistant.  
Christine Zeisler, stenographer.  
Ingeborg Sweede, assistant.

#### GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Emil Leo Baer, consul general, Chicago, Ill.  
Hans (Johannes) Borchers, consul general, New York, N. Y.  
Eckart Bristel, vice consul, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Otto Denzer, vice consul, San Francisco, Calif.  
Herbert Eugen Diel, consul general, St. Louis, Mo.  
Friedhelm Robert Draeger, consul, New York, N. Y.  
Werner Rudolf Duhrssen, consular agent, Newport News-Norfolk, Va.



Henry Freese, consul, San Juan, P. R.  
 Georg Gyssing, consul, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Hans-Richard Ernst Hirschfeld, consul, New York, N. Y.  
 Ello Ernst Hindemann, acting honorary consul, Panama  
 Karl Kapp, consul general, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Georg Fedor Krause-Wichmann, consul, Chicago, Ill.  
 Heinz Lautenschlager, consul, Manila, P. I.  
 Bernhard Gustav Lippert, vice consul, New York, N. Y.  
 Siegmund Siegfried Luritz, consul, New York, N. Y.  
 Gustav Albert Muller, consul, New York, N. Y.  
 Ernst Emil Ivan Fritz Neumann, honorary consul, Balboa, C. Z.  
 Herbert Wilhelm Scholz, consul, Boston, Mass.  
 Heinrich Schaffhausen, vice consul, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Heinz K. Thorne, vice consul, New York, N. Y.  
 Karl Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim, consul general, New Orleans, La.  
 Fritz Wiedemann, consul general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Erich Windels, consul general, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Walter Hermann Zingelmann, honorary consul, Mobile, Ala.

## GERMAN CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

Anna Elisabeth Alles, 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.  
 Johann Boden, secretary, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Kurt Friedrich Wilhelm Bohne, secretary, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Gerhard Hermann Fritz Boldt, secretary, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Otto Richard Borsdorf, messenger, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Liese Busche, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Christel Carey, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Gertraude Erika Christler, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Harriet Elisabeth Draeger, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Paula Maria Drehsler, stenographer, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Walter Carl Ehling, first secretary, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Wilhelm Jacob Engel-Binden, nightman, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Elisabeth Maria Essig, clerk, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Maria Susanne Elzel, secretary-stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Elisa Margarethe Fastenrath, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Anneliese Fischer, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Martha Freitag, stenographer, consulate general, New Orleans, La.  
 Margot Magda Emmy Fretichs, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Wilhelm Heinrich Friebel, chancellor, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Gustav Gaunter, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hans Joachim Geier, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Erwin Otto Geiger, clerk, consulate, New York, N. Y.  
 Ernst Hermann Gemming, first secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Erna Frida Guhl, stenographer, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Max Grub, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Helmut Wilhelm Grathwohl, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hedwig Haase, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Wilhelm Ferdinand Haengen, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Heinrich Hannmann, secretary, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Fritz Heberling, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hellmut Fritz Otto Heerling, attaché, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Heinrich Heinemann, office assistant, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Kurt Johann Hirsch, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hoff, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Anna Louise Hummelbrunner, stenographer, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Lilly Illian, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Anneliese Janke, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Heinz Albrecht Johansen, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Fritz Heinrich Kellmeier, assistant commercial attaché, consulate general, New York, N. Y.

Margarethe Helene Kempin, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hubert Christian Kessel, secretary, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Rudolf Hermann Kleffner, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Alfons Georg Kleindienst, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Isabel Julia Kluge, stenotypist, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Chape (Klara) Marie Koch, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Erich Karl Koebelin, assistant commercial attaché, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Karl Koesting, chancellor, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Thea Adegrunde Kordel, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Frieda Anna Kuhlmann, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hermann Lankehan, employee, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Louise Johanna Alberta Loeffke, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hermann Loeper, chancellor, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Karl Loerky, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Rudolf Fritz Lohrengel, clerk, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Alfred Wilhelm Julius Lueders, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Erwin Theodor Maisch, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Wolfgang Otto Franko Mannen, messenger, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Ernst Maritius, clerk, consulate, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Elisabeth Margarethe Meyer, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Henriette Therese Ingeborg Meyer, stenographer, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Ingeborg Moerschner, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Friedrich Erich Muller, secretary, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Hans Oehmman, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Eva Schorsch Opdrbeck, stenographer, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Julius Leopold Otto (deceased July 5, 1941), secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Karl Polstorff, chancellor, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Anneliese Prinz, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Gotthard Walter Raehmel, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Bethold Adolf Rasmus, chancellor, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Hans-Wilfried Raven, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Marie-Louise Roessler, clerk, consulate, Baltimore, Md.  
 Anita Dora Rorig, clerk, consulate, Detroit, Mich.  
 Helmut Rurbarth, secretary, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Franz Russold, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Frieda Corinne Pauline Sachs, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Georg Johann Schadt, custodian, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Friedrich Wilhelm Schaler, secretary, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Elizabeth Liesel Schellenberg, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Walter H. Schellenberg, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Carl Schinkel, employee, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ludwig Schlien, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Joachim Nicolaus Schlinker, clerk, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Johann Schmaus, clerk, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Karl Schmid, messenger, mail clerk, consulate general, New Orleans, La.  
 Dorothee Louise Marie Schmidt, stenotypist, consulate, Chicago, Ill.  
 Peter Hubert Schmidt, chancellor, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Alois Schneider, clerk, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Erna Maria Schoroch, assistant clerk, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Franz Marsha Schröder, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Bruno Albert Siemens, assistant, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Bernhard Trauer, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hans Vogel, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Max Franz von Alpen, chancellor, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Max van Kellenbach, chancellor, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Christel Wagener, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Anton Wagner, commercial attaché, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Edith Louise Weigert, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Kurt Werner, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Edmund Viktor Westphal, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Fritz Ferdinand Zeglin, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.



## GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

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. The library's printed matter, including books, pamphlets, and periodicals, were devoted to 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 subpoenaed the files and records of the German Library of Information. Two months later, the committee published a complete exposure of the library's propaganda activities. (See appendix—part II, entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations and Individuals in the United States, Including Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the German Government.") In January 1941 the committee published a report which dealt with the use of the mails for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda by 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, ordered the library to leave the United States. The full 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 Mathias 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. All of these funds came directly from the Reich. In fact, the German Consul General in New York had direct supervision over all of the library's expenditures.

## 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

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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 upon the countries surrounding the Reich.

## THE LIBRARY'S MAILING LIST

The committee obtained by subpoena 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 from Germany. These phonograph 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 \$500, payable monthly in advance.
  - (5) This arrangement may be cancelled by either party on three months' notice.
  - (6) In the, I trust, remote contingency 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 your country and mine than to present to the American public a picture unbiassed by anti-German propaganda of the great conflict now unhappily waging in Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Agreed: (signed) Heinz Beller. (signed) George Sylvester Viereck.



## PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

Under the subpoena served by the committee, the library supplied the following data concerning its personnel:

Following is a résumé of the library's departments and employees as well as their functions:

## I. Central Department:

Heinz Beller, Director (now on leave of absence).  
Dr. Matthias Schmitz, Director.  
Mr. C. G. Kropf, Assistant to the Director and in charge of personnel.  
Miss E. Mickinn, Secretary.  
Mr. J. Majewski, Junior Clerk.  
Miss H. Wenzel, in charge of telephone.

The Central Department, as indicated by its name, is the department where all threads of the library combine as the governing body.

## II. Research Department and Library:

Mr. R. M. Sommer, Head of Department.  
Mr. K. Mottet, Assistant.  
Miss R. E. Buchler, Librarian.  
Miss H. Androsch, Secretary.

This Department deals with all inquiries on subjects relating to Germany, whether these inquiries be made by visitors, over the telephone, or through letters—

- (1) by direct information,
- (2) recommending of reference books,
- (3) procuring of books or references to other American or German libraries, institutions;
- (4) if necessary forwarding of inquiries to German research and science

routine library work, registration, classification, filing of magazines and newspapers, interlibrary exchange as well as restricted circulation. The books contained in the library deal primarily with German subjects.

## III. Archives:

Mr. H. Schueler, in charge of text and picture archives.  
Mr. H. Muenz, in charge of sound library and slide collections.  
Mr. J. Rehn, Assistant.  
Miss Ch. Winder, Secretary.

To make available for the American public the most up-to-date source of information on Germany, the archives contain:

- (1) complete sets of German News Service bulletins—
- (2) official reports,
- (3) German laws and regulations,
- (4) statistical material etc., as taken from news services, newspapers and magazines.

The picture archive comprises press photographs which may be borrowed free of charge for use in newspapers, periodicals, other publications, exhibitions etc. The collection of lantern slides and recordings (sound library) are of help in preparing of educational lectures on Germany and German affairs and serve as references as well.

## IV. Mailing Department:

Mr. W. A. Graff, Head of Department and in charge of stores, purchasing, and statistics.  
Miss E. Schuster, Stenographer.  
Mr. F. Ott, in charge of special group file.  
Miss M. Meier, Assistant in this subdepartment.  
Miss Ch. Kuehnerich, employed making addressograph plates.  
Mr. W. Heinenmann, in charge of servicing addressograph plate filing cabinets.  
Mr. O. Penzler, Assistant and in spare time aiding in addressing.  
Mr. R. Fischer, addressograph machines.  
Mr. F. Zimmer, addressograph machines.  
Mr. K. Mueller, packing, mailing, and in charge of storeroom.  
Mr. P. Fiebig, Assistant and in spare time aiding in addressing.

All addressing of envelopes for regular mailing of Facts in Review as well as of special mailings is being handled in this department; dispatch of letters and parcels of books, records, slides, etc., is also handled here.

## V. Correspondence Department:

Mr. H. Rohrer, Head of Department.  
Mrs. Esen, Mrs. Oswald, Miss Koerner, and Miss Berger, Stenographers.

## VI. Bookkeeping Department:

Mr. K. Disse. The Department handles all bookkeeping and payments.

## VII. Editorial Department:

Mr. H. Schaflhausen and Mr. A. Romain, Editors.  
Mr. O. Lenz, Clerk.  
Miss A. Alles, Secretary.

The editorial staff edits and prepares the weekly publication Facts in Review and assists in the preparation of all other publications of the library.

Mr. George Sylvester Viereck is under contract for special editorial work and literary advice in connection with all publications.  
New York, September 8, 1940.

## SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY

A special feature of the library's propaganda work was the weekly publication of a bulletin which provided all pertinent information concerning short-wave broadcasts from Germany. This weekly bulletin entitled "Germany Calling" was issued down to the time of the closing of the library by order of the President on June 16, 1941.

## OTHER PROPAGANDA MATERIAL PUBLISHED BY THE LIBRARY

The wide range of the propaganda material disseminated by the German Library of Information is illustrated by the following list of the titles of its periodicals, books, and pamphlets:

1. Facts in Review, a weekly bulletin.
2. Facts and Figures about Germany. Reprinted from Americana Annual for 1939.
3. Exchange of Communications between the President of the United States and the Chancellor of the German Reich, April 1939. Issued May 1939.
4. German White Book. Documents Concerning the Last Phase of the German-Polish Crisis. September 1939.
5. German Christmas Carols and Christmas Toys. Christmas 1939.
6. Polish Acts of Atrocity against the German Minority in Poland. April 1940.
7. Pictorial Report of Polish Atrocities. April 1940.
8. German White Book. Documents on the Events preceding the Outbreak of the War. July 1940.
9. German White Book. Britain's Designs on Norway. August 1940.
10. Allied Intrigue in the Low Countries.
11. Electrical Transcriptions of German Short-Wave Broadcasts.
12. Germany Calling. A weekly publication announcing forthcoming broadcasts from Germany.
13. Caspar David Friedrich, His Life and Work.
14. The Second Hunger Blockade.
15. The War in Maps.
16. A Nation Builds.
17. Educational Records.
18. Musical Records.
19. Reference Books on Germany.
20. German Forests, Treasures of a Nation.
21. Werkstoffe, Miracles of German Chemistry.



## NAZI PROPAGANDA IN TRAVEL BOOKLETS

The German Railroads Information Office distributed hundreds of thousands of beautifully lithographed information booklets for tourists which were little more than propaganda tracts for nazism. The following are some of the samples of this propaganda:

## BERLIN AND ITS ENVIRONS

But here one is standing on historic ground, for the short distance across to the Wilhelmstrasse, the way "from the Kaiserhof to the Reich Chancellery" which Dr. Josef Goebbels has described so vividly and thrillingly in his book was hard and difficult and involved great toil and sacrifice. Adolf Hitler used to stay here at the Kaiserhof when his mission called him to Berlin, and it was from there that he moved over to the Wilhelmstrasse as victor on the 30th January, 1933. The surrounding walls could tell of the jubilation of the hundreds of thousands who filled the square and the adjoining streets on that evening; the windows reflected the glare of countless torches carried by the endless processions which came from Unter den Linden to greet Adolf Hitler, the German people's Chancellor; and until late at night the walls echoed the shouts of the crowd while the songs of the Movement rose to the skies like jubilant prayers of thanksgiving and the National Anthem was sung again and again. Four years later the torches flamed again in an endless procession, the jubilation of a vast crowd was boundless and the shouts of "Heil" echoed again until the Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor appeared on the simple balcony on that day, the fourth anniversary of the national resurgence, to thank the multitude for their loyalty which streamed towards him like one vast wave of gratitude. The shouts echoed and songs were sung with enthusiasm until late on that memorable night.

At all hours people stand on this square, gazing up longingly at the curtained windows of the Reich Chancellery in the hope that they may see the Fuhrer and catch his eye for once in their lives.

At all hours of the day people stand here and gaze up longingly at the tall windows behind which the Fuhrer lives and works, and the question which is constantly on many lips is how he lives and what things are like inside.

But perhaps one of us might see it all with enlightened eyes, for the Fuhrer's picture lives in all hearts; yet perhaps the description should be left to a perfectly impartial observer. "The palace in the Wilhelmstrasse in which the Fuhrer lives and works," reports a French woman journalist (Madame Tliayna, correspondent of Paris Sory) in giving an account of her reception by the Fuhrer, "is of a simplicity of line, an architecture and interior decoration in keeping with the national rectitude of the New Germany—first comes a wide well-lit staircase, a gallery, plain rooms and then the Fuhrer's work-room. I did not have to wait long. State Secretary Funk fetched me from the anteroom, which is furnished with modern comfortable armchairs. The main impression of the reception by Hitler is one of great simplicity. The Fuhrer advanced to meet me with outstretched hand. I was astonished and surprised by the business of his eyes which look as if they were brown in photographs. I noticed that he looks quite different to his pictures, and I prefer the reality, this face full of intelligence and energy that lights up when he speaks. At that moment I realized the magical influence by this leader of men and his power over the masses.

## MUNICH THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

The foreword is an extract from Mein Kampf by Adolf Hitler.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Party Memorial at the Feldherrn Hall erected in memory of the Fuhrer's faithful followers who met their death here on the 9th November 1923.

In the Temple of Honour on the Königsplatz, the first men to give their lives for the National Socialist Movement sleep their long last sleep.

The Fuhrer's House in the Königsplatz.

The Great Reception Hall in the Fuhrer House.

The House of German Art. In the background the Prinz Karl Palais, where Signor Mussolini resided during his stay in Munich.

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## GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

According to its director, 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 a 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.

## THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In August 1940, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed all the records, files, and correspondence of the German Railroads Information Office. In November 1940, the committee published a report which exposed the subversive character of this Nazi agency. On June 16, 1941, Mr. Sumner Welles, acting under the direction of the President of the United States, ordered the German Railroads Information Office to leave the United States.

The full text of the order expelling the German Railroads Information Office from the United States is reproduced in the chapter of this volume dealing with German diplomatic and consular agents.

## THE SET-UP OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

The headquarters of the German Railroads Information Office were located at 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Branch offices were maintained in Chicago and San Francisco. The director of the office was one Ernst Schmitz.

## SCHMITZ: AN AXIS INTELLIGENCE AGENT

The committee obtained possession of a letter which disclosed the fact that Ernst Schmitz, director of the German Railroads Information Office, was a member of the Intelligence Service of the Rome-Berlin Axis. This letter, addressed to Manfred Zapp of the Trans-ocean News Service, reads as follows:

ERNST SCHMITZ,  
11 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,  
New York, N. Y., November 30, 1939.

Dr. ZAPP,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. ZAPP: On Wednesday December 6th at 7 P. M. a number of people of 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.

I should be happy if you could join and I should be grateful if you could give me your answer by Monday afternoon, by telephoning by my office, using the number Wickersham 2-0224.

With kind regards. Heil Hitler!

(Accepted by telephone.)

(Signed) SCHMITZ.



## GERMANY THE LAND OF MUSIC

In this, the capital of the Nationalist Socialist Movement. Two organizations which owe their existence to the Fuehrer, namely, the "Strength through Joy" organization and the "National Socialist Kultur Gemeinde."

Young people also learn much of the significance of community singing in the two state organizations "Hitler Jugend" (Hitler Youth) and "Bund Deutscher Maedel" (League of German Girls). Everywhere the innate love of music is fostered and developed and the lads in the Labour Service Camps and the stalwart Storm Troopers sing at their work or on the march and have their own very fine bands.

## SPORT IN GERMANY

Foreword: And so sport is not only there to make the individual strong, skillful and daring, but it must also harden him and teach him to suffer injustice. (Editor's note.—This is evidently a mistaken translation of the German. It should read "to endure hardship.")—From Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

## PHOTOGRAPH

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor in the grounds of the Reichs Sports Field in Berlin.

The enthusiasm and the devotion to the cause of our fatherland and the Olympic ideas led to the German sports movement.

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 Fuehrer's initiative, are unique.

Gliding not only serves the purposes of sport and aeronautical research, but is also a school for the character in which the rising generation are trained ideologically in the National Socialist spirit to be simple and unassuming.

Gives regional leaders and instructors of the German League for Physical Exercises. In a number of instances these are listed as Storm Troop leaders.

## GERMANY, LAND OF THE HEALING SPRINGS

In harmony with the social ideas of the German people which have been greatly strengthened by the national movement of late.

## GERMANY, MUNICH, AND THE BAVARIAN ALPS

Munich is the seat of the headquarters of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP). Through the powerful initiative of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, Munich is now experiencing another period of town planning and cultural activity.

Rosenheim, 1,460 feet, 22,000 inhabitants, an old town on the Inn. Birth-place of Field Marshal Hermann Goering.

There are two motoring organizations in Germany; namely, the "National-sozialistisches 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."

Another national memorial is the grave of Horst Wessel in the Nikolai Cemetery near the Prenzlauer Tor. Horst Wessel, the author and composer of the National Socialist song, "Die Fahne hoch," Storm Troop leader and national hero, died on the 23rd of February 1930. The room in which he died in the Horst Wessel Hospital (on the Friedrichshain) has been converted into a memorial room. In the Friedrichshain Platz a monument has been erected in commemoration of those who gave their lives for the National Socialist Movement in Berlin.

## GERMANY'S UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The young National Socialist Germany extends a cordial welcome to all foreign students. All German universities and colleges are now imbued with an energetic, optimistic, modern spirit.

## GERMANY EAST PRUSSIA

No wonder therefore that the National Socialist movement took root in East Prussia at a very early date and brought about a fresh period of active development for the whole country.

## TRAVEL IN GERMANY

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 efforts produced by gigantic undertakings. Not less care has been bestowed, under the direction of the Fuehrer himself, upon the improvement of roads and railways in this beautiful country.

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 the union of his own native country with Germany. It is also due to his political energy and resolute love of peace that the last of the great German minorities which were kept apart and separated from the Reich by the dictate of Versailles, was enabled to find its way back to the German State. By welding together the National and Socialist ideas Adolf Hitler created the National Socialist Movement under which the leadership of the Fuehrer won and conquered the whole nation. The first step toward National Socialist reorganization was the restoration of internal peace by carrying out a gigantic program of economic reconstruction in all directions. The head of the State and leader of the German nation and National Socialist Movement is the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The National Socialist German Workers Party, the only political party in Germany, is the upholder of the ideas and of the ideology which have brought about the national renewal of Germany. It supplies in the first place the political leaders, looks after the political training of the nation and is instrumental in mastering the great tasks imposed on the community in these times. At the Party Congresses in Nuremberg, the National Socialist German Workers Party and its powerful formations review every year their vows to the Fuehrer and the nation. The Berlin of the National Socialist era will not be conspicuous for skyscrapers, but it is planned to offer the best possible facilities for the traffic of the future and to form a new architecturally harmonious unity as conceived by the Fuehrer himself.

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 and economic development which aims at setting free all productive forces of the nation and promoting individual initiative within the limits of an economic organization that gives the common weal precedence, before everything else and at the same time ensures an improvement in the standard of living, the greatest possible equilibrium of social conditions and the freedom of the economic process from disturbing fluctuations.

## SOUTHERN BAVARIA

High above Berchtesgaden, crowning the Obersalzberg, stands the country home of the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich, giving to this lovely spot a special consecration in the New Reich.

Never forget that the most sacred of rights in this world is that to the soil which you till yourself, and that the most sacred sacrifice is the blood shed for this soil.

## PROPAGANDA BUDGET OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

An examination of the expenditures of the German Railroads Information Office revealed as clearly as its tourist travel booklets that this Nazi agency was engaged in a propaganda campaign to sell nazism to the American people.

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.



## 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 promoting 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 equipment and agencies used to express German views and ideology in foreign countries. One of these agencies was the Transocean News Service.

Before the rise of Hitler to power, the Transocean News Service was a legitimate news-disseminating agency comparable to the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service. After its "coordination" into the Nazi scheme of things, the Transocean News Service was transformed into an agency for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda and was utilized by the Hitler regime as an organization which could, with a minimum of suspicion, engage in espionage activities.

## 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 2 months these records were translated and studied. In November 1940 the committee issued a special report on the Transocean News Service. This report was entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations and Individuals in the United States, Including Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the German Government," and was published as appendix, part II.

The report revealed that the Transocean News Service was nothing more nor less than a propaganda arm of the Nazi regime. Following this disclosure by the committee, the Assistant Secretary of State, acting under the direction of the President of the United States, ordered the Transocean News Service to leave the country. The full text of the expulsion order is reproduced in the chapter of this volume dealing with German diplomatic and consular agents.

## THE CONVICTION OF ZAPP AND TONN

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 Department indicted Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn (Zapp's assistant) for failing to register properly with the State Department as agents of a foreign principal as is required by the act of June 8, 1938. They were subsequently tried and convicted, but, instead of serving their sentences they were returned to Germany in exchange for two American newspapermen who had been arrested there.

## 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 carried on its functions as a legitimate and reputable news agency until the advent of Hitler in Germany at which time it was taken over by the Nazis and converted into what amounted to a propaganda and espionage agency for Germany. It operated throughout the world and it first became active in the United States in October 1938, when Manfred Zapp was sent to this country to establish it here and to use it as a front for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda to the American people and to gather vital information for the Nazi government. Zapp arrived in the United States on August 29, 1938. He entered on German passport No. 175, issued at Ratingen, Germany, on November 17, 1934, and was classified as a nonimmigrant under section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924. He had the status of a treaty merchant. Zapp was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, about 1902 and had previously been to America in 1931 and 1932 as a lecturer in this country and Canada. While here he spent much time on the west coast, especially around Seattle.

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 except a newspaper man in Washington by the name of Tom Davis, who was retained by Zapp to cover the White House and State Department, as well as to attend as many of the diplomatic functions as possible.

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

Zapp, Manfred	Leher, Ludwig
Tom, Guenther	Lehwald, Siri
Alles, Marie	Lingelbach, Margarethe
Bode, Charlotte	Marotta, Rose
Davis, Tom	Matthiesen, Niels
Davis, Mary Nair	McCallough, Arthur F.
Foerster, Rudi	Posselt, Eira
Goeiz, Walter	Quisenberry, Arthur
Grohe, Fred	Riker, Edwin S.
Guenther, Ernst	Russell, William R.
Hawk, William	Schmanski, Alice
Hoffmeister, William	von Bothmer, F.
Hunck, Joseph	von Eckardt, H.
Kampmann, Edwin A.	Wiegand, Guenther
Kaspar, Hildegard	
Kotz, Ernst	

## EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of Transocean in New York were approximately \$6,000 per month and the income from the sale of the news service was about \$300 per month. An examination of the account of Transocean News Service in the Chase National Bank of New York

revealed that from January 1939 to July 1940 it had a total deposit of \$136,000; and from an examination of the records found in the office of Transocean it was determined that for the same period the income from the sale of its news service amounted to only \$6,149.44. This clearly shows the amount of subsidy which 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 subpoenaed 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 other official agencies of the German Government, such as the German railroads, and the German Library of Information. The following is a list of the diplomatic and consular officials of the German Government who actively assisted Zapp and Transocean in this country:

Friedhelm Draeger, vice consul, consulate general, New York.  
Hans Joachim Geier, consular secretary in consulate general, New York.  
Ernst Hepp, assistant in the Embassy.  
Karl Kapp, consul at Cleveland.  
Fritz Kellermeier, clerk, consulate general, New York.  
George Krause-Wichman, vice consul, consulate general, Chicago.  
Siegmund Lurtz, consul, consulate general, New York.  
Melech, an assistant in consulate general, New York.  
Herbert Scholz, consul general, Boston.  
E. Freiherr von Spiegel, consul general, New Orleans.  
Spiegelman, attached to German consulate, Mobile.  
Herbert von Strempel, first secretary, Embassy.  
Hans Thomson, counselor of Embassy.

As a matter of fact the Embassy and consular officials were the principal media for the dissemination of the Transocean News releases. The committee has evidence that certain consular officials furnished the Transocean News releases free of charge to certain German-language newspapers which were published in this country. The activities of Zapp were not confined entirely to the United States. It was also his job to set up Transocean in South and Central America. It has been established by the committee that Transocean News Service was furnished to a number of small newspapers in certain South American countries 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 1940.



circular letter. I beg each individual to resume active participation in the work of his respective group for I am convinced that our work in the future will be of significance.

In old loyalty Heil Hitler!

Fritz GISSIBL.

I have accepted the leadership of the Comradeship U. S. A. after a discussion with Fritz Gissibl and Sepp Schuster, who meanwhile has been called up for military service, on the grounds that a Central Office of the Comradeship U. S. A. must also exist in time of war. This circular letter is to assist in renewing contact with all comrades, men and women, from Stuttgart. I depend upon the cooperation of everyone. Heil Hitler!

WALTER KAPPE.

Attached to this announcement was a "strictly confidential" letter from Kappe to all comrades explaining the reasons for the establishment of the "Comradeship, U. S. A." and advising them of the resumption of their activities. It will be noted that at the bottom of Kappe's letter, the following is added:

Attached to this letter is a report which is to be considered as strictly confidential concerning the position of Germanism in the United States which is to keep the comrades informed.

Certain sections of this document divulge the espionage activities of the organization:

*Contact with the United States:*

It is of the greatest interest that the comrades maintain relations by letter with their acquaintances in the United States or renew these relations while observing the prescribed caution. In this respect it should be particularly noted that the recipient should not be endangered by careless remarks on our part. Any criticism or interference in internal American affairs should be avoided. Firm confidence in the victory of Greater Germany should ring out in our letters.

Letters may best be sent "Via Siberia" with exact observance of postal regulations.

*Important to us are reports concerning public opinion in the United States, such as the nature of the attitude of Germans, whose clubs have disbanded, how the average American considers the situation, how anti-Jewish sentiment is developing, etc. But in every case it must be avoided to ask these questions directly of the recipient of the letters.*

*I request all comrades to furnish me with excerpts from their letters from the United States, in so far as they contain information on the subjects mentioned above.*

The following sections of Kappe's report are significant in that the German Government therein acknowledges the effectiveness of this committee's exposures against both its official and unofficial agents and organizations who have been operating in this country. It will also be noted in Kappe's report below that the German-American Bund is referred to as:

*the most indoctrinated combat group in American Germanism—and that:*

membership (in the German-American Bund) has dropped and some local groups which were like fortified outposts in enemy country have had to be given up, but there are today still about 40 local groups ranged around the three centers—New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The following are excerpts from Kappe's report:

Accordingly, anti-German propaganda had it comparatively easy since the great mass of the thousands and thousands of societies and little groups, lodges and people's organizations in which Germanism was split up, patiently permitted all agitation and defamation to pass over it and furthermore lived under the mad delusion—in which it was strengthened even more by the German-language press—that now a quiet attitude was the first duty of citizenship and one should

## PEOPLE'S LEAGUE FOR GERMANDOM ABROAD (Volksbund Fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland)

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 Germans living anywhere in the world. When Adolf Hitler came into power on January 30, 1933, the V. D. A. was reorganized and brought under Nazi control. Since that time it has been an instrument of the Nazi Party for the propagation of Nazi ideas and propaganda among the people of German extraction living throughout the world. From this committee's investigation 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 sections for each country throughout the world 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 Beobachter. Kappe, now an officer in the German Army, is the subject of a nationwide spy hunt now being conducted by the Federal authorities. According to a recent announcement by the F. B. I., Kappe is believed to be in this country directing all sabotage activities of the Nazi government. Other individuals who are located in the American section of V. D. A. in Berlin are:

Hugo Haas, former bund leader in Ridgewood, N. J.

N. Vennetoch, former bund leader in Portland, Oreg.

Fritz Gissibl, founder of the Teutonia society which was the forerunner of the German-American Bund.

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 Office of Germanism at Stuttgart. This confidential communication announced the appointment of Walter Kappe to the leadership of the "Comradeship, U. S. A." to replace Fritz Gissibl. The following is the translation of the announcement by Gissibl and the acceptance by Walter Kappe of the appointment:

*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 have been transferred in the meantime to one of the new territories. A meeting in Stuttgart provided the incentive to resume contact by the Central Office with all comrades. 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 this



hold aloof from politics and limit one's self strictly to one's club program or one's confessional persuasions and the wave of hate would pass by them. That this was a false conclusion must have been apparent in the meantime for, regardless of whether it was a matter of proclamations of the large central organizations, of German evenings of German nationals or of the programs organized by German-American associations, they were disturbed, forced out of their intended framework or suppressed entirely. No difference was made between defaming the combat program of the American-German Volksbund and opposing a resolution of the Steuben Society of America directed against British propaganda in the United States.

Naturally, the *American-German Volksbund* which is by far that 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 (Ausnahmegesetz) together with the Communists (since the German-Russian pact the American press now writes only about the "Communists") and its leaders are constantly called before the Congressional Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities. Members of the Bund (the name "Bund" and the designation "Bundist" have in the meantime been included in the American vocabulary for members of the Bund) may not be employed in any strategic or armament industry, and are also subject to strict surveillance. Police raids on the summer camps of the Bund, the so-called "camps," are common, although they are always without result and in no case have the alleged stocks of weapons or other "war material" imported from Germany for the purpose of a revolution by force 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 unlimited funds. Membership has dropped and some local groups which were like fortified outposts in enemy country have had to be given up, but there are today still about 40 local groups ranged around the Bund, the American-born Wilhelm Kunze, could state with justified pride at the Chicago National Congress in the late summer of 1940: "We still exist in the midst of the poisonous war propaganda! We exist in a situation in which during the last war all German organizations broke up. That is proof enough that we have the prerequisites in our movement to hold out!"

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, plain-clothes men and agents provocateurs, their activity is 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 Service, which are constantly named in the press as "centers of Nazi propaganda in the United States" and whose activity recently was denounced in a "White Book" of the Investigating Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies as "subversive."

Furthermore, the work of the "*Kyffhauserbund 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 structure, it lacks, in many cases, the national strength and discipline, but in their hearts the Germans of America experience very deeply the powerful revolution in Europe. They follow breathlessly on their short-wave receivers every phase of the German struggle and 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 German-American Bund worked very closely together and in 1938 the V.D.A., working in collaboration with the German-American Bund, the German Railroad Information Office, and the Hamburg Steamship Lines, arranged for 15 boys and 15 girls from the United States to spend 6 weeks in Germany at German camps where they were indoctrinated with nazism.

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 work cooperated very closely with the German-American Bund, the Kyffhauserbund, and certain pro-Nazi individuals which this committee has had under investigation. It was also Orgell's "mission" to supply pro-Nazi textbooks to German language schools here. To substantiate this, the committee reproduces a letter which may be found on page 871, volume 2, executive hearings, from Orgell to the Reverend J. J. Kasiske, which reads as follows:

DEAR PASTOR: Mr. Hans Ackermann informed 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 existing more than 50 years. One of our tasks is the promotion of the German language instruction. If you will be so kind and give me the number of children in your individual classes, then will I gladly send a request to Berlin to send to you without cost picture reading books. We have as picture books "Neue Fabeln," by Richard Lange; "Festlust," in three different editions with the new German vertical writing, called Stuetterlin writing, or with the former usual oblique writing, called the normal writing, or with latin script, called Steinschrift. As readers we recommend Hirt's German reader for the second year. If you inform 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.

C. G. ORGELL.

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 purchased by Germans in this country for a sum greater than their commercial value. These candles were to be burned on Christmas Eve as a symbol of close relationship with "racial comradeship all over the 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 sympathizers. The material contained in these publications was anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi. Orgell was also very active in soliciting Germans to become dues-paying members of the V.D.A. at \$4 per year. This money was forwarded to Berlin. The activities of Orgell in the V.D.A. were exposed by this committee by the first witness to appear before it on August 12, 1938. For more detailed information see the index for various references in the committee's hearings.



## AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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 extraordinarily shrewd variety. Its leader, Friedrich Auhagen, is now in prison as the result 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 bank 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 Siegelchrist, 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 SET-UP OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

The inner "cabinet" may be composed also of men of known German leanings and affiliations. The outer shell to serve as a protection in the public eye.

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. M. Freiherr von Bothmer to the chairman of the board of the American Fellowship Forum.

Heinrich W. G. M. 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 task to the extent in which you have reached everybody 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 cabinet of known German leanings and affiliations and on the other hand an outer shell to serve as a protection in the public eye. The Transocean News Service 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 still later as an instructor in the German language at St. Francis Xavier College, Lincoln School, and Columbia University. In 1935, Auhagen left the academic field and became a writer and lecturer. As a lecturer, he appeared before such important audiences as those of the Town Meeting of the Air, the New York Herald Tribune Forum, the Foreign Policy Association, and the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Auhagen made trips to Germany in 1925, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 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 (Auslands Organization der National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei). Auhagen tried to explain his close association with Draeger on the ground that they had gone to school together in Germany and had served together in the German Army in the World War, but Auhagen's activities as a Nazi propagandist indicate quite clearly that his frequent contacts with Draeger had political significance as well.



## INTERLOCKING PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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. Freher von Bolmer 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. Kertess, 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. Kessler, 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. Bertling to Manfred Zapp, of the Transocean News Service, as one who could obtain for Zapp any connections that he might wish.

K. O. Bertling 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 Germany and to publicize it through every possible medium. It 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 Germany. Thus, in the first issue of Today's Challenge, clever use 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 phenomena which are verified by experience, Hitler is the sanest man in the world." The article was further quoted for the purposes of this Nazi propaganda publication as follows: "My only suggestion is that we had better stop thinking about the evils and ugliness of Hitler's Germany." Today's Challenge then added its own comment on the foregoing statements, as follows: "Among all that has been written or spoken about what attitude America should best take toward Nazi Germany this is indeed the most constructive suggestion. For what (blank) undoubtedly means by his advice to 'stop thinking about the evils and ugliness of Hitler's Germany' is to stop concentrating on those aspects of the new order in Germany, that tend to arouse enmity, and that are keeping emotions at such a pitch as to make clear and purposeful thinking impossible."

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. In the course of his speech, this man said: "Twenty years after a war to prevent German domination of the continent of Europe, a new Germany has arisen to gain the objectives which it failed to achieve in 1918 \* \* \* The alignment, only superficially based on ideologies, is not very different from the alignment of 1914 \* \* \* Thus under new slogans of democracy versus fascism, the old struggle of power politics is proceeding, but against a background of economic and social revolution which is sweeping away the old established order of things as we knew them." The foregoing words of this man were used as a carrier of the Nazi propaganda frequently employed in the United States to the effect that there is little, if any, reality to the claim that the present war represents a life and death struggle between the ideologies 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 propaganda value of their words when 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 left free to pursue its course of tyrannical domination over the whole world. Their words, often removed from their context and still more often removed from their authors' views as a whole, were seized upon by the Nazi propagandists and circulated far and wide for the sole purpose of immobilizing the American determination to defend ourselves against the menace of the Axis Powers. It was 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



happened, hopes centered for a while on the much publicized underground movement carried on by a United Front of outlawed German Socialists and Communists. After this hope had grown dim, there arose the thought of a preventive war on the part of France to put down the rising Third Reich. These hopes were succeeded by the doctrine of Collective Security preached by Anthony Eden and his school of thought as a certain means for stopping Hitler. 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 admission is scarcely to be expected from those who have constantly portrayed him as a maniac, paranoiac, 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 European Fascist countries, Mussolini cannot hope to be more than a brilliant second to the German Fuehrer, and he may yet regret the golden days of the Stresa Front.

#### LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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

*Newark, N. J.*—Otto Stiefel, Emma J. Bareiss, Richard Koch, B. F. Meissner, Paul Inisk.  
*Springfield, Mass.*—Otto Banniller, R. Mangold.  
*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 established that Friedrich Auhagen was regularly receiving Nazi funds from Germany while he was acting as national director of the American Fellowship Forum.

### 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 Nazi Germany, flooded this country with Axis propaganda, much of which was distributed through Axis front groups here.

#### 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 SET-UP OF THE FICHTE-BUND

Headquarters of the Fichte-Bund are located at 30 Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany. Officials of the organization include Oscar C. Pfau and Theodor Kesselmeier, both of whom have been active in the United States. Pfau was at one time Chicago leader of the Friends of New Germany, predecessor to the German-American Bund, and was editor of a German newspaper in Chicago, which was the forerunner of the official German-American Bund organ. He served in the United States Army and through his service gained American citizenship, according to the testimony of Fritz Heberling, German consulate clerk at Chicago. It was largely Pfau who made and maintained American contacts.

#### FICHTE-BUND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Much of the Fichte-Bund propagandizing in this country was carried on through students in American colleges and universities, as well as through so-called native Fascist groups and individuals.

Forbes' testimony gives a clear indication of the methods by which the organization operated. A fellow student at the University of Washington, Forbes related, was flunked by a German-Jewish professor, following some bitter differences of opinion between the two. The student, while still in a disgruntled mood, was approached by the son of the Hamburg-American line steamship agent at Seattle, who took him to see his father. The agent gave the youth some Fichte-Bund material and urged him to write directly to the Hamburg headquarters for more. The student did so and subsequently joined Forbes in an investigation of the organization. Forbes testified that during the course of their inquiry they learned that much of the material from the Fichte-Bund was sent across the Canadian border into the United States. Customs officials told them that a single



shipment of 750 pounds of printed matter was not unusual. The bulk of it went to the Los Angeles area.

In conducting the investigation, Forbes received a letter from G. Wilhelm Kunze, national public relations director of the German-American Bund, which said in part:

Regarding the Fichte-Bund and other non-American enemies of Jewish international subversion, we are also logically happy to cooperate with them \* \* \* (hearings, vol. 10, p. 6197).

Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader, had previously testified that Fichte-Bund material was not used by his organization and that he had no personal contact with the German organization. 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 Special 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, always signed, "Baron." These letters were very personal. They were, in several instances, striving to show the college students to whom they were addressed the very great success of the Hitler movement in Germany (hearings, vol. 11, p. 6835).

Pfaus also maintained contacts, as mentioned above, with outstanding "native Fascists" in the United States, notable among them Mrs. Anna Bogenholm Sloane, of New York City. Numerous letters obtained by the committee reveal that Pfaus and Mrs. Sloane were in close touch with each other. Mrs. Sloane at one time confiding to Pfaus her plans for establishment of a newspaper to be called "The National American Patriot with which she hoped to have associated a council of 12 'leaders of patriotic movements,' including Fritz Kuhn, of the German-American Bund; Silver Shifter William Dudley Pelley; and George Deatherage, head of the Knights of the White Camellia. The activities of these American pro-Axis sympathizers are discussed fully in another section of this report.

#### TYPE OF PROPAGANDA DISSEMINATED BY THE FICHTE-BUND

The committee reproduces herewith a sample of the propaganda of the Fichte-Bund which came from the files of Edward James Smythe, native pro-Fascist:

DEUTSCHER FICHTE-BUND e. V.

(The Fichte-Association was founded in January 1914 in memory of the great German philosopher Fichte)

#### UNION FOR WORLD VERACITY

Serves the cause of peace and understanding by giving free information about the New Germany, direct from the source

To protect human culture and civilization by disseminating facts about world Bolshevism its authors and dangers

Headquarters: 30 Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany.

#### To the friends of the Fichte Association:

The vicious press campaigns following the events of the establishment of the German protectorate over Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia compel me to write to you, trusting that you will give my statements your kind attention.

As the truth of the utterance of the great American president Abraham Lincoln "The man is dishonest who will not hear both sides of a question" has never been

doubted, I am convinced that it is also your wish to form your own opinion about these moves of the Reich by hearing not only the side of the enemies of Germany, but by paying at least some attention to the German standpoint as well. Therefore, I call on you to be judge of the recent happenings in the countries which formerly comprised Czechoslovakia.

Will you kindly allow me to put forward to you the reasons which led to the recent developments between Germany and Czechoslovakia?

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 under the rule of the Czechs, but which were superior in number to the Czechs themselves. But the these minorities, Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Poles, were forced by the infamous Treaty of Versailles to submit to the rule of the Czechs. It is beyond doubt that this state of affairs was the reason for constant trouble and political tension in Eastern Europe. This situation would unavoidably have led to the outbreak of another world war.

Especially dangerous to world peace was the system of alliances which formerly united 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.

According to the Munich Agreement the State of Czechoslovakia could have taken a natural and peaceful development if the Czechs and Slovaks had participated equally in the government of the state, and if it would have taken care to better the relations with its neighbor Germany. But encouraged by Bolshevik Russia the Czechs defied all efforts made by Germany purposing an agreement of mutual understanding between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

During many years the Czechs had forced their rule upon the minorities which often led to protests made by these enslaved peoples. The Czech persecution of minorities did go as far as preventing Slovakian ministers from executing the duties of their offices. It even happened that they were cast into prisons. In consequence of these treaty-defying outrages, rightful indignation took hold of the minorities in Czechoslovakia, and their wishes for freedom from Czech oppression became a serious problem. The Czechs answered these demands for fair play and self-determination with the bayonets of their soldiers. Open rebellion broke out all over Czechoslovakia, in the Carpathian Ukraine it developed into a bloody civil war. Slovakia proclaimed its independence. The Czech state became a prey of Moscow-inspired mob rule.

In this serious hour the Czech president, Hacha, and the Czech foreign minister, Chvalkovsky, decided to appeal to Reich Chancellor Hitler to bring order into the chaotic conditions of the Czech State. The leading statesmen of both the Czech and the Slovak states realized full well the impossibility of the further peaceful as well as successful development, and the unprotected independent existence of their countries. They realized also that the Communistic-inspired part of the Czech population and the Czech army poisoned by an extensive Jewish-Bolshevistic propaganda advocating civil war, mob rule, and general disorder, were becoming the dominating factors in the Czech state. Consequently President Hacha and Foreign Minister Chvalkovsky decided to save the state from complete disintegration, and from further bloodshed by asking Chancellor Hitler in Berlin to consent to take over the protectorate over the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, that is, the Czech state. Quickly following this move, Prime Minister Dr. Tiso of Slovakia sent the following wire to Chancellor Hitler:

"PRAHA, MARCH 16th.

In sincere confidence in you, the Leader and Chancellor of the Greater German Reich, the State of Slovakia places itself under your protection. The State of Slovakia asks you to take over this protectorate.

(Signed) Tiso."

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.

(Signed) ADOLF HITLER."

These are historical facts which cannot be denied, and on which are based the consent of Germany to take over the protectorate over Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. The historical connection of the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia with Germany is interesting.



The dukes of Bohemia were already in the year of 929 in the feudal service of the German kings and acknowledged their protectorial rights over the aforesaid provinces. From the German kings they received the hereditary titles of kings, and the titles of electors. The lineage of the kings of Bohemia became extinct in the 14. Century, but the provinces were always part of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Till the end of the world war, Bohemia and Moravia were parts of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy.

After these provinces belonged for more than a thousand years to the German Reich, the Treaty of Versailles severed the natural bonds which connected these territories with the mother country. Therefore the Versailles-created State of Czechoslovakia existed only from 1919 till March 1939.

Although these facts are known to every serious student of history, and although it is quite clear that the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as Slovakia were taken under German protection upon the urgent requests by the Czech and Slovak governments, the international wirepullers and war mongers are doing all they can do to distort the truth by spreading lies about these happenings.

Germany wants peace! Her enemies want war!

The wirepullers of today are the same propagandists of yesterday, who during the great war fed the world with the tales of German atrocities. Those propagandists who said that German soldiers in the world war had chopped off the hands of Belgian children, that they had crucified allied soldiers, and that they had even used the corpses of allied soldiers for the purpose of making ingredients for ammunition! All these lies have long since been refuted by just thinking the same wirepullers, are trying again to provoke another slaughtering of nations so they themselves may live and prosper!

I will mention only a few of the unscrupulous lies which have been distributed by the press during the past few weeks.

1. *The lie of the "Oeuvre".*—The Parisian newspaper "Oeuvre" which had declared already in February that Germany had intentions of invading Holland and Switzerland on March 6th, reported on March 5th that Hitler would occupy parts of Polish territory. The "Oeuvre" reported furthermore that Germany had threatened Denmark, Sweden, and Norway with the enforcement of an U-Boat blockade against them if they would not consent to let Germany have 50% of their export!

2. *The lie of the "Journal des Debates".*—On March 10th this Parisian paper reported that Germany had intentions of a surprise attack on Holland and Belgium. The "Figaro" another Parisian slander sheet, predicted the outbreak of another world war!

3. *The lie of the "Gazette de Bruxelles".*—This newspaper reported on March 16th a contemplated occupation of Antwerp by Germany!

4. *Lies in Holland.*—The Amsterdam newspaper "Het Handelsblad" maintained the German annexation of Holland and parts of France would be shortly accomplished, and stated that the territories in question belonged to Germany also.

5. *Lies in England.*—The "Daily Telegraph" on March 17th tried to provoke confusion by reporting that Germany intends to support the Croatian movement for self-determination for the purpose of later getting permission to build naval bases on the coast of the Adriatic!

6. *The lie of the "Libre Belgique".*—On March 17th this paper published the news that the representative of the German Chancellor, Rudolf Hess, had established an office which prepared the annexation of Belgium!

Furthermore it is also maintained that Germany had established air bases in South America for the purpose of conquest!

These are only samples of the obnoxious propaganda directed against Germany by the international wire pullers.

Next to this slanderous activity of the press the English Mr. Vansittard's accusations against Germany in regards to Roumania are most significant. Mr. Vansittard charged that Germany had sent an ultimatum to Roumania which demanded a trade monopoly for the Reich! The definite refutation of this pernicious lie by the Roumanian government itself had not the effect that this lie disappeared. It still remained although the British Minister of the Interior Hoare had to admit that Germany had served no ultimatum on Roumania!

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 Roumanian people. It is obvious that the slanderous English accusations against the German-Roumanian trade agreement were intended to disrupt the German-Roumanian negotiations for the

purpose of procuring a Roumanian trade agreement for England! This is proven by the fact that an English trade commission was already on its way to Roumania at the time the German-Roumanian agreement was concluded!

The liberation of the Memel territory is another prove of Germany's intentions to adjust the injustices of the Versailles treaty in a peaceful manner.

Since the Memel territory was ceded to Lithuania—in spite of the desires of its German population to remain German—all Lithuanian efforts to give Memel-land a Lithuanian character have been in vain. The people of German Memel-land demanded the return of their Territory to Germany, and Lithuania acquiesced after Germany negotiated a peaceful solution of the impossible situation. The interests of Lithuania have been fully considered by Germany's consent to allow Lithuania a so-called Free Zone in the harbor of Memel in order to ensure Lithuania's trade interests.

I am sure that these statements have given you a clear idea of the German point of view, and have given you some interesting facts about the incredible international press campaign.

May I say in conclusion that if these international war mongers succeed to provoke another world conflagration the results for our civilization and culture would be horrible. Only those people would profit from a world drenched in blood who never can be found in the trenches at the front. Those who comprise the class of war profiteers who only can live by the death of others.

Behind these slanderous activities, and behind these evil machinations to provoke war is the international Jewry! Those race of destroyers which find their home in every country where they can gather loot.

I would esteem it a great favor if you would have the kindness to give me your opinion of the present state of world affairs.

Thanking you for your friendly attention,

I am sincerely yours

TH. KASSEMAYER,  
Dir. of Organization.

The foregoing document, which has been reproduced in full, is an excellent sample of the type of propaganda which emanated from Nazi Germany and which was slavishly followed by many, if not all, of the native pro-Axis groups and individuals in the United States—those organizations and individuals which are dealt with in part III of this report. Note, for example, that the Fichte-Bund in the next to the last paragraph of this document charges "international Jewry" with full responsibility for the present war, which is a stock charge made by Nazi propagandists.



## WORLD SERVICE

World Service, with headquarters at Erfurt, Germany, is wholly controlled and financed by the Nazis. It sends out propaganda in eight foreign languages, having an American section chiefly noteworthy for its free exchange of material with the so-called native Fascists in the United States. In its report to the House of Representatives in January 1939 and again in 1940, the committee called attention to the fact that Axis 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 by World Service in Germany.

## THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

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:

Mr. VOORHIS. My point is, Is not World Service a propaganda sheet in favor of any anti-Jewish regime? Is not that a fair statement of it?  
Mr. ALLEN. I think that is a fair statement of it (hearings, vol. 6, p. 4156).

## SET-UP OF WORLD SERVICE

The headquarters of World Service are located at 4 Daberstedterstrasse, 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.

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 was a member of the Knights of the White Camellia and that he had aided Deatherage in getting out literature and editing material. In financial difficulties, Klapproth returned to Germany where Deatherage helped him to secure a post with the American section of World Service.

## AMERICAN CONTACTS

Regarding his own connections with World Service, Deatherage gave the following testimony:

Mr. WHITNEY. Some of your articles or some of your speeches were sent out 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?

Mr. DEATHERAGE. Yes; I assume they did, because I sent them 10 copies of our publications (hearings, vol. 5, p. 3494).

Another so-called native Fascist, Silver Shirt Leader William Dudley Pelley, admitted in his testimony before the committee that he had

reprinted World Service material. A letter from Klapproth to Ernest Goerner, dated March 11, 1938, indicated that Pelley's publication, *Liberation*, was received at World Service headquarters. An excerpt from the letter follows:

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).

Allen's testimony further emphasized the link between Pelley's Silver Shirts and World Service. On page 3980, volume 6 of the hearings, appears the following:

Mr. WHITNEY. Did you have material at those meetings, either Silver Shirt meetings or meetings of the Friends of New Germany, that had come directly from German sources, such as editions put out by World Service?

Mr. ALLEN. There were copies of World Service.

Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, testified that the Weckruf, official bund organ, published material distributed by World Service.

A letter obtained by the committee shows a connection between World Service and still another of the native pro-Fascists, R. E. Edmondson. The letter, on the stationery of World Service, was forwarded to Edmondson by 35 members of a world congress against international Jewry, held under the auspices of World Service at Erfurt. The text is as follows:

Mr. ROBERT E. EDMONDSON,

400 West 160th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

DEAR Mr. EDMONDSON: You will be interested to hear that the "World Service" conference in Erfurt has been a great success and that 22 countries have sent representations.

Your case of World Jewry versus yourself which is to be tried on September 13th, and which now has a world reputation, has been much discussed by those present at this "World Service" conference, and admiration expressed for the valiant fight you are putting up on behalf of our Aryan civilization against the pernicious forces of Jewry.

We are sending you this letter to show you that we are thinking of you and admire you for your tenacity and great moral courage in fighting this greatest of all fights against Jew domination of all that we hold noble and sacred.

Your admirers,

## A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN SECTION OF WORLD SERVICE

The committee also reproduces the text of a revealing letter sent to this country by the director of the American section of World Service, which reads as follows:

U. Bodung-Verglag

WORLD-SERVICE

ERFURT (GERMANY), DABERSTEDTERSTRASSE 4, May 25, 1939

Miss ESTEIL STRUB,

29 Prospect Street,

Antigayville, Long Island, U. S. A.

DEAR Miss STRUB: We thank you for your letter of May 11th and the enclosed stamps.

Under separate cover you will receive another package with different interesting 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.



Books you should read are:

"Bombshell Against Christianity," by Eli Ravage, 10 cts.

"The Hidden Hand of Judah," by N. Markoff and O. B. Good, 15 cts.

"The Jewish World Conspiracy," by Dr. Bergmeister, 45 cts.

These books you can obtain at this office at the named price. We enjoy reading that your 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."

### GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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 Transoceanic News Service, Manfred Zapp, and the German Library of Information. The committee obtained documents which revealed Viereck's tie-up with these official agencies of the Nazi government. Among the letters found 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

ACademy 2-7030

APRIL 12, 1939.

Cable Address

Viereck-New York

APRIL 11th, 1939.

Mr. MANFRED 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 have found very little 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. It may be, of course, that I am mistaken.

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 covered by you, which were not covered by the other services. As a matter of fact, the value of your service might be increased, if you give it even more distinctly a pro-German slant; if you give the newspapers those things which their own correspondents do not send them from Germany and Italy.

These are purely my personal impressions, which I hope you will not take amiss. I may be entirely wrong.

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 expendi-



tures. In the statement the organization filed, the following item was listed:

Mr. George Sylvester Viereck is under contract for special editorial work and literary advice in connection with all publications.

From the files of the German Library of Information, the following communication from Viereck to Dr. Heinz Beller, reveals the contract between Viereck and that Nazi agency:

George SYLVESTER VIERECK,  
305 Riverside Drive, New York, September 27, 1939.  
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 \$500, payable monthly in advance.
  - (5) This arrangement may be cancelled by either party on three month's notice.
  - (6) In the, I trust, remote contingency 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 your country and mine than to present to the American public a picture unblurred by anti-German propaganda of the great conflict now unhappily waging in Europe.
- Believe me,  
Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Agreed:

Heinz Beller.

Viereck also served the Nazi propaganda "front" organization known as the American Fellowship Forum, which was directed by Nazi propagandist, Friedrich Ernst Ahlgen (now serving a sentence in a Federal prison for violation of the act of June 8, 1938, his conviction resulting from this committee's exposure), who made a statement to the committee in 1940. The following quotations are taken from his "Question and answer" statement, which show the connection of Viereck with the forum and its publication entitled "Today's Challenge."

Q. Who brought in Viereck?—A. Dr. Kohl first brought Viereck in. I had never known him personally before. I had heard about him, but Kohl introduced him to me. We had many discussions. I found him extremely difficult to get along with. Viereck never had any official position—he simply edited articles only.

Q. How long was he connected with the Forum?—A. After the first two weeks Viereck went to Europe, and he had nothing whatever to do with the publishing of the second and third issues of the magazine. He wrote two articles in all for the magazine. I cut some passages from Viereck's article, as editor, which I considered conflictatory with our policy, since our policy was not to attack persons. It was a very insignificant matter, but he felt sure that I had tampered with his manuscript.

All of these connections and associations of Viereck were exposed by the committee in its so-called White Paper, appendix, part 2, which was released in 1940. For more detailed information on Viereck see that report, as well as the testimony of Congressman Wright Patman which appears in volume 14 of the committee's hearings, also the court record of Viereck's 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.



## COLIN ROSS

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 *Weekend*, official organ of the bund (vol. 2, pp. 1133 and 1134).

The committee felt that Ross was of such importance that in 1939 a subcommittee headed by Representative Jerry Voorhis of California made a thorough investigation into his activities and on December 28, 1939, published a report on the results of the inquiry. Ross was again listed as a Nazi agent by the committee in January 1941.

As an indication of the importance of Colin Ross to the Nazi government it is pertinent to note that as a result of the committee's report, the German Government on August 8, 1940, sent the following protest to the Department of State, which protest was transmitted to the committee on August 20, 1940, by Acting Secretary Sumner Welles:

The German Charge d'Affaires presents his compliments to the honorable the Acting Secretary of State and has the honor to advise him as follows:

On December 28, 1939, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities released a report concerning the alleged activities in the United States of the German writer Dr. Colin Ross. In this report, with entire lack of evidence, a widely recognized and respected German writer is unjustifiably accused and thus personally as well as publicly gravely discredited. Upon instructions of my Government, I am presenting herewith the translation of Dr. Colin Ross' statement in reply to the report of the Dies committee, which clearly shows how entirely unfounded the charges lodged against him are.

The German Charge d'Affaires would greatly appreciate it if the Acting Secretary of State would cause a copy of Dr. Colin 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.

Washington, D. C., August 8, 1940.

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.

## REPORT ON COLIN ROSS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1939.

In releasing the following report on the activities of Dr. Colin Ross in the United States, the Committee on Un-American Activities wishes to make the emphatic statement that neither the committee as a whole nor any of its individual members entertains the slightest doubt of the unswerving loyalty to the United States of our fellow citizens of German descent. It is as much in their interest as in that

of the Nation as a whole that 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.

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 influence American citizens in favor of a foreign form of government and against American democracy is quite a different matter and one concerning which the Committee on Un-American Activities has immediate and great concern.

This is a report on investigations conducted by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities concerning Dr. Colin Ross and his activities in the United States.

In order to preserve the prerogative of any and all branches of the Government of the United States, the committee makes public *only* the result of its *own investigation* of the evidence available in this case.

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 in the conflict of the United States.
2. That Ross is registered with the Department of State as a Nazi propagandist, but that he has not reported in "full" the scope of his activities and therefore is liable to prosecution under the terms of this act.
3. That he committed a number of acts while in this country which appeared to come within the category of espionage, and that officials extremely high in the Government of the United States have issued warnings and secret orders concerning these activities.
4. That many of the speaking engagements in this country featuring Ross were arranged for by the various Nazi consular officials situated throughout the Nation and that he was promoted by, and spoke for, gatherings of the German-American Bund.
5. That Fritz Kuhn, fuhrer of the German-American Bund, in recent testimony before this committee admitted his acquaintance with Ross.
6. 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.
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 industrial plants and that at least one American refused to comply with Ross' requests because they were so extremely derogatory to the best interests of the United States.



9. This committee recommends that Dr. Colin Ross be prevented from ever again setting foot on American soil.

Dr. Colin Ross was born in 1885, in Vienna, of Scottish parents. Ross lived for a number of years in Chicago, where his children went to school and his daughter, Renate, got her Ph. D. degree, from the University of Chicago.

This committee has had information that Ross became a Communist in Germany, after the World War, and made considerable headway in that movement. With the coming of the Nazi regime he took their ideology and soon became one of its most important agents.

Dr. Otto Denzer, Nazi vice consul at Chicago, under date of December 16, 1938, in a letter to Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, before whom Ross was to speak said:

He had the opportunity to be close by when the events in Munich took place and the German troops subsequently marched into the Sudeten territory.

Ross has made many trips to this country, always plentifully provided with cash, and has shown films of his native land here during which time he was directing pictures of events and places in this country.

There is indisputable proof that Ross doctored the pictures employing the artifice of montage so that the pictures when shown in Germany did not depict facts but vile distortions and, particularly, with a view of showing America in the worst possible light.

While Ross lived in Chicago he made the acquaintance of Prof. Martin Sprengling, of the University of Chicago, and the latter's son who soon provided a circle in which Ross moved.

Registration No. 310 was given to the papers filed by Ross with the Department of State, under the act requiring the registration of propagandists employed in whole or in part by foreign governments or their subdivisions. In that statement Ross, under oath, states that he resides in Munich, Koenigsstrasse, 29, Germany, and that he was in this country in connection with work as a newspaper correspondent (he names some 20 Nazi publications), and for the purpose of making a film for the Tobis Filmkunst, Berlin.

He further claimed that his lectures in this country did not involve any foreign principle and that in all occasions he had been paid for his lectures by an American association. This statement is true, but the amounts, as will be shown, did not pay much more than the cost of transportation.

The registration statement filed by this Nazi propagandist also sets out that the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. (a Nazi government-owned concern) had subsidized his picture to the extent of 7,000 marks (about \$2,800).

Ross also revealed that he had been paid \$25 for a lecture in Boston, \$50 in New York, \$75 in Chicago, before various foreign-policy groups, and that his compensation for three lectures before German vocational leagues netted him \$275. He also admits that he received \$35 from the Technische Verein, Chicago; \$25 from the Columbia Damen Club, Chicago; \$35 from the Deutsche Zeitung, Baltimore; and \$25 from the Deutsche Verein, Cleveland. He further accounts for an addi-

tional \$150 for two lectures on the west coast. These earnings total only \$695.

This sum, as readily can be seen, does not account for any of the number of speeches that he made before groups of the German-American Bund or for the many articles he contributed to the Nazi Weckruf and Beobachter, published in this country under the supervision of Fritz Kuhn, "fuhrer" of the German-American Bund, who admitted under oath in recent testimony before this committee that he knew Ross.

Information in possession of this committee proves that Ross had expensive photographic equipment attached to his automobile in such manner that pictures could be taken quickly and from any angle.

The committee has further information that Ross sent many of the pictures he directed to the laboratories of the Agfa Film Co. at Los Angeles, where Federal Government agents reviewed them secretly as soon as they had been developed and before they were secured by Ross. These films portrayed such scenes as Negroes living in huts in the South, women working in cotton mills and cigarette factories in North Carolina, and Indians living in small tepees.

There were also a number of prints made showing in detail cities like Pittsburgh and Jersey City in which factory sites and bridges were indicated. Ludwig R. Krahforst, 4917 Glacier Drive, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, was employed by Ross to make some pictures in 1939 and later refused to continue his employment because of the obvious un-American nature of the work.

*This committee wishes at this time to clear Mr. Krahforst of any complicity in this matter.*

Dr. A. H. Dyckerhoff, an engineer of high standing, connected with the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, was asked by Ross to help him secure permission to photograph industrial and agricultural subjects in that part of the country.

Never suspecting the true purpose of Ross' requests, Dr. Dyckerhoff suggested pictures of T. V. A., but strip mills in the steel-making area, process of preparing and quick freezing of fruits and vegetables in the fields, etc. Contact was made with officials of the International Harvester Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. *Permission was refused.* A few days later Ross was stopped by a policeman for taking pictures (motion) without a permit.

How the Nazi consuls in this country cooperate with Ross is best shown by the letter of Dr. Otto Denzer, Nazi vice consul in Chicago, to Clifton Utley, of the Foreign Policy Association of that city, under date of December 16, 1938, in which he states:

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

It should be noted that at his speech Ross was booed and hissed and that among those seated at the speakers' table were:

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Ross.

Mr. E. L. Baer, Nazi consul general.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Denzer, Nazi vice consul.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Strack, connected with Nazi consulate.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Plate, head, North German Lloyd Steamship Lines.



And further, Ross in his letter to Mr. Uley, under date of December 25, 1938, requests that the following of "my friends" be invited:

Dr. D. B. Phenister, 5621 University Avenue.  
 Prof. Dr. Martin Sprengling, 6168 Ellis Avenue.  
 Prof. Dr. Nitzze, 1220 East Fifty-eighth Street.  
 Mrs. Swift, 209 Lake Shore Drive.  
 Dr. A. H. Dyckerhoff, Commonwealth Edison Co., 72 West Madison Street.  
 Mr. Tiffney Blake, Chicago Tribune Tower.  
 Mr. Gustave A. Brand, city treasurer, city hall.  
 Gov. George L. Schaller, Federal Reserve bank.  
 Walter S. Straub, 326 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka.  
 Mr. T. A. Buenger, 268 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka.

In that same letter Ross states:

This letter is to confirm my acceptance of your invitation to address the meeting of Chicago Council on Foreign Relations on January 3 \* \* \* I had asked the German consul to let you know that I agree with the arrangements. \* \* \*

Efforts of the German consul general in St. Louis, Mo., to arrange a speaking engagement for Ross in that city collapsed when it was discovered by civic interests that the Nazi government was participating in the lecture tour. Citizens of St. Louis stopped arrangements for the contemplated lecture by Ross on securing information that the German consul general had rented an auditorium for the occasion.

In testimony before this committee on August 17, 1939, Fritz Kuhn stated as follows with regard to Dr. Colin Ross:

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Colin Ross?

Mr. Kuhn. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What office did he have in the bund?

Mr. Kuhn. He never had an office in the bund.

The CHAIRMAN. Had he no official connection?

Mr. Kuhn. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he associated with you in any respect?

Mr. Kuhn. I met him one year when he was a speaker at Turner Hall. He was a speaker there but we were not the sponsors.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where he is now?

Mr. Kuhn. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only association you have had with Colin Ross?

Mr. Kuhn. Sure.

In this connection it would be noted that in the 1937 yearbook Dr. Colin Ross wrote the frontispiece for the publication. Following is a translation of the frontispiece of the 1937 German-American Bund Yearbook.

#### OUR AMERICA

A man will rise and gather them, a German Thomas Paine. He will not found a new party, no association, no alliance, no union, but will comprise in a matter-of-fact fellowship all who are of German blood, as soon as they become aware of the fact that they are not Americans but "Amerikaner," people of German blood and American soil. They will drop the hyphen that others had attempted to fasten on them and no longer call themselves German-Americans, but simply "Amerikaner," a word that is untranslatable.

If these "Amerikaner" become aware that for America's sake they must not give up their nationality and mother tongue, they lay the foundation for the natural racial order, out of which the American Nation of the future will grow, or rather the American family of nations. This will make America the first "Continental State," the first continent peacefully united under a uniform idea, the great model for all others.

If the people of German blood succeed in achieving this immense task, this greatest service which they can render their new homeland, then they may—with a slight variation of the words of a German poet—say:

"America would have been nothing  
 If we were not Amerikaner—  
 We, Amerikaner, we—!"

And as a father proudly speaks of a child that has reached fame and fortune as "my son," without by these words laying claim to his wealth, so may we say to the New World beyond the Atlantic created in part also by us and in such a way that no one can take it ill of us:

#### Our America

The following report is taken from the original notations made by an American newspaper reporter covering the speech given by Dr. Colin Ross on June 1, 1937.

"Speech of Colin Ross, adventurer and professional speaker, on 'Unser Amerika,' at a meeting sponsored by the New York Post of the German-American Bund at the Yorkville Casino, June 1. Attendance about 500. He was introduced as a great American who understands the German people. He said that night at midnight for Germany.

"America," he said, "now is controlled by a few wealthy men. In Germany the people are in control. That is what Hitler has done for the German people. His principles should be applied here so that the Government could be given back to the people. German-Americans should stand united behind the ideals of Germany and educate the American people to those ideals.

"I look about and see Father Divine. He is called a 100-percent American. I meet an Englishman from Boston. He says he is 100-percent American because the English were here first. French, Hollanders, and Germans all say they are 100-percent Americans. I come to wonder just what a 100-percent American is. And I decided he is that man who stands for the best things for the people. That is why followers of Hitler are the real 100-percent Americans.

Then a group of bund members presented a play in English, using the court record of the case of *Julius Hochfelder v. Fritz Kuhn*, head of the German-American Bund. The bund is making great capital out of the fact the case was thrown out of court after six postponements. It was an attempt to prove their paper the *Deutscher Weckruf* and *Beobachter* was circulated without being formally registered. They claim Jewish intrigue was responsible for the case. The audience howled at the impersonation of Jewish lawyers by their fellow bund members.

The above notations contradict the testimony of Fritz Kuhn in which he states that there is no connection between Dr. Colin Ross and the German-American Bund; that Kuhn testified Ross spoke at a meeting in the Turner Hall, whereas actually he spoke in the Yorkville Casino; that while Kuhn contends the bund did not sponsor the meeting, actually the bund did promote the gathering and in fact presented a play ridiculing the New York court authorities at the same meeting.

In a document secured by this committee inviting American boys to Germany, under arrangements by Dr. Ross, the following paragraphs are found:

The undersigned invites 30 American boys to visit Germany this summer. Distance and consequent cost of transportation make mass participation as yet a dream of the future. However, for the first American-German youth exchange steamship companies have offered a substantial reduction of passage fares; some German youth hotels and other accommodations have been reserved exclusively for this summer's party; railroad fares have been reduced to a minimum; free theater and opera tickets have been presented, so that the all-inclusive cost for transportation from New York, back to New York, board, tips, and so forth, of the camping trip through Germany amounts to only \$100.



The first exchange vacation trip is limited to 30 American members, ranging in age from 14 to 18. Boys will be selected on the basis of good scholarship, recommendation, intelligence, high moral character, and physical fitness. A slight knowledge of German is desirable, though not mandatory. Only boys personally known to the sponsors or especially recommended by their friends will be accepted.

The trip is conducted by Kurt Sprengling, 714 West Indiana Avenue, Urbana, Ill. (born in Chicago, 1916), graduated from Hyde Park High School in Chicago, now graduating from Illinois University; *lieutenant in the Reserve of the United States Army*. He is the son of Prof. Martin Sprengling, of the University of Chicago. Under his guidance the boys depart on July 19 on the *Europa* from New York.

Application for membership may be made to any one of the undersigned sponsors:

Mr. Leslie Bissel, München, Destouchesstr. 4.  
Rev. and Mrs. Haynes, American Church and Library, Salvatoreplatz 1.  
Professor and Mrs. von Likenz, Pension Siebert, Kaulbachstr. 22 a.  
Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Miller, Kaulbachstr. 12 /o.  
Mrs. and Mr. du Pont-Ruoff, Königstr. 29.  
Mrs. L. Stoeht, Kaulbachstr. 26 b.  
Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Waagen, Königstr. 69.  
Mrs. von Johnson, München-Bogenhausen, Schalkingstr. 3.

In an article dealing with "Jews in America," written by Dr. Colin Ross, which appeared in the February 11, 1939, *Deutscher Weckruf*, official organ of the German-American Bund, are found the following statements which have been translated from the German version:

Everyone is aware that the Constitution of the United States does not apply any longer to modern living conditions.

Every democracy is threatened to glide slowly but surely into communism. Russia faced that situation. France is facing it now. \* \* \* Italy and Germany would have faced it too without a Fascist revolution. And England should not think it can get away without a thorough change in its governmental ideas. \* \* \*

America isn't a Democracy any more; all wealth is in the hands of a few chiefs. America always escaped a revolution for the reason that the possibilities are in a deadlock now. \* \* \* According to Bismarck, after exhausting all natural resources, a fight will begin among those who possess and those who lack. And that is the situation now.

Nazi circulars on the Pacific coast have frequently expressed strong interest in the book *Our America*, authored by Dr. Colin Ross. They have stated that this booklet contains much material which proves helpful in building their organization.

The January 1939 issue of the Forum magazine contains an article entitled "Our America," by S. K. Padover, in which the author attempts to present the major theses of the Nazi propaganda agency in America, and the effect upon the population. One portion of the article is headed "What the Nazis Want," in which it is stated that—

"Far more significant is the book by an eminent Nazi—Colin Ross' astounding 'Unser Amerika,' published in Leipzig in 1936. It must be taken as semi-official: In the first place Ross is an officer of the Propaganda Institute in Stuttgart; second, the organ of the Nazi Party, 'Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte' (June 1938), urges that it be given 'the most widespread distribution.' It is remarkable that this book has escaped attention in the American press.

In it Ross recites the arguments we have already reviewed. Then he urges that, '30,000,000 Germans in the United States' should assert the rights of their blood by every and any means. He is sure of an ultimate victory in the United States because of the collapse of the old Anglo-Saxon ideals of liberty and democracy \* \* \* 'I am convinced that German blood in the United States will come into its own only after it insists upon it energetically,' he writes. 'I believe in the German hour of America \* \* \* The great historic events usually are prepared underground until they suddenly emerge in the open.' 'Few outsiders,'

Ross continues, "realize how widespread is the German movement. The German rebirth in the United States is more powerful than most people think." \* \* \* Ross states: "From amongst them [Germans in America] will arise a German Thomas Paine \* \* \* He will unite all of German blood. All will come as soon as they have realized the simple truth that they are not 'Americans' but 'Amerikaner,' men of German blood and American soil. \* \* \*

Thus—

continues Padover—

"the Nazis will save America from 'chaos and barbarism.' Ross reiterates that the Germans have a sacred duty to perform; America is 'a creation of the German spirit,' hence the United States must become *Unser Amerika* \* \* \*

In the *Deutscher Weckruf* and *Beobachter*—issue of December 1, 1939—in column headed "Behind the Curtain" there is included an item, which follows:

What a pity that our Jewish-controlled circles and nativistic institutions are not allowed to see the wonderful motion pictures which Dr. Colin Ross, the world traveler, showed a large German-speaking audience at Turner Hall in New York last week—life views of a long series of consecutive scenes depicting the distress of the Sudeten Germans in their flight from Czech terrorism and their arrival on German territory. \* \* \* German border guards greet them, help them, and provide them with shelter and food.

Interspersed with these scenes of wild flight, Dr. Ross shows the ruined homes of the people, a deserted room with a wide breach in the wall, a shell-battered stable with a dead cow \* \* \* these pictured incidents of devastation, flight, distress, and horror form the answer to why Hitler threatened to solve the Sudeten German question by force.

\* \* \* Gratified looks cast at the Fuehrer by these people: looks of tragedy mingled with joy as the mounted advance guard of the German Army marches into the liberated area. \* \* \* It is a pity, we say, that this demonstration cannot be shown to the general public because of the fear that Dr. Ross might be sowing seeds of "Hitler propaganda," against the huge pro-Jewish propaganda that is sponsored by the press, by Time, and other agencies of intellectual demoralization. \* \* \*

Ross also wrote an article for the German-American Bund paper on October 27, 1938, entitled "Understanding Between Germany and America—Basis for World Peace." This is a two-column-length article. It should be noted here that Fritz Kuhn is the head of the publication, and that all editorial matter is subject to his approval, and that he so stated in recent testimony before this committee. It should also be noted that in the above quotation from the *Weckruf* of December 1, 1938, that the Turner Hall referred to in the article was at that time the headquarters of the German-American Bund, Manhattan Post. These facts again refute the testimony of Fritz Kuhn referred to herein, in which he denies any affiliation with Ross.

In the *Weckruf* of January 19, 1939, page 4, is an item entitled "Colin Ross in the Lion's Den \* \* \* German Author and Traveler Single-Handed Faces the Storm Troopers of the Foreign Policy Association."

[Article]

It must be assumed that the audience last Saturday at the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Hotel Astor, New York, where the theses of "Germany Inside and Out" was booked for discussion, was a representative body of many of our best average citizens, typifying a degree of intelligence impartial in its judgment of the subject. This theory is not wholly tenable in view of the shocked "ohs" and the noisy demonstration of dissent at such assertions as that there is no suppression of religious freedom in Germany.

On the speaker's rostrum sat such notable refugees, representatives of fair dealing, as Heinz Liepmann and Gerhart H. Seger, who left a delectable record of political activities behind them when they left Germany and have already begun



to play a prominent role in regimenting public opinion in this country in conformity with their philosophy \* \* \*

In this atmosphere, thick with anti-German bias, Colin Ross had apparently been selected to act as a foil for the attacks on Hitler and Germany, by John C. Meyer, formerly a research associate of the Federal Policy Association, and Ernest Wilhelm. A great "oh" of protest went up when Ross initiated his remarks with the statement: "I love Hitler" \* \* \*. A burst of indignation greeted his categorical statement that there is no religious interference in Germany; derisive laughter, when he predicted that there will be no war in Europe in 5, 10, or 20 years \* \* \*.

The Chicago American, January 4, 1939, printed the following article, headed "Swifts, Nizes Entertain Ross, Nazi Propagandist," column conducted by the Chaperon.

The Charles H. Swifts, William H. Nizes, Dallas B. Premiers, and the E. V. L. Browns, all of whom have extended the hospitality of their tables to the visiting Nazi propagandist, Colin Ross, and to Mrs. Ross, have been choosing their dinner guests with care on the nights they entertained the Rosses. Anti-Nazi sentiment being what it is, not everyone can be trusted to stay on an even keel conversationally, even on such social occasions as a dinner party.

During their Chicago stay Mr. Ross, the speaker at yesterday's Council on Foreign Relations luncheon, and Mrs. Ross, the speaker at yesterday's Council on Sprouting, professor of Semitic languages at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute \* \* \*.

Mr. Ross is of Scottish descent, as his name suggests. In certain parts of Scotland Colin is the name conferred on all the eldest sons. But he was born in Vienna and lived there under Dollfuss and Schussnigg. But, because traveling and writing about his travels is his profession, he has never lived in any one place longer than 5 years. Three times previously he and his wife have been to Chicago, the last time for an extended stay while Ross was writing his book, *Unser Amerika*. During that time his son and daughter attended the University of Chicago.

\* \* \* Laird Bell of the Council on Foreign Relations stated in part: "We have sought all year for a speaker for the Nazi regime and it has been very difficult to get one." Mr. Ross proved an effective spokesman for the Nazi regime. Because he was patently not the German type, and speaks his broken English with seeming naïveté and a determined good nature which refuses to be ruffled by the "ribbing" of his audience, he probably was more effective than another type of propagandist would have been. But it is doubtful if he made any converts among the 1,200 who heard him. Those who, like Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Nize, gathered around him later to express their ardent agreement with his sentiments, were of the same mind before they came \* \* \*.

With reference to the activities of Ross on the Pacific coast it has been learned by this committee that all his movements were carefully watched by various Federal agencies.

While there Ross gave 2 lectures at the Continental Theater, for some months identified with activities of the German-American Bund. The gist of these lectures was to the effect that "Germany is a poor country but they have plenty to eat and are making wonderful progress under the great leader, Adolf Hitler." Immediately after his lectures, pictures were shown of the German occupants of Sudetenland in which young girls were pictured throwing roses in the path of marching soldiers and Adolf Hitler. These lectures, given in the German language, were enthusiastically received by an audience of approximately 500 people, predominantly of German extraction. The gatherings were typical of those of the German-American Bund.

While in Los Angeles, the early part of March 1939, Ross was registered at the Stillwell Hotel; and on leaving there, Ross went to San Francisco where he delivered lectures similar to the ones given in Los Angeles. Indications are that here he again moved in cooperation with the German-American Bund post of that area.

On March 17, 1939, Ross sailed for Japan on the Japanese liner *Asama Maru*, stateroom 271, second-class quarters.

In the book-review section of the New York Times, August 11, 1938, appears a review of Dr. Colin Ross' book under the title *German Suggests an American Dictator*. The book review sent from Berlin was authored by Gabriels Beuter. It lauds Ross as Germany's best writer of travel books. The writer states that Ross openly declares himself as favoring dictatorship as the best form of government \* \* \*.

He concludes the article with the statement that—  
with prophetic vision Colin Ross sees dictatorship dawdling for the Americans; to bring to them, who have always regarded themselves as the freest in the world, a release from conditions grown intolerable.

In the New York Times, March 16, 1939, is an article by William R. Conklin, dispatched from San Francisco. In this story Dr. Colin Ross is referred to as "commentator for the official Nazi newspaper." It is further pointed out in this article that Ross told the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco that there had been "a lot of fuss in the newspapers" about him coming to this country to spread Nazi propaganda, but he declared that he held no official status in the Nazi regime. In this same story Ross predicts that Europe will become one great empire "with the central power, of course, in Germany."

Following is the text of an article concerning Ross, which appeared in the New York World-Telegram, March 17, 1939, in which particular attention is called to extracts from the work of Dr. Ross, as translated from the German.

By his words, Dr. Colin Ross, ace Nazi commentator on the Western Hemisphere, has been telling Americans on a lecture tour that Adolf Hitler and the Nazis do not even "think about conquests in your hemisphere."

But by his published works, it was charged here today, Dr. Ross has revealed an entirely different story. It was Dr. Ross' "explanation" of German-trade activities in Latin America which provoked Mayor LaGuardia's blast last night in San Francisco.

The charges here were made by J. Anthony Marcus, former trade adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the president of Good Will Counsellors, Inc., of 576 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Marcus, recalling Dr. Ross' disclaimer that he had "nothing to do either with the German Government or the Nazi Party," asserted that the journalist lectured on American affairs at the Geo-Political Association, in Munich, headed by Maj. Gen. Earl Haushofer.

German general staff officers and diplomatic officials attend this school for their foreign-affairs schooling, Mr. Marcus declared. He said that he based his statements on "120,000 documents on German penetration in Latin America," compiled by the Good Will Counsellors, a trade-promotion group.

Dr. Ross, according to Mr. Marcus, also has written three books, published by official Reich publishing houses, on German tactics to be used in the western world.

*Unser Amerika*—Our America—depicts the United States as the creation of German migrants, with 20,000,000 German-blooded residents as a nucleus for Nazi expansion, Mr. Marcus said.

*Der Balkan Amerikas*—The American Balkans—described Central America as the focal point for control of the Western Hemisphere. *Der Pacific—der Ozean der Entscheidungen*—The Pacific, the Decisive Ocean—indicated the strategic importance of the Pacific.

Mr. Marcus made public several extracts from these works by Dr. Ross, as translated from the German as follows:

"America is ours. America is ours not only because German blood flows in the veins of at least twenty or thirty million Americans \* \* \* but because in its origins America is a creature of the German spirit \* \* \* The



question is whether these millions of German people recognize their hour of destiny" (pp. 25 and 26, *Unser Amerika*).

"I believe that Germany's hour will strike in America. \* \* \* great historic developments usually mature underground, to rise into view suddenly, without any apparent preparation" (p. 16, *Unser Amerika*).

"A new Thomas Paine is needed, one who will come from abroad and who will clearly and publicly express what lies deep in the heart of every American but which he dares not say and hardly dares to think" (p. 278, *Unser Amerika*).

"The Panama Canal can be taken by an enemy who can bring his airplane carriers close enough. A single effective bomb on the locks can cripple canal traffic for a long time" (p. 272, *Der Balken Amerikas*).

"We on our part are too little aware of the uniquely favorable position of Central America from the world political point of view" (p. 253, *Der Balken Amerikas*).

Following is the text of an article concerning Dr. Ross which appeared in the *New York American*, January 15, 1939, in which particular attention is called to the fact that Fritz Kuhn with six of his German-American Bund officers attended the gathering at which Ross spoke. (This fact again refutes the testimony of Fritz Kuhn before this committee when he stated that he had seen Ross on only one occasion.)

Directly opposite views of the situation of Germany "inside and out" brought jeers and cheers yesterday at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor, attended by approximately 1,000 persons.

Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, attended with six followers and sat silently through the 2 hours of speaking and then left without giving any expression of opinion.

Colin Ross, German author, gave it as his opinion that Germany, as a nation, is at least 90 percent behind Hitler because of "the long way Hitler has brought Germany from the despair and degradation that was hers under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in 1933, to the point in 1939 where Germany is strong enough to give the whole world the jitters."

Ross was roundly hissed, but told his audience he was present to present the German view of Hitler and Germany's situation, and felt that, under the circumstances, he was entitled to uninterrupted expression.

Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, formerly first secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, drew cheers when he declared: "There is a great undercurrent of disapproval of Hitler in Germany but, under the one-party system, none dares express an opinion against the Nazi Party, and so the world gets the story, and a picture, of almost unanimous backing of Hitler. Never in the history of Germany has there been more enforced hypocrisy, more insincerity, than exists in Germany today. Don't judge Germany, as a nation, by Hitler. Much as they hate Hitlerism, Germans all over the world would hate to see an army, because of Hitlerism, sent against their country, because Hitler has that country terrorized into outward acceptance of his regime."

Dr. Ross and Fritz Gissibl, former national leader of the Friends of New Germany, shared the platform at a Nazi meeting held in the Germania Club, Chicago, on June 17, 1934. A complete report of this meeting is found in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of January 27, 1934. Gissibl fled the United States after exposure of his un-American activities by the McCormack Committee on un-American Activities and has since become a director of the Foreign Propaganda Institute at Stuttgart, Germany.

The *New York Times* of April 5, 1934, reports that Dr. Colin Ross arrived on the North German Lloyd liner *Europa* from Germany. As shown above, Dr. Ross spoke in Chicago the previous January 17. This, then, indicates that Ross between January 17 and April 5 had been in Germany and back again to the United States. It is one typical instance of frequent visits between the United States and Germany made by him.

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 committee further has in its possession evidence indicating that there has been considerably more activity on the part of Ross which has not yet been entirely explored by the Government of the United States, particularly as to the sundry contacts and associates of Ross in various movements about this country.



## H. R. HOFFMAN

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 aliases.

Hoffman's headquarters and mailing address were Munich, Germany. His principal publications prepared for propaganda in the United States were American Views, Foreign News, News from Germany, and Economics. His output of Nazi propaganda was truly prolific.

## 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 "Appendix — Part III, Preliminary Report on Totalitarian Propaganda in the United States." This report dealt at length with the material mailed from Munich by Hoffman.

A few days after the publication of the committee's report, the Postmaster General issued an order which stopped the distribution of Hoffman's material through the mails. Prior to the Postmaster General's order, American taxpayers had been paying the bill for the distribution of this Nazi propaganda.

Operating under the terms of the Universal Postal Union, the Post Office Department had been handling free of any charge to Germany the vast quantity of Hoffman's material from the time it was unloaded in our ports until its ultimate delivery to addressees all over the United States.

## THE QUANTITY OF HOFFMAN'S PROPAGANDA OUTPUT

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 9½ tons of mail from the Munich propagandist entered the United States in that brief period.

The following tabulation gives the record of these shipments by date of entry, carrying steamship, weight of material, and name of publication.

Date of arrival	Steamship	Mailed by—	Weight, pounds	Publication
1940				
Sept. 5	Tokai Maru	H. R. Hoffman (Munich)	1,120	News from Germany.
5	do.	do.	538	Do. News.
13	Asama Maru	do.	2,538	Foreign News.
13	Kure Maru	do.	2,500	Periodicals.
19	do.	do.	528	News from Germany.
27	Brazil Maru	do.	1,415	News from Germany and American Views.
Oct. 2	Tosan Maru	do.	400	Periodicals.
18	Sakura Maru	do.	844	News from Germany.
19	Asama Maru	do.	62	Periodicals.
21	Heilo Maru	do.	2,847	Do.
29	Nankai Maru	do.	3,318	News from Germany.
Nov. 1	Nitta Maru	do.	1,522	Periodicals.
6	Kure Maru	do.	528	Do.
13	Taika Maru	do.	98	Do.
21	Sela Maru	do.	875	News from Germany and American Views.
27	Hokkai Maru	do.	977	News from Germany and American Views.
			924	News from Germany and Economics.

1 Estimated.

## OBJECTIVE OF HOFFMAN'S PROPAGANDA

In its report at the end of 1940, the committee pointed out that "the main item in this propaganda effort is to oppose American preparedness for national defense." The committee further called attention to the racial and religious hatred which Hoffman and similar Axis propagandists attempted to inculcate in their American readers.



## EDWIN EMERSON

Edwin Emerson, veteran of the Spanish-American War, war and foreign press correspondent, has been proven to be an official agent of the German Government and of the German Nazi party in this country. He was investigated by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities under the chairmanship of the Honorable John McCormack as well as by this committee.

## EMERSON'S BACKGROUND

Edwin Emerson was born in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, on January 23, 1869. He graduated from Harvard University and later served with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War. He has had a long career as a military observer, soldier of fortune, foreign and war correspondent throughout Central America, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Mexico, described in his various books and articles.

Emerson resided at various times at the following addresses: 118 East Eighteenth Street, 215 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, and more recently at Belle Haven, Va.

## CONNECTIONS WITH GERMANY

He was war correspondent with General Von Hindenberg at Tannenberg in 1914, with General Beseler at Antwerp, Ypres, and Warsaw and with Mackensen in Serbia, Rumania, and Macedonia in 1916.

From 1914 to 1917, Emerson was the editor of the English Continental News, published by the German Government to carry on pro-German propaganda among English-speaking soldiers during the last World War.

On April 11, 1915, Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, and Emerson were in contact with each other and a letter from Emerson acknowledging a check for \$1,000 was found among Von Bernstorff's papers. In November 1915 Emerson received a wire from Ambassador Bernstorff expressing regret at missing him and stating that "Paper will inform me." He has received funds from official German sources for services to the German Propaganda Bureau. 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.

Emerson seems to have been as active in behalf of the Nazi German Government as he was in behalf of the Kaiser. In its issue for May 15, 1933, the "Amerika Deutsche Post," a pro-Nazi paper published in New York, announced that its headquarters were in room 1923 in the Whitehall Building, at 17 Battery Place. This was the office of Colonel Emerson. On August 29, 1940, the Honorable Wright Patman testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities that—

Colonel Edwin Emerson of New York was named the Nazi Party's representative in America \* \* \* both by the German Consul in New York and by the

German Tourist Information Office. \* \* \* He was one of the first to come here representing the Nazi form of government in America. He had charge of Nazi activities in 1933 and in subsequent years.

(Hearings, vol. 14, pp. 8168, 8179.)

A dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from their Berlin correspondent, Junius B. Wood, declared:

An announcement from the press section of the Nazi party that Colonel Edwin Emerson, a New York clubman, has been named representative of the party's interests in the United States, revives unpleasant memories for many Americans who served overseas during the World War.

In his testimony before the McCormack committee, Carl C. Dickey, advertising representative of the German Tourists Information, declared that Emerson had asked him to send out the pamphlet "Church and State" by Frederick Franklin Schrader, published by the Friends of Germany, 17 Battery Place, New York City. The following excerpts from this pamphlet, issued to counteract the tide of religious opposition to Hitler and his regime, will show its propagandistic nature:

Patriotic Germans take great satisfaction in the recent improvement of relations between the Church and State in the Fatherland \* \* \* What Bismarck failed to accomplish in eight years of cultural struggle (Kulturkampf) Hitler won for his people in six months of negotiations.

Frederick Franklin Schrader was an employee of the German Consul who had carried on pro-German propaganda during the World War and had been a writer for the "American Observer," the English supplement to the pro-Nazi "Amerika Deutsche Post."

Congressman Patman testified that—

Colonel Emerson maintained a "translation and advertising bureau" in the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York, which is also the address of the German Consul General. This happens to be the same place where the publication Facts in Review was issued.

Emerson's aides in this enterprise were Frederick Franklin Schrader, T. St. John Gaffney, former American Consul General in Munich who was retired during the first World War because of pro-German activity, Ferdinand Hansen, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Rev. Francis Gross, and Arthur Fleming Waring (hearings, vol. 14, p. 8206).

Emerson was the director of the Friends of Germany, with offices at 17 Battery Place, New York.

Emerson was a contributor to the Deutscher Weckruf and Beobachter, official Bund organ, and arranged for Fritz Kuhn's trip to Nazi Germany (hearings, vol. 8, p. 5195).

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 Carl Guenther Orgell, Emerson's secretary, and Captain Mensing of the North German Lloyd Line are reported to have had numerous parties aboard the *Europa*, the *Bremen*, and the *Deutschland*, according to testimony presented to this committee (hearings, vol. 12, pp. 7541 to 7552).

According to the testimony of William Dudley Pelley, Emerson offered to place 15,000 Germans in Pelley's Silver Legion at \$10 per head, an offer which Pelley declared he refused.