

In connection with its exposure of Manfred Zapp and the Transocean News Service, the committee found two pieces of correspondence with Emerson. Exhibit 122, in appendix—Part II, reads as follows:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1939.

Col. EDWIN EMERSON,
5 Edgewood Terrace, Alexandria, Va.,
Belle Haven.

DEAR SIR: According to your request I am sending you, for a month on trial our Transocean News Service.

In these times of crisis and war, the Transocean News Service is in the position to make its news reports available to individuals, interested in Central European events.

The Transocean News Service, whose headquarters are in Berlin, Germany, is a privately owned corporation, not to be confused with the DNB (Deutsches Nachrichtenburo), Transocean specializes in Central European and Near Eastern news and has an excellent coverage of the Balkans, the Balkans, the Orient and Germany. Transocean carries all of the official government statements of Central Europe and does not permit its correspondence to color facts with individual opinion and comment.

The Transocean News Service reports, which will be issued daily, would cost \$3.00 a week.

If you are interested in the Transocean News Service for your own information, please send me a note.

Very truly yours,

MANFRED ZAPP.

Subsequent to this offer from Zapp, Emerson voluntarily sent in a report to Transocean and closed his letter with a "Sieg-Heil for your Fuehrer." The letter is addressed to Tom, Zapp's assistant.

5 EDGEWOOD TERR., BELLE HAVEN,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 28, 1939.

Mr. TONN,

Transocean, 341 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

DEAR Mr. TONN: In accordance with my promise I am sending you a brief report about an occurrence which may have escaped your local representative, since nearly all the local papers assiduously suppressed it. It is of course understood that for such small services I do not expect any honorarium.

As I have stated orally to you, you have my sincere sympathy in the difficulties of your fatherland that you are able to overcome attendant inconveniences. Of your reports, which are always welcome, only two have failed to appear so far. My latest German mail arrived so mischievously rumbled that postman felt constrained to apologize for the Alexandria Post Office.

With a Sieg-Heil for your Fuehrer,
Yours,

(Signed) EDWIN EMERSON.

FRIENDS OF GERMANY

The Friends of Germany was organized in 1933 by Emerson. The Friends of New Germany, immediate predecessor of the German-American Bund, appeared on the scene shortly after the formation of Emerson's Friends of Germany.

In May 1934, the leaders of the two organizations with similar names—the Friends of Germany and the Friends of New Germany—negotiated an arrangement whereby the members of the Friends of Germany were to be admitted to the Friends of New Germany without the payment of an initiation fee. Thereupon, the Friends of Germany was dissolved.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)

The German-American Bund followed closely the pattern of treason made familiar by the Nazis in such organizations as those of Norway's Quisling, Czechoslovakia's Henlein, Belgium's Degrelle, and Jugoslavia's Pavelic. Operating under the flimsy pretext of cultural objectives and general German-American welfare, the bund was always and everywhere a Nazi agency working for disruption, espionage, sabotage, and treason. The bund's pious pretenses were so shallow that it is impossible to believe that any considerable proportion of its membership was ever truly deceived concerning its objectives.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

On August 12, 1938, this committee held its first public hearings. In an all-day session, the committee heard four witnesses who testified concerning the German-American Bund and its counterpart for German nationals, the German Bund.

The most important of the committee's first witnesses was Peter Gissibl, who had been active in the pro-Nazi organizations which preceded the formation of the German-American Bund and had later, for a period of more than a year, been the local leader of the bund in Chicago.

It was definitely established through the testimony of Gissibl that Fritz Kuhn had ordered the destruction of bund correspondence and membership lists in order to prevent their coming into the hands of this committee. At the very outset of its investigations, therefore, the committee was faced with the defiance and recalcitrance of the bund leaders. Nevertheless, the very act of destroying its records strongly confirmed the widely held suspicion of the subversive character and aims of the German-American Bund.

During the latter half of 1938, the committee employed as an investigator a man who had become a member of the bund in order to obtain evidence of the bund's character from the inside.

The committee heard 23 witnesses on the bund in public sessions. These included some of the outstanding leaders of the bund itself.

The following is a tabulation of the witnesses who appeared before the committee in public sessions and gave testimony on the German-American Bund, together with the dates of their appearance and the

pages of the committee's hearings on which their testimony may be found:

Witness	Date of appearance	Page of committee hearing	Witness	Date of appearance	Page of committee hearing
John C. Metcalfe	Aug. 12, 1938	3-90	Fritz Kuhn	Aug. 16, 1939	3705-3814
Peter Gissibl	do.	47-72	Do.	Aug. 17, 1939	3815-3860
Frank Davin	do.	84-86	Helen Voorse	Aug. 18, 1939	(3891-3942)
James J. Metcalfe	do.	72-75	John C. Metcalfe	do.	(3943-3966)
Roy P. Apponey	Sept. 18, 1938	1020-1037	Henry D. Allen	Aug. 22, 1939	3971-4044
John C. Metcalfe	Sept. 28, 1938	1051-1056	Do.	Aug. 24, 1939	4060-4179
Do.	Sept. 30, 1938	1141-1162	Robert B. Barker	Aug. 25, 1939	4181-4237
Do.	Oct. 20, 1938	1168-1180	Do.	Aug. 26, 1939	4239-4268
Do.	Oct. 5, 1938	1203-1219	Gerhart H. Sauer	Sept. 25, 1939	4476-4526
Do.	Oct. 6, 1938	1221-1237	Neil Howard Ness	Oct. 6, 1939	5511-5530
Arnold Gierlich	Nov. 5, 1938	1221-1237	Do.	Oct. 19, 1939	6043-6124
John C. Metcalfe	do.	2117	Fritz Kuhn	Oct. 19, 1939	6185-6211
Bernhard Hoffmann	Nov. 19, 1938	2120-2142	Richard T. Forbes	Oct. 1, 1940	6251-6283
Fritz Schurz	Nov. 19, 1938	2255-2286	Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze	Oct. 2, 1940	6285-6307
Do.	Nov. 19, 1938	2287-2288	Arthur H. Bell	do.	8307-8313
Do.	Nov. 19, 1938	2296-2289	Do.	do.	8313-8318
Theodore Graebner	Nov. 21, 1938	3004-3015	Ohio Holm	do.	8318-8323
Do.	Dec. 9, 1938	3004-3015	Herman A. Ries	do.	8323-8325
John C. Metcalfe	Dec. 14, 1938	3025-3027	Richard W. Werner	Oct. 4, 1940	8321-8339

In addition to the foregoing witnesses who were heard in public sessions of the committee, 56 other witnesses were heard on the bund in executive sessions of the committee.

For several months the committee employed special investigators who were acquainted with the German language. These investigators spent their entire time in examining the publications of the German-American Bund, particularly the *Deutscher Weckruf* und *Beobachter*, which was the bund's official organ.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORTS ON THE BUND

In its first report to the House of Representatives in January 1939, this committee dealt at length with the German-American Bund. (See pp. 91-113 of that report.) The same was done in subsequent annual reports to the House.

In January 1941, the committee issued a special report of 178 pages dealing exclusively with the bund. This report is known as Appendix—Part IV. This report was introduced by the prosecution in the recent trial of bund leaders in New York, a trial which resulted in the conviction of all the defendants. In this report, based largely upon documents obtained from the personal effects of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, the committee found the following things:

1. That the bund was characterized by the same ruthless efficiency of the military set-up which characterized Hitler's machine in Germany.
2. That bund members were subjected to "absolute loyalty" and "blind obedience" to the bund's fuhrer.
3. That the bund demanded that its members be "fanatical fighters" for national socialism.
4. That the bund anticipated the necessity of violence in carrying out its program.

5. That the bund was characterized by extreme religious bigotry.
6. That the bund aimed at the establishment of a new kind of government in the United States, one which should incorporate the principle of Nazi religious bigotry.
7. That the bund kept a systematic record of its enemies.
8. That the bund specified that its meetings should be closed with the following declaration: "To a free, Gentile-ruled United States and to our fighting movement of awakened Aryan Americans, a threefold rousing 'Free America! Free America! Free America!'"
9. That the bund was an absolutely secret organization.
10. That the bund looked upon all Americans of German descent as owing loyalty to the Reich.
11. And that the bund was ideologically and organizationally tied to Nazi Germany.

OUTLINE OF THE BUND'S HISTORY

Tracing the organizational background of the German-American Bund briefly, we find the following stages:

- (1) The first definitely Nazi group organized on American soil was formed in Chicago in October 1924. The group was known as Teutonia and its founder was Fritz Gissibl. Gissibl, who was an alien, at the time, later became a member of the National Socialist German Labor Party (the full English title of the Nazi Party in Germany). He was born in Nuremberg, Germany, and came to the United States in December 1923. A period of only 10 months elapsed between time of his arrival in this country and the time of his forming Teutonia. He made no secret of his allegiance to Adolf Hitler. Gissibl was a printer by trade and was employed on the Chicago Daily News until his Nazi activities were publicly exposed. According to Gissibl's sworn statements, Teutonia never had more than 50 members in Chicago. In 1931, a branch of Teutonia was formed in Detroit. The Detroit branch was still smaller, having an approximate membership of 12. The leader of the Detroit branch of Teutonia was one Walter Hentschel. Hubert Schnuch succeeded Fritz Gissibl as leader of the Chicago branch of Teutonia. According to Gissibl, Teutonia was disbanded in 1932. Approximately 1 year later, most of the members of Teutonia joined the Friends of New Germany. Peter Gissibl, Fritz's brother, and Hubert Schnuch both testified that Teutonia was the forerunner of the Friends of New Germany.
- (2) Between the time of the dissolution of Teutonia and the time of the formation of the Friends of New Germany, approximately 1 year elapsed. During that interim of 1 year, locals of the National Socialist German Labor Party were organized in Chicago and Detroit. A local of the Nazi Party had previously been organized in New York City. In April 1933, on orders from Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi Party in Germany, these American locals of the National Socialist German Labor Party were disbanded.
- (3) In July 1933, the Friends of New Germany was formed in Chicago. According to Fritz Gissibl, "the left-overs of the former Nazi Party and their friends" sent delegates to Chicago for the purpose of setting up the Friends of New Germany. The Chicago

convention elected Heinz Spanknoebel as leader and Fritz Gissibl as deputy leader of the new organization. New York City was chosen as the seat of the organization's national headquarters. Spanknoebel, a photoengraver by trade, claimed that he was a clergyman at the time he entered the United States. At the public hearings of the McCormack committee (Special Committee on Un-American Activities) on June 6, 1934, a letter from Heinz Spanknoebel to Walter Kappe was introduced in evidence. This letter read, in part, as follows:

First of all, confidentially, for technical reasons my commission must continue as leader of the defense and enlightenment in the U. S. A., for which also the necessary funds have been appropriated. * * * Our office here leans closely on the consul general, and at present, I am occupied with negotiations and with furnishing the office. * * * Have full authorizations from the Supreme Party Office as well as from the Ministry for Propaganda.

This letter was dated July 6, 1933.

(4) On December 1, 1935, Fritz Kuhn became the head or fuhrer of the Friends of New Germany. In March 1936, in Buffalo, the Friends of New Germany became the German-American Bund and Fritz Kuhn was made its leader. Kuhn remained as leader until December 1939, when he was convicted of the misuse of the funds of the organization. Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze thereupon succeeded Kuhn as the bund's fuhrer.

FRIITZ KUHN

Fritz Julius Kuhn was born in Munich, Germany, on May 15, 1896. According to his own testimony, he received his education in Munich, completing a university course there.

In the First World War Kuhn was a machine gunner in the infantry of the German Army. He states that he served 4½ years with the German forces, and by the end of the war had attained the rank of lieutenant.

Kuhn's brother, Max, was appointed a member of the German Supreme Court by Hitler—sufficient evidence that the Kuhn family stands in well with the Nazi Fuhrer.

When Kuhn was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, he stated that he had never at any time been a member of the National Socialist Party in Germany. However, his testimony on this point was in conflict with a statement which appeared in the official publication of the Friends of New Germany, the Nazi organization which preceded the German-American Bund. In this publication, a picture of Kuhn was carried in the issue of December 30, 1935. Kuhn, who had just become the recognized national leader of the Nazi element among Germans in this country, was introduced to his Nazi followers with the following statement:

Mr. Fritz Kuhn became a member of the Nazi Party in 1921 and was active under the then Munich police commissioner, one of the first leading Nazi officials, Dr. Poehner.

Kuhn further testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities that he had had no part in the Munich beer hall putsch of November 9, 1923. This, too, was in direct conflict with the statement which appeared under his picture in the Friends of New Germany paper of December 30, 1935, which declared:

When on November 9, 1923, in front of the Feldherrenhalle in Munich, Bavarian police shot at the Nazis marching under the leadership of Hitler and Ludendorff, Kuhn was among the marching Nazis.

Whether Kuhn committed perjury on the foregoing questions when he was a witness before the committee, or whether the Nazi newspaper deliberately falsified his record and background, the committee is not in a position to state. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the Friends of New Germany desired very much to present itself as a bona fide Nazi organization by correctly or falsely, as the case may be, introducing its fuhrer as one of the original and devoted followers of Adolf Hitler.

Kuhn entered the United States at Laredo, Tex., on or about May 18, 1927. Prior to that date, he claims to have had a residence of about 3 years in Mexico.

After his entry into the United States, Kuhn proceeded directly to Detroit, where he obtained employment in the Henry Ford Hospital and later as a chemical engineer in the Ford Motor Co. Kuhn's employment in these Ford institutions lasted about 8 years.

Kuhn was naturalized in Detroit on December 3, 1934.

Prior to his naturalization, Fritz Kuhn became a member of the Friends of New Germany, the Nazi organization which was the predecessor of the German-American Bund. Kuhn was, in fact, the local unit leader of the Friends of New Germany in Detroit. It is, therefore, apparent that, wholly apart from other evidence, Kuhn's loyalty was to Nazi Germany at the very time that he took out his final citizenship papers in the United States. Almost 3 years later, Kuhn made it unequivocally clear that his American citizenship had not interferred with his loyalty to Nazi Germany. In his bund newspaper, *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, for April 22, 1937, Kuhn wrote as follows:

We may have various citizenship papers in our drawers, but we are all Germans and part of the great German nation of a hundred million people.

The German-American Bund was formally launched at a national convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., in March 1936. Kuhn testified before the Special Committee on Un-American activities that he personally called this convention together. He was made bundless-fuhrer (bund leader) of the new organization. Subsequently, Kuhn became head of three subsidiary or affiliated organizations. They were the German-American Business League, the A. V. Publishing Corporation, and the A. V. Development Corporation. (The initials A. V. stand for the German title of the bund which is *Amerika-deutscher Volksbund*).

In the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, official bund newspaper, the visit of Kuhn and a delegation of German-American Bund storm troops to Germany was described with obvious pride in both words and pictures. The accounts of this visit, which took place in 1936, are found in the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* for August 6, August 27, and September 10, 1936. When these bund storm troops paraded in Berlin before Hitler himself, the Nazi Fuhrer stood on the balcony of the Chancellery. As Hitler stood there viewing this parade, Fritz Kuhn went to the balcony and, according to the words of the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* itself, "Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn reported to him." The German text of this episode

is as follows: "Auf dem Balkon der Reichskanzlei stehend, nahm Reichskanzler Hitler den Vorpeinmarsch ab, Bundesführer Fritz Kuhn erstattet ihm Meldung." It cannot be denied that Hitler in this manner gave the highest official recognition of the fact that the German-American Bund was a Nazi agency and that Bundesführer Fritz Kuhn was a subordinate of Hitler himself. According to the report which was published in the bund's own newspaper, Hitler replied to Kuhn, "Now you go back and continue your struggle." Fritz Kuhn permitted himself to be described as "the American Henlein" in the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter of August 31, 1939. The treasonable role of Henlein in Czechoslovakia is, of course, a matter of public record. Kuhn's career as leader of the German-American Bund and the record of the bund itself fit perfectly the pattern made familiar by Quisling in Norway, Degrelle in Belgium, and Henlein in Czechoslovakia.

From March 1936, until he was sent to prison, Kuhn occupied the position of bundesführer in the German-American Bund. In the organization, his word was law. In November 1939, Kuhn was convicted of misuse of the funds of the German-American Bund and was committed to prison shortly thereafter.

Fritz Kuhn was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on August 16 and 17, and October 19, 1939. The transcript of his testimony may be found on pages 3705-3889 and 6043-6124 of the committee's published hearings.

GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze was born in Camden, N. J., on January 10, 1906.

According to his testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Kunze's formal education extended through high school. He also received electrical and mechanical training in various night schools.

By occupation, Kunze was a chauffeur-mechanic and electrician up until his full-time employment with the German-American Bund.

Kunze states that he joined the Friends of New Germany in September 1933 and that he was a member of the convention which founded the German-American Bund at Buffalo, N. Y., in March 1936. From the formation of the Bund until August 1937 Kunze was employed by the German-American Bund in Philadelphia. From November 1937 until April 1939 he worked with the German-American Bund in New York on a volunteer basis. From April 1939 until the entry of the United States into the war in December 1941 Kunze was employed on a salary basis by the German-American Bund.

Kunze's position with the bund prior to the imprisonment of Fritz Kuhn was that of national public relations director. After Kuhn was convicted and sent to prison, Kunze became acting national bundesführer of the German-American Bund. His term of acting bundesführer extended from December 5, 1939, to September 1, 1940. On the latter date, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze became national bundesführer of the German-American Bund and continued in that capacity until the entry of the United States into the war in December 1941.

After the United States entered the war, Kunze fled to Mexico with the alleged intention of making an escape to Germany. In July 1942 he was apprehended by the Mexican authorities, taken to the border, where he was picked up by United States authorities and flown to New York. Kunze has been convicted on several counts including espionage.

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on October 1, 1940. The transcript of his testimony may be found on pages 8251-8283 in the committee's published hearings.

PETER GISSIBL

Peter Gissibl was born in Germany on October 2, 1900. He landed in the United States on May 10, 1923, and became a naturalized citizen of this country on April 29, 1929.

In February 1925 Gissibl joined the Teutonia Society, one of the Nazi predecessors of the German-American Bund. Gissibl was also a member and an official in the Friends of New Germany (organized in May 1933 and dissolved at the time of the formation of the German-American Bund in March 1936).

Peter Gissibl was president of the German-American Business League (Deutscher Konsum Verband), an auxiliary of the German-American Bund. He was also president of the Teutonia Publishing Co., and president of the Concordia Male Chorus.

From May 1, 1937, until May 18, 1938, Peter Gissibl was local unit leader of the German-American Bund in Chicago, a position which he states that he resigned on the latter date because of disagreements with Fritz Kuhn.

Peter Gissibl's brother, Fritz, was the founder of the Teutonia Society and later the national president of the Friends of New Germany.

Peter Gissibl was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on the first day of the committee's taking testimony at public hearings, which was on August 12, 1938. The transcript of his testimony may be found on pages 47-72 and 84-86 of the committee's published hearings.

AUGUST KLAPPROTT

August Klapprott was born in Germany on September 4, 1906. He came to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in 1934.

For 10 years after his arrival in the United States, Klapprott worked as a bricklayer. From May 1937 until January 1940 he operated a restaurant in Norland, N. J. In January 1940 he became a full-time salaried employee of the German American Bund.

Klapprott states that he was a member of the Friends of New Germany for a period of 2 years prior to the formation of the bund. He joined the German-American Bund at the time of its formation in March 1936.

Klapprott's position in the bund was that of eastern department leader. In the whole of the United States, the German-American Bund has three departments, the eastern, the middle western, and the western. Klapprott's territory extended from Maine to Florida and included the inland States of Vermont and West Virginia.

August Klapprodt is now under indictment for conspiracy to interfere with the operation of the Selective Service Act. Klapprodt was a witness before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on October 2, 1940. The transcript of his testimony may be found on pages 8285-8307 of the committee's published hearings.

MEETING PLACES OF THE BUND

Among the meeting places of the German-American Bund, located by the committee, were the following:

California:
Los Angeles, Deutsches Haus, 634 West Fifteenth Street.
Oakland, Hermannsohn's Park, Dublin Canyon.
San Gabriel, Grape Vine Cafe.

Connecticut:
Norwalk, South Norwalk Quartette Club, 11 River Street.
Southbury, Camp General von Steuben.
Stamford, Liedertafel Halle, 45 Greyrock Place.

Illinois: Chicago, Germania Klubhaus, 108 Germania Place.
Maryland: Baltimore, Deutsches Haus.
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Philadelphia Turnhalle, Broad Street and Columbia Avenue.

New Jersey:
East Rutherford, Old Heidelberg Restaurant, Paterson Avenue.
Fairfield, "Deutsches Eck," Route No. 6.
Hackensack, Umland Halle, 333 Main Street.
Irvington, Emanuels Church, Ney Avenue.
Newark, Apollo Hall.
North Bergen, Schuetzenpark-Seal, Hackensack Plankroad and Hudson Boulevard.
Passaic, Turn Hall, 240 Hope Avenue.
Riverdale, Edelweiss Restaurant, Riverdale Road.
Springfield, Immergruen Park.
Union City, German American Bund Home, 754 Palisade Avenue.

New York:
Astoria, Broadway Tavern, 30-09 Broadway.
Astoria, Long Island Turnhalle, 44-01 Broadway.
Astoria, Steubenhaus.
Bardonia, Siegmund Restaurant.
Bronx, Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue.
Brooklyn, O. D. Home, St. Nicholas Avenue.
Brooklyn, Prospect Hall, 261 Prospect Avenue.
Brooklyn, Woodward Inn, 675 Woodward Avenue.
Buffalo, Tanglewood Park.
College Point, Long Island, Columbia Hall, Eighteenth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.
Four Corners, Cardinal Lunch, Route No. 59.
Franklin Square, Long Island, Plattentscher Volksfest Park.
Grant City, Staten Island, Privacky's Grant City Park at Midland Avenue near Hyman Avenue.
Harrison, Scholz Farm, 35 Harrison Avenue.
Hempstead, Long Island, Polish Hall.
Hewlett, Long Island, Castle Inn, 1218 Broadway.
Jamaica, Long Island, Jamaica Saengerbund Halle, 168-15 Ninety-first Avenue.
Kitchawan, Camo Country Club.
Lindenhurst, Long Island, Washington Hall, North Wellwood Avenue.
New Hyde Park, Long Island, Branhof.
New Rochelle, Alps Rest, 240 Huguenot Street.
New Rochelle, Wehnert Inn, Wehnert Road Corner.
New Rochelle, Grabs Hall, 18 Mechanic Street.
New York City, L. Ambruster, Inc., 1409 Third Avenue.
New York City, Jaeger's Turnhall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

New York—Continued.
New York City, Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Ridgewood, Long Island, New Ridgewood Hall, 1880 Menahan Street.
Rockland County, North Mountain Casino.
Schenectady, Wenzel's Park, end of Campbell Avenue.
Stapleton, Staten Island, Atlantic Rotisserie, 191 Canal Street.
Stapleton, Staten Island, Stapleton Lyceum, 730 Van Duzer Street.
Staten Island, Alma Guenther Restaurant.
Suffern, Fesels Pavillion.
Troy, Germania Hall.
White Plains, Fritz Restaurant, East Post Road.
Woodside, Long Island, Steuben House.
Yonkers, Polish Community Center.
Washington: Seattle, Deutsches Haus.
Wisconsin:
Grafton, Camp Hindenburg.
Milwaukee, Republican Hotel, Third Street and Kihourne Avenue.

LEADERS OF THE BUND

While it was impossible for the committee to obtain a complete list of the bund's membership because Kuhn had ordered the destruction of all membership lists, the committee has been able to identify many, if not all, of the leaders of the German American Bund. The following is a list of bund leaders from coast to coast who were publicly active in the organization's affairs:

Ash, Karl, group leader of the bund in local New York.
Adrian, Elise, leader of the girls' section of the bund in local New York, and selected by the bund for training in Stuttgart, Germany.
Andling, Paul, leader of the bund in Schenectady, N. Y.
Bachman, Karl, leader of the bund in local Albany, N. Y.
Bauer, William P., leader of the bund in San Diego, Calif.
Biel, Franz, bund treasurer in local New York.
Biele, N., head of the bund storm troopers in Philadelphia, and head of bund Camp Deutschhorst at Sellersville, Pa.
Boeming, William, leader of the bund storm troopers for the eastern district of N. Y., and alternate leader of the storm troopers in the eastern district of the bund.
Bojes, Frank, leader of the bund, local Stapleton, Staten Island.
Borchers, Walter, leader of the bund, local South Brooklyn, N. Y.
Branus, Georg, leader of the bund, local Hudson County, N. J.
Budelmann, John, local leader of the bund, Bergen County, N. J.
Chassen, Bernard, leader of the bund in Hammond, Ind.
Clyer, Leo, leader of the bund in Lindenhurst, Long Island.
Deifer, John, acting district leader of the bund in Hempstead, Long Island.
Diebel, Hans, member of the bund in Los Angeles, and head of the Aryan Book Shop in Los Angeles.
Dinkelsacker, Mrs. Erna, head of the youth camps of the bund.
Dinkelsacker, Theodor, youth leader of the bund.
Duttrich, Diego, leader of the bund orchestra in Seattle, Wash.
Duell, Elizabeth, member of the bund and leader of the girls' group of the bund in Newark, N. J.
Eigenberger, Frederick, leader of the bund in Sheboygan, Wis.
Faisle, Gottlieb, leader of the bund in Yonkers, N. Y.
Faller, Mrs. Anna, leader of the bund girls' group in Kenosha, Wis.
Fick, Karl, leader of the storm troopers of the bund for the Brooklyn district.
Fisch, Mathias, district leader of the bund in Santa Barbara, Calif.
Folger, Duncan, head of the bund in New Rochelle, N. Y.
Frischkorn, Paul, leader of the bund in Detroit, Mich.
Fritz, William Jacoby, leader of the bund in Toledo, Ohio.
Froese, George, head of the midwestern district of the bund.
Fuchs, Anton, head of the bund in Pittsburgh, Pa.
Funk, Rudolf, leader of the youth section of the bund in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

Gaenger, Peter, head of the propaganda section of the bund in Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Gissibl, Fritz, founder of the Teutonia and national president of the Friends of New Germany, both of which organizations were predecessors of the German-American Bund.
 Gissibl, Peter, head of the bund in Chicago, Ill., and president of the Deutscher Konsum Verband, a subsidiary of the German American Bund.
 Gloeckler, Hedwig, district leader of the bund in Hudson County, N. J.
 Goepfel, Allen, leader of the bund in Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Goetz, Susie, chief of the bund's news service.
 Greis, H., district leader of the bund in New Haven, Conn.
 Haas, Hugo, leader of the bund in Brooklyn and active in the bund's youth section; went to Germany to work in the League of Germans Living Abroad.
 Haerfel, Mrs. Eli, leader of the German Language School of the bund in Staten Island, N. Y.
 Hagenbusch, Erveta, youth leader of the girls' section of the bund at Camp Nordland, N. J., and leader of the bund's youth section in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.
 Hartman, Alexander H., leader of the bund in Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hanck, H., leader of the bund in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.
 Hays, Elizabeth, leader of the bund in Milwaukee, Wis.
 Heinsohn, Henri, leader of the bund in Kenosha, Wis.
 Hein, Gottlieb, district leader of the bund in Oakland, Calif.
 Heise, Anna, leader of the women's section of the bund in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Heise, Kurt, district leader of the bund in Long Island, N. Y.
 Heller, William, leader of the bund in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Hesse, Karl, district leader of the bund in Spokane, Wash.
 Hoelrich, Hermann J., leader of the bund in Rockland County, N. Y.
 Huttin, H., district leader of the bund in Staten Island, N. Y.
 Kappe, Walter, recently resigned from the German Army in which he is a lieutenant in order to become the head of a sabotage ring for the United States, and formerly a member of the bund in New York where he was the editor of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the German-American Bund.
 Keeser, Martin, district leader of the bund in Cleveland, Ohio.
 Klapprott, August, leader of the bund in New Jersey.
 Koch, Jilly, leader of the girl's group of the bund in New Jersey.
 Koch, Jilly, leader of the youth movement of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Koehler, Konrad, business manager of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the bund.
 Kohler, Matthias, local leader of the bund in Newark, N. J.
 Kuehn, E. F., leader of the bund in Petaluma, Calif.
 Kuhn, Fritz, national leader (fuhrer) of the German American Bund and all of its subsidiaries.
 Kullman, Paul, local leader of the bund in Wyoming, Pa.
 Kump, Fred, head of the bund in Glendale, Long Island, N. Y.
 Kunze, Mrs. A., leader of the women's section of the bund in New Milford, Bergen County, N. J.
 Kinze, G. Wilhelm, successor to Fritz Kuhn as national leader (fuhrer) of the bund and its subsidiaries.
 Lage, Henry, head of the bund in San Francisco, Calif.
 Lattemann, W., head of the bund in Schenectady, N. Y.
 Lechner, H., district leader of the bund in Seattle, Wash.
 Leibiger, Gustav, district leader of the storm troopers of the bund in Westchester County, N. Y., and Connecticut.
 Lieber, Fred, local leader of the bund in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.
 Liebertafel, P. Kohl, local leader of the bund in St. Louis, Mo.
 Luedtke, Willy, national officer of the bund.
 Lutz, John, local leader of the bund in San Diego and San Francisco, Calif.
 Markmann, Rudolf, district leader of the bund for the eastern part of the United States.
 Martin, Rudolph, district leader of the bund for the eastern part of the United States.
 Martin, Theo, local leader of the bund in Philadelphia, Pa.
 Meitin, Richard, part owner of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the bund.
 Meyer, Hans, leader of the storm troopers of the bund in New York.

Meyer, Lieselotte, head of the girl's section of the bund in Lindenhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
 Muehlke, Frank, treasurer of the bund in San Diego, Calif.
 Mueller, Albert, leader of the bund in St. Louis, Mo.
 Mueller, Ernst, head of the bund in Camp Siegfried, Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.
 Munk, George, head of the bund in Stamford, Conn.
 Nadler, Ely, leader of the girl's group of the bund in White Plains, N. Y.
 Neubeck, Hans, district leader of the bund in Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nicolay, Carl, propaganda leader of the bund.
 Nicolay, Franz, leader of the youth section of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Orgel, Helen, head of the women's section of the bund in Los Angeles, Calif.
 Othmer, Waldemar, leader of the bund in Trenton, N. J.
 Polhmann, Mrs. M., head of the women's section of the bund in Hudson County, N. J.
 Purvian, H., local leader of the bund in South Bend, Ind.
 Rehfeldt, Anna, national leader of the women's group of the bund.
 Reese, Edward, leader of the bund in Spokane, Wash.
 Reisberger, George, treasurer of the bund in the Bronx, N. Y.
 Rheinberg, Ulrich, dramatic director of the bund.
 Ripper, Jacob, head of the bund in White Plains, N. Y.
 Risse, Arno, district leader of the bund in Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rompe, Hans, local leader of the bund in Lindenhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
 Ruhnke, William, leader of the bund in Dayton, Ohio.
 Salling, Werner, head of the boys' section of the bund in New York.
 Schaphorst, Henry, local leader of the bund in Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Schattat, Fred, local leader of the bund in Gary, Ind.
 Scheurer, Hans, local leader of the bund in Portland, Oreg.
 Schneoes, E., treasurer of the bund in the Bronx, N. Y.
 Schnader, Frederic F., editor of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the bund.
 Schreiber, John H., local leader of the bund in Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio.
 Schrick, Michael, head of the storm troopers of the bund in New York.
 Schuster, Josef, district leader of the bund in New York.
 Schwarzmann, H., district leader of the storm troopers of the bund for the eastern part of the United States.
 Schwinn, Hermann, district leader of the bund in Los Angeles, Calif.
 Seegers, Henry, leader of the bund in West Reading, Pa.
 Seidel, Erich, organizer of the bund in Glendale, Long Island, N. Y.
 Stoll, Paul, local leader of the bund in Seattle, Wash.
 Sturm, Erna, leader of the women's group of the bund in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.
 Toener, Rudolf, district leader of the bund in Los Angeles, Calif.
 Ulrich, Reinhart, head of the bund in Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Vandenbergh, Frederick, youth leader of the bund in Camp Siegfried, Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.
 Van den Bergh, Bertha, head of the women's section of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Vanderbergh, Frank, local leader of the bund in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Voch, Matthias, leader of the bund in Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Von Holt, Henry, local leader of the bund in the Bronx, N. Y.
 Von Nasse, Eberhard, founder of the youth section of the bund.
 Wagner, Carl, leader of the bund in Passaic County, N. J.
 Wagner, Henry, acting head of the bund in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Wax, M., local leader of the bund in Cleveland, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Wegener, Otto, head of the National News Service of the bund.
 Weider, Ernest, youth leader of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weiler, Karl, district leader of the bund in Nassau County, N. Y.
 Weiss, August, treasurer of the bund's Camp Siegfried.
 Wheeler-Hill, James, district leader of the bund in New York.
 Wiede, A., treasurer of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Wilimowski, Albert, leader of the bund in South Bend, Ind.
 Willmet, Otto, head of the bund in Chicago, Ill.
 Winterscheidt, Clara, leader of the women's section of the bund in New York.
 Wolter, A. H., secretary of the bund in Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Wuest, Karl, group leader of the storm troopers of the bund in New York.
 Zimmerman, Albert, leader of the bund in Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Zimmerman, Hans, head of propaganda section of the bund in New York.

There were various subsidiary organizations directly affiliated, or otherwise connected, with the German-American Bund. Among them were—

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUSINESS LEAGUE

(Deutscher Konsum Verband)

The German-American Business League was a subsidiary of the German-American Bund. Fritz Kuhn was head of both organizations. (See p. 3709 of the committee's hearings.)

The committee has a complete membership list of the German-American Business League for New York and New Jersey.

A. V. DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The A. V. Development Corporation was also a subsidiary of the German-American Bund. Fritz Kuhn was president of the A. V. Development Corporation. (See p. 3709 of the committee's hearings.)

A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION

The A. V. Publishing Corporation was a subsidiary of the German-American Bund. Fritz Kuhn was president of the corporation. (See p. 3709 of the committee's hearings.)

The A. V. Publishing Corporation published the bund's New York newspaper, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter.

PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS' LEAGUE

The Prospective Citizens' League was an auxiliary of the German-American Bund. (See p. 3755 of the committee's hearings.)

The ostensible purpose of the Prospective Citizens' League was to provide a method whereby those who had not yet taken out their final citizenship papers could nevertheless be actively associated with the German-American Bund.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT LEAGUE

The German-American Settlement League was the holding corporation for the German-American Bund's camp at Yaphank, Long Island. This camp was known as Camp Siegfried.

Fritz Kuhn was one of the directors of the German-American Settlement League. (See p. 3758 of the committee's hearings.)

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND AUXILIARY

The German-American Bund Auxiliary was the holding corporation for the bund's camp in New Jersey, Camp Nordland. (See p. 3759 and p. 8265 of the committee's hearings.)

August Klapprott, eastern leader of the bund, was president of the German-American Bund Auxiliary.

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY

The Friends of New Germany (Bund der Freunde des Neuen Deutschland) was the immediate forerunner of the German-American Bund.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities which was headed by the Honorable John McCormack made a complete investigation and exposure of the Friends of New Germany from its beginning down to 1934. This committee took up the investigation when the McCormack left off.

In March 1936 the Friends of New Germany became the German-American Bund. The change from the one to the other was effected at a convention held in Buffalo, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

In 1932 and 1933, locals of the National Socialist German Labor Party were organized in a number of American cities—New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Cincinnati.

In April 1933, Rudolf Hess, Deputy Fuehrer of the Nazi Party in Germany, ordered the dissolution of these Nazi locals in the United States.

Many of those who had been prominent in the formation of these Nazi locals in the United States met in Chicago in the summer of 1933 and formed the Friends of New Germany which in turn became the German-American Bund.

After Rudolf Hess dissolved the Nazi locals in America in 1933, it was believed by many that the Nazi Party, as such had disappeared from American soil. This belief was held for a number of years until 1940 when this committee uncovered documentary evidence of the existence of a well-organized and secret Nazi Party in the United States.

In November 1940 the committee published extensive evidence of the existence of this secret Nazi Party in America. (That evidence may be found on pp. 1034-1044 and 1262-1287 of appendix, pt. II, which is entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations * * * etc.")

The committee discovered that F. Draeger who was consul in New York also bore the title of district leader (Kreisleiter) of the Foreign Organization of the National Socialist German Labor Party (Nazi).

GERMAN BUND

The distinction between the German Bund and the German-American Bund must be kept clearly in mind. The former was an organization of German nationals working exclusively in Chicago and vicinity. Inasmuch as the German Bund was composed exclusively of German nationals, there is no question about the organization's undivided loyalty to Hitler.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

On the very first day of its public hearings in August 1938, this committee heard a witness who had been a member of the German Bund. On October 20, 1939, the same witness appeared once more before the committee to testify concerning the nature and activities of the German Bund. Also on October 20, 1939, the committee took the testimony of Fritz Heberling who had been the leader of the German Bund.

FRITZ HEBERLING

Fritz Heberling, leader of the German Bund, was born in Strasbourg (then a part of Germany), on May 29, 1903. He took up residence in the United States in 1930. At the time of his appearance before this committee, he was employed as a clerk in the German consulate in Chicago.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN BUND

According to both of the witnesses who testified before the committee on the affairs of the German Bund, the organization was composed originally of those German nationals who withdrew of the Friends New Germany on orders from Rudolph Hess sometime in 1935. The membership of the German Bund appears to have been in the neighborhood of 300, made up chiefly of skilled workmen of German nationality who were residing in Chicago and vicinity.

The German Bund was dissolved in 1937 by order of the German consul in Chicago. According to Heberling, the consul deemed it inadvisable for the organization to continue in view of unfavorable publicity which it had received as a result of its appearance in public in the uniforms of storm troopers.

Immediately after the dissolution of the German Bund, however, a new organization composed of the same individuals was set up. This new organization was known as the German Citizens' League. Heberling translated the name of the new organization as the Alliance of German Nationals. Heberling was fuhrer or leader of the new organization as well as of the old German Bund.

PURPOSES OF THE GERMAN BUND

According to testimony received by the committee, the German Bund numbered among its purposes the planting of informers within other German and German-American organizations in Chicago and

vicinity. In this manner the organization was able to report activities and trends among German nationals and Americans of German descent generally to the Nazis in Germany.

The German Bund also held joint affairs and meetings with other German organizations, including the German-American Bund.

GERMAN CITIZENS' LEAGUE

The German Citizens' League became the successor of the German Bund when the latter organization was dissolved in 1937.

On October 20, 1939, this committee heard the testimony of Fritz Heberling who was at that time the fuhrer or leader of the German Citizens' League.

Other officers of the German Citizens' League were Hugo Bamberg, treasurer, and Hendley Schickenger, secretary.

Inasmuch as the German Citizens' League was composed exclusively of German nationals, there is no question concerning the organization's absolute loyalty to nazism.

It is now quite clear that what Nazi Germany did was to consolidate all German veterans' organizations into the Kyffhauserbund, and thus made use of it as an arm of the Nazi espionage and propaganda machine in North America.

AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The committee has in its possession an original membership book of the Kyffhauserbund, dated February 1, 1939. The title of page 4 of this book, which is printed in German, will furnish an insight into the true nature of the organization. It reads as follows:

Recommendation of Organization Leader as to Members ability of being trusted with confidential work.

The aims and purposes of the Kyffhauserbund in North America are set forth on page 10 of the membership book as follows:

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE KYFFHAUSERBUND IN NORTH AMERICA

Promote fellowship. Induce our members to become Good American Citizens, and hold in honor our German name.

Promote and practice German Language and Culture. Work for a better understanding and good will between our homeland and the United States.

Promote Good fellowship, and work for the social welfare of our members and their families.

PROMOTE RIFLE AND PISTOL PRACTICE.

KYFFHAUSERBUND IN TEXAS

In an effort to determine whether or not the members of this organization were pro-Nazi and working in the interest of Hitler, the committee ordered a detailed investigation of the Houston, Tex., post and all of its members. This investigation showed that the fuhrer of the Houston post was one Herman Koetter of 537 Hofman Street, Houston, Tex., a German citizen who had resided in this country 17 years without becoming a citizen, and when questioned under oath by the committee's chairman he stated that he had never made up his mind as to whether or not he wanted to become an American citizen. The committee learned that Koetter had met and conferred with the captain and crew of a number of German ships when they docked in the port of Houston. Koetter is now interned in an alien concentration camp in Texas.

Another member of the Houston post of the Kyffhauserbund was Hans Ackermann, of Taylor, Tex., publisher of the pro-Nazi German language newspaper, the Texas Herold, which was exposed by this committee in 1940. A subcommittee of this committee spent 3 weeks in Austin, Tex., studying the records and files of Hans Ackermann and his newspaper, the Texas Herold. Also a number of witnesses, including Hans Ackermann and his wife, Frieda, were called to testify concerning their activities. This hearing and investigation by the subcommittee revealed that Hans Ackermann and his wife, Frieda, were given a free trip to Germany in 1939 at the expense of the Nazi government. They admitted under oath that they had met and conferred with Rudolph Hess at the Brown House in Munich and that during their stay in Germany they had sent back pro-Nazi articles and editorials concerning their visit which were printed in the Texas Herold. While they were in Germany, war broke out and it was

KYFFHAUSERBUND

Since 1938 this committee has had under investigation an organization known as the Kyffhauserbund (League of German War Veterans). The Kyffhauserbund was organized under that name in August 1937, and incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania with headquarters in Philadelphia. It had posts in the following cities:

New York, N. Y.
Berlin, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
Erie, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Manhattan, N. Y.
Schaumburg, Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Houston, Tex.

NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE KYFFHAUSERBUND

Karl Schumacher, national commander.
Emil Bruckner, national vice-commander.
Walter Kaesler, national adjutant.
Karl Schuller, national treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In 1940 committee investigators made a thorough investigation into the activities of this organization in the State of Texas. All officers of the Kyffhauserbund in the State were subpoenaed before the committee and gave testimony in executive session. The committee also subpoenaed the records of the organization for that State and from an examination of the records and review of the testimony of the organization's various officers, it is apparent that the Kyffhauserbund was another example of a legitimate organization being proscribed by the Nazi cause of Hitler.

HISTORY OF THE KYFFHAUSERBUND

Prior to the formation of the Kyffhauserbund in 1937, there were in operation in the United States several German organizations made up of German World War veterans. Most notable of these were the Stahlhelm (steel helmet) and the Kriegerbund, both of which had their headquarters in Germany. The Stahlhelm was founded November 13, 1918, by Franz Seldte, a factory owner in Magdeburg, Germany, who remained the head of the Stahlhelm until its absorption by the Nazi Party in the early summer of 1933. The purpose of the Stahlhelm was both social and political. Its political activities aimed at fighting against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Branches of the Stahlhelm were set up in this country and were later merged into the Kyffhauserbund. Following the formation of the latter organization in 1937, the committee has evidence that units of the Kriegerbund have also affiliated with the Kyffhauserbund.

necessary for them to go to Italy and return to the United States on the Italian steamship *Rea*. An examination of the issue of the Texas Herald clearly showed that it was simply a propaganda sheet for Nazi Germany, being used in an effort to influence the German population which is concentrated in and about Taylor, Tex. The personal files of Hans Ackermann contained numerous letters and communications from Wendler, former German Consul General in New Orleans, and his successor, the notorious Baron Von Spiegel. Both Wendler and Von Spiegel had made trips from New Orleans to Taylor, Tex., some 700 miles to confer with Ackermann from time to time. From the evidence before the subcommittee it was clear that Ackermann was pro-Nazi and working in the interest of Hitler's Germany. On September 28, 1942, Hans Ackermann went on trial in Austin, Tex., before Federal Judge W. A. Keeling, where the Federal Government seeks to revoke his United States citizenship. The Government charges Ackermann with remaining loyal to Germany and with "doing all in his power to aid the German Reich in its causes."

While there were only 25 members of the Kyffhauserbund in Texas, the books and records of the organization show that it was a very active group constantly engaged in collecting money for German winter relief and other campaigns in behalf of Germany. It was brought out in the testimony of Herman Nester, secretary and treasurer of the Houston Post of the Kyffhauserbund, that on a number of occasions the Kyffhauserbund entertained the captain and crew of German boats which docked at Houston, Tex., and at these affairs a Nazi swastika was displayed and the meeting was opened by singing the Horst Wessel. Nester further admitted that on some occasions literature was given them by the captain of the boat. The committee also learned that several times Wendler, Consul General at New Orleans, had come to Houston, some 500 miles distance, to meet with the Kyffhauserbund. In order to determine the true nature of the organization, there is quoted here the testimony of Herman Nester, secretary and treasurer of the bund, which appears on pages 1102-1104 of the committee's hearings in executive session:

Mr. SPRATLING. At any meetings of the Kyffhauserbund, social or otherwise was the swastika ever displayed?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes.
 Mr. SPRATLING. Is it always displayed?
 Mr. NESTER. No, sir.
 Mr. SPRATLING. When was it displayed?
 Mr. NESTER. It was displayed twice.
 Mr. SPRATLING. Whenever German ships came in?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes.
 Mr. SPRATLING. At any other times?
 Mr. NESTER. There may have been other times. I believe it was when this Nazi movement came about in Germany; it may have been displayed a few times, but later on we didn't do it any more.
 Mr. SPRATLING. Have you ever sung the Horst Wessel?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes, we have.
 Mr. SPRATLING. You sing it at every meeting?
 Mr. NESTER. No. We sang it possibly when some of the boys from the boat was here.
 Mr. SPRATLING. You said you received from the German ships literature and pamphlets?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes.

Mr. SPRATLING. How about Dr. Wendler?
 Mr. NESTER. Dr. Wendler, I know him personally, and I think he was once or twice at one of our meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't you feel from your long contact with the organization that it was very much pro-Nazi; that is, the national organization; didn't it have that appearance to you?
 Mr. NESTER. I believe they was to a certain extent. I wouldn't say exactly pro-Nazi; they are for the new Germany more or less.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say pro-new Germany, you mean pro-Nazi Germany?
 Mr. NESTER. About the same; yes.

Mr. SPRATLING. Do you know Hans Ackermann?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes; I do.
 Mr. SPRATLING. Did you ever read his paper, the Texas Herald?
 Mr. NESTER. I do.

Mr. SPRATLING. You subscribe to it?
 Mr. NESTER. Yes.
 Mr. SPRATLING. Do you think his paper is pro-Hitler?
 Mr. NESTER. I think it is. I think he is trying to bring out the other side, the German side of the picture.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see the possibility of an organization such as yours being used for espionage purposes, even though many of its members would have no such intention or no such purpose. In other words, to make myself clear, there will be an organization that is modeled very much along the lines of a legal and legitimate organization, and assuming that a great many of the members were only actuated by a perfectly legal and legitimate design to belong to it can you not see the danger that an agent of the foreign government could utilize that organization, or attend meetings of the organization for the purpose of gathering important information to transmit to his government?
 Mr. NESTER. I would think there could be such a possibility, without a majority of the members knowing it.

From the foregoing testimony, it can be seen that this organization was in such close contact with the agents of Hitler that it could very easily have been one of the espionage units of the German Government. Listed below are the 10 most active members of the Houston post of the Kyffhauserbund:

- Herman Koetter, 537 Hofman Street,
- John Ritzner, 207 Henley.
- Herman Nester, 14 Hyde Park.
- Henry Becker, 1903 South Shepherd.
- George Von Der Goltz, Route 7, Box 747.
- Ernst Haardt, Post Office Box 1164.
- Fr. P. Friedrich, T. 5, Box 538.
- Richard Knorr, Needville, Texas.
- Hans Ackermann, Box 191, Taylor, Texas.
- Heinrich Von Bose, Box 245, Rosenberg, Texas.

The most recent campaign of the Kyffhauserbund was the collection of money to be sent to Germany for the ostensible purpose of providing relief for German soldiers. In order to do this it was necessary that they register with the State Department, which they did on November 27, 1939. This committee's investigators made a check of all of their financial transactions and it was determined that they collected \$140,567.43, of which amount they have distributed \$103,024.06 for relief to German soldiers in Germany and interned German prisoners of war in the British Empire. The majority of these funds, however, were sent to Germany. Beside the \$140,567.43 collected they also collected \$26,004.23 in kind, which was distributed in a similar manner. On February 1, 1942, the State Department

cancelled their registration and they have not been officially permitted to continue in furnishing Nazi Germany with money. At the present time there is an unexpended balance of \$17,000 in their account.

As an indication of the sympathetic response given this undertaking of the Kyffhauserbund, the committee found, when it subpoenaed the records of the Chicago "Fuehrer" of the Kyffhauserbund, one Nicholas Mueller, that he had in his possession a list of 2,834 individuals residing in Chicago, who had contributed money to the Kyffhauserbund's campaign in behalf of German soldiers. The list of these people is on file with the committee.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The committee, in conducting its investigation of the German-American National Alliance (Einheitsfront—translation: United Front), took testimony in executive session from the following officers of the organization: William H. Slige, head of the organization committee; Homer H. Maertz, one of the original directors of the Alliance and its first secretary; Otto Albert Willumet, leader of the German-American Band in Chicago; and Ernst A. Ten Eicken, also one of the original directors of the organization.

On November 18, 1940, the committee subpoenaed all of the files and records of the German-American National Alliance from their headquarters in Chicago. These records were all in German and included the membership files, the list of delegates, minutes, financial records, and correspondence of the organization. They have all been translated and from an examination of these records and a review of the testimony of the officials of the organization the following facts have been determined:

The first regular meeting of the German-American National Alliance, Inc., also known as the Einheitsfront was held at 1301 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Ill., on October 30, 1938. The following persons were elected as directors of the organization:

Homer H. Maertz.
Ernst A. Ten Eicken.
George Joesten.
Paul Warnholtz.
Otto Schwarck.

The directors then proceeded to adopt the bylaws and constitution which appear in this section as exhibit 1. Following this action, the officers named below were elected:

President.....	Ernst A. Ten Eicken.
Vice president.....	Otto Schwarck.
Treasurer.....	George Joesten.
Secretary.....	Homer H. Maertz.

The main strength of the organization was in and about Chicago, reaching into Indiana and Wisconsin. In 1940, there were 524 delegates to the alliance representing 17 States. A tabulation of the number of delegates from each State is included in this section as exhibit 2. The membership of the alliance was about 18,000.

The official publication of the organization was the "News Letter," with a circulation of approximately 52,000.

The principal source of its income was from contributions, membership fees, and the sale of radio advertisements.

On October 23, 1939, the leaders of the German-American National Alliance set up an association known as the "National Federation of American Citizens of German Descent," and Ten Eicken, one of the directors of the alliance, reported to the delegates of the alliance that there "were now several thousand more than 2,000,000 persons behind

us." Paul Warnholtz, one of the directors of the alliance, was president of the National Federation of American Citizens of German Descent.

The "Objectives and Aims" of the alliance are set forth in its constitution as follows:

1. To promote respect for the Constitution and to defend it, the laws, and the general welfare of the United States of America;
2. To oppose the formation by the United States of America of entangling alliances with foreign nations;
3. To assure to United States citizens of Germanic blood the enjoyment of the rights and liberties guaranteed to citizens by the Constitution.

In determining the true aims and purposes of the German-American National Alliance, the committee feels that at the outset of this report it is pertinent to consider the background and views of one of the original directors and first secretary of the alliance, Homer H. Maerz (Maerz).

This committee has had Homer Maerz before it as a witness on two occasions. He was first heard in executive session in Chicago, Ill., on October 2, 1939. He was later heard in Washington, D. C., on January 19, 1942, also in executive session. It might be stated at this point that Maerz and his activities during the intervening time between his first and last appearance were under surveillance by the committee.

From Maerz's own testimony, it can be stated that he is pro-Nazi, and anti-Semitic and has engaged in various forms of un-Americanism. His full name is Herman Homer Gustus Maerz, and his address as last given was 1160 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. On December 29, 1939, he was sentenced to serve a term of one to ten years in the Illinois State Penitentiary for malicious mischief growing out of his anti-Semitic activities.

Homer Maerz was the founder and head of the Dearborn Crusaders, a letterhead organization which engaged in anti-Semitic activity. Maerz has been responsible for the distribution of hundreds of thousands of stickers, leaflets, and booklets defaming the Jewish people. According to his own testimony, he has been in contact with and cooperated with most of the active fascists in the United States, such as William Dudley Pelley and George Deatherage. Maerz is quite frank about his rabid hatred for the Jews and he is equally frank concerning his pro-Nazi sympathies and admiration for Hitler and Mussolini. He also admitted that he approved of the German-American Bund, that he had spoken at their meetings, and attended them regularly. He also admitted frequent visits to the German and Italian consulates in Chicago.

To substantiate the above statements, the committee quotes below excerpts from the testimony of Homer Maerz, taken in Chicago, Ill., on October 2, 1939:

(Executive Hearings, vol. 4, p. 1660)

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sympathetic with nazism?

Mr. MAERZ. Well, in what respect?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, do you admire Hitler and his achievements?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; I think he is doing a fine job in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. You approve of his attitude toward the German people?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it that you are seeking to do in the United States?

Mr. MAERZ. What I am interested in in the United States is to place Christians at the head of our Government, our business, our education, our churches, our general economic structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Put them in complete control?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes, sir.

(Executive Hearings, vol. 4, p. 1661)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you attend bund meetings?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes, sir; I have been there.

The CHAIRMAN. Many times?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you speak at bund meetings?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you approve of the bund?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; I approve of the bund, although I will admit that they made several mistakes.

(Executive Hearings, vol. 4, pp. 1663-1664)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you ever talk to the German consulate here? Do you know any of the German consulate?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. A pretty good friend of theirs?

Mr. MAERZ. I know them well; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You meet with them and you all talk about this subject?

Mr. MAERZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You never talked to them about your movement?

Mr. MAERZ. In what respect?

The CHAIRMAN. What do you talk about when you meet with them?

Mr. MAERZ. Well, various and sundry subjects. Usually I have had occasion

to go up there.

The CHAIRMAN. You talk about Jews, don't you?

Mr. MAERZ. I don't like the Jews; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. I say, you and the counsel talk about the Jews, don't you?

Mr. MAERZ. I wouldn't say.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that?

Mr. MAERZ. I wouldn't say that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you talk about. Don't you talk about your movement, the crusade movement?

Mr. MAERZ. Well, more or less. I talk about the lack of understanding that

exists in this country today.

The CHAIRMAN. Toward Germany?

Mr. MAERZ. That's right, toward Germany.

(Executive Hearings, vol. 4, pp. 1664-1665)

Mr. MAERZ. Well, I like to read books, magazines, newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of the consul that you talk to?

Mr. MAERZ. The consul general in Chicago is Dr. Vaer.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have talked to him, haven't you?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times have you talked to him?

Mr. MAERZ. I haven't seen him for quite some time.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last time you saw him?

Mr. MAERZ. Oh, it must be—Oh, gosh, it must be 2 or 3 months ago that I seen

him the last time.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever talk to the Italian consulate?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked to them about the same thing?

Mr. MAERZ. No; I talked to them about the vicious propaganda that appeared

in such publications as Ken. That is quite some time ago, however.

The CHAIRMAN. So that there is a sympathetic feeling between the consul, the

Italian consul, the German consul and the bund and your groups, a sympathetic

feeling between them all?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it all depends on what way one terms that

The CHAIRMAN. You sympathize with Italy and Germany don't you?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes. I think they are doing fine jobs.

(Executive hearings, vol. 4, pp. 1669-1670)

The CHAIRMAN. What about Deatherage; are you very friendly with Deatherage?

Mr. MAERZ. Deatherage is doing a fine job.

The CHAIRMAN. Peley is doing a fine job?

Mr. MAERZ. Excellent.

The CHAIRMAN. Coughlin is doing a fine job?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Hitler is doing a fine job?

Mr. MAERZ. Yes; in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Mussolini is doing a fine job?

Mr. MAERZ. In Italy; yes.

Since Maerz was one of the founders of the German-American National Alliance, it is inconceivable that a man with his past record and views could found an organization which purported to "promote respect for the Constitution and to defend it, the laws, and the general welfare of the United States of America," as set forth in the objects of the alliance's constitution and which Maerz was instrumental in drawing up. It should be stated as this point, however, that on February 11, 1939, Maerz was removed as a director and secretary of the German-American National Alliance by action of the directors on the grounds that too many inquiries had been made concerning Maerz's background and past history.

From an examination of the confidential minutes of the alliance, it is apparent that the primary objective of the organization was to prevent America's participation in the war, which of course was exactly the line that Nazi Germany was attempting to put across in the United States of America during the period of 1939-41. The secondary objective was to promote and preserve what the organization referred to as "Germanism," and to combat anti-German propaganda in this country. It will be shown further in the report that the alliance enthusiastically supported the work of various antiwar and isolationist groups, such as the America First and Keep America Out of War Committee.

The purpose of the alliance was to unite the entire German-American segment of our population into a political bloc and pressure group which would exert itself politically in domestic politics to the best interest of Nazi Germany. It was composed entirely of people of German descent who naturally would entertain some sympathy one way or another with their German homeland. The fact that the alliance was not very successful in its endeavor is largely due to the consistent barrage of publicity and exposure which was leveled against it by this committee and the press in Chicago.

In detailing the efforts of the alliance in its neutrality and antiwar campaign, the minutes of the board of directors meetings will be referred to extensively. As an illustration of the manner in which the alliance was serving Germany, the committee includes as exhibit 3 a letter from the president of the alliance to Senator Logan of Kentucky under date of March 6, 1939, and quotes also from a letter of Paul A. Warnholtz of September 1939:

Permit us to state that we are aiming to pledge all of our members and members of all organizations which are or may become affiliated with us, to assist in preventing by lawful means any person from ever again holding a public office, who votes for the enactment of legislation or termination of existing laws, as a result whereof the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war would be permitted in the matter of the present European conflict.

To emphasize the close adherence of the alliance to this antiwar and neutrality line which was at that time most favorable to Germany, the committee quotes from the minutes of the board of directors meeting held on August 29, 1939:

Mr. Tan Eicken reported that we will have Captain Grace as speaker but that another letter must still be written. The subject is "Keep U. S. A. out of War." The complete minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 4.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of September 5, 1939, the following is quoted:

"Twenty-five dollars was authorized to purchase auto stickers, "Keep U. S. A. Out of War."

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 5.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of October 30, 1939, the following is quoted:

Mr. Warnholtz stated that we must still take a final step in the question of the embargo. He proposed that we send a telegram to every Congressman, which however would cost more than \$200. There was a long debate over the text; it was considered to be very sharp, but Mr. Warnholtz gave the assurance that even though it was sharp no one could find fault with it. The motion to send the telegram was made and accepted. The telegram was immediately dispatched and cost \$231.23.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 6.

From the minutes of the delegates' meeting of November 29, 1939, held in Lincoln Turnehalle, the following is quoted:

The next task is "to keep America out of war", and that we take our part in the coming election.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 7.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of July 3, 1940, the following is quoted:

Mr. Schwarck pointed out that it was important that we widely advertise the anti-war meeting which will be held at Soldier's Field on August 4. It is essential that the meeting be broadcast. Reference thereto should also be made in the *News Letter*.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 8.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of July 23, 1940, the following is quoted:

Mr. Jolink was commissioned to broadcast the great anti-war meeting at Soldier's Field on August 4.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 9.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of September 4, 1940, the following is quoted:

We are only against war and we are fighting to keep this country out of it.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 10.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of September 25, 1940, the following is quoted:

The America First Society plans to hold a mass meeting and we should remain in close contact with it. Mr. Schwarzek stated that he always attended these meetings.

A long debate ensued concerning the relative merits of Roosevelt and Willkie. It is very difficult for Germans to vote for either, but perhaps one is obliged to decide that we must oppose a third term and that Willkie is perhaps the lesser evil.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 11.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of September 30, 1940, the following is quoted:

The presidential election will be the most difficult, but we have adopted a resolution committing ourselves to vote against any candidate who advises lifting the embargo.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 12.

From the minutes of the board of directors meeting of November 7, 1940, the following is quoted:

Mr. Schwarzek pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to assist the American First Committee, since this Committee does not appear to be able to get under way properly.

The present aim of our Organization "to keep America out of war" is very important and then we will work to strengthen ourselves for the next election.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 13.

While the constitution of the German-American National Alliance does not list the promotion of GERMANISM as one of its objectives, it is apparent from a study of the organization's records that it was in fact one of the main purposes and functions of the Alliance. To substantiate this point, the committee refers to the minutes of the board of directors meeting of August 14, 1939, in which the following is recorded:

The battle against anti-German films must be intensified since these films are directed against GERMANISM in the United States.

Various organizations have joined the Alliance.

A letter from Montgomery Ward was read in which it was stated that they have not boycotted German goods but on the contrary are constantly importing goods from Germany.

It can be seen from the foregoing reference to the letter from Montgomery Ward that the alliance had concerned itself with the boycott of goods from Germany which could hardly be considered an American activity—

* * * promoting the general welfare of the United States of America—as stated in the objectives of the constitution of the alliance. The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit 14.

The committee also refers to the minutes of the delegates' meeting on October 23, 1939, at the Lincoln Turnhalle, where the following is found:

A delegate then submitted a report concerning the Germans of the Volga who were not yet convinced that it was necessary to associate themselves with GERMANISM. Dr. Silge agreed to establish contact with these organizations.

There was a long discussion on how difficult it was for many members to pay the \$1.00 membership dues, but in most cases it is not a question of funds but one of recognition of one's OBLIGATION TO GERMANISM.

The entire minutes of this meeting are included in this section as exhibit No. 15.

The committee also refers to the minutes of the board of directors' meeting on May 7, 1940, where the following is recorded:

More German should be spoken at the meetings.

The entire minutes of the meeting are included in this section as exhibit 16.

The committee attaches importance to the remarks of Paul Warnholtz, one of the directors of the alliance, as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of directors with individual sections held at the German Club, August 26, 1940, in which the following is recorded:

Mr. Warnholtz stated that he did not favor an investigation by the Dies Committee, that the whole thing is a newspaper campaign which we can only oppose with great difficulty. There are many telephone calls against which we are powerless and all we can do is hang on. The newspapers themselves do not consider us un-American. They only write continually that we are pro-Nazi, which is a somewhat vaguer term. This is not even a reflection upon us since quite naturally our sympathies are with the old country. We are now trying to arrange connections with the Bund.

While the committee has no evidence of open cooperation between the German-American Bund and the alliance, the foregoing statement of Warnholtz is significant in view of the fact that two of the original brains behind the idea and organization of the alliance were Otto Wilhelm, Chicago "Fuhrer" of the bund, and Homer Macarz, a supporter of the bund.

EXHIBIT 1

(Adopted at the first meeting of the Board of Directors October 30, 1938)

CONSTITUTION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE

CONSTITUTION

The objects of the corporation are:

1. To promote respect for the Constitution and to defend it, the laws, and the general welfare of the United States of America;
2. To oppose the formation by the United States of America of entangling alliances with foreign nations.
3. To assure to United States citizens of Germanic blood the enjoyment of the rights and liberties guaranteed to Citizens by the Constitution.

By-Laws

ARTICLE I. NAME AND LOCATION

- a. The name of the corporation is: GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE
- b. Its principal place of business shall be located in the City of Chicago, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERS

- a. Membership shall be of two classes, namely:
 1. Voting (of active) members.
 2. Non-voting (or sustaining) members.
- b. Voting members shall—except as hereinafter provided for—consist only of organizations whose right to vote shall be vested in delegates appointed by such organizations; a delegate must be a citizen of the United States of America and of Germanic blood.

- c. Organizations shall vote and participate through delegates in the affairs of the corporation; organizations shall be entitled to participate by one delegate for each 100 members of such organizations; an organization having less than ten members shall not be entitled to participate; a delegate nor shall an organization having more than 100 members be entitled to an additional delegate for the first ten members in excess of a completed number of 100 members.
- d. The officers and members of the board of directors in office and also the charter members of the corporation shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates.
- e. Sustaining members may form groups, and as such are entitled to representation by delegates in like manner as pertains to voting members and with like rights and subject to like restrictions.
- f. All prospective members must declare themselves in sympathy with the objects of the GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE, as stated in the constitution thereof, and with any then existing amendments thereto, before they may be accepted as members.
- g. The delegates, officers, members of the board of directors and charter members of the GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE constitute the only members having voting rights in the affairs of the GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE.
- h. All officers and members of the board of directors must be citizens of the United States of America and of Germanic blood.
- i. No person is qualified to be or remain an officer or member of the board of directors of the GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE while he holds or is a candidate for a political public office which is subject to election.

ARTICLE III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- a. The board of directors shall consist of five members who must be citizens of the United States of America and of Germanic blood. (Since Election in July 1939 the board of directors consists of nine).
- They shall be elected by voting members at the regular membership meetings, or as otherwise provided for herein under the powers given to the board of directors.
- b. Three members of the board of directors present at any meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum. (Now it is 5).
- c. Any resolution to be passed by the board of directors shall require the affirmative vote of at least three directors.
- d. Board of directors meetings shall be held on the first Thursday of every month.
- e. Special meetings of the board of directors may be called at any time by the chairman of the board of directors or by any three members of the board of directors.
- f. Notice of special meetings of the board of directors must be given by registered mail to each director to his last known address at least five days before such meeting is held. Waiver of notice must be in writing to be binding upon any director.
- g. A member of the board of directors cannot be removed as such except for a cause which would constitute willful and malicious abuse of his rights and duties as a director, and then only upon resolution properly passed by the board of directors at a special meeting called for such purpose.
- h. Vacancies on the board of directors shall be filled by the remaining members of the board of directors at a meeting thereof called for such purpose, and appointments by them made to fill a vacancy must be ratified by a resolution by the board of directors before becoming effective.
- i. The board of directors shall elect its own chairman, who shall preside at its meetings.
- j. The board of directors shall elect its own secretary, who shall keep minutes of the board of directors meetings and keep the same in a separate book for that purpose.
- k. The board of directors shall elect the officers of the corporation who shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer, who must be citizens of the United States of America and of Germanic blood, but need not be members of the board of directors nor delegate members. Only the offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person at the same time.
- l. The officers of the corporation shall hold office for an indefinite term, and the board of directors by resolution may at any time terminate as of any date whatsoever the term of office of any officer.
- m. Members of committees shall be appointed by the president, which appointments shall be subject to ratification by the board of directors.

- n. The duties of committees shall be designated by the president, which shall be subject to ratification by the board of directors.
- o. The board of directors may by resolution duly passed by it at any time call a special meeting of all voting members of the corporation to elect a new board of directors. Such special meeting shall be subject to fourteen days prior notice to be given to all delegate members or to the organizations represented by them.
- p. The board of directors shall have the sole right to call special meetings of the voting members of the corporation, which right shall only be exercised by resolution by it duly passed.
- q. Officers and members of the board of directors shall not receive any compensation as such for services they may render for or on behalf of the corporation.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

- a. The officers of the corporation shall be a president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary, who shall be elected by the board of directors. The board of directors, by resolution, may create the offices of one or more assistant treasurers and assistant secretaries and of additional vice presidents, all of whom shall be elected by the board of directors. The term of office of any officer shall be of indefinite duration, and may be terminated at any time as of any date by the board of directors.
- b. *The President.* The President shall be the principal executive officer of the corporation, and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the corporation—subject, however, to the direction and supervision by the board of directors. He shall preside at all meetings of voting members. He may sign with the secretary of the treasurer of the corporation any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments which the board of directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the board of directors or by these by-laws to some other officer or agent of the corporation, or shall be required by law to be otherwise signed or executed; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors from time to time.
- c. *The Vice-Presidents.* In the absence of the president or in the event of his inability or refusal to act, the vice-president (or in the event there be more than one vice-president, the vice presidents in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the president, and when so acting shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the president. Any vice-president may sign, with the secretary, and shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the president or by the board of directors.
- d. *The Treasurer.* If required by the board of directors, the treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors shall determine. He shall (a) have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive—and give receipts for—moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be selected by the board of directors; (b) in general perform all the duties incident to the office of treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the president or by the board of directors.
- e. *The Secretary.* The secretary shall be the custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the corporation and of all the books, records and files of the corporation. It shall be his duty to maintain full and complete lists of the names and addresses of all members of the corporation and of necessary data relating thereto. It shall be his duty to—by himself or assistant or assistants—keep minutes of all meetings, properly held, of delegates, and of all other meetings held by authority given by the board of directors, except of meetings of the board of directors; he shall in general perform all duties incident to the office of secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the president or by the board of directors.
- f. The instructions given by the board of directors to any officer shall supersede the rights and authority of such officers and shall immediately be complied with by such officer.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

Regular membership meetings shall be held on the last Friday of the month of October, commencing with year 1942 and every four years thereafter. The presence of ten persons entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum at any regular membership meeting or special meeting thereof.

ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS

- a. The by-laws of the German-American National Alliance may be modified, altered or amended at any special meeting of the board of directors or of members, called for such purpose by the board of directors, or at any regular membership meeting.
- b. The constitution of the German-American National Alliance can only be modified, altered or amended at regular membership meetings, or at special membership meeting called for such purpose by the board of directors.

FEBRUARY 11, 1939. SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS MADE

1. Article II paragraph (g) has been changed to read as follows:

"The delegates, officers, members of the board of directors and charter members of the German-American National Alliance shall constitute the only members having voting rights in the affairs of the German-American National Alliance; but any charter member who has ceased to be a director shall thereby also lose his voting right, unless his ceasing to be a director is the result of failure to be re-elected."

2. Article III, paragraph (g) has been changed to read as follows:

"A member of the board of directors cannot be removed as such except for a cause which would constitute willful and malicious abuse of his rights and duties as a director; or by reason of such conduct, acts, or failure to act, as in the opinion of the board of directors is injurious to the welfare of the corporation. Such removal is subject to resolution properly passed by the board of directors at a special meeting called for such purpose.

"At a duly called special meeting of the members of the board of directors of the GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE held on Monday, May 1939, at 8:00 o'clock p. m. pursuant to the rules of said corporation the following resolution was adopted, in accordance with the by-laws of said corporation:

"The present board of directors consisting of five (5) members having unanimously voted to resign, the board of directors shall hereafter be increased from (5) to nine (9) members, who must be citizens of the United States of America and of Germanic descent, and whereof five (5) members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the board of directors."

"These nine (9) directors shall be elected at a membership meeting to be duly called and held for such purpose on July 12, 1939. The term of office of a director shall be four (4) years, except the members of the board of directors to be elected July 12, 1939 shall serve for periods of one to four years as at said meeting may be determined, in order to prevent a reelection of all members of the board of directors in one and the same year.

"Directors appointed subsequently to said meeting of July 12, 1939, to take the place of any director who may have resigned, or otherwise ceased to set as such, shall fill such office for the unexpired period of time of the respective director so resigned, etc."

EXHIBIT 2

German-American National Alliance Delegates for 1940

Chicago.....	270	Indiana.....	13	Texas.....	3
Arkansas.....	1	Iowa.....	1	Utah.....	1
California.....	5	Massachusetts.....	1	Washington.....	1
Colorado.....	1	Michigan.....	2	Wisconsin.....	26
Florida.....	2	Minnesota.....	3		
Idaho.....	1	New York.....	3	Total delegates.....	524
Illinois.....	187	North Dakota.....	3		

EXHIBIT 3

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE, INC.
(DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE EINIGKEITSPARTY)

Address: Post Office Box 492

CHICAGO, ILL., March 6, 1939.

OPEN LETTER
Copy

Hon. MARVEL M. LOGAN,
United States Senator of the State of Kentucky,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Regarding your recent statements that you would furnish England and France the things they need, so that they could whip the dictators, permit us to state that we believe your generosity to refer to property which does not belong to you. We are not certain that you would spend your own money for such purpose, but believe that your liberal attitude assumes its grotesque forms only when public money is involved.

Our organization is not in the habit of writing wild letters to United States Senators, or any other persons, but it seems that of late the talk of war mongers, international troublemakers and irresponsible war shouters is assuming dangerous proportions, and that therefore a plain language answer is necessary. Believing in democracy, and you profess to do, permit us to suggest that you take inventory at home and find out just how many people in the State of Kentucky are able to and thereupon how many of them are willing to pay the costs of another war to "save the world for democracy" or for whatever other hypocritical slogan may be adopted by the international war mongers.

Let us remind you of the fact that you are but a public servant, and that the people are your employers. Therefore, consultations with your fantastic pur in order before you unduly commit to expenses for your fantastic pur poses. If you find that you must do something for your employers, it may be suggested that you would do a good job for them by devoting your energies towards collecting from your beloved England and France some of the many billions of dollars they owe us, and on which we, the people of the United States of America, pay interest every year. You should know that these countries are plain dead-beats in that behalf.

We also wish to state that our organization feels particularly unfriendly to those who may become responsible for the possible setting of thousands of white marble crosses and of the word "Gold Star" in front of the name "Mother" just in order to defend the war loot held by foreign nations or for the benefit of any nation other than our own America in defense of our own country.

We firmly believe that inside of six months from now, smiles and happiness will again be on the face of America, if all war mongers, international troublemakers, false propagandists and super-economists were dumped into an ash can. We feel that America is safe from attack by any nation or combination of nations, that no nation on earth is planning such an attack, and that we should devote our efforts and energies towards remedying conditions at home instead of sticking an impudent nose into the affairs of other nations. America needs Americans and not internationalists in public office. The ever increasing power of our organization aims to help in that direction.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
EARNEST A. TEN EICKEN, President.

RICHARD E. SIBBEN, Secretary.

EXHIBIT 4

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AUGUST 29, 1939

Mr. ten Eicken reported that we will have Captain Grace as speaker but that another letter must still be written. The subject is "Keep U. S. A. out of War." * * *

The matter of a convention in the East was discussed. Mr. Warmholtz is prepared to attend when it appears necessary. The necessary funds were made available to him. * * *

The matter of a newspaper was again discussed but no agreement could be reached. We urgently need newspapers to enlist support for our cause.

ERNST A. TEN EICKEN, President, CARL EGGERT, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING SEPTEMBER 5, 1939

The suggestion was made that the Olympic film be obtained. Mr. Warnholtz will inquire whether this is possible. It is absolutely necessary that an office be rented and inquiries concerning locations should be made. Twenty-five dollars was authorized to purchase auto stickers, "Keep U. S. A. Out of War".

The matter of the convention in Philadelphia was again discussed. Mr. Warnholtz could give no definite information about it. Mr. Otto Schwarz requested that funds be authorized for his expenses for a trip to Milwaukee. We should try to recruit new members in Milwaukee but this will be difficult, since it is very Communistic.

ERNST A. TEN EICKEN, President, CARL EGGERT, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING OCTOBER 30, 1939

Mr. Warnholtz stated that we must still take a final step in the question of the embargo. He proposed that we send a telegram to every Congressman, which, however, would cost more than \$200. There was a long debate over the text; it was considered to be very sharp, but Mr. Warnholtz gave the assurance that even though it was sharp no one could find fault with it. The motion to send the telegram was made and accepted. The telegram was immediately dispatched and cost \$231.23.

The matter of the ladies organization was then discussed, particularly as to whether it should be a separate organization or merely a committee. Since it is impossible to reach a decision the matter was deferred to a future meeting. It was suggested that the Bulletin also publish reports concerning the National organization.

Mr. Warnholtz moved that Mr. ten Eicken be named chairman of the state organization for Illinois. The motion was unanimously adopted. Dr. Slige is in charge of the organization for Chicago and Mr. ten Eicken for Illinois. It is very important that we include all societies in the State of Illinois. Mr. ten Eicken reported that some one at Northwestern University had requested membership material. This material will be sent to him immediately.

_____, President, _____, Cor. Secretary.

МИНУТЫ СЪЕЗДА ДЕЛЕГАТОВ МЕТРИНГ, НОВАМБЕР 29, 1939, АТ ЛИНКОЛН ТУРНЕХАЛЛЕ

At the outset Mr. ten Eicken expressed his thanks. Mrs. Slige likewise expressed appreciation for the wonderful support and requested everyone who could not find seats to excuse them since no one had expected that the attendance would be so large. A profit of approximately \$500 had been achieved.

Mr. Schwarz spoke about the introduction of a "working certificate." Naturally we need the support of employers who should make it their duty to employ German-Americans. The work certificate is indispensable. It was then pointed out that again we are a combat organization which is doing everything possible to spread the idea of the Einheitsfront. An effort is being made to obtain a radio station and also a membership recruiting list will be prepared which will be sent to everyone. The Abendpost should be supported. We should publish short articles in the Abendpost even if we must pay for them. We should also raise a relief fund for which it is proposed that a sales tax be introduced, even if only 1% be used for this purpose.

The next task is "to keep America out of War", and that we take our part in the coming election. There must also be a new division of work in order that our influence may be extended to wider circles. Delegates should always show their invitation cards as identification in order that we may be able to determine which delegates attend meetings. We should then require that delegates who do not attend be withdrawn by their respective societies.

The program for 1940 should be announced in order that everyone knows how to work. Finally it was again pointed out that all unemployed should at least be members of the Einheitsfront. The office will write to all firms in order that we may have positions available.

_____, President, _____, Cor. Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING JULY 3, 1940

Mr. Schwarz pointed out that it was important that we widely advertise the anti-war meeting which will be held at Soldier's Field on August 4. It is essential that the meeting be broadcast. Reference thereto should also be made in the News Letter. We should also endeavor to procure a radio commentator. Mr. Warnholtz stated that it would be very difficult since this position requires daily work.

Mrs. Heideke was requested to inquire of the German Day Committee why at the last meeting the 5,000 copies of the Einheitsfront article which had been furnished were not distributed. The bank must be informed that Mr. ten Eicken can no longer sign checks.

_____, stell. President, _____, Cor. Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, JULY 29, 1940

A letter has been received from the Civic League of Niles Center. There is considerable excitement in Morton Grove and the neighborhood. A letter should be sent to all members in Niles Center township. It should also be sent to all persons with German names, which may be obtained from the telephone director. Mr. Reichel promised to obtain a telephone director. It is difficult, however, to broadcast new programs continually when there is nothing really important to say. Our tactics will be changed and we will no longer discuss minorities and oppression. It is essential that no information be given out concerning any of the affairs of the organization.

Mr. Jolink was commissioned to broadcast the great anti-war meeting at Soldier's Field on August 4. We require slogans for recruiting new members. Each member should take it upon himself to reflect on this subject.

ЭкзибиТ 9

The radio committee must find ways and means to obtain new advertisements. Mr. Johnk reported that it was extremely difficult inasmuch as the business firms were afraid to advertise through the Einheitsfront.

EXHIBIT 10

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING SEPTEMBER 4, 1940

* * * * *

There was then a discussion concerning the threat to cancel our citizenship papers. Naturally this was only newspaper propaganda. We are doing nothing to oppose the Government. We are only against war and we are fighting to keep this country out of it.

The meeting for next Monday was discussed: Opening promptly at 8:15; opening welcome address in German by Otto Schwarck, treating of book reviews, work certificates and other material; membership reuniting, Dr. Slige, 10 minutes; main address by Professor Sprengling, 45-50 minutes; the political situation by Mr. Warnholtz, 20 minutes.

Mr. Schwarck agreed to arrange for the protection of the hall. No one is permitted to distribute anything regardless of which side he represents. Should newspaper reporters be present, all possible steps should be taken to prevent them from taking pictures. Mr. Langkau shall be instructed to be sure that no one be permitted to enter with a camera.

No one will be permitted to stand in front of the entrance with signs or advertisements of any kind. * * * * *

We desire to avoid any complaints and also to be mentioned as little as possible in the newspapers. * * * * *

OTTO SCHWARCK,

señta, President.

E. HANKE,

Cor. Secretary.

EXHIBIT 11

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING SEPTEMBER 25, 1940

Mr. Reichel reported on his trip to Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Alabama. In every city he had met many German-Americans who were interested in the G. A. N. A. Mr. Warnholtz requested their addresses. The German-Austrians intended to purchase Wicker Park Hall. It might be possible for the G. A. N. A. to support this organization. It is, however, in a Polish neighborhood and it would be difficult for us to hold meetings there.

The special mass meeting must be especially announced in the *News Letter*. The America First Society plans to hold a mass meeting and we should remain in close contact with it. Mr. Schwarck stated that he always attended these meetings.

A long debate ensued concerning the relative merits of Roosevelt and Willkie. It is very difficult for Germans to vote for either, but perhaps one is obliged to decide that we must oppose a third term and that Willkie is perhaps the lesser evil. We must explain our position in this sense. The Kelly-Nash machine was then discussed and the opinion expressed that Kaindl, for instance, should be supported since he is the only person with whom negotiations can be conducted on any matter. Dr. Slige asked how the *News Letter* may be distributed. The Committee should provide for its distribution in the various member societies and those copies now on hand should be distributed at the next meeting of delegates. * * * * *

A Committee should be appointed to assist persons in acquiring American citizenship. Mr. Reichel was named Chairman of the Committee and shall appoint the members himself. The Committee will be called "A Committee to Instill and Induce Citizenship".

The societies which have not yet paid their 1940 dues shall be requested to do so.

Mr. Schwarck reported that he had attended the ladies meeting, that everything was in order and that they will change their name to The Independent Ladies Auxiliary.

Mr. Schwarck is of the opinion that some steps should be taken with reference to the Pastor Hall film and particularly since Professor von Schroeter had always been presented as the "Voice of Germanism". The suggestion was opposed since it was believed that this matter would adjust itself. The less we become involved therein the better.

Mr. Mueller, the Auditor, had attended in order to report on the books. They were found to be in order, but suggestions were made with reference to keeping the accounts in the future. Mr. Warnholtz reported on the examination of the books by the Social Security. The question is whether we are tax free or subject to taxation. An inquiry in this matter has been forwarded to Washington and we will learn in due course of the results. In any event we have been requested to inform the societies that all secretaries must make Social Security payments and even if they are tax free, a report must be submitted. Mr. Warnholtz will impart this information at the meeting of the delegates. * * * * *

Cor. Secretary.

EXHIBIT 12

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

* * * * *

Dr. Slige stated that recently very little had been done toward recruiting new members. This must change since we urgently require more people to recruit new members. Particularly in these difficult times, it is absolutely necessary that we should remain together. We must hold on and cannot be cowards. It is our legal right to unite; therefore, everyone should make it his duty diligently to recruit new members.

Mr. Johnk stated that the books had been audited and that everything had been found to be in order. We require that all new membership books be turned in for checking since many irregularities have been discovered. A financial committee must be appointed today in order to check these books. We no longer have our radio programs, but we are urgently in need of funds for the coming campaign. Funds are now being deposited covering new dues.

Mr. Warnholtz drew attention to the fact that the member societies must pay the Social Security tax. Each society must submit a report. Societies with cultural objectives are tax-free but must make a tax statement. Social Security payments must be made for the year 1937, 1938, 1939. After June 1, 1940, all cultural societies are tax-free after submission of their tax statement. Amusement societies must continue to make Social Security payments if salaries of more than \$45 per quarter are paid. We are willing to give full information if requested to do so.

Mr. Warnholtz further pointed out that everyone must register before October 8, 1940, if he wishes to vote. Our announcements concerning the elections will be published shortly before the elections occur. The presidential election will be the most difficult, but we have adopted a resolution committing ourselves to vote against any candidate who advises lifting the embargo.

Mr. Beierwaltes again pointed out that registration takes place in all five stations every day from twelve to nine p. m. No one should fail to register. ***

Mr. Beierwaltes reported on the nomination of individual candidates by the Citizenship Committee. He was called to order, since the matter was not under discussion.

Mr. Beierwaltes demanded an explanation concerning Mr. ten Eicken and how it happened that Mr. ten Eicken suddenly declared himself one hundred percent for Roosevelt. He referred to a picture which had appeared in the *Daily Times*. On this question a long debate ensued. In reply to the charges against Mr. ten Eicken, it was stated that unfortunately he had been indirectly subjected to pressure since an effort had been made to close his business. He was of the opinion that they were being somewhat narrow-minded since he was still whole-heartedly for the Einheitsfront.

Mr. Woldner stated that no other course was open to Mr. ten Eicken. Dr. Slige stated that he had also been requested to support Roosevelt but that he had categorically refused. Delegate Hanert stated that Mr. ten Eicken had lost his job through the G. A. N. A. and that no one had assisted him. Steps should be taken to look after such people. They should perhaps have proceeded more diplomatically.

Mr. Wilms stated that a proposal had already been submitted in the South Side Section to create a fund to support the leaders of the G. A. N. A. who lost their employment as a result of their connection with the organization. Action on this proposal was postponed. Mr. Wilms raised the direct question as to the position the G. A. N. A. would take with reference to Mr. ten Eicken. Mr. Schwarck replied that the organization had nothing to say in the matter. Mr. ten Eicken is neither President, Director nor Chairman. He had acted as a private individual and we have no control over him and can take no steps of any kind against him. Mr. ten Eicken stated that he had named no names and that no organization had been mentioned.

Mr. Keupper stated that Mr. ten Eicken had certainly taken this course with a heavy heart and that we had no right to convict him. Delegate Meier complained that the question had been placed before the delegate by the directors; if it had not been done, the entire discussion would have been unnecessary.

Mr. Schwarck stated that the G. A. N. A. was still true to the same principles and the same duties, that no one could arrange a political job for himself without automatically ceasing to be a director. Since Mr. ten Eicken is neither one nor the other, the directors are not in a position to become involved in the matter in as much as he had acted as a private individual.

Mrs. Richter stated that all newspaper reports on this subject were more or less accusations leveled against the G. A. N. A. and that an effort was being made to create unrest.

Mr. Harner said that no one had asked for assistance and it was, therefore, not our business to criticize, "It is just all another game of politics." Mr. Langer: "No one will go openly with us. That is just right now the trouble. Friends, we have to take a lot of things." * * * * *

Cor. Secretary.

EXHIBIT 13

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE SECTION COMMITTEES NOVEMBER 7, 1940

At the outset the increase in membership fees was discussed and after a long debate the proposal was rejected since we must place the primary emphasis on membership and \$1 is quite enough.

The question of membership fees for the member societies was also discussed and the opinion expressed that no change should be made at this time. When the bills are sent out a letter may be included indicating that extra contributions will be gladly received and possibly each society will be in a position to contribute.

The question of an emergency fund was also discussed at length. If we are to have an emergency fund, we must first have a definition of the emergency. In each case, it will be necessary to vote on the matter. In the course of time, it should be possible to accumulate reserves which can be utilized when necessary.

Mr. Springling suggested that no increase in membership fees be made either for the societies or for individual members. There was general agreement with this suggestion.

Mr. Wilms proposed that we endeavor to collect all dues by April 1, if possible. A special drive for extra contributions can then be made. * * * * *

The new membership cards mentioned only contributions. Anyone can make contributions since we are not in a position to determine who are citizens. * * * * *

The South Side was divided into districts and a delegate will be named for each one hundred members. Mr. Wilms shall make the appointments as far as possible when we are certain that the appointees will work. The North Side will be divided into wards, but further meetings must eventually be held. The entire matter should be settled by the end of November.

The question was raised that all letters should be addressed to the Post Office Box. A resolution in this sense was adopted.

Mr. Wilms suggested that it was important that a Citizens Committee be established to make reports regarding the presentation of films and other matters. Naturally any possible cooperation would be desirable.

Mr. Warnholtz stated that it would be most difficult. We would then be called the Axis in America.

Mrs. Schwarck pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to assist the America First Committee, since this Committee does not appear to be able to get under way properly.

The present aim of our Organization "to Keep America out of War" is very important and then we will work to strengthen ourselves for the next election.

Mr. Schwarck stated that we are not essentially an organization for politics and that we were founded primarily to combat anti-German agitation. It was again stated that we must again give our attention to the recruiting of new members. The member societies must be visited and particularly those societies from which we have obtained individual members. * * * * *

EXHIBIT 14

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, AUGUST 14, 1939

* * * * *
The battle against anti-German films must be intensified since these films are directed against Germanism in the United States.

Various organizations have joined the Alliance.

A letter from Montgomery Ward was read in which it was stated that they have not boycotted German goods but on the contrary are constantly importing goods from Germany. * * * * *

The Peoples Front has again published hostile articles and we should answer them.

The matter of establishing our own newspaper was discussed but no decision was reached.

ERNST A. TEN EICKEN,
President.

CARL EGGERT,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT 15

MINUTES OF THE DELEGATES' MEETING, OCTOBER 23, 1939, AT LINCOLN

TURNERHALL

Mr. ten Eicken opened the meeting at 8:30 and heartily welcomed all those present. He stated that these meetings of the delegates had been instituted in order to permit more discussion and to receive suggestions which could then be taken up by the directors and worked out. He reported concerning the convention which took place on Saturday and Sunday and stated that everything had gone off in a satisfactory manner, and that the National Association had been founded and must still be worked out in detail. The name of this association is "National Federation of American Citizens of German Descent." The union has now been completed and there are now several thousands more than two million persons behind us. Mr. Paul Warnholtz had been named temporary chairman and Mr. Hermann from Youngstown, temporary secretary.

Mr. Warnholtz stated that the name was rather long but that this could not be avoided, since it was not desired to include the hyphenated German-Americans. The *American* has given the Einheitsfront a very friendly write-up, and we can be satisfied with the manner in which things are developing. * * * * *

Mr. Schwarck took the chair. Mr. Schwarck stated that every delegate was an important bearer of the idea of the Einheitsfront and that each one must make it his task to concern himself with the new ideas which are in the interest of the Einheitsfront.

The question of recruiting individual members was brought up. Mr. Beiter waltzes made a long speech in which he stated that it was regrettable that the German societies are not giving full support. He spoke of the persecutions during the last War and the chicanery which would not have been possible if a strong organization had existed. It is, therefore, the duty of each individual member to recruit new members and more new members. Mr. Beiter waltzes expressed his opposition to the designation of German-Americans as Nazis. He suggested that if the newspapers do not stop this demonstrations be made against it.

Mr. Drach proposed that a committee be formed for the sole purpose of recruiting new members. The question of recruiting individual members is most important since the German societies are comparatively moribund, and it is necessary to enlist the support of German-Americans who belong to no society. Cities should be divided into wards.

Mr. Johnk, speaking as chairman of the membership committee, stated that 192 delegates, male and female, had books for new members in their possession, and

that he considers all of them members of his committee and not merely those who actually are committee members. The strength of the Einheitsfront lies in the individual members, and it is the dues of such members that enable us to carry on our fight. Each delegate should feel obliged to work for the Einheitsfront.

Herr Wilms suggested that a committee be named to assist Herr Johnk and work out plans whereby the dues payable may be collected. This question is very important and it is impossible that all the work be done by the committee.

Herr Kraenzle suggested that each delegate be appointed a representative of the Einheitsfront to take it upon himself in his particular society to emphasize the importance, and re-emphasize the importance, of the Einheitsfront, and that he also take upon himself to constantly recruit new members. The need is great and everyone must assist.

Herr Belevalties said that we need a daily newspaper to be sent to each member, even if only a small one, since all direct contact is lacking. Since the question of individual memberships was under discussion, the consideration of this point was deferred.

* * * Herr Conrad Wold stated that more members could be recruited if the delegates of the individual societies would really give the matter their attention. * * * Mr. Wilms pointed out that the question of delegates for the individual members should also be worked out so that these members would also be represented. We also need the press for recruiting members. * * *

A delegate then submitted a report concerning the Germans of the Volga who were not yet convinced that it was necessary to associate themselves with Germanism. Dr. Silge agreed to establish contact with these organizations.

There was a long discussion on how difficult it was for many members to pay the \$1.00 membership dues, but in most cases it is not a question of funds but one of recognition of one's obligation to Germanism.

The question of the press was then considered. Mr. Kraenzle stated that he had been requested to publish the monthly information sheet.

He had learned, however, that it would be published under the name of Mr. Sieben and he protested vigorously against this. He is willing to do the work but only under his own name. He is not willing to do it under the name of the secretary, Mr. Sieben. He also pointed out that it is our duty to work with the *Abendpost*, and that the attempt to use the Winona newspapers was not satisfactory since by the time the papers are received the news contained in them is already old.

Mr. ten Eicken replied requesting that no accusations be made and stated that he had not known that his own name would not be given. The so-called monthly *Bulletin* must, however, be published under the name of the secretary and the other gentlemen must be prepared to cooperate and assist. * * *

Mr. Schwanek stated that there is little we can really do against the English press which is only waiting for us to stage a demonstration whereupon they will shout under great headlines that we are for Hitler and others. We wish to avoid this and the only weapon we have is for us to explain openly to these newspapers that we will no longer subscribe to them. Cancellation of subscriptions is the only weapon we have. He could only give the assurance that whoever attacks us will be fought, and if it is a question of our own newspaper it is necessary for us to bring our own house in order before we undertake the battle.

Mr. Wilms suggested that the societies constituting the Einheitsfront include free announcements in their programs which will be of assistance and will also help the Einheitsfront in recruiting members. Each member society should also if possible state on its envelopes and publish announcements that it is a member of the Einheitsfront.

Mr. Moeck raised the question of collections for the German Red Cross. Mr. Warnholtz explained that such collections are now subject to strict regulations. He had written to Washington and had received all the rules which contain a paragraph regarding representatives "of a foreign nation". Whether a collection for the Red Cross falls within this category has not been established. Before taking action we must await more explicit information on this point. * * *

The question was raised whether we could not do something to prevent American mails being held up. Unfortunately we are powerless since England will accept orders from no one.

Mr. Wegner urged that we become active in our churches which are a very important factor. It was also requested that the letter which appeared last Friday in the *Abendpost* be translated into English and sent to all German congregations.

We should also be in a position to obtain a report from Mr. Dies indicating that there is no objection to the activities of the Einheitsfront.

Dr. Silge answered that this was probably impossible but that we should submit proof that German-Americans were being dismissed from their employment. If we are able to submit such evidence we will certainly obtain enough publicity. Mr. Warnholtz added that Mr. Dies was only interested in such information as he could obtain from us.

Mr. Wolf made the further suggestion that a letter in German and English be composed in an attempt to enlist new members. It should be sent to individual members as a chain letter and then sent on in an attempt to recruit members. Mr. Kraenzle again emphasized that we should interest the churches; even if it is a difficult task we must employ all available means. If we can win over the churches we have won the battle. * * *

Mr. Warnholtz replied to some questions, stating that as yet we could not depend upon the press and likewise we could not trust the Dies Committee. We must have the correct answers ready since it is unheard of that we, as American citizens, should be summoned to testify. * * *

EXHIBIT 16

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MAY 7, 1940

It was decided to conduct a campaign for radio programs through gifts, etc. More German should be spoken at the meetings. The question of a radio was also discussed at length.

_____,
President,
_____,
Cor. Secretary.

CHEMICAL MARKETING COMPANY

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The Chemical Marketing Co. affords an example of Nazi penetration of business institutions and the Nazi use of these institutions for propaganda and political purposes.

In pursuing its investigation of Transocean News Service, the American Fellowship Forum, the German Library of Information, and the German Railroads Information Office, this committee gathered considerable evidence which pointed to Ferdinand A. Kertess as one of the active pro-Nazi propagandists possessing more or less important business connections. Kertess was president of the Chemical Marketing Co. (For an account of the American Fellowship Forum in which Kertess was active, see that section of this report.)

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In October 1940, this committee subpoenaed the files of the Chemical Marketing Co.

After the translation and study of the company's files, the committee published a report on Kertess' activities. This report was published in November 1940 and may be found on pages 1092 to 1113 to and 1341 to 1382 of appendix, part II, entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations and Individuals * * * etc."

NAZI PLANS FOR AN ECONOMIC SET-UP IN AMERICA AFTER THE WAR

Among Kertess's papers which the committee found at the Chemical Marketing Co. were two lengthy manuscripts of unusual interest. The first of these manuscripts bore the caption "The Organization of German Industry in America After the War" (Die Organization der Deutschen Wirtschaft in Amerika nach dem Krieg). The other manuscript bore the caption "The Founding of a German Banking Institute in New York After the War" (Gründung eines Deutschen Bank-Institutes in New York nach dem Krieg).

Both of the foregoing manuscripts indicated the existence of far-reaching Nazi plans for economic penetration of the United States after the conclusion of the present war.

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