



STAT. HALL USE ONLY

109333.44



FROM THE  
FRANCIS CLEMENT FUND





# INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

### H. Res. 282

TO INVESTIGATE (1) THE EXTENT, CHARACTER, AND OBJECTS OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, (2) THE DIFFUSION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF SUBVERSIVE AND UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA THAT IS INSTIGATED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR OF A DOMESTIC ORIGIN AND ATTACKS THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT AS GUARANTEED BY OUR CONSTITUTION, AND (3) ALL OTHER QUESTIONS IN RELATION THERETO THAT WOULD AID CONGRESS IN ANY NECESSARY REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

---

#### APPENDIX—PART VII

REPORT ON THE AXIS FRONT MOVEMENT  
IN THE UNITED STATES

#### FIRST SECTION—NAZI ACTIVITIES

---

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



168

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARTIN DIES, Texas, *Chairman*

JOE STARNES, Alabama

NOAH M. MASON, Illinois

WIRT COURTNEY, Tennessee

J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey

JOHN M. COSTELLO, California

KARL E. MUNDT, South Dakota

HERMAN P. EBERHARTER, Pennsylvania

ROBERT E. STIMPING, *Secretary and Chief Investigator*

J. B. MATTHEWS, *Director of Research*

# INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

---

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

## GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS

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

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

### THE EXPULSION ORDER

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

JUNE 16, 1941.

Herr HANS THOMSEN,

*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Germany.*

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

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

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

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

SUMNER WELLES.

### IMPROPER ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,  
February 24, 1938.

MR. G. F. NEUHAUSER,

*Free Press for Texas, 4100 So. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.*

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

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

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

Further you write that three ambassadors were recalled over which the National Socialists "rejoiced." The Army had also been "made Nazi." You say further that the diplomacy of Hitler represented the "Hitler system" as never before.

The diplomacy had to obligate itself openly or secretly to Rosenberg's fanatic theory, etc., etc.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely, Sir von Spiegel, General Consul.

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

---

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 16, 1937.

MR. G. F. NEUHÄUSER,

Editor, Free Press for Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

At first this battle was openly directed against capitalism and the middle class, and only since a dangerous opponent has arisen to communism in National Socialism does it seek to unite itself with the liberal middle class in order first of all to shake off its most difficult opponent. The events in Spain and also in France show quite clearly that communism is ready to enter into an alliance with the so-called democratic parties in order to destroy them then from within. Whoever does not see this danger plays intentionally or unintentionally into the hands of communism. We do not intend to spread National Socialism over the world, but we see it as our task to tear off the mask from the face of communism in whatsoever form it may appear. Our struggle for the most sacred values of culture is a battle for life and death. And we shrink not from active interference where it appears necessary in the interest and preservation of the well-being of our people.

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

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

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

Since Mr. Biebers at that time participated in the discussion, I have taken the liberty to send him a copy of this letter.

With best greeting I am,  
Yours very sincerely,

Dr. E. WENDLER.

#### LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

Elsa Hanna Dora Arnecke, clerk.  
Hse Balmemann, assistant.  
Paul Sebastian Baur, consular secretary.  
Senta Greta Beye, stenographer.  
Hermann Richard Bohm, clerk.  
Kurt Friedrich Wilhelm Bohme, consular secretary.  
Marlene Brenner, assistant.  
Bruno Buyna, consulate secretary.  
Christel Carey, secretary.  
Friedel Gertrud Crone, stenographer.  
Edith Demielsson, stenographer.  
Marianne de Barde, clerk

Philipp August Dieter, clerk.  
 Robert Ernst Eggert, assistant.  
 Werner Leo Eickholt, consul secretary.  
 Johann Diedrich Entrup, assistant.  
 Oskar Hans Georg Fabian, consular secretary.  
 Heinrich Freytag, assistant.  
 Paul Karl August Firehow, assistant.  
 Kurt Guido Fritzsching, consular secretary.  
 Marie Mercedes Fritzsching, assistant.  
 Erwin Otto Geiger, clerk.  
 Willy Paul Martin Gramms, chancellor.  
 Helmut Wilhelm Grathwohl, assistant.  
 Heinz Haehn, assistant.  
 Ernst Adolf Hepp, assistant.  
 Emil August Conrad Hoff, night telephone operator.  
 Killian Hofmann, messenger.  
 Otto Gerhard Janssen, first consular secretary.  
 Alfred Moritz Keil, consular secretary.  
 Reinhold Friedrich Keppler, consular secretary.  
 Alfons Georg Kleindienst, first consular secretary.  
 Georg Kleinholz, first consular secretary.  
 Therese Koschutsky, charwoman.  
 Carl Anton Lendle, messenger.  
 Otto Robert Christian Lenz, consular secretary.  
 Wilhelm H. Lenzner, clerk.  
 Erich Bruno Lochmann, assistant secretary.  
 Erwin Theodor Maisch, consular secretary.  
 Johannes Michel, consular secretary.  
 Johann Friedrich Ludwig Marwede, messenger.  
 Franz Ferdinand Erich Meuller, messenger.  
 Helene Nielebock, clerk-assistant.  
 Karl Walter Odie, consular secretary.  
 Gertrud Else Oehlmann, assistant.  
 Annette Luise Prior, stenographer.  
 Simon Pusehnig, messenger.  
 Hans Rabe, assistant.  
 Heinrich Carl Radinger, assistant.  
 Otto Johannes Christian Rathje, consular secretary.  
 Helmut Hugo Friederich Rauber, assistant.  
 Karl Heinrich Riebau, clerk.  
 Charlotte Marie Helene Schepelmann, stenographer.  
 Carl Willibrod Schmalenbach, chauffeur.  
 Ernst Adalbert Scholvin, assistant.  
 Franz Frederich Wilhelm Schulz, consul.  
 Albert Christian Schweikle, messenger.  
 Hans Karl Heinz Sennhenn, assistant.  
 Maria Albertine Thuran, stenographer.  
 Frieda van Megan, stenographer.  
 Eberhard Johann Heinrich Otto von Blanckenhagen, consulate secretary.  
 Fritz Wagner, messenger.  
 Horst Eugen Werth, clerk.  
 Hildegard Gretchen Hedwig Wiese, stenographer.  
 Wilhelm Robert Wetzer, assistant.  
 Wilhelm Wildermuth, messenger.  
 Wilhelm Ernst Oswald Wolff, assistant.  
 Christine Zeisler, stenographer.  
 Ingeborg Sweede, assistant.

#### GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICERS

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

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

#### GERMAN CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

Anna Elisabeth Alles, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Josef Franz Bauer, clerk, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Paul Baumann, clerk, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Hertha Helene Beil, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Kurt Karl Beyer, secretary, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Johann Boden, secretary, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Kurt Friedrich Wilhelm Bohme, secretary, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Gerhard Hermann Fritz Boldt, secretary, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Otto Richard Borsdorf, messenger, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Liese Busche, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Christel Carey, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Gertraude Erika Christier, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Harriet Elisabeth Draeger, stenographer, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Paula Maria Drechsler, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Walter Carl Ehling, first secretary, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Wilhelm Jacob Engel-Emden, nightman, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Elisabeth Maria Essig, clerk, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Maria Susanne Etzel, secretary-stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Elsa Margarethe Fastenrath, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Anneliese Fischer, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Martha Freitag, stenographer, consulate general, New Orleans, La.  
 Margot Magda Emmy Frerichs, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Wilhelm Frerichs, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Wilhelm Heinrich Friebe, chancellor, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Gustav Gaukerke, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hans Joachim Geier, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Erwin Otto Geiger, clerk, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Ernst Hermann Gemming, first secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Erna Frida Guhl, stenographer, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
 Max Grab, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Hehmt Wilhelm Grathwohl, employee, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Hedwig Haase, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Wilhelm Ferdinand Haensgen, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Heinrich Hammann, secretary, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
 Fritz Heberling, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hellmut Fritz Otto Heerling, attaché, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Heinrich Heinemann, office assistant, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Kurt Johann Hirsch, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hoff, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Anna Louise Hummelbrunner, stenographer, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
 Lilly Illian, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Anneliese Janke, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
 Heinz Albrecht Johansen, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
 Fritz Heinrich Kellermeier, assistant commercial attaché, consulate general, New York, N. Y.

Margarethe Helene Kempin, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Hubert Christian Kessels, secretary, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
Rudolf Hermann Kleffner, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Alfons Georg Kleindienst, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Isabel Julia Kluge, stenotypist, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
Claire (Klara) Marie Koch, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Erich Karl Koechlin, assistant commercial attaché, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
Karl Koesting, chancellor, consulate, Manila, P. I.  
Thea Adelgunde Kordel, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Frieda Anna Kuhlmann, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Hermann Lankeau, employée, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
Louise Johanna Alberta Loeffke, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Hermann Looper, chancellor, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Karl Loerky, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Rudolf Fritz Lohrengel, clerk, consulate, Boston, Mass.  
Alfred Wilhelm Julius Lueders, secretary, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Erwin Theodor Maisch, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Wolfgang Otto Franko Manner, messenger, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Ernst Matthias, clerk, consulate, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Elisabeth Margarethe Meyer, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Henriette Therese Ingeborg Meyer, stenographer, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Ingeborg Moerschner, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Friedrich Erich Muller, secretary, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
Hans Oehrmann, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Eva Schorsch Oepderbeck, stenographer, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
Julius Leopold Otto (deceased July 5, 1941), secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Karl Polstorff, chancellor, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Anneliese Prinz, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Gotthard Walter Rachmel, employée, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Bethold Adolf Rasmus, chancellor, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
Hans-Winfried Raven, employée, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Marie-Louise Roessler, clerk, consulate, Baltimore, Md.  
Anita Dora Rorig, clerk, consulate, Detroit, Mich.  
Helmut Rubarth, secretary, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Franz Russold, clerk, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Frieda Corinne Pauline Sachs, stenographer, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Georg Johann Schadt, custodian, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Friedrich Wilhelm Schafer, secretary, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Elizabeth Liesel Schellenberg, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Walter H. Schellenberg, employée, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Carl Schinkel, employée, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Ludwig Schlieh, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Joachim Nicolaus Schlinker, clerk, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Johann Schmans, clerk, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
Karl Schmid, messenger, mail clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Dorothee Louise Marie Schmidt, stenotypist, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
Peter Hubert Schmidt, chancellor, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Alois Schneider, clerk, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
Alfred Fritz Schorsch, assistant clerk, consulate, St. Louis, Mo.  
Erna Martha Schrader, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Franz Max Schulze (deceased), clerk, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Bruno Albert Siemens, assistant, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Bernard Trauer, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Hans Vogel, secretary, consulate general, New York, N. Y.  
Fritz Franz von Alpen, chancellor, consulate, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Max van Kellenbach, chancellor, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Christel Wagener, stenographer, consulate general, San Francisco, Calif.  
Anton Wagner, commercial attaché, consulate, New Orleans, La.  
Edith Louise Weigert, stenographer, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Kurt Werner, clerk, consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Edmund Viktor Westphal, assistant clerk, consulate general, Chicago, Ill.  
Fritz Ferdinand Zeglin, employée, consulate general, New York, N. Y.

## GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

The German Library of Information was one of the principal agencies of Axis propaganda which operated openly in the United States prior to the entrance of this country into the war. The library's printed matter, including books, pamphlets, and periodicals, were devoted to a vast propaganda campaign of extolling the Nazi rule, the Nazi leaders, and the Nazi war against civilization.

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In September 1940 the Special Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed the files and records of the German Library of Information. Two months later, the committee published a complete exposure of the library's propaganda activities. (See appendix—part II, entitled "A Preliminary Digest and Report on the Un-American Activities of Various Nazi Organizations and Individuals in the United States, Including Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the German Government.") In January 1941 the committee published a report which dealt with the use of the mails for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda by the German Library of Information. (See appendix—part III, entitled "Preliminary Report on Totalitarian Propaganda in the United States.")

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

### THE SET-UP OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

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

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

From its inception until the time of the committee's investigation in August 1940 the German Library of Information spent a total of \$341,694 in the dissemination of its Nazi propaganda. All of these funds came directly from the Reich. In fact, the German Consul General in New York had direct supervision over all of the library's expenditures.

### WAR BROUGHT INCREASED EXPENDITURES

With the outbreak of the war in Europe, there was a sharp increase in the expenditures of the German Library of Information. From its inception in 1936 until the outbreak of war in September 1939, a



period of 40 months, the library spent only \$63,300. From the beginning of the war until August 1940, a period of 12 months, the library spent \$278,394.

These greatly increased expenditures after September 1939 were devoted wholly to propaganda in support of the Nazi war upon the countries surrounding the Reich.

#### THE LIBRARY'S MAILING LIST

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

#### THE LIBRARY'S PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

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

#### GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK  
305 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 27, 1939.

DR. HEINZ BELLER,

*German Library of Information,*

*17 Battery Place, New York City.*

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

(1) I agree to prepare for "Facts in Review" digests of such material as you place at my disposal from time to time.

(2) I shall be glad to prepare such articles interpreting the German point of view based on data furnished by you, as we may from time to time agree upon.

(3) I shall hold myself in readiness for editorial consultations with you at mutually convenient times.

(4) My compensation will be \$500, payable monthly in advance.

(5) This arrangement may be cancelled by either party on three months' notice.

(6) In the, I trust, remote contingency of a break between the United States and Germany, we are both automatically released from any obligation flowing from this agreement.

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

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Agreed:

(signed) HEINZ BELLER.

## PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

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

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

## I. Central Department:

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

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

## II. Research Department and Library:

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

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

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

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

## III. Archives:

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

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

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

The picture archive comprises press photographs which may be borrowed free of charge for use in newspapers, periodicals, other publications, exhibitions, etc.

The collection of lantern slides and recordings (sound library) are of help in preparing of educational lectures on Germany and German affairs and serve as references as well.

## IV. Mailing Department:

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

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

V. Correspondence Department:

Mr. H. Rohrer, Head of Department.

Mrs. Eson, Mrs. Oswald, Miss Koerner, and Miss Berger, Stenographers.

VI. Bookkeeping Department:

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

VII. Editorial Department:

Mr. H. Schafhausen and Mr. A. Romain, Editors.

Mr. O. Lenz, Clerk.

Miss A. Alles, Secretary.

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

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

New York, September 3, 1940.

#### SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY

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

#### OTHER PROPAGANDA MATERIAL PUBLISHED BY THE LIBRARY

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

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

## GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

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

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

### SCHMITZ: AN AXIS INTELLIGENCE AGENT

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

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

Dr. ZAPP,  
New York, N. Y.

DEAR DR. ZAPP: On Wednesday December 6th at 7 P. M. a number of people of the Intelligence Service of the Rome-Berlin Axis are meeting at my private apartment on the third floor of the house, 11 West 57th Street, for a very informal dinner.

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

With kind regards. Heil Hitler!

(Signed) SCHMITZ.

(Accepted by telephone.)

## NAZI PROPAGANDA IN TRAVEL BOOKLETS

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

## BERLIN AND ITS ENVIRON

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

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

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

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

## MUNICH THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

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

## PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

The Fuhrer's House in the Konigsplatz.

The Great Reception Hall in the Fuhrer House.

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

## GERMANY THE LAND OF MUSIC

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

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

## SPORT IN GERMANY

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

## PHOTOGRAPH

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

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

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

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

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

## GERMANY, LAND OF THE HEALING SPAS

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

## GERMANY, MUNICH, AND THE BAVARIAN ALPS

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

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

There are two motoring organizations in Germany; namely, the "National-sozialistisches Kraftfahrer Corps" (NSKK), Berlin W., Graf-Spee Strasse 6, tel. 259791, an independent organization attached to the National Socialist Party, and, second, "Der Deutsche Automobil Club."

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

## GERMANY'S UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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

## GERMANY EAST PRUSSIA

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

## TRAVEL IN GERMANY

After five years of Adolf Hitler's leadership visitors to Germany will be able to appreciate the enormous progress already made in town planning, and to admire the monumental effects produced by gigantic undertakings. Not less care has been bestowed, under the direction of the Fuehrer himself, upon the improvement of roads and railways in this beautiful country.

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

The main spring of, the chief creative power behind, the great economic work of reconstruction is the National Socialist idea, its organic conception of national and economic development which aims at setting free all productive forces of the nation and promoting individual initiative within the limits of an economic organization that gives the common weal precedence, before everything else and at the same time ensures an improvement in the standard of living, the greatest possible equilibrium of social conditions and the freedom of the economic process from disturbing fluctuations.

## SOUTHERN BAVARIA

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

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

## PROPAGANDA BUDGET OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

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

In 1938, when tourist travel from the United States to Germany numbered 73,500 persons, the expenditures of the German Railroads Information Office totaled \$186,500.

In 1940, after tourist travel from the United States to Germany had dropped to 2,000 persons, the expenditures of the German Railroads Information Office rose to \$1,339,759.

## MAILING LIST OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

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

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

## PROPAGANDA BY FILMS

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



## TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE

In keeping with the theory and practice of the totalitarian state, the Nazi government, shortly after its assumption of power, took over absolute control of all of the media of expression in Germany and all equipment and agencies used to express German views and ideology in foreign countries. One of these agencies was the Transocean News Service.

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

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

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

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

### THE CONVICTION OF ZAPP AND TONN

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

## THE SET-UP OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE

The Transocean News Service was founded in Germany around 1914 as a legitimate news service comparable to the Associated Press, International News Service, and United Press of this country. It carried on its functions as a legitimate and reputable news agency until the advent of Hitler in Germany at which time it was taken over by the Nazis and converted into what amounted to a propaganda and espionage agency for Germany. It operated throughout the world and it first became active in the United States in October 1938, when Manfred Zapp was sent to this country to establish it here and to use it as a front for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda to the American people and to gather vital information for the Nazi government. Zapp arrived in the United States on August 29, 1938. He entered on German passport No. 175, issued at Ratingen, Germany, on November 17, 1934, and was classified as a nonimmigrant under section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924. He had the status of a treaty merchant. Zapp was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, about 1902 and had previously been to America in 1931 and 1932 as a lecturer in this country and Canada. While here he spent much time on the west coast, especially around Seattle.

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

The headquarters of Transocean News Service was located at 341 Madison Avenue, New York City. So far as the committee was able to determine, Transocean did not employ any reporters except a newspaper man in Washington by the name of Tom Davis, who was retained by Zapp to cover the White House and State Department, as well as to attend as many of the diplomatic functions as possible.

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

Zapp, Manfred	Leher, Ludwig
Tonn, Guenther	Lehwald, Siri
Alles, Marie	Lingelbach, Margarethe
Bode, Charlotte	Marotta, Rose
Davis, Tom	Matthiesen, Niels
Davis, Mary Nair	McCullough, Arthur F.
Foerster, Rudi	Posselt, Era
Goetz, Walter	Posselt, Erich
Gronc, Fred	Quisenberry, Arthur
Guenther, Ernst	Riker, Edwin S.
Hawk, William	Russell, William R.
Hoffmeister, William	Schimanski, Alice
Hunck, Joseph	von Bothmer, F.
Kampmann, Edwin A.	von Eckardt, H.
Kasper, Hildegard	Wiegand, Guenther
Kotz, Ernst	

## EXPENDITURES

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

revealed that from January 1939 to July 1940 it had a total deposit of \$136,000; and from an examination of the records found in the office of Transocean it was determined that for the same period the income from the sale of its news service amounted to only \$6,149.44. This clearly shows the amount of subsidy which was being furnished Zapp by the Nazi government to carry on his propaganda work.

#### CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TRANSOCEAN AND OTHER OFFICIAL GERMAN AGENCIES

In examining the subpoenaed files the committee learned that Zapp worked in close collaboration with the German Embassy and the various German consulates throughout the United States, as well as other official agencies of the German Government, such as the German railroads, and the German Library of Information. The following is a list of the diplomatic and consular officials of the German Government who actively assisted Zapp and Transocean in this country:

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

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

For a complete and detailed report on the activities of Transocean News Service, see appendix, part II, published late in 1940.

## PEOPLE'S LEAGUE FOR GERMANDOM ABROAD

(Volksbund Fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland)

The V. D. A. (Volksbund Fuer Das Deutschtum Im Ausland) was founded in Germany around 1880 for the purpose of maintaining and promoting German institutions and German culture among Germans living anywhere in the world. When Adolf Hitler came into power on January 30, 1933, the V. D. A. was reorganized and brought under Nazi control. Since that time it has been an instrument of the Nazi Party for the propagation of Nazi ideas and propaganda among the people of German extraction living throughout the world. From this committee's investigation it has been determined that the V. D. A. has also been utilized by the Nazi government as an espionage agency.

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

The present head of the "Comradeship U. S. A." of the V. D. A. is Walter Kappe, former editor of the German-American Bund newspaper in this country, the *Deutscher Weckruf Und Beobachter*. Kappe, now an officer in the German Army, is the subject of a Nationwide spy hunt now being conducted by the Federal authorities. According to a recent announcement by the F. B. I., Kappe is believed to be in this country directing all sabotage activities of the Nazi government. Other individuals who are located in the American section of V. D. A. in Berlin are:

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

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

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

This committee obtained a confidential communication written in German which was sent out to all members of the "Comradeship, U. S. A." of the V. D. A. in January 1941, from the Office of Germanism at Stuttgart. This confidential communication announced the appointment of Walter Kappe to the leadership of the "Comradeship, U. S. A." to replace Fritz Gissibl. The following is the translation of the announcement by Gissibl and the acceptance by Walter Kappe of the appointment:

*To the Comradeship U.S.A.:*

The year 1939 with its great political and military events has partially dissolved the close bands which bound the Comradeship together. Many left their former circles of activity to become soldiers or have been transferred in the meantime to one of the new territories. A meeting in Stuttgart provided the incentive to resume contact by the Central Office with all comrades. To this end Party Member, *Walter Kappe*, who meanwhile has returned from the army, will take over the *Leadership of the Comradeship* and will renew the bonds through this

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

In old loyalty Heil Hitler!

Fritz GISSIBL.

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

WALTER KAPPE.

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

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

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

*Contact with the United States:*

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

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

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

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

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

the most indoctrinated *combat group* in American Germanism—

and that:

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

The following are excerpts from Kappe's report:

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

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

Naturally, the *American-German Volksbund* which is by far that most active and most indoctrinated combat group in American-Germanism always stands in the *forefront of the anti-German agitation*. Although it operates on a fully legal basis and is a purely American affair in which only naturalized or native-born Americans can be accepted as members, it is placed under the law of exceptions (*Ausnahmegesetz*) together with the Communists (since the German-Russian pact the American press now writes only about the "Communazis") and its leaders are constantly called before the Congressional Committee for the Investigation of "Un-American Activities." Members of the Bund (the name "Bund" and the designation "Bundist" have in the meantime been included in the American vocabulary for members of the Bund) may not be employed in any strategic or armament industry, and are also subject to strict surveillance. Police raids on the summer camps of the Bund, the so-called "camps," are common, although they are always without result and in no case have the alleged stocks of weapons or other "war material" imported from Germany for the purpose of a revolution by force been found.

It is true that since the beginning of the war the Bund has suffered losses in its unequal fight against a superior power, which controls the public opinion of the country and has at its disposal unlimited funds. Membership has dropped and some local groups which were like fortified outposts in enemy country have had to be given up, but there are today still about 40 local groups ranged around the three centers at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and the new leader of the Bund, the American-born Wilhelm Kunze, could state with justified pride at the Chicago National Congress in the late summer of 1940: "We still exist in the midst of the poisonous war propaganda! We exist in a situation in which during the last war all German organizations broke up. That is proof enough that we have the prerequisites in our movement to hold out!"

*The official representatives of the Reich* in the United States are subject to similar hostile attacks, as well as other official German agencies. Constantly under surveillance by secret agents, plain-clothes men and agents provocateurs, their activity is continually the subject of sensational press articles and so-called "investigations."

In particular, it is the German Consulate General in New York, the Library of Information which is a part of this Consulate, the New York office of the German Railways and the German Transocean Service, which are constantly named in the press as "centers of Nazi propaganda in the United States" and whose activity recently was denounced in a "White Book" of the Investigating Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies as "subversive."

Furthermore, the work of the "*Kyffhauserbund of German war veterans' societies*" has also recently been strongly attacked in the press.

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude from what has been said in this report that American Germanism has in this fateful hour entirely failed. However, it lacks the organizational structure, it lacks, in many cases, the national strength and discipline, but in their hearts the Germans of America experience very deeply the powerful revolution in Europe. They follow breathlessly on their short-wave receivers every phase of the German struggle and they always feel themselves strengthened in their pride in their Germanism through the heroism of the German soldiers.

The V.D.A. office in Germany has been the source of large quantities of Nazi propaganda material which has been distributed to Germans living abroad. The V.D.A. was also responsible for the production of a number of propaganda films which had as their theme the uniting of the German people into a superior race. In the United States, the V.D.A. made use of many German societies and celebrations to spread

Nazi propaganda. In this they were rather successful. The committee's investigation revealed that the V.D.A. and the German-American Bund worked very closely together and in 1938 the V.D.A., working in collaboration with the German-American Bund, the German Railroad Information Office, and the Hamburg Steamship Lines, arranged for 15 boys and 15 girls from the United States to spend 6 weeks in Germany at German camps where they were indoctrinated with nazi-ism.

Carl Guenther Orgell, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y., was registered with the State Department as an agent for V.D.A. He was active in the distribution of V.D.A. propaganda among the German population in the United States and in carrying out this work cooperated very closely with the German-American Bund, the Kyffhauserbund, and certain pro-Nazi individuals which this committee has had under investigation. It was also Orgell's "mission" to supply pro-Nazi textbooks to German language schools here. To substantiate this, the committee reproduces a letter which may be found on page 871, volume 2, executive hearings, from Orgell to the Reverend J. J. Kasiske, which reads as follows:

DEAR PASTOR: Mr. Hans Ackermann informed me that you wish new school books for your German language school. I have the American franchise of the V. D. A., an organization for culture existing more than 50 years. One of our tasks is the promotion of the German language instruction. If you will be so kind and give me the number of children in your individual classes, then will I gladly send a request to Berlin to send to you without cost picture reading books. We have as picture books "Neue Fiebel," by Richard Lange; "Leselust," in three different editions with the new German vertical writing, called Suetterlin writing, or with the former usual oblique writing, called the normal writing, or with latin script, called Steinshrift. As readers we recommend Hirt's German reader for the second year. If you inform me how many you need of each kind, then will I forward the order at once. I would be grateful to you if you could tell me something about German nationalism in your region.

With German greeting,

C. G. ORGELL.

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

Orgell also conducted various money raising campaigns for V.D.A. in this country, the most notable of which was the sale of "blue candles" which were sent from Germany and were purchased by Germans in this country for a sum greater than their commercial value. These candles were to be burned on Christmas Eve as a symbol of close relationship with "racial comradeship all over the world." It was found by the committee that Orgell had 50,000 candles sent here at one time for the German-American Bund.

The following publications of V.D.A., the National German-American Service, and the World Guardian of Germans were distributed by Orgell to thousands of Germans and Nazi sympathizers. The material contained in these publications was anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi. Orgell was also very active in soliciting Germans to become dues-paying members of the V.D.A. at \$4 per year. This money was forwarded to Berlin. The activities of Orgell in the V.D.A. were exposed by this committee by the first witness to appear before it on August 12, 1938. For more detailed information see the index for various references in the committee's hearings.

## AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

The American Fellowship Forum, despite a name as innocent-sounding as any ever assumed by a front organization, was nothing more nor less than an Axis propaganda group of an extraordinarily shrewd variety. Its leader, Friedrich Auhagen, is now in prison as the result of a conviction obtained exclusively on the basis of evidence supplied to the Department of Justice by this committee.

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

On September 11, 1940, the committee subpoenaed and formally examined Ferdinand A. Kertess, who was one of the founders of the forum. On December 18-19, 1941, Kertess appeared as a witness before a full meeting of the committee.

### THE SET-UP OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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

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

The quotation is taken from a letter written by Heinrich W. G. M. Freiherr von Bothmer to the chairman of the board of the American Fellowship Forum.

Heinrich W. G. M. Freiherr von Bothmer, the author of the letter, was an employee of the Transocean News Service. Further light on Von Bothmer's activities is to be found in a letter which he received from Manfred Zapp, the head of the Transocean News Service, in which Zapp wrote, as follows:



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

It was this same Von Bothmer, employee of Manfred Zapp's Transocean News Service, who described the set-up of the American Fellowship Forum as having on the one hand an inner cabinet of known German leanings and affiliations and on the other hand an outer shell to serve as a protection in the public eye. The Transocean News Service and Manfred Zapp were subsequently convicted under the foreign agents registration law and Zapp was deported to Germany.

#### FRIEDRICH E. AUHAGEN

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

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

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

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

Auhagen's first employment in the United States was in mining engineering in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Later he was employed in the foreign department of the Equitable Trust Co., of New York, and still later as an instructor in the German language at St. Francis Xavier College, Lincoln School, and Columbia University. In 1935, Auhagen left the academic field and became a writer and lecturer. As a lecturer, he appeared before such important audiences as those of the Town Meeting of the Air, the New York Herald Tribune Forum, the Foreign Policy Association, and the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Auhagen made trips to Germany in 1925, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1938.

Auhagen admitted to the committee that he was closely associated with Dr. F. Draeger, who was both an attaché in the German consulate in New York and head (Kreisleiter) of the Nazi Party in the United States (Auslands Organization der National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiters Partei). Auhagen tried to explain his close association with Draeger on the ground that they had gone to school together in Germany and had served together in the German Army in the World War, but Auhagen's activities as a Nazi propagandist indicate quite clearly that his frequent contacts with Draeger had political significance as well.

## INTERLOCKING PERSONNEL OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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

We have already shown that Heinrich W. G. M. Freiherr von Bothmer who was an adviser on the set-up of the American Fellowship Forum was also an employee of the Nazi Transocean News Service.

George Sylvester Viereck, who was contributing editor of the American Fellowship Forum's *Today's Challenge* was also under contract as a propagandist for the German Library of Information.

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

Richard Koch, one of the founders of the American Fellowship Forum, was vice president of the Chemical Marketing Co.

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

Peter J. Kessler, one of the founders of the American Fellowship Forum, was proposed as a director of the German University League, Inc., in a plan for "the organization of German industry in America after the war."

George F. Bauer, chairman of the American Fellowship Forum, was proposed as president of the American Group For Trade With Germany, Inc., in the plan for "the organization of German industry in America after the war."

Philip Johnson who traveled in Europe as foreign correspondent for the American Fellowship Forum's *Today's Challenge* was formerly associated with Father Coughlin's Social Justice.

Lawrence Dennis, who wrote for every issue of the American Fellowship Forum's *Today's Challenge*, was recommended by K. O. Bertling to Manfred Zapp, of the Transocean News Service, as one who could obtain for Zapp any connections that he might wish. K. O. Bertling was director of the Amerika-Institut in Berlin.

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

## A NAZI PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

One of the most widely used propaganda techniques among the Nazi front organizations is to pick up every possible word which prominent Americans have spoken in favor of Hitler's Germany and to publicize it through every possible medium. It makes no difference whether such Americans have actually or only apparently had a good word to say of the Nazi regime.

*Today's Challenge*, the official organ of the American Fellowship Forum, regularly employed this technique of using the words of prominent Americans who either did speak or seemed to speak favorably of Hitler's Germany. Thus, in the first issue of *Today's Challenge*, clever use was made of an article which a man now prominent in public life wrote for one of our leading magazines. The article was

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

In a similar manner, *Today's Challenge* used a speech made by another man now holding an important government position at the 1939 session of an institute at one of our great universities. In the course of his speech, this man said: "Twenty years after a war to prevent German domination of the continent of Europe, a new Germany has arisen to gain the objectives which it failed to achieve in 1918 \* \* \* The alignment, only superficially based on ideologies, is not very different from the alignment of 1914 \* \* \* Thus under new slogans of democracy versus fascism, the old struggle of power politics is proceeding, but against a background of economic and social revolution which is sweeping away the old established order of things as we knew them." The foregoing words of this man were used as a carrier of the Nazi propaganda frequently employed in the United States to the effect that there is little, if any, reality to the claim that the present war represents a life and death struggle between the ideologies of democracy and fascism, and that the war is nothing more than a new expression of the old struggle of power politics.

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

During recent years, millions of Americans in their sincere love of peace have given expression to ideas which, when removed from their context, seemed to say that Hitler's Germany should be left free to pursue its course of tyrannical domination over the whole world. Their words, often removed from their context and still more often removed from their authors' views as a whole, were seized upon by the Nazi propagandists and circulated far and wide for the sole purpose of immobilizing the American determination to defend ourselves against the menace of the Axis Powers. It was a subtle technique in propaganda, and among the Nazi fronts which used it most shrewdly was the American Fellowship Forum.

#### OTHER SAMPLES OF THE FORUM'S PROPAGANDA

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

At first it was firmly believed that the boycott plus the "reckless" economic policies of the Nazis would finish them in short order. When nothing of the kind

happened, hopes centered for a while on the much publicized underground movement carried on by a United Front of outlawed German Socialists and Communists. After this hope had grown dim, there arose the thought of a preventive war on the part of France to put down the rising Third Reich. These hopes were succeeded by the doctrine of Collective Security preached by Anthony Eden and his school of thought as a certain means for stopping Hitler. With the passing of Eden from the political stage this hope dwindled in its turn.

The basic reason for this endless succession of disappointments is, of course, the fact that the political sagacity, the logic, and courage of Hitler have been greatly underestimated. But such an admission is scarcely to be expected from those who have constantly portrayed him as a maniac, paranoiac, madman, empty phrased demagogue, blood-thirsty tyrant, or as a neurotic dreamer, devoid of all reason and logic.

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

It seems, therefore, that Hitler is in a splendid position to realize Napoleon's dream of dominating Europe by integrating big and small nations into his new Aryan Empire. In this new confederation of European Fascist countries, Mussolini cannot hope to be more than a brilliant second to the German Fuehrer, and he may yet regret the golden days of the Stresa Front.

#### LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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

*Newark, N. J.*—Otto Stiefel, Emma J. Bareiss, Richard Koch, B. F. Meissner, Paul Inist.

*Springfield, Mass.*—Otto Bumiller, R. Mangold.

*Cleveland, Ohio.*—Otto Fricke.

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

#### EXHIBITS ON THE AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

The exhibits reproduced in appendix part II, pages 1313-1334, include the foreign exchange drafts, bank deposit slips, and checks which the committee obtained and by which it was established that Friedrich Auhagen was regularly receiving Nazi funds from Germany while he was acting as national director of the American Fellowship Forum.

## FICHTE ASSOCIATION

### (Deutscher Fichte-Bund)

The Fichte-Bund was designated as an important source of Nazi propaganda by the committee in its report to the House of Representatives on January 3, 1940. The organization, with headquarters in Nazi Germany, flooded this country with Axis propaganda, much of which was distributed through Axis front groups here.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

On October 21, 1939, the committee heard the testimony of Richard T. Forbes, who dealt at length with the propaganda activities of the Fichte-Bund in the United States. Testimony of other witnesses before the committee disclosed the widespread circulation of Fichte-Bund material.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader, had previously testified that Fichte-Bund material was not used by his organization and that he had no personal contact with the German organization.

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

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

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

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

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

#### DEUTSCHER FICHTE-BUND E V.

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

#### UNION FOR WORLD VERACITY

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

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

Headquarters: 30 Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany.

*To the friends of the Fichte Association:*

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

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

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

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

The Munich Agreement between Chamberlain, Mussolini, Daladier, and Reich Chancellor Hitler, as well as the so-called Protocols of Vienna, firmly established the fate of the minorities formerly under the rule of the Czechs, but which were superior in number to the Czechs themselves. But these minorities, Slovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Poles, were forced by the infamous Treaty of Versailles to submit to the rule of the Czechs. It is beyond doubt that this state of affairs was the reason for constant trouble and political tension in Eastern Europe. This situation would unavoidably have led to the outbreak of another world war.

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

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

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

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

“PRAG, MARCH 16th.

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

(Signed) TISO.”

In answer to this appeal Chancellor Hitler sent the following wire to Dr. Tiso: “I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday and herewith take over the protection of the State of Slovakia.

(Signed) ADOLF HITLER.”

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

The historical connection of the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia with Germany is interesting.

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

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

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

Germany wants peace! Her enemies want war!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The German trade agreement with Roumania became effective on March 23rd. It was concluded on a friendly basis, and was welcomed not only by the Roumanian government but also by the Roumanian people. It is obvious that the slanderous English accusations against the German-Roumanian trade agreement were intended to disrupt the German-Roumanian negotiations for the



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thanking you for your friendly attention,

I am sincerely yours

TH. KESSEMEIER,  
*Dir. of Organization.*

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

## WORLD SERVICE

World Service, with headquarters at Erfurt, Germany, is wholly controlled and financed by the Nazis. It sends out propaganda in eight foreign languages, having an American section chiefly noteworthy for its free exchange of material with the so-called native Fascists in the United States. In its report to the House of Representatives in January 1939 and again in 1940, the committee called attention to the fact that Axis front organizations in the United States made abundant use of World Service, while the committee's hearings are studded with testimony showing that literature published by pro-Axis groups here was reprinted by World Service in Germany.

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

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

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

Mr. ALLEN. I think that is a fair statement of it (hearings, vol. 6, p. 4156).

### SET-UP OF WORLD SERVICE

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

George Deatherage, pro-Fascist and head of the Knights of the White Camellia, testified on May 24, 1939, that Klapproth had died 2 or 3 weeks before that date. Deatherage disclosed that Klapproth was a member of the Knights of the White Camellia and that he had aided Deatherage in getting out literature and editing material. In financial difficulties, Klapproth returned to Germany where Deatherage helped him to secure a post with the American section of World Service.

### AMERICAN CONTACTS

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

Mr. WHITLEY. Some of your articles or some of your speeches were sent out through that service? I believe you said earlier that some of your articles or speeches had been circulated from this World Service organization in Erfurt, Germany?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. ALLEN. There were copies of World Service.

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

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

Mr. ROBERT E. EDMONDSON,  
400 West 160th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

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

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

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

Your admirers,

#### A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN SECTION OF WORLD SERVICE

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

U. BODUNG-VERLAG

WORLD-SERVICE

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

Miss ESTELL STAUB,  
29 Prospect Street,  
Amityville, Long Island, U. S. A.

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

Under separate cover you will receive another package with different interesting literature. Moreover you should try to get some enlightening American news and papers, as "Social Justice" by Father Coughlin, "Defender" by Rev. Winrod, Kansas, and the English paper "Action" by the British Union, London.

Books you should read are:

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

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

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

These books you can obtain at this office at the named price.

We enjoy reading that your discussion group is progressing very nicely and hope that our literature will help you for further understanding of the Jewish danger.

Hoping to hear from you soon again,

Yours very truly,

SCHIRMER,  
*American Section.*

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

## GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

In August 1940, agents of this committee subpoenaed the records of the Transocean News Service, Manfred Zapp, and the German Library of Information. The committee obtained documents which revealed Viereck's tie-up with these official agencies of the Nazi government. Among the letters found in Zapp's possession was one dated April 11, 1939, addressed to Manfred Zapp from George Viereck, which reads as follows:

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

305 Riverside Drive

NEW YORK

Telephone  
ACademy 2-7030

Cable Address  
Viereck—New York

APRIL 12, 1939.

APRIL 11th, 1939.

Mr. MANFRED ZAPP,

*Transoceanic Service, 341 Madison Avenue, New York City.*

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

I have read your service very carefully, but have found very little that was not printed in the American newspapers. This may be due to the fact that the American news agencies receive a great deal of their material from the same sources as you do in Germany. It may be, of course, that I am mistaken.

It seems to me that before you can sell your service to anyone here, you would have to check up very carefully for a period of a few weeks, and point out to any possible American purchaser news items covered by you, which were not covered by the other services. As a matter of fact, the value of your service might be increased, if you give it even more distinctly a pro-German slant; if you give the newspapers those things which their own correspondents do not send them from Germany and Italy.

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

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

It is apparent from this document that Viereck acted in the capacity of an adviser to the Nazi government. After subpoenaing the records of the German Library of Information, the committee compelled that organization to file a statement concerning its personnel and expendi-

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

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

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

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK,  
*305 Riverside Drive, New York, September 27, 1939.*

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

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

(1) I agree to prepare for "Facts in Review" digests of such material as you place at my disposal from time to time.

(2) I shall be glad to prepare such articles interpreting the German point of view based on data furnished by you, as we may from time to time agree upon.

(3) I shall hold myself in readiness for editorial consultations with you at mutually convenient times.

(4) My compensation will be \$500, payable monthly in advance.

(5) This arrangement may be cancelled by either party on three month's notice.

(6) In the, I trust, remote contingency of a break between the United States and Germany, we are both automatically released from any obligation flowing from this agreement.

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

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Agreed:

Heinz Beller.

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

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

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

All of these connections and associations of Viereck were exposed by the committee in its so-called White Paper, appendix, part 2, which was released in 1940. For more detailed information on Viereck see that report, as well as the testimony of Congressman Wright Patman which appears in volume 14 of the committee's hearings, also the court record of Viereck's trial, which, among other things, brought out the fact that Viereck had paid into the Flanders Publishing House, of Scotch Plains, N. J., \$22,500 during the years 1940 and 1941. Of this amount he received back \$4,500 from sales of certain books to the German Library of Information.

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

## COLIN ROSS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The German Charge d'Affaires would greatly appreciate it if the Acting Secretary of State would cause a copy of Dr. Colin Ross' statement to be forwarded to the chairman of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, so that it can be made a part of that committee's records.

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

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

### REPORT ON COLIN ROSS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1939.

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



of the Nation as a whole that the committee has endeavored to bring to light some of the facts concerning the operations of Nazi agents like Colin Ross, and the leaders of the German-American Bund.

The question of the form of government of the German or any other nation is not one that concerns either this committee or the American people. But attempts by any foreign agency to influence American citizens in favor of a foreign form of government and against American democracy is quite a different matter and one concerning which the Committee on Un-American Activities has immediate and great concern.

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

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

Summarized, we find:

1. That during the World War Ross was a German spy and secret-service agent, and that during a portion of this time he was assigned to special propaganda work in behalf of the Imperial German Government and against the Allies, at least prior to the entrance in the conflict of the United States.

2. That Ross is registered with the Department of State as a Nazi propagandist, but that he has not reported in "full" the scope of his activities and therefore is liable to prosecution under the terms of this act.

3. That he committed a number of acts while in this country which appeared to come within the category of espionage, and that officials extremely high in the Government of the United States have issued warnings and secret orders concerning these activities.

4. That many of the speaking engagements in this country featuring Ross were arranged for by the various Nazi consular officials situated throughout the Nation and that he was promoted by, and spoke for, gatherings of the German-American Bund.

5. That Fritz Kuhn, fuhrer of the German-American Bund, in recent testimony before this committee admitted his acquaintance with Ross.

6. That Ross was instrumental in having 30 American boys taken to Germany, and that the greatest part of the expense of this trip was paid for by various subdivisions of the Nazi Government and some alleged German-Americans residing in Germany.

7. That within the past 12 months Ross toured the United States with his wife, son, and uniformed chauffeur in a special Mercedes automobile, equipped with motion-picture cameras, and that he appeared to have funds far in excess of his reported earnings from Nazi agencies.

8. That he attempted to photograph several specialized industrial plants and that at least one American refused to comply with Ross' requests because they were so extremely derogatory to the best interests of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosed please find a few biographical data on Colin Ross. May I assure you that if arrangements could be made for his appearance before the Council on Foreign Relations sometime during the first days of January 1939, this would be highly appreciated.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Ross.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In that same letter Ross states:

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Colin Ross?

Mr. KUHN. Yes.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Had he no official connection?

Mr. KUHN. No.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where he is now?

Mr. KUHN. I do not.

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

Mr. KUHN. Sure.

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

#### OUR AMERICA

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

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

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

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

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

*Our America*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The undersigned invites 30 American boys to visit Germany this summer.

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

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

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

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

- Mr. Leslie Bissel, Munchen, Destouchestr 4.
- Rev. and Mrs. Haynes, American Church and Library, Salvatorplatz 1.
- Professor and Mrs. von Likenz, Pension Siebert, Kaulbachstr 22 a.
- Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Miller, Kaulbachstr 12 /o.
- Mr. and Mrs. Colin Ross, Koniginstr 29.
- Mrs. and Mr. du Pont-Ruoff, Wilmington, Delaware-Herrsching.
- Mrs. L. Stoehr, Kaulbachstr 26 b.
- Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Waagen, Koniginstr 69.
- Mrs. von Johnson, Munchen-Bogenhausen, Sohalkingstr 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ross continues, "realize how widespread is the German movement. The German rebirth in the United States is more powerful than most people think." \* \* \*

Ross states: "From amongst them [Germans in America] will arise a German Thomas Paine \* \* \* He will unite all of German blood. All will come as soon as they have realized the simple truth that they are not "Americans" but "Amerikaner," men of German blood and American soil. \* \* \*

Thus—

continues Padover—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Article]

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

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

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

In this atmosphere, thick with anti-German bias, Colin Ross had apparently been selected to act as a foil for the attacks on Hitler and Germany, by John C. deWilde, research associate of the Federal Policy Association, and Ernest Wilhelm Meyer, formerly a secretary of the German Embassy in Washington \* \* \*.

A great "oh" of protest went up when Ross initiated his remarks with the statement: "I love Hitler" \* \* \*. A burst of indignation greeted his categorical statement that there is no religious interference in Germany; derisive laughter, when he predicted that there will be no war in Europe in 5, 10, or 20 years \* \* \*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

He concludes the article with the statement that—

with prophetic vision Colin Ross sees dictatorship dawning for the Americans; to bring to them, who have always regarded themselves as the freest in the world, a release from conditions grown intolerable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee wishes again to emphasize that in the preparation of this report it has made public only the result of its own investigations of the evidence available in this case. The committee further has in its possession evidence indicating that there has been considerably more activity on the part of Ross which has not yet been entirely explored by the Government of the United States, particularly as to the sundry contacts and associates of Ross in various movements about this country.

## H. R. HOFFMAN

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

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

### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

From the time of its inception down to the end of 1940, the committee kept a complete file of Hoffman's propaganda which entered the United States.

At the end of 1940, this committee published a special report entitled "Appendix — Part III, Preliminary Report on Totalitarian Propaganda in the United States." This report dealt at length with the material mailed from Munich by Hoffman.

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

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

### THE QUANTITY OF HOFFMAN'S PROPAGANDA OUTPUT

The committee obtained from the Post Office Department a record of shipments of Hoffman's material covering a period of 12 weeks from September 5 to November 27, 1940. This record revealed that approximately 9½ tons of mail from the Munich propagandist entered the United States in that brief period.

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

Date of arrival	Steamship	Mailed by --	Weight, pounds	Publication
1940				
Sept. 5	Tokai Maru	H. R. Hoffman (Munich)	1,120	News from Germany.
5	do	do	53	Do.
15	Azuma Maru	do	2,578	Foreign News.
15	do	do	1,500	Periodicals.
19	Kyusyu Maru	do	525	News from Germany.
27	Brazil Maru	do	1,415	News from Germany and American views.
Oct. 2	Tosan Maru	do	490	Periodicals.
18	Sakura Maru	do	814	News from Germany.
19	Asama Maru	do	62	Periodicals.
21	Heijo Maru	do	2,817	Do.
29	Nankai Maru	do	3,518	News from Germany.
Nov. 1	Nitta Maru	do	1,496	Periodicals.
6	Sanuki Maru	do	522	Do.
6	Kinai Maru	do	98	Do.
13	Tatuta Maru	do	875	Do.
21	Seia Maru	do	977	News from Germany and American views.
27	Hokkai Maru	do	924	News from Germany and Economics.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

#### OBJECTIVE OF HOFFMAN'S PROPAGANDA

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

## EDWIN EMERSON

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

### EMERSON'S BACKGROUND

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

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

### CONNECTIONS WITH GERMANY

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

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

On April 11, 1915, Count Von Bernstoff, German Ambassador to the United States, and Emerson were in contact with each other and a letter from Emerson acknowledging a check for \$1,000 was found among Von Bernstoff's papers. In November 1915 Emerson received a wire from Ambassador Bernstoff expressing regret at missing him and stating that "Paper will inform me." He has received funds from official German sources for services to the German Propaganda Bureau. On November 22, 1918, the President of Guatemala charged Emerson with being a German spy. In 1921 and 1923, Emerson was expelled from Austria and Switzerland as an undesirable alien engaged in subversive activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congressman Patman testified that—

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

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

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

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

Emerson was in close touch with Royal Scott Gulden, who organized the secret "Order of '76," William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts, and George Sylvester Viereck, convicted Nazi propagandist. In fact, Pelley lived with Emerson for some time at the Hotel Edison in New York. Members of this group together with Carl Guenther Orgell, Emerson's secretary, and Captain Mensing of the North German Lloyd Line are reported to have had numerous parties aboard the *Europa*, the *Bremen*, and the *Deutschland*, according to testimony presented to this committee (hearings, vol. 12, pp. 7541 to 7552).

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

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 Nachrichtenbuero), Transocean specializes in Central European and Near Eastern news and has an excellent coverage of the Baltics, 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 Tonn, 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 dangerous post. You are so constantly devoting yourself to Transocean and 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 rumpled 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	3815-3889
Frank Davin	do	84-86	Helen Vooros	Aug. 18, 1939	3891-3942
James J. Metcalfe	do	72-75	John C. Metcalfe	do	3946-3960
John M. Sweeney	Sept. 15, 1938	75-84	Do	do	3912-3946
Roy P. Monohan	Sept. 16, 1938	1026-1037	Henry D. Allen	Aug. 22, 1939	3971-4014
John C. Metcalfe	Sept. 28, 1938	1081-1096	Do	Aug. 24, 1939	4086-4179
Do	Sept. 29, 1938	1107-1139	Robert B. Barker	Aug. 28, 1939	4181-4237
Do	Sept. 30, 1938	1141-1162	Do	Aug. 29, 1939	4239-4268
Do	Oct. 5, 1938	1163-1180	Gerhart H. Seger	Sept. 25, 1939	5175-5203
Arnold Gingrich	Oct. 6, 1938	1203-1219	Neil Howard Ness	Oct. 5, 1939	5489-5596
John C. Metcalfe	Nov. 5, 1938	1221-1237	Do	Oct. 6, 1939	5511-5530
Bernhard Hoffman	do	2117	Fritz Kuhn	Oct. 19, 1939	6043-6124
LeRoy Schulz	do	2118-2129	Richard T. Forbes	Oct. 21, 1939	6185-6211
John C. Metcalfe	Nov. 15, 1938	2129-2142	Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze	Oct. 1, 1940	8251-8283
Do	Nov. 16, 1938	2235-2246	August Klapprott	Oct. 2, 1940	8285-8307
Do	Nov. 19, 1938	2287-2288	Arthur H. Bell	do	8307-8313
Do	Nov. 19, 1938	2340-2363	A. M. Young	do	8313-8318
Do	Nov. 21, 1938	2366-2389	Otto Hohner	do	8318-8323
Theodore Graebner	Dec. 9, 1938	3004-3015	Herman A. Ries	do	8323-8330
John C. Metcalfe	Dec. 11, 1938	3025-3027	Richard W. Werner	Oct. 4, 1940	8331-8388

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 fuehrer 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 fuehrer.

#### FRITZ 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 Fuehrer.

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 interfered 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 *bundesfuhrer* (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 troopers 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 troopers paraded in Berlin before Hitler himself, the Nazi *Fuhrer* stood on the balcony of the Chancellory. 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 Vorbeimarsch ab, Bundesfuehrer 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 Bundesfuehrer 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 bundesfuehrer 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 bundesfuehrer of the German-American Bund. His term of acting bundesfuehrer extended from December 5, 1939, to September 1, 1940. On the latter date, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze became national bundesfuehrer 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 Nordland, 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 Klapprott is now under indictment for conspiracy to interfere with the operation of the Selective Service Act.

Klapprott 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-Saal, 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, Plattdeutscher Volksfest Park.  
Grant City, Staten Island, Privaeky's Grant City Park at Midland Avenue near Hylan 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, Cuno Country Club.  
Lindenhurst, Long Island, Washington Hall, North Wellwood Avenue.  
New Hyde Park, Long Island, Brauhof.  
New Rochelle, Alps Rest, 240 Huguenot Street.  
New Rochelle, Welmot Inn, Welmot Road Corner.  
New Rochelle, Grabs Hall, 18 Mechanic Street.  
New York City, L. Armbruster, Inc., 1109 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, Fesel's Pavillion.  
 Troy, Germania Hall.  
 White Plains, 101 Main Street.  
 White Plains, Fritz Restaurant, East Post Road.  
 Woodside, Long Island, Stenben House.  
 Yonkers, Polish Community Center.

Washington: Seattle, Deutsches Haus.

Wisconsin:

Grafton, Camp Hindenburg.  
 Milwaukee, Republican Hotel, Third Street and Kilbourne 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:

Aeh, Karl, group leader of the bund in local New York.  
 Adrian, Else, 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.  
 Biedl, 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.  
 Boening, William, leader of the bund storm troopers in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., and alternate leader of the storm troopers for 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.  
 Brauns, Georg, leader of the bund, local Hudson County, N. J.  
 Budelmann, John, local leader of the bund, Bergen County, N. J.  
 Claasen, Bernard, leader of the bund in Hammond, Ind.  
 Cyler, Leo, leader of the bund in Lindenhurst, Long Island.  
 Detleff, 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.  
 Dinkelaeker, Mrs. Erna, head of the youth camps of the bund.  
 Dinkelaeker, Theodor, youth leader of the bund.  
 Dittrich, 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.  
 Faigle, Gotthief, leader of the bund in Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Faller, Mrs. Anna, leader of the bund girls' group in Kenosha, Wis.  
 Flick, Karl, leader of the storm troopers of the bund for the Brooklyn district.  
 Foch, Matthias, district leader of the bund in Santa Barbara, Calif.  
 Folger, Dunean, head of the bund in New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 Frisebkorn, Paul, leader of the bund in Detroit, Mich.  
 Fritz, William Jacob, leader of the bund in Toledo, Ohio.  
 Froboesc, George, head of the midwestern district of the bund.  
 Fuehs, 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.
- Haertel, Mrs. Elli, leader of the German Language School of the bund in Staten Island, N. Y.
- Hagebusch, Erika, 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.
- Hauck, H., leader of the bund in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.
- Hayser, Elizabeth, leader of the bund in Milwaukee, Wis.
- Heimsoth, Henri, leader of the bund in Kenosha, Wis.
- Heir, 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.
- Hoefflich, Hermann J., leader of the bund in Rockland County, N. Y.
- Hutten, 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.
- Kessler, Martin, district leader of the bund in Cleveland, Ohio.
- Klapprott, August, leader of the bund in New Jersey.
- Klapprott, Mrs. August, leader of the girl's group of the bund in New Jersey.
- Koeb, Tilly, 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 Petahuma, Calif.
- Kuhn, Fritz, national leader (fuhrer) of the German American Bund and all of its subsidiaries.
- Kullman, Paul, local leader of the bund in Wyomissing, 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.
- Kunze, 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.
- Liedertafel, 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.
- Mettin, 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, Elly, leader of the girl's group of the bund in White Plains, N. Y.
- Nuebeck, 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.
- Pollmann, Mrs. M., head of the women's section of the bund in Hudson County, N. J.
- Purwien, 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.
- Rieper, 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.
- Ruhke, William, leader of the bund in Dayton, Ohio.
- Sabling, 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.
- Schnoes, E., treasurer of the bund in the Bronx, N. Y.
- Schrader, 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.
- Sturn, 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.
- Vandenberg, 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.
- Weis, August, treasurer of the bund's Camp Siegfried.
- Wheeler-Hill, James, district leader of the bund in New York.
- Wieda, A., treasurer of the bund in South Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Willmovski, Albert, leader of the bund in South Bend, Ind.
- Willumeit, 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.
- Zimmer, 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 where 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 nazi-ism.

## 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.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Berlin, N. J.	Manhattan, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	Scharnhorst, Chicago, Ill.
Eric, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.
Rochester, N. Y.	Houston, Tex.
Hartford, Conn.	

### NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE KYFFHAUSERBUND

Karl Schumacher, national commander.  
Emil Bruackner, national vice-commander.  
Walter Kaensler, national adjutant.  
Karl Schultes, 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 prostituted 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 Sedte, 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.



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

necessary for them to go to Italy and return to the United States on the Italian steamship *Rex*. 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. STRIPLING. At any meetings of the Kyffhauserbund, social or otherwise was the swastika ever displayed?

Mr. NESTER. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Is it always displayed?

Mr. NESTER. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. When was it displayed?

Mr. NESTER. It was displayed twice.

Mr. STRIPLING. Whenever German ships came in?

Mr. NESTER. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. 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. STRIPLING. Have you ever sung the Horst Wessel?

Mr. NESTER. Yes; we have.

Mr. STRIPLING. You sing it at every meeting?

Mr. NESTER. No. We sang it possibly when some of the boys from the boat was here.

Mr. STRIPLING. You said you received from the German ships literature and pamphlets?

Mr. NESTER. Yes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. STRIPLING. 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. STRIPLING. Do you know Hans Ackermann?

Mr. NESTER. Yes; I do.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you ever read his paper, the Texas Herald?

Mr. NESTER. I do.

Mr. STRIPLING. You subscribe to it?

Mr. NESTER. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. 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 Ritzen, 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.

Helmuuth 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

canceled 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. Silge, head of the organization committee; Homer H. Maertz, one of the original directors of the Alliance and its first secretary; Otto Albert Willumeit, leader of the German-American Bund 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 Schwarek.

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 Schwarek.
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 (Maertz).

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 nazi-ism?

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?

Mr. MAERZ. 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. Pelley 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 at 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. Waruholtz 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. 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 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 Turnerhalle, 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. Schwarek 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. Johnk 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. Schwarek stated that he always attended these meetings.

A long debate ensued concerning the relative merits of Roosevelt and Wilkie. 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 Wilkie 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. Schwarek 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 Turnerhalle, 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 Willumeit, Chicago "fuhrer" of the bund, and Homer Maerz, 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 by 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 EINHEITSFRONT)

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, as 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 employers may be in order before you unduly commit the same to expenses for your fantastic purposes. 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) GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE,  
ERNEST A. TEN EICKEN, *President*,  
RICHARD E. SIEBEN, *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. Warnholtz 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.

ERNEST A. TEN EICKEN,  
*President,*  
CARL EGGERT, *Secretary.*

---

EXHIBIT 5

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 Schwarek 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.*

---

EXHIBIT 6

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. Silge 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.*

---

EXHIBIT 7

MINUTES OF THE DELEGATES' MEETING, NOVEMBER 29, 1939, AT LINCOLN TURNER HALL

At the outset Mr. ten Eicken expressed his thanks. Mrs. Silge 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. Schwarek 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. \* \* \*

With reference to the working certificates, it may be possible to work together with the German Society.

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.*

---

#### EXHIBIT 8

##### MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING JULY 3, 1940

\* \* \*. Mr. Schwarek 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. Heidke 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.*

---

#### EXHIBIT 9

##### MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, JULY 23, 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 was reported that the members desire more radio talks. 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. Johnk 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.

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 recruiting, Dr. Silge, 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,  
*stellv. President.*  
E. HEIDKE,  
*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 Wilkie. 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 Wilkie 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. Silge 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 Insist 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. Schwarek is of the opinion that some steps should be taken with reference to the Pastor Hall film and particularly since Professor von Schroetter 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. Silge 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 fire 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. Woldherr stated that no other course was open to Mr. ten Eicken.

Dr. Silge stated that he had also been requested to support Roosevelt but that he had categorically refused. Delegate Hauert 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. Schwarek 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. Schwarek 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. Hanert 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. Schwarek 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. Schwarek 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  
TURNERHALLE

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. Schwarek took the chair. Mr. Schwarek 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. Beierwaltes 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. Beierwaltes 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. Drath 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 Beierwaltes 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 gentleman must be prepared to cooperate and assist. \* \* \*

Mr. Schwerek 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. \* \* \*

---, *President.*

---, *Cor. Secretary.*

---

#### 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.

## CHEMICAL MARKETING COMPANY

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" (Gruendung 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.



# INDEX

---

	Page
A. V. Development Corporation	63, 70
A. V. Publishing Corporation	63, 70
Abendpost	91, 96
Ach, Karl	67
Ackermann, Frieda	75
Ackermann, Hans	25, 75ff
Action	37
Adrian, Else	67
Allen, Henry	36f, 60
Alies, Anna Elisabeth	8, 13
Alles, Marie	20
Alliance of German Nationals	72
Allied Intrigue in the Low Countries	13
The American	95
American Fellowship Forum	18, 26ff, 29f, 40, 98
America First	82
America First Committee	84, 94
America First Society	84, 92
American Group for Trade With Germany, Inc.	28
American Observer	57
American Views	54f
Amerika Deutsche Post	56f
Amerikadeutscher Volksbund	59, 63
Amerika-Institut	28
Andling, Paul	67
Androsch, Miss H.	12
Arnecke, Else Hanna Dora	6
Auhagen, Friedrich E.	26f, 30, 40
Bachman, Karl	67
Baer, Emil Leo	7, 45
Bahnemann, Ilse	6
Bamberg, Hugo	73
Barciss, Emma J.	30
Barker, Robert B.	60
Bauer, George F.	26, 28
Bauer, Josef Franz	8
Bauer, William P.	67
Baumann, Paul	8
Baur, Paul Sebastian	6
Becker, Henry	77
Beierwaltes	93, 95f
Beil, Hertha Helene	8
Bell, Arthur H.	60
Bell, Laird	50
Beller, Heinz	10ff, 40
Beobachter	45
Berger, Miss	13
Bergmeister	38
Bertling, K. O.	28
Beseler	56
Beuter, Gabriels	51
Beye, Senta Greta	6
Beyer, Kurt Karl	8
Biehers	6

	Page
Biedl, Franz	67
Biele, N.	67
Bissel, Leslie	48
Blake, Tiffany	46
Bode, Charlotte	20
Boden, Johann	8
Boening, William	67
Bohle, Ernst Wilhelm	22
Bohm, Hermann Richard	6
Bohme, Kurt Friedrich Wilhelm	6, 8
Bojes, Frank	67
Boldt, Gerhard Hermann Fritz	8
Borchers, Hans (Johannes)	7
Borchers, Walter	67
Bordsorf, Otto Richard	8
Bottler, Richard	6
Brand, Gustave A	46
Brauns, Georg	67
Brenner, Marlene	6
Briest, Eckart	7
British Union	37
Brown, E. V. L.	50
Brown, Mrs. E. V. L.	50
Bruackner, Emil	74
Buehler, Miss R. E.	12
Budelmann, John	67
Buenger, T. A.	46
Bulletin	90, 96
Bumiller, Otto	30
Bund der Freunde des Neuen Deutschland	71
"Bund Deutscher Madel" (League of German Girls)	16
Busche, Liese	8
Buyna, Bruno	6
Camp Nordland	70
Camp Siegfried	70
Carey, Christel	6, 8
Chemical Marketing Co	28, 98
Chicago Council of Foreign Relations	44, 46
Chicago National Congress	24
Christier, Gertraude Erika	8
Church and State	57
Chvalkowsky	33
Citizens Committee	94
Citizens by the Constitution	85
Civic League of Niles Center	91
Claasen, Bernard	67
Clement, Bertie	30
A Committee to Insist and Induce Citizenship	92
"Comradeship U. S. A." of the V. D. A.	22f
Concordia Male Chorus	65
Conklin, William R.	51
Constitution of German-American National Alliance	85
Cooper, Ferdinand	29
Coughlin, Charles E.	28, 37f, 82
Council on Foreign Relations	50
Crone, Friedel Gertrud	6
Cyler, Leo	67
Davis, Mary Nair	20
Davis, Tom	20
Dearborn Crusaders	80
Deatherage, George	32, 36, 80, 82
de Barde, Marianne	6
Defender	37

	Page
Denielsson, Edith	6
Dennis, Lawrence	28
Denzer, Otto	7, 11f
Denzer, Mrs. Otto	45
Der Balkan Amerikas	51f
"Der Deutsche Automobil Club"	16
Der Pacific der Ozean der Entscheidungen	51
Detloff, John	67
Deutsch-Amerikanische Einheitsfront	89
Deutsche Zeitung	52
Deutscher Konsum Verband	65, 70
Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter	22, 57, 60, 63f, 68f
Deutsches Nachrichtenbuero	58
de Wilde, John C'	50
Dickey, Carl C'	57
Die Organization Der Deutschen Wirtschaft in Amerika nach dem Krieg	98
Diebel, Hans	67
Diel, Herbert Eugen	7
Dinkelacker, Mrs. Erna	67
Dinkelacker, Theodor	67
Disse, K	13
Dittrich, Diego	67
Draeger, Friedhelm	3, 7, 21 27, 71
Draeger, Harriet Elisabeth	8
Drath	95
Drechsler, Paula Maria	8
Duehrssen, Werner Rudolf	7
Duell, Elizabeth	67
du Pont-Ruoff	48
du Pont-Ruoff, Mrs	48
Dyckerhoff, A. H	45f
Economics	54f
Edmondson, Robert E	37
Eggert, Carl	90, 95
Eggert, Robert Ernst	7
Ehling, Walter Carl	8
Eickholt, Werner Leo	7
Eigenberger, Frederick	67
Einheitsfront	79, 91ff, 95ff
Electrical transcriptions of German short-wave broadcasts	13
Emerson, Edwin	56ff
Engel-Emden, Wilhelm Jacob	8
Entrup, Johann Diedrich	7
Esen, Mrs	13
Essig, Elisabeth Maria	8
Etzel, Maria Susanne	8
Fabian, Oskar Hans Georg	7
Facts and figures about Germany	13
Facts in Review	11, 13, 40, 57
Faigle, Gotthief	67
Faller, Mrs. Anna	67
Fastenrath, Elsa Margarethe	8
Federal Policy Association	50
Fichte	32
Fichte-Association	32
Fichte-Bund	31f, 35
Fiebig, P	12
Firchow, Paul Karl August	7
Fischer, Anneliese	8
Fischer, R	12
Flick, Karl	67
Foch, Matthias	67
Foerster, Rudi	20
Folger, Duncan	67

	Page
Forbes, Richard T.	31f, 60
Foreign News	54f
Foreign Organization of the N. S. D. A. P.	3
Foreign Policy Association	27, 49, 52
The founding of a German banking institute in New York after the war	98
Freese, Henry	8
Freitag, Martha	8
Frerichs, Margot Magda Emmy.	8
Frerichs, Wilhelm	8
Freytag, Heinrich	7
Fricke, Otto	30
Friebel, Wilhelm Heinrich	8
Friedrich, Caspar David	13
Friedrich, P.	77
Friends of Germany	57f
Friends of New Germany	31, 37, 52, 58, 61f, 64f, 71f
Frischkorn, Paul	67
Fritz, William Jacob	67
Fritzscheing, Kurt Guido	7
Fritzscheing, Marie Mercedes	7
Froboese, George	67
Fuchs, Anton	67
Funk	15
Funk, Rudolf	67
G. A. N. A.	92f
Gaenger, Peter	68
Gaensgen, Wilhelm Ferdinand	8
Gaffney, T. St. John	57
Gauerke, Gustav	8
Gayin, Frank	60
Geier, Hans Joachim	8, 21
Geiger, Erwin Otto	7f
Gemming, Ernst Hermann	8
Geo-Political Association	51
German-American Bund	1, 22f, 25, 31f, 37, 42f, 45f, 48f, 52, 59f, 62f, 65f, 68f, 71f, 79f, 85
German-American Bund Auxiliary	70
German-American Business League	63, 65, 70
German American National Alliance	79f, 82, 84f, 88f
German-American Settlement League	70
German-American Volksbund	24
German-Austrians	92
German Bund	59, 72f
German Christmas carols and Christmas toys	13
German Citizens' League	72f
German Club	85
German Day Committee	91
German forests, treasures of a nation	13
German League for Physical Exercises	16
German Library of Information	2, 10f, 13, 21, 39f, 98
German Propaganda Bureau	56
German Railroads Information Office	14f, 17f, 25, 28, 98
German Railway and Tourists Agencies	2
German Red Cross	96
German Society	91
German Suggests an American Dictator	51
German Tourist Information Office	57
German Transocean Service	24
German University League, Inc.	28
German White Book	13
Germans of the Volga	84, 96
"Germany Calling"	13
Gingrich, Arnold	60
Gissibl, Fritz	22f, 52, 61f, 65, 68
Gissibl, Peter	59f, 65, 68
Gloeckler, Hedwig	68
Goebbels, Josef	15
Goepfel, Allen	68

	Page
Goerner, Ernest	37
Goetz, Susie	68
Goetz, Walter	20
Good, O. B.	38
Good Will Counsellors, Inc.	51
Gottheld, Ina A.	26
Grace	83, 89
Grabner, Theodore	60
Graff, W. A.	12
Grah, Max	8
Gramms, Willy Paul Martin	7
Grathwohl, Helmut Wilhelm	7f
Greis, H.	68
Grone, Fred	20
Gross, Francis	57
Grueudung Eines Deutschen Bank Institutes in New York nach dem Krieg	98
Guenther, Ernst	20
Guhl, Erna Frida	8
Gulden, Royal Scott	57
Gyssling, Georg	8
Haardt, Ernst	77
Haas, Hugo	22, 68
Haase, Hedwig	8
Hacha	33
Haehn, Heinz	7
Haertel, Mrs. Elli	68
Hagebusch, Erika	68
Hamburg Steamship Lines	25
Hammann, Heinrich	8
Hanert	93f
Hansen, Ferdinand	57
Hartman, Alexander H.	68
Hauek, H.	68
Haushofer, Earl	51
Hawk, William	20
Haynes	48
Haynes, Mrs.	48
Hayser, Elizabeth	68
Heberling, Fritz	8, 31, 72f
Heerling, Hellmut Fritz Otto	8
Heidke, Mrs.	91
Heidke, E.	92
Heimsoth, Henri	68
Hein, Gottlieb	68
Heineker, F. W. G.	30
Heinemann, Heinrich	8
Heinemann, W.	12
Heise, Anna	68
Heise, Kurt	68
Heller, William	68
Hentschel, Walter	61
Hepp, Ernst Adolf	7, 21
Hermann	95
Hess, Rudolf	34, 61, 71f, 75
Hesse, Karl	68
Hinsch, Kurt Johann	8
Hirschfeld, Hans-Richard Ernst	8
Hirt	25
"Hitler Jugend" (Hitler Youth)	16
Hoare	34
Hockfelder, Julius	47
Hoefflich, Hermann J.	68
Hoff, Emil August Conrad	7
Hoff, Georg Friedrich Wilhelm	8
Hoffman, Bernhard	60
Hoffman, H. R.	54f

	Page
Hoffmeister, William .....	20
Hofmann, Killian ..	7
Holmer, Otto ..	60
Horst Wessel .....	76
Hudemann, Eilo Ernst ..	8
Hummelbrunner, Anna Louise .....	8
Hunch, Joseph ..	20
Hutten, H ..	68
Illian, Lilly ..	8
Inist, Paul ..	30
Janke, Anneliese ..	8
Janssen, Otto Gerard .....	7
Joesten, George .....	79
Johannsen, Heinz Albrecht .....	8
Johuk .....	91ff, 95f
Johnson, Philip ..	28
Kaeusler, Walter .....	74
Kaindl ..	92
Kampmann, Edwin A ..	20
Kapp, Karl ..	8, 21
Kappe, Walter .....	22f, 62, 68
Kasiske, J. J ..	25
Kaspar, Hildegard ..	20
Keeling, W. A ..	76
Keep America Out of War Committee ..	82, 94
Keep U. S. Out of War .....	83, 89f
Keil, Alfred Moritz ..	7
Kellermeier, Fritz Heinrich .....	8, 21
Kempin, Margarethe Helene ..	9
Keppler, Reinhold Friedrich .....	7
Kertess, Ferdinand A .....	26, 28, 98
Kessler, Peter J .....	28
Kessels, Hubert Christian .....	9
Kessemeier, Theodor ..	31, 35
Kessler, Martin .....	68
Keupper ..	94
Klapproth, Johannes ..	36f
Klapprott, August ..	60, 65f, 68
Klapprott, Mrs. August ..	68
Kleffner, Rudolf Hermann ..	9
Kleindienst, Alfons Georg .....	7, 9
Kleinholz, Georg .....	7
Kluge, Isabel Julia ..	9
Knights of the White Camellia .....	32, 36
Knorr, Richard ..	77
Koch, Claire (Klara) Marie ..	9
Koch, Richard ..	26, 28, 30
Koch, Tilly ..	68
Koehlin, Erich Karl ..	9
Kochler, Konrad .....	68
Koerner, Miss ..	13
Koesting, Karl ..	9
Koetter, Herman ..	75, 77
Kohl, Edmund F ..	28, 40
Kolder, Matthias ..	68
Kordel, Thea Adelgunde ..	9
Koschutsky, Therese .....	7
Kotz, Ernst ..	20
Kraenzle ..	96f
Krahforst, Ludwig R .....	45
Krause-Wielmann, Georg Fedor ..	8, 21
Kriegerbund ..	74
Kropp, C. G ..	12
Kuehn, E. F ..	68
Kuehnerich, Miss Ch .....	12
Kuhlmann, Frieda Anna .....	9

	Page
Kuhn, Fritz	32, 37, 43, 16f, 49, 52, 57, 59f, 62ff, 67f, 70
Kuhn, Max	62
Kullman, Paul	68
Kump, Fred	68
Kunze, Mrs. A	68
Kunze, G. Wilhelm	24, 32, 60, 62, 64f, 68
Kyffhauserbund	1, 25, 74ff, 77f
"Kyffhauserbund of German War Veterans' Societies"	24
Lage, Henry	68
Lange, Richard	25
Langer	94
Langkau	92
Lankenau, Hermann	9
Lattemann, W	68
Lautenschlager, Heinz	8
League of German War Veterans	74
Lechner, H	68
Leher, Ludwig	20
Lehwald, Siri	20
Leibiger, Gustav	68
Lendle, Carl Anton	7
Leuz, Otto Robert Christian	7, 13
Leuzner, Wilhelm H.	7
"Leselust"	25
Lhorengel, Rudolf Fritz	9
Library of Information	24
Liebler, Fred	68
Liedertafel, P. Kohl	68
Liepmann, Heinz	49
Lincoln Turnerhalle	83f, 90, 95
Lingelbach, Margarethe	20
Lippert, Bernhard Gustav	8
Lochmann, Erich Bruno	7
Loeffke, Louise Johanna Alberta	9
Loeper, Hermann	9
Loerky, Karl	9
Logan	82
Logan, Marvel M	89
Ludwig, Johann Friedrich	7
Lueders, Alfred Wilhelm Julius	9
Luedtke, Willy	68
Lurtz, Siegmur Siegfried	8, 21
Lutz, John	68
Mackensen	56
Maertz, Herman Homer Gustus	79ff, 82, 85
Maisch	21
Maisch, Erwin Theodor	7, 9
Majewski, J	12
Mangold, R	30
Manner, Wolfgang Otto Franko	9
Marcus, J. Anthony	51
Markmann, Rudolf	68
Markoff, N	38
Marotta, Rose	20
Martin, Rudolph	68
Martin, Theo	68
Matthias, Ernst	9
Matthias, Hubert	6
Matthiesen, Niels	20
McCullough, Arthur F	20
Meier	94
Meier, Miss M	12
Mein Kampf	15, 16
Meissner, B. F.	30
Mensing	57
Metcalf, James J	60
Metcalf, John C.	60

	Page
Mettin, Richard	68
Meyer, Elizabeth Margarethe	9
Meyer, Ernest Wilhelm	50, 52
Meyer, Hans	68
Meyer, Henriette Therese Ingeborg	9
Meyer, Lieselotte	69
Micaud, Charles	30
Michel, Johannes	7
Mickinn, Miss E.	12
Miller, Edmund E.	48
Miller, Mrs. Edmund E.	48
Moeck	96
Moerschner, Ingeborg	9
Monohan, Roy P.	60
Morton Grove	91
Mottet, K.	12
Muehlke, Frank	69
Mueller	93
Mueller, Albert	69
Mueller, Ernst	69
Mueller, Franz Ferdinand Erich	7
Mueller, K.	12
Mueller, Nicholas	78
Muenz, H.	12
Muller, Friedrich Erich	9
Muller, Gustav Albert	8
Munk, George	69
Nadler, Elly	69
A Nation Builds	13
The National American Patriot	32
National Federation of American Citizens of German Descent	79f, 95
National German-American Service	25
National Socialist German Labor Party	61, 71
National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)	16f
"National Socialist Kultur Gemeinde"	16
National Socialist Party	16, 62
National Socialists	4f
"National-sozialistisches Kraftfahrer Corps" (NSKK)	16
Nazi Socialist Party	3
Ness, Neil Howard	60
Nester, Herman	76f
"Neue Fibel"	25
Neuhauser, G. F.	3f
Neumann, Ernst Emil Ivan Fritz	8
News From Germany	54f
News Letter	79, 83, 91f
Nicolay, Carl	69
Nicolay, Franz	69
Nielebock, Helene	7
Niemoller, Pastor	4
Nitze, William H.	46, 50
Nitze, Mrs. William H.	50
Nuebeck, Hans	69
Odie, Karl Walter	7
O'Donohue, Joseph J.	57
Oehlmann, Gertrud Else	7
Oehrmann, Hans	9
Opderbeck, Eva Schorsch	9
Order of '76	57
Oregl, Helen	69



	Page
Oregll, Carl Guenther	25, 57
The Organization of German Industry in America After the War	98
Oswald, Mrs	13
Othmer, Waldemar	69
Ott, F	12
Otto, Julius Leopold	9
Padover, S. K	18f
Pechelsheim, Karl Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von und zu	8
Pelley, William Dudley	32, 36f, 57, 80, 82
Penzler, O	12
The Peoples Front	95
People's League for Germandom Abroad	22
Periodicals	55
Pfaus, Oscar C	31f
Phemister, Dallas B	46, 50
Phemister, Mrs, Dallas B	50
Philipp, August, Dieter	7
Pictorial report of Polish atrocities	13
Plate, Ludwig	45
Plate, Mrs, Ludwig	45
Poehner	62
Polish acts of atrocity against the German minority in Poland	13
Pollmann, Mrs, M	69
Polstorff, Karl	9
Posselt, Era	20
Posselt, Erich	20
Prinz, Anneliese	9
Prior, Annette Luise	7
Pro-Nazi League of Former German Students	28
Prospective Citizens' League	70
Purwein, H	69
Puschnig, Simon	7
Quisenberry, Arthur	20
Rabe, Hans	7
Radinger, Heinrich Carl	7
Rachmel, Gotthard Walter	9
Racuber, Helmut Hugo Friederich	7
Rasmus, Bethold Adolf	9
Rathje, Otto Johannes Christian	7
Ravage, Eli	38
Raven, Hans-Winfried	9
Reece, Edward	69
Rehfeldt, Anna	69
Rehm, J	12
Reibau, Karl Heinrich	7
Reichel	91f
Reisberger, George	69
Rheinberg, Ulrich	69
Riedel, Peter	6
Rieper, Jacob	69
Ries, Herman A	60
Riker, Edwin S	20
Risse, Arno	69
Ritzen, John	77
Roessler, Marie-Louise	9
Rohrer, H	13
Romain, A	13
Rompe, Hans	69
Rorig, Anita Dora	9
Rosenberg	4
Rosenberg, Karl	6
Ross, Colin	42ff, 45ff, 48ff, 51ff
Ross, Mrs, Colin	45, 48, 50
Ross, Renate	43f
Rubarth, Helmut	9
Ruhnke, William	69

	Page
Russell, William R	20
Russold, Franz	9
Sachs, Frieda Corinne Pauline	9
Sahling, Werner	69
Schadt, Georg Johann	9
Schafer, Friederich Wilhelm	9
Schafhausen, Heinrich	8, 13
Schaller, George L.	46
Schaphorst, Henry	69
Schattat, Fred	69
Schellenberg, Elizabeth Liesel	9
Schellenberg, Walter H	9
Schepelmann, Charlotte Marie Helene	7
Scheurer, Hans	69
Schickenger, Hendley	73
Schimanski, Alice	20
Schinkel, Carl	9
Schirmer,	36, 38
Schlich	21
Schlich, Ludwig	9
Schlinker, Joachim Nicholas	9
Schmalenbach, Carl Willibrod	7
Schmaus, Johann	9
Schmid, Karl	9
Schmidt, Dorothee Louise Marie	9
Schmidt, Peter Hubert	9
Schmidt-Florix, Hans D	6
Schmitz, Ernst	14
Schmitz, Matthias	10, 12
Schneider, Alois	9
Schmoes, E	69
Schnuch, Hubert	61
Scholvin, Ernst Adalbert	7
Scholz, Herbert Wilhelm	8, 21
Schorsch, Alfred Fritz	9
Schrader, Erna Martha	9
Schrader, Frederick Franklin	57, 69
Schreiber, John H	69
Schrick, Michael	69
Schueler, H	12
Schultes, Karl	74
Schulz, Franz Frederick Wilhelm	7
Schulz, LeRoy	60
Schulze, Franz Max	9
Schumacher, Karl	74
Schuster, Miss E	12
Schuster, Josef	69
Schuster, Sepp	23
Schwarek, Mrs	94
Schwarek, Otto	79, 83f, 90ff, 93ff, 96
Schwarzmann, H	69
Schweikle, Albert Christian	7
Schwinn, Hermann	69
The second hunger blockade	13
Seegers, Henry	69
Seger, Gerhart H	49, 60
Seidel, Erich	69
Seldte, Franz	71
Seudhenn, Hans Karl Heinz	7
Sherman, John Harvey	3
Sieben	96
Sieben, Richard E	89
Siegechrist, Charles Dale, Jr	26
Siemers, Bruno Albert	9
Silge, Mrs	90
Silge, William H	79, 84, 92f, 96f
Silver Legion	57

	Page
Silver Shirts	32, 36f, 57
Sloane, Anna Bogenhoim	32
Smythe, Edward James	32
Social Justice	28, 37
Sommer, R. M.	12
Spanknoebel, Heinz	62
Spiegelman	21
Sprengling	92
Sprengling, Kurt	48
Sprengling, Martin	14, 46, 48, 50
Springling	94
Stahlhelm	74
Staub, Estell	37
Steuben Society of America	24
Stiefel, Otto	30
Stoehr, Mrs. L.	48
Stoll, Paul	69
Storm Troopers	16
Strack, Hans	45
Strack, Mrs. Hans	45
Straub, Walter S.	46
Sturm, Erna	69
Sweede, Ingeborg	7
Sweeney, John M.	60
Swift, Charles H.	50
Swift, Mrs. Charles H.	46, 50
Tammenberg, Wilhelm	6
Ten Eicken, Ernest A.	79, 83, 89ff, 93ff, 96
Teutonia	61, 68
Teutonia Publishing Co.	65
Teutonia Society	22, 65
Texas Herald	75ff
Thomsen, Herr Hans	2, 6, 21
Thorner, Heinz K.	8
Thurau, Maria Albertine	7
Tiso	33
Titayna, Madame	15
Today's Challenge	28ff, 40
Toener, Rudolf	69
Tonn, Guenther	19f, 58
Transocean News Service	2f, 14, 19ff, 26ff, 39, 58, 98
Trauer, Bernard	9
Ullrich, Reinhart	69
United Front	79
Unser Amerika	51f
Utley, Clifton M.	44ff
V. D. A. (Volksbund Fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland)	22, 24f
Vaer	81
Vandenberg, Frederick	69
Van den Bergh, Bertha	69
Vandenberg, Frank	69
van Kellenbaech, Max	9
van Megan, Frieda	7
Vennekohl, N.	22
Vansittard	34
Viereck, George Sylvester	11, 13, 28, 39ff, 57
Voch, Matthias	69
Vogel, Hans	9
Voice of Germanism	93
von Alpen, Fritz Franz	9
Von Bernstoff	56
von Blanckenhagen, Eberhard Johann Feinrich	7
von Boetticher, Friedrich	6
Von Bose, Helmuth	77
von Bothmer, Heinrich W. G. M. Freiherr	20, 26ff

	Page
Vogel, Der Goltz, George	77
von, Lekardt, H	20
von, Gienanth, Ulrich Freiherr	6
von, Heyden, Wilhelm Guenther	6
Von Holt, Henry	69
von Johnson, Mrs	48
von Knopp, Theodor	6
von Likenz	48
Von Likenz, Mrs	48
Von Nasse, Ueberhard	69
von Roth, Ernst Ostermann	6
von Spiegel, E. Freiherr	3f, 21, 76
von Strompel, Heribert	6, 21
Vooros, Helen	60
Waagen, Ludwig	48
Waagen, Mrs, Ludwig	48
Wagener, Christel	9
Wagner, Anton	9
Wagner, Carl	69
Wagner, Fritz	7
Wagner, Henry	69
The War in Maps	13
Waring, Arthur Fleming	57
Warnholtz, Paul A	79f, 82f, 85, 89ff, 92ff, 95ff
Wax, M	69
Weckruf	37, 42, 45
Wegener, Otto	69
Wegner	96
Weider, Ernest	69
Weigert, Edith Louise	9
Weiler, Karl	69
Weiss, August	69
Wendler	76f
Wendler, E	3, 6
Wenzel, Miss H	12
Werkstoffe, Miracles of German Chemistry	13
Werner, Kurt	9
Werner, Richard W	60
Werth, Horst Eugen	7
Wessel, Horst	16
Westphal, Edmund Viktor	9
Wetzer, Wilhelm Robert	7
Wheeler-Hill, James	69
"White Book"	24
Whitley	36f
Wieda, A	69
Wiedemann, Fritz	8
Wiegand, Guenther	20
Wiese, Hildegard Gretchen Hedwig	7
Wildermuth, Wilhelm	7
Willmowski, Albert	69
Willumeit, Otto Albert	69, 79, 85
Wilms	94, 96
Wilson, Hampden	32
Windels, Erich	8
Winder, Miss Ch	12
Winona	96

	Page
Winrod, Gerald B. . . . .	37f
Winterscheidt, Clara . . . . .	69
Witthoef-Emden, Robert . . . . .	6
Wold, Conrad . . . . .	96
Wolf . . . . .	97
Wolff, Wilhelm Ernst Oswald . . . . .	7
Wolter, A. H. . . . .	69
Wood, Junius B . . . . .	57
World Guardian of Germans . . . . .	25
World Service . . . . .	36ff
Wuest, Karl . . . . .	69
Young, A. M . . . . .	60
Zapp, Manfred . . . . .	3, 14, 19ff, 26ff, 39, 58
Zeglin, Fritz Ferdinand . . . . .	9
Zeisler, Christine . . . . .	7
Zimmer, Albert . . . . .	69
Zimmer, F . . . . .	12
Zimmerman, Hans . . . . .	69
Zingelmann, Walter Hermann . . . . .	8















EXHIBIT NO. 72

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

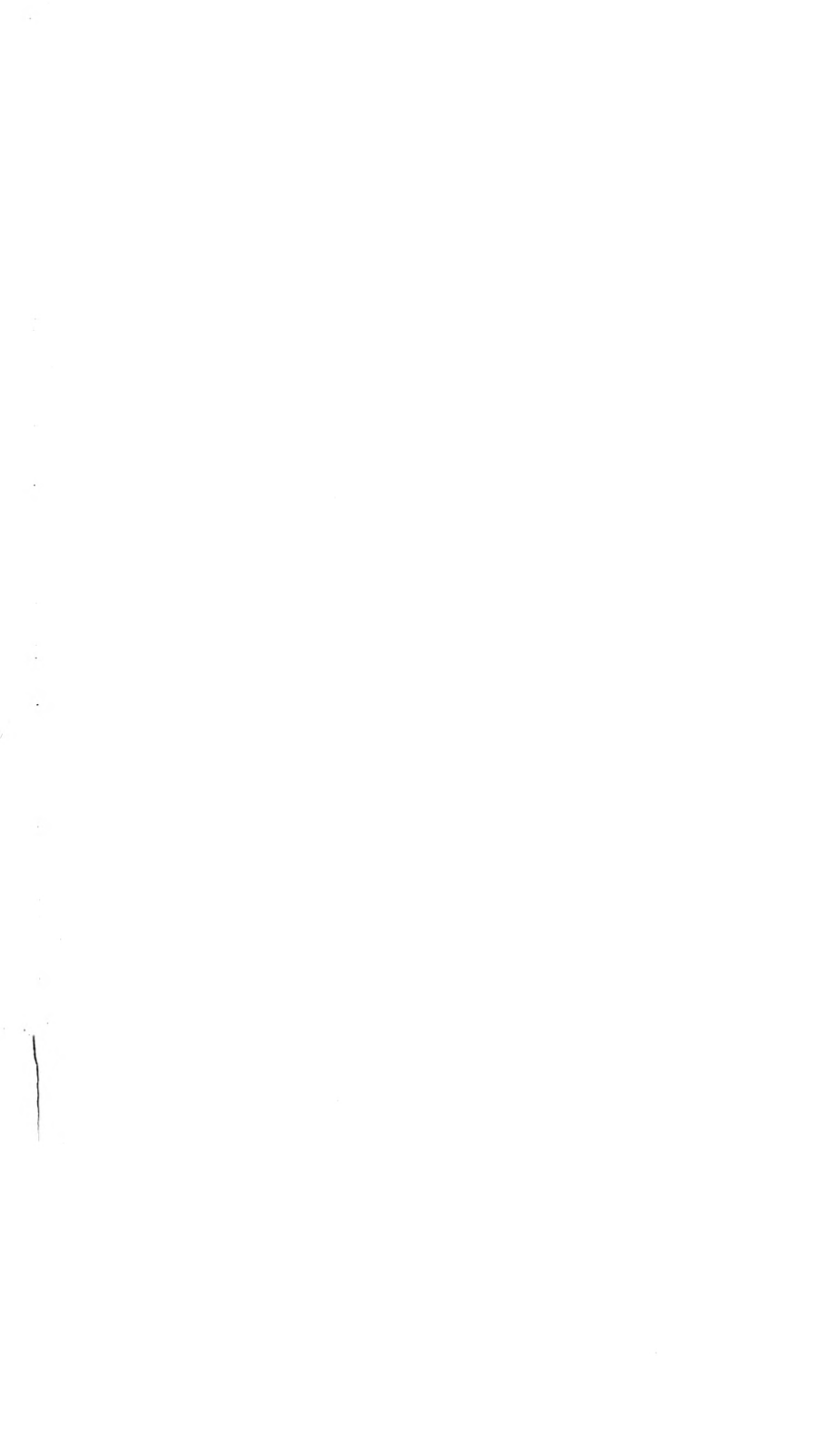
SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN	FIRST	STREET ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS			YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER
				CITY	CO	STATE								
MONI	KOJIRO	2519 HIGHLAND AV S	R	RD	54	04	15	35	35	1	0	0	1	3068912
MONI	KASARU	1214 4TH ST SACRAM	H	RD	54	04	15	35	35	1	0	0	0	38411101
NAKAMURA	NICHIYO	517 H ST SACRAMENT	K	RD	54	04	78	35	35	1	0	0	0	27471136
NISHIMURA	WANZU	414 N ST SACRAMENT	K	RD	54	04	77	35	35	1	0	0	0	3103754
NISHIO	YUSUKE	2215 13TH ST SACRA	K	RD	54	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	0	2388636
TANAKA	JUNZO	2415 13TH ST SACRA	X	RD	54	04	07	35	35	1	6	6	0	30411095
TANAKA	MISAO	RFD BOX 10741 ENCIN	X	00	60	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	0	30411098
WATSUDA	SUNTARO	52R 5TH AV SAN DIE	X	R4	60	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	38079934
KAWASAKI	KIYO	52R 5TH AV SAN DIE	X	R4	60	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	37794471
KAWASAKI	SANROKU	1334 FELTON ST SAN	X	R4	60	04	06	35	35	1	0	0	0	37794472
MIURA	HARUKO	1334 FELTON ST SAN	X	R4	60	04	06	35	35	1	0	0	0	1650279
MIURA	KOSHIRO	1334 FELTON ST SAN	X	R4	60	04	06	35	35	1	0	0	0	1650278
ONO	KAJI	1904 HARRISON AV S	X	R4	60	04	19	35	35	1	0	0	0	26821450
ONO	SHIZUTARO	1904 HARRISON AV S	X	R4	60	04	19	35	35	1	0	0	0	26821457
YOSHIDA	MATSUO	2694 K ST HAR DIEG	X	R4	60	04	01	35	35	1	0	0	0	29110097
ADACHI	KATSUMIKU	1881 BUTTER ST SAN	X	R5	70	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	0	1499427
AIZAWA	KANEMITSU	1714 RUCHANAN ST S	S	R5	70	04	15	35	35	1	0	0	0	2138018
ARAKI	SEIICHI	1658 RTH AV SAN FR	S	R5	70	04	01	35	35	1	0	0	0	30692266
DAIGO	KEITARO	2694 BUTTER ST SAN	X	R5	70	04	02	35	35	1	0	0	0	30692276
DAIGO	MATSU	2694 BUTTER ST SAN	X	R5	70	04	12	35	35	1	0	0	0	30692274
FUJIMOTO	HARUKO	1430 OFARRELL ST S	X	R5	70	04	17	35	35	1	0	0	0	2067020
FUJIMOTO	HARUKO	1430 OFARRELL ST S	X	R5	70	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	2067021
FUKAGE	YATARO	1892 BUTTER ST SAN	X	R5	70	04	23	35	35	1	0	0	0	24232917
FUKEMOTO	KENTARO	3093 CALIFORNIA ST	X	R5	70	04	06	35	35	1	0	0	0	18322340
FUKUYA	KWAN ICHI	1521 W 8TH ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	18666010
FURUYA	HISAYO	1737 POST ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	18666030
FURUTA	PAUL	1737 POST ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	02	35	35	1	0	0	0	18886902
GOTO	HIDEO	1772 BUTTER ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	0	2716254
GOTO	JITSUZO	238 HUSH ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	76	35	35	1	0	0	0	21715776
HADA	JUTARO	2634 BUTTER ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	0	17567771
HAYASHI	DERZO	527 GRANT AV SAN F	X	R5	70	04	10	35	35	1	0	0	0	24293309
HAYASHI	FUSAO	1754 BUTTER ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	0	19992922
HIRAKAWA	SHOICHI	2014 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	0	2027317
HIRAKAWA	TOYOKO	2014 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	0	2027318
HIROSE	SHUGO	1430 GEARY ST SAN	X	R5	70	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	0	2067022
HIROZUMI	SHUZARU	1508 172 OFARRELL	X	R5	70	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	21272551
HISAI	OTO	1988 HUSH ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	77	35	35	1	0	0	0	30111728
HOSHINO	RIFUJI	1914 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	95	35	35	1	0	0	0	1756795
HOSHINO	TERU	1914 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	02	35	35	1	0	0	0	1756794
ICHIOKA	KUNIO	2068 HUSH ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	13	35	35	1	0	0	0	2426563
IWAI	INE	4228 CALIFORNIA ST	X	R5	70	04	25	35	35	1	0	0	0	21211907
IWAI	SEIZO	4228 CALIFORNIA ST	X	R5	70	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	0	21211908
JIM	MOTOSABU	1086 HUSH ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	19	35	35	1	0	0	0	11911039
KAGAWA	CHUNG	747 CLAY ST SAN FR	X	R5	70	04	07	35	35	1	0	0	0	15801189
KAGAWA	MASU	2566 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	11	35	35	1	0	0	0	1768010
KAGAWA	YAKUICHI	2566 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	0	1768015
KANEWA	JIKURICHI	3552 OFARRELL ST S	X	R5	70	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	0	2290944
KASAI	KENJI	2100 PINE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	0	1786912
KASUGA	KENJI	1723 POST ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	74	35	35	1	0	0	0	2171673
KATO	HIROIO	1928 BUTTER ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	0	23288873
KATO	KAY	1928 BUTTER ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	0	1756928
KIMIKAWA	KEIROK	58 GRANT AV SAN F	X	R5	70	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	0	1908469
KISHI	KAKUICHI	341 SPRUCE ST SAN F	X	R5	70	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	0	2233194



EXHIBIT NO. 73  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION  
SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN		STREET ADDRESS		OCCU- PATION	CITY	STATE	YR BIRTH	CO. BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER
LAST	FIRST													
KUBA	CHIUKO	1409 1/2 LYON	ST S	X	H5	70	04	11	35	35	2	0	0	1768014
KUBA	IKUZO	1409 1/2 LYON	ST S	X	H5	70	04	04	35	35	1	0	1	2027275
NATSUMOTO	FNJI	1822 RUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	2006492
NATSUMOTO	FUMIKO	1822 RUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	08	35	35	2	0	0	2342649
NATSUMOTO	SHIGENOHU	1822 RUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	2251179
MIURA	KIKUZO	1570 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	10	35	35	1	0	0	2373856
MITSUSHI	SHIGEHARU	1864 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	2290874
MORIGUCHI	HIGEIICHI	1548 WENSTER	ST SA	X	H5	70	04	12	35	35	1	0	0	2627969
MORIWAKI	MASA	3723 GEARY BLVD	SA	X	H5	70	04	05	35	35	1	0	0	2300889
MOTOKARI	GINZO	1623 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	1764524
MURAKAMI	NORUYOSHI	1309 24TH AV	SAN FR	X	H5	70	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	3135611
NAKAMIZO	HIDEJI	1948 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	19	35	35	1	0	1	2292437
NAKAO	SACHIO	68 PRESTIDIO AV	SAN S	X	H5	70	04	95	35	35	1	0	1	1830333
NISHIMURA	OTONOSUKE	1622 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	2067035
NONAKA	MASAKAZU	1020 RUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	85	35	35	1	0	1	1768030
OKUMURA	TEITARO	1665 SUTTER	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	2236873
ONG	WOOD	640 CLAY	ST 22 SAN F	X	H5	70	04	68	35	35	1	0	0	1580179
ONO	SHOROKU	1714 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	82	35	35	1	0	0	2027283
SAEGUSA	MORIO	2698 FILLBERT	ST SA	X	H5	70	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	3135612
SAKAMAKI	SUEHARU	2950 RUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	82	35	35	1	0	0	2265630
SAKANO	SHOKEI	1698 POST	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	86	35	35	1	0	0	1785899
SATA	TAKASHI	314 KEARNY	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	13	35	35	1	0	0	2716272
SHIRA	MATAGORO	738 STOCKETT	ST SA	X	H5	70	04	47	35	35	1	0	0	2073250
SHINKAI	MASAO	2010 BUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	90	35	35	1	0	0	2067085
SHOYAMA	YOSHIAKI	717 CALIFORNIA	ST S	X	H5	70	04	05	35	35	1	0	0	2315904
TAKENCHI	YUOZURU	1420 1/2 GEARY	ST S	X	H5	70	04	41	35	35	1	0	0	2600963
TANIGUCHI	KUNISUNOKU	1883 SUTTER	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	96	35	35	1	0	0	1866584
TERAO	SETSUKO	1819 VIRGINIA	ST S	X	H5	70	04	09	35	35	2	0	0	3069884
TSUCHITANI	RYUJI	441 ANSTIN AV	SAN F	X	H5	70	04	86	35	35	1	0	0	2331298
TSUDA	FRANK	1130 DIVISADERO	ST 4	X	H5	70	04	95	35	35	1	0	0	3011670
USUKI	HARUJI	717 CALIFORNIA	ST S	X	H5	70	04	97	35	35	1	0	0	3135609
YABUNO	TSUKASA	1570 BUCHANAN	ST S	X	H5	70	04	12	35	35	1	0	0	2073327
YAGI	TAKEO	3566 PINE	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	05	35	35	1	0	0	1764526
YODA	KUNIO	2101 1/2 BUSH	ST S	X	H5	70	04	05	35	35	1	0	0	2600954
YODA	YUKIJI	2101 1/2 BUSH	ST S	X	H5	70	04	11	35	35	2	0	0	2600945
YOKOYAMA	SHIGEJI	2053 BUSH	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	14	35	35	1	0	0	2019947
YOSHIDA	JTHEI	1701 LAGUNA	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	2086552
YUKAWA	KENTARO	1749 LAGUNA	ST SAN F	X	H5	70	04	97	35	35	1	0	0	2176521
YUTANI	YUJIRO	1925 DUGH ST	SAN F	X	H5	70	04	86	35	35	1	0	0	2251153
OKUYAMA	TONISABURU	RT 1 BOX 71	ACAM	X	00	HO	04	84	35	35	1	0	0	1653799
TANAKA	SHICHIRO	5 N MAIN	ST LONI	X	22	HO	04	47	35	35	1	0	0	1260982
AGARI	YOICHI	320 W CLAY	ST 8DC	X	97	HO	04	47	35	35	1	0	0	2360586
AKAKAWA	KYUTARO	301 S CENTER	STO	X	97	HO	04	78	35	35	1	0	0	2892116
ASAI	TOHACHI	401 S CENTER	STOCK	X	97	HO	04	71	35	35	2	0	0	1542415
DOI	MATSUYO	408 S CENTER	ST ST	X	97	HO	04	01	35	35	1	0	0	2528193
KISHIMOTO	SHIN	401 S CENTER	ST ST	X	97	HO	04	68	35	35	1	0	0	1598677
KUNIMORI	KUMAKICHI	3119 S CENTER	ST ST	X	97	HO	04	48	35	35	1	0	0	2999474
OKAMOTO	UMEJIRO	308 F MAIN	ST ST	X	97	HO	04	22	35	35	1	0	0	2628346
TANURA	SHICHIRO	228 F MAIN	ST ST	X	97	HO	04	83	35	35	1	0	0	1511442
YANAYAZAKI	YUJIRO	20 HOX 142	BFL MON	X	97	HO	04	83	35	35	1	0	0	2243578
KAWAZAKI	SEIJI	321 N DELAWARE	ST 4	X	00	H2	04	17	35	35	1	0	0	2661516
ISHIKAWA	KOMANO	TOGNAZZINI	ST GUAD	X	00	H3	04	07	35	35	2	0	0	2444491
ISHIKAWA	TOSHITARO	TOGNAZZINI	ST GUAD	X	00	H3	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	2443853



## EXHIBIT NO. 74

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

## SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN		FILE #	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	DATE	REG. BIRTH	CO. BIRTH	CO. CIT	SEX	MIL. SERV.	ARRESTS	AFFIL.	REGISTER NUMBER
KOGA	LAST												
	MIYUHEI	819	W MAIN ST SART	W	00	03	04	78	35	35	1	0	20605511
WARUYAMA					00	04	04	48	35	35	1	0	18781190
WATSUSHITA					00	04	04	46	35	35	1	0	22100099
WAKAMURA	T	HARRY	STIRLING RD MOUNTA	W	00	04	04	92	35	35	1	0	17468872
WAKANO					00	04	04	92	35	35	1	0	2607672
WAGIMARA	F	JIN	SAN ANTONIO RD MOUNTA	X	07	04	04	97	35	35	1	1	10955550
KAWAKAMI	T	TORAHIKO	607 N 5TH ST SAN J	W	07	04	04	07	35	35	1	0	12940036
MASUNAGA					07	04	04	07	35	35	1	0	2141742
SAITO					07	04	04	73	35	35	1	0	10955549
DOEMOTO					00	04	04	01	35	35	1	0	25231076
TAWA					00	04	04	40	35	35	1	1	25265074
MAFYAMA					00	04	04	00	35	35	1	1	28073345
MAITSUTANI					00	04	04	07	35	35	1	0	28526502
MORI					00	04	04	48	35	35	1	1	28553756
OSADA					00	04	04	40	35	35	1	0	28073349
KIPURA					00	04	04	76	35	35	1	0	14458111
SHINOHARA					00	04	04	83	35	35	1	0	28260283
MASUNAGA	T	MASAHIKO	BOX H VIL SALLIA CALI	W	00	07	04	83	35	35	1	0	28063167
WAKAHARA					00	07	04	83	35	35	1	0	28063167
MIYAZAWA					00	20	00	05	35	35	1	0	13205667
TAHARA					00	20	00	05	35	35	1	0	13205667
TAKEUCHI	K	CHAS	425 CLAYTON ST DEN	K	00	20	00	05	35	35	1	0	13205667
UCHIDA					07	70	00	05	35	35	1	0	13205667
OTA					07	70	00	05	35	35	1	0	13205667
HIGASHI					05	01	00	05	35	35	1	0	15526665
HIGASHI	N	KEIICHI	2433 SHANNON PL S	T	01	01	00	05	35	35	1	1	10166902
OH					01	01	00	05	35	35	1	0	10166902
KINGSHITA	H	MASAJI	3702 14TH ST NW WA	R	01	01	00	05	35	35	1	0	28283098
TANIGUCHI					40	73	00	87	35	35	1	0	38283098
YAMAMOTO					00	40	22	85	35	35	1	0	14978833
SHIBATA					00	40	22	85	35	35	1	0	16533220
FUKUTSUKA	Y	HENRY	CARE OF STAR CAFE	S	00	47	12	88	35	35	1	0	14465806
ITO					20	20	13	71	35	35	1	0	29784036
NUNOME					20	20	13	71	35	35	1	0	28155436
OHNO					20	20	13	71	35	35	1	0	15285465
SASSA					20	20	13	71	35	35	1	0	33494051
SHIMOTSUMA					20	20	13	72	35	35	1	0	33494051
SHIMOTSUMA					20	20	13	72	35	35	1	0	33494051
YOKOYAMA					20	20	13	05	35	35	1	0	33494051
SONE					00	04	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
AHO					10	40	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
KONUMA					10	40	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
YATSUNASHI					10	40	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
YOSHIKAWA					10	40	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
AKAI					10	40	25	00	35	35	1	0	33494051
SAKAYE	K	KATSUKE	RT 1 BOX 63 GREAT	W	04	01	31	84	35	35	1	0	23156438
HASHIZUME					00	01	35	82	35	35	1	0	10287825
HARABAWA					00	01	35	80	35	35	1	0	15828753
MATSUMOTO	2	KIYOKO	34 S NEW YORK AV AT	X	02	01	35	74	35	35	1	0	14755183
NISHIKAWA					01	07	35	11	35	35	1	0	14549448
KAYA					47	07	35	09	35	35	1	0	28675081
YAMAGUCHI					00	09	35	73	35	35	1	0	10878981
YUKIHIMA					00	09	35	12	35	35	1	0	3089594









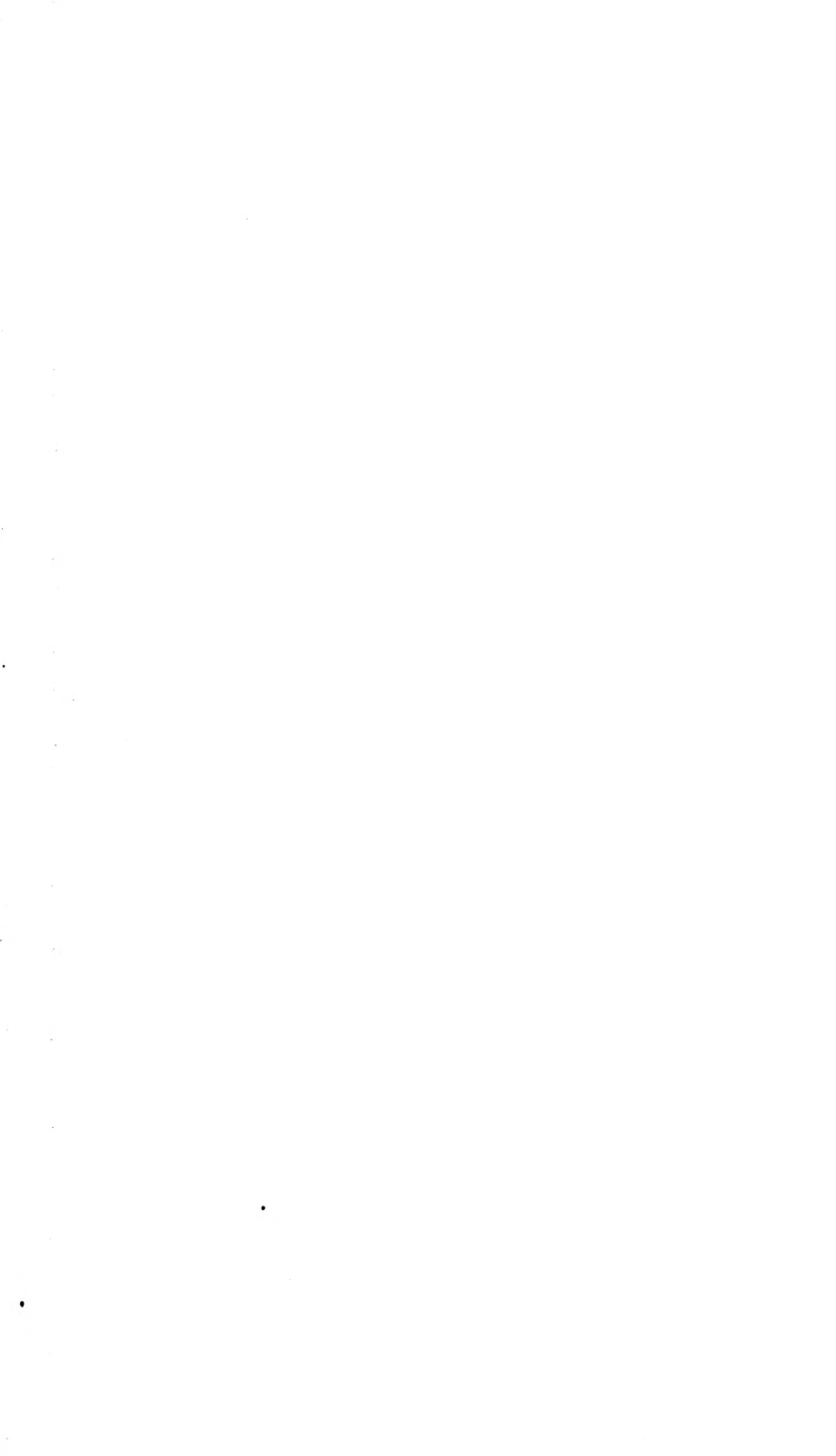
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

## SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTERED NUMBER	
YAMAGUCHI	SUSUMU	220 CARRIINI BLVD N	HO	48	37	08	35	35	1	1	1	28683559	4
YAMAMOTO	HIROMU	3040 WEST END AV NY	60	48	37	04	35	35	1	1	1	23193661	4
YOKOTA	YUJL	3764 BRONX BLVD NY	60	48	37	09	35	99	1	1	1	20000773	4
KOSAYASHI	TAHEI	1105 LEDGES FARM M	60	61	37	00	35	35	1	1	1	17404442	4
INUI	MITSUE	1165 25 METROPOLITA	60	62	37	20	35	35	2	2	0	33498422	4
KAMOA	YOSHINIKO	893 43 118TH ST KEW	60	62	37	14	35	35	1	1	1	24624882	4
KOMISHI	KOSUKE	78 13 141ST ST KEW	60	62	37	09	35	35	1	1	1	34342773	4
KUZUTANI	KEICHIRO	33 ASCAN AV FOREST	60	62	37	08	35	35	1	1	1	17166055	4
MATSUDA	TOICHIRO	117 01 PARK LANE BR	60	62	37	01	35	35	1	1	1	31794490	4
MATSUNO	KIYOSHI	313 03 35TH AV RAY	60	62	37	07	35	35	1	1	0	34874469	4
NIFA	MITUO	2006 214 PL BAYSIDE	60	62	37	09	35	35	1	1	0	22614484	4
SAG	HUKUICHI	68 37 106 ST FORRE	60	62	37	09	35	35	1	1	0	12633108	4
SABAKI	KYOSU	25 40 108 ST FORES	60	62	37	01	35	35	1	1	1	34408528	4
SATOYOSHI	YASHEI	117 01 PARK LANE BR	60	62	37	17	35	35	1	1	1	23821884	4
YETO	YOSHIO	2028 06 214 PL HAYSID	60	62	37	09	35	35	1	1	1	24375484	4
YOSHIOA	TADAZO	2028 06 214 PL HAYSID	60	62	37	02	35	35	1	1	0	22614465	4
MATSUMURA	ICHIZO	433 HARROR VIE PELHA	60	62	37	75	35	35	1	1	0	27574490	4
AKABANE	MISAKO	433 HARMON AV PELHA	60	62	37	06	35	35	2	2	0	34310114	4
AKASANE	SEITICHI	45 HARMON AV PELHAN	60	62	37	09	35	35	1	1	1	27030108	4
AKASHIZUME	TSUKUO	116 CDORONA AV PELH	60	62	37	04	35	35	1	1	1	30020773	4
HASHIZUME	YUJI	110 CORONA AV PELH	60	62	37	04	35	35	1	1	0	34020773	4
MIZUO	SHINBU	4472 WANOR LANE PEL	60	62	37	06	35	35	1	1	0	25791150	4
MASUDA	RUNJI	1381 ROOSEVELT AV	60	62	37	06	35	35	1	1	1	34863444	4
KURAMARA	MATBUYO	442 HARRY AV MAMAR	47	94	37	07	35	35	1	1	0	27660337	4
KIDOSAKI	KIDEO	300 HAYWARD AV MT	55	94	37	02	35	35	1	1	1	11377518	4
KIDOSAKI	KIYOKO	300 HAYWARD AV MT	55	94	37	14	35	35	1	1	0	11377518	4
KOMURO	CHISUO	6300 CHAMARATAN AV MO	55	94	37	11	35	35	1	1	0	38975582	4
SEKI	KAZUO	2330 E LINCOLN AV MW	55	94	37	07	35	35	1	1	0	11024497	4
SEKI	YUJITO	2330 E LINCOLN AV MW	55	94	37	08	35	35	1	1	0	11024497	4
SEO	JUZO	17 DEFOSTER TER ME	53	94	37	02	35	35	1	1	1	31644771	4
SUZUKI	KEIICHI	147 CENTER AV NEW	53	94	37	15	35	35	1	1	0	13470056	4
YAMAMAKA	YUJIRO	170 BRONXVILLE RD	52	20	41	07	35	35	1	1	1	24790606	4
MIZUTANI	KYOSAKU	1480 E 97TH ST CLF	19	20	41	03	35	35	1	1	1	15308843	4
WUNG	WESLEY	315 W 7TH ST CINCI	18	42	41	05	35	35	1	1	0	23109371	4
OZAKI	KEINOSUKE	1040 ST JAMES CT ST	06	59	41	08	35	35	1	1	0	22625799	4
INAMI	GENICHIRO	1306 NW EVERETT ST	06	59	43	05	35	35	1	1	0	14717743	4
INOUE	TOMUJI	136 W 3RD AV PURT	06	00	43	06	35	35	1	1	1	24652217	4
NAKITO	TOMU	136 W 3RD AV PURT	06	00	18	45	07	35	35	1	1	23376466	4
YOKOMIZO	FRANK	4241 W UPSAL ST GER	00	70	45	06	35	35	1	1	1	18255114	4
KAWAI	YASUO	3022 ROSEDALE ST D	00	80	51	14	35	35	1	1	1	30474149	4
YAMANOUCHI	HIDEO	23309 AV N DALLA	20	80	51	05	35	35	1	1	1	28182673	4
SANDO	SHIGERU	23327 AV N GALVESTO	30	32	52	11	35	35	1	1	1	11888644	4
KAMIYA	YOSHITO	2609 AV N GALVE	50	32	52	04	35	35	1	1	1	33917073	4
SUGIMOTO	KYOICHI	26327 AV N GALVESTO	50	32	52	00	35	35	1	1	1	23938096	4
WAKABAYASHI	KEICHIRO	13404 24 AV GALVESTON	50	32	52	35	35	35	1	1	1	14708822	4
NAGAI	TERASKE	160X 26 GALMEDIA TEXA	00	50	52	79	35	35	1	1	1	20128821	4
IKEGAMI	HIROSHI	84 BELPER CUB FORT W	40	30	54	01	35	35	1	1	1	3850747	4
MATSUSHITA	MITSUKO	84 BELPER CUB FORT W	40	30	54	04	35	35	1	1	0	23141184	4
HIRAHARA	KEIICHIRO	RR 2 BOX 190 BINGH	00	50	53	02	35	35	1	1	0	20381253	4
ISERI	KEIICHI	14 1/2 W FIRST ST RT S	04	50	53	08	35	35	1	1	0	16700144	4
ARAI	SHINICHI	RR 2 BOX 126 FENT	00	20	59	03	35	35	1	1	1	20759224	4
FUKUI	SHINJI	2913 19TH AV S WA	08	20	59	09	35	35	1	1	1	25741181	4
FUKUI	YOSHIZO	300 10TH AV SEATTL	08	20	59	02	35	35	1	1	0	22484480	4







## EXHIBIT NO. 18

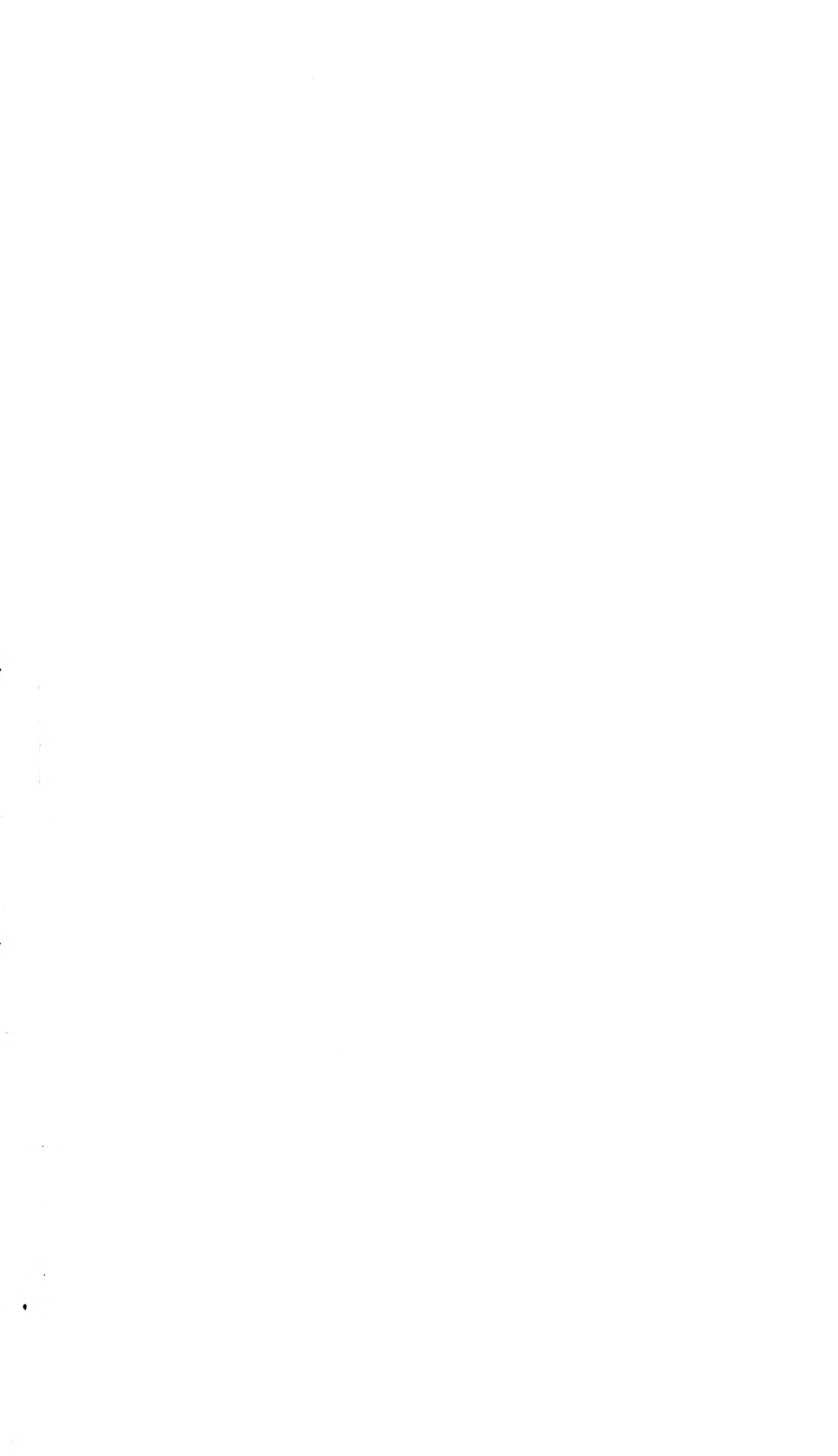
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

## SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN			STREET ADDRESS	OCCU PATION	ADDRESS			YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MI SERV	APPSYS	ATTN	REGISTER NUMBER	
LAST	M	FIRST			CITY	CO	STATE			CIT						
MURAKAMI	M	HIDE	818 WILMIL ST NO	X	08	08	64	78	38	38	M	9	0	0	2363978	4
SABAKI		ATSURO	3023 VIBTA PL HONO	X	08	08	64	07	38	38	M	9	0	0	2778506	4
SUZUKI		KATBU	1660 B LILIAH ST H	X	08	08	64	04	38	38	M	9	0	0	2895702	4
TAKATA		KICCHIGOR	1683 ALA MOANA RD	X	08	08	64	76	38	38	M	9	0	1	2846403	4
TAKAYANAGI		GORD	1048 A 17TH AV HON	X	08	08	64	09	38	38	M	9	0	0	3867131	4
UCHIUMI		SHIMBUKE	1830 C HOLT LANE H	X	08	08	64	08	38	38	M	9	0	1	2989783	4
ONO		MASAO	327 MCCULLY ST HON	X	08	08	64	09	38	38	M	9	0	0	2806878	4
WATANABE		OKUNBUKE	7 1428 LIONA LANE	X	08	08	64	09	38	38	M	9	0	0	1988386	4
HONG	T	HONG	290 KAMAKULA LANE	X	08	08	64	09	38	38	M	9	0	0	3833864	4
YAWANGTO		MASAO	1528 MALEKULA WAY	X	08	08	64	01	38	38	M	9	0	0	3892384	4
YOKOI		TORAWATSU	3405 S KING ST HON	X	08	08	64	64	38	38	M	9	0	1	3091903	4
SADAOKA		NOBORU	LIHUE T H	X	00	04	64	85	38	38	M	9	0	1	2833016	4
UHTA		KAMEKI	CENTRAL AV WAILUKU	X	00	05	64	89	38	38	M	9	0	1	2815077	4
															437	
															437	
CHUNG	M	KYU	1971 S VERMONT AV	X	40	30	04	80	36	36	M	9	0	1	1188079	4
SOLO		JOE	372 7TH ST OAKLAND	X	60	01	04	81	36	36	M	9	0	0	1846603	4
HURU	C	BOON	115 W 91ST ST NYC	X	80	48	37	65	36	36	M	9	0	0	2847920	4
LEE	Y	T	633 W 115TH ST NYC	X	60	48	37	78	36	36	M	9	0	1	2844748	4
LEE	Y	WILLIAM	LAIE T H	X	00	02	64	91	36	36	M	9	0	1	2833689	4
PARR	W	HYUNG	1034H4 PUA LANE HO	X	00	02	64	70	36	36	M	9	0	1	1747480	7
															6	
															6	

(35, 36) Total. Most Transmitted - 443





## EXHIBIT NO. 70

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION

## SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

4102

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	SIENAI ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS		YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER
				CITY	STATE								
HIRAKO	JAMES	4809 CALIFORNIA ST	1	08	01	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	33762867
INEBA	JASKE	1336 CARLTON ST	2	08	01	04	06	35	35	1	0	1	41074281
ITO	CKRICH	1589 ADDISON ST	3	08	01	04	12	35	35	1	0	1	35074281
ITO	ROICHI	1829 ADDISON ST	3	08	01	04	05	35	35	1	0	1	35074281
KANO	HITOSHI	1812 8TH ST	3	08	01	04	04	35	35	1	0	1	45467426
KAKAMURA	YOSHIO	959 37TH ST	3	60	01	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	44930157
KATAYAMA	KATSUMI	1478 KNIGHTS CALIF	X	00	15	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	48194827
KATAYAMA	YASUNITARO	911 G ST	X	17	14	04	76	35	35	1	0	0	48247014
KATAYAMA	YAKICHI	RT 2 BOX 88	X	00	23	04	74	35	35	1	0	1	28115099
KAWANO	YAKICHI	1704 E 9TH ST	1	00	23	04	78	35	35	1	0	0	33235099
KAWANO	YOSHIO	328 E 9TH ST	1	00	24	04	02	35	35	1	0	0	33235099
KITAHARA	YOSHIO	35 S BUNNYSIDE AV	1	00	30	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	28597458
KITAHARA	KURICHI	13432 CARRIARY ST	V	00	30	04	90	35	35	1	0	0	27637458
KITAHARA	JOSEPH	18011 S ALAMEDA ST	4	14	30	04	80	35	35	1	0	0	37002580
KITAHARA	JOSEPH	4117 1/4 E 1ST ST	4	14	30	04	99	35	35	1	0	1	35044823
KITAHARA	FUSAKI	1920 LIME ST	X	30	30	04	68	35	35	1	0	0	44628935
KITAHARA	FUSAKI	3552 5TH ST	X	40	30	04	68	35	35	1	0	0	97849612
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1733 E FIRST ST	4	40	30	04	02	35	35	1	0	2	43833441
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3552 5TH ST	4	40	30	04	03	35	35	1	0	0	42971432
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	107 NEWELLER ST	7	40	30	04	75	35	35	1	0	0	48534067
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1891 37TH ST	1	40	30	04	71	35	35	1	0	0	43344124
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1380 W FEDERAL ST	1	40	30	04	87	35	35	1	0	0	38647386
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1278 W 36TH ST	1	40	30	04	84	35	35	1	0	0	48710130
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1441 W IVAR AV	1	40	30	04	87	35	35	1	0	0	41582788
KITAHARA	YOSHITARO	1017 S WILTON PL	1	40	30	04	44	35	35	1	0	0	43297128
KITAHARA	RIBEN	2401 S WILTON PL	1	40	30	04	83	35	35	1	0	1	43336909
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	970 S 9TH ST	1	40	30	04	81	35	35	1	0	0	39569542
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3523 S FOLSOM ST	1	40	30	04	94	35	35	1	0	0	40040514
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	980 S FOLSOM ST	1	40	30	04	88	35	35	1	0	0	35440333
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	7666 S VINLAND LAY	X	40	30	04	85	35	35	1	0	0	41121476
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1666 37TH ST	1	40	30	04	94	35	35	1	0	0	46347450
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1043 37TH ST	1	40	30	04	94	35	35	1	0	0	46347450
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	381 S 3RD ST	1	40	30	04	77	35	35	1	0	1	16244353
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	138 E 35TH ST	X	40	30	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	45457507
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	918 E CONCERN ST	1	40	30	04	04	35	35	1	0	1	46247405
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3204 E 3RD ST	X	40	30	04	10	35	35	1	0	0	44470233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3304 E 3RD ST	X	40	30	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	44470233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3335 6TH ST	X	40	30	04	05	35	35	1	0	0	43470233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1085 W 6TH ST	X	40	30	04	09	35	35	1	0	0	44470233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3345 W 6TH ST	X	40	30	04	76	35	35	1	0	0	41230233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	833 W 6TH ST	X	40	30	04	97	35	35	1	0	0	41230233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	123 S HENNING PEDRO	1	40	30	04	71	35	35	1	0	0	41230233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	2825 1/2 S LA FRANCESCA	X	40	30	04	96	35	35	1	0	0	41230233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	4087 FEDERAL ST	X	40	30	04	80	35	35	1	0	0	44470233
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3481 5TH ST	X	40	30	04	89	35	35	1	0	0	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	1409 36TH ST	X	40	30	04	89	35	35	1	0	0	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3345 W 6TH ST	X	40	30	04	02	35	35	1	0	0	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	468 H BARTLETT ST	X	40	30	04	00	35	35	1	0	0	35374099
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3496 FEDERAL ST	X	40	30	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	35374099
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3496 FEDERAL ST	X	40	30	04	04	35	35	1	0	0	35374099
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	3496 FEDERAL ST	X	40	30	04	94	35	35	1	0	0	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	2727 3RD ST	X	40	30	04	84	35	35	1	0	1	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	210 N BAK PEDRO ST	1	40	30	04	99	35	35	1	0	0	42859585
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	4915 S CENTRAL AV	1	40	30	04	96	35	35	1	0	1	41888733
KITAHARA	SHIMAZUMI	6911 S BROADWAY LG	1	40	30	04	95	35	35	1	0	0	35090933







EXHIBIT NO. 81  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION  
SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN	CITY	STREET ADDRESS	OFFICE	CITY	ADDRESS			YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER	
					LO	STATE	BR									
CHIWAKI	AT	3735 GEARY ST SAN	V	85	70	04	94	35	35	1	9	0	0	3217461	6	
HIRAI	HARUMITSU	1232 BUCHANAN ST S	X	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	42835577	4	
HIRAKAWA	MIYORI	1916 PINE ST APT 4	2	88	70	04	97	35	35	1	9	0	0	3900435	4	
IKUTA	YASUTARO	1784 POST ST SAN F	2	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	4563958	4	
ITAGAKI	WASAMI	2820 BUSH ST SAN F	2	85	70	04	01	35	35	1	6	0	1	3972567	4	
IWANAGA	TOSHIO	540 GRANT AV SAN F	1	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3237644	4	
JAY	JOE	846 GRANT AV SAN F	2	85	70	04	09	35	35	1	9	0	0	32645577	4	
KASAHARA	HIDEKO	427 SPRUCE ST SAN	X	85	70	04	09	35	35	1	2	0	0	3217593	4	
KASAHARA	TAKAKAZU	427 SPRUCE ST SAN	2	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	3217592	4	
KIMURA	SEIZO	2906 BRODFRICK ST	2	85	70	04	05	35	35	1	1	9	0	3714417	4	
KIMURA	TAKAKO	2906 BRODFRICK ST	X	85	70	04	13	35	35	2	9	0	0	3714422	4	
KUMANOCHIRO	HUMIKO	722 27TH AV SAN FR	X	85	70	04	26	35	35	2	9	0	0	3714415	4	
KUMANOCHIRO	RYO	722 27TH AV SAN FR	X	85	70	04	06	35	35	2	2	9	0	3714416	4	
KUMANOCHIRO	TASUKU	722 27TH AV SAN FR	X	85	70	04	94	35	35	2	9	0	1	3220236	4	
MATSUONO	MITSUHI	1938 BUCHANAN ST S	X	85	70	04	08	35	35	2	1	9	0	3995271	4	
MATSUONO	TAMAKI	1938 BUCHANAN ST S	1	85	70	04	02	35	35	1	9	0	1	3995282	4	
MATSUONO	AIJI	1810 BUSH ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	00	35	35	1	9	0	1	2727586	4	
MORI	YEIZI	698 40TH AV SAN FR	2	85	70	04	04	35	35	1	9	0	1	39704271	4	
MORI	YOSHIKO	698 40TH AV SAN FR	X	85	70	04	09	35	35	2	2	0	0	3217494	4	
MOTOYOSHI	MITSUHIRO	2160 GREEN ST SAN	X	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3141925	4	
HAKANISHI	MURAI	1412 A OFARRELL ST	1	85	70	04	96	35	35	1	9	0	1	4628487	4	
NAAKANO	YUWA	1701 LEGUNA ST SAN	1	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3615945	4	
NICHIDA	TOMOTSU	2425 GREEN ST SAN	X	85	70	04	95	35	35	1	9	0	0	3972553	4	
NICHIDA	EI	2425 GREEN ST SAN	X	85	70	04	03	35	35	1	2	0	0	3972554	4	
NISHIMURA	TAKUO	1947 PINE ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	99	35	35	1	9	0	0	3711995	4	
NISHIMURA	TEIKO	1946 PINE ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	05	35	35	1	3	0	0	3711996	4	
OUCHI	TAOAJI	1916 PINE ST APT 8	2	85	70	04	05	35	35	1	9	0	1	3972504	4	
OUCHI	SAOTOSHI	1916 PINE ST APT 8	2	85	70	04	10	35	35	1	9	0	0	3972376	4	
SAKAGUSA	KILEEM	2698 FILBERT ST SAN	X	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3714410	4	
SAKAKURA	EICHI	520 HEMLOCK ST SAN	X	85	70	04	99	35	35	1	9	0	0	3984249	4	
SAKAKURA	KIYUKO	520 HEMLOCK ST SAN	X	85	70	04	09	35	35	1	9	0	0	3984250	4	
SAKADA	OSAKA	835 VICTORIA ST SAN	X	85	70	04	21	35	35	1	9	0	0	3984258	4	
SAKANO	YAKUBABUR	1958 BUSH ST SAN F	4	85	70	04	05	35	35	1	1	9	0	3972377	4	
SENZAI	YUKIO	651 41ST AV SAN FR	1	85	70	04	13	35	35	1	9	0	0	3972506	4	
SEPA	JUNBUK	1209 STARBUCK ST SAN	1	85	70	04	24	35	35	1	7	9	0	3986879	4	
SHIBATA	ICHIRO	1103 PINE ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	09	35	35	1	1	9	0	3987033	4	
SHIBATA	KENICHI	2634 BUTTE ST SAN F	X	85	70	04	77	35	35	1	9	0	0	3989411	4	
SHIBASAKI	YUKIO	3056 BUSH ST SAN F	X	85	70	04	06	35	35	1	2	0	0	3989332	4	
SHIBASAKI	TAICHIRO	3056 BUSH ST SAN F	X	85	70	04	94	35	35	1	9	0	0	3714423	4	
SHINODA	RYOICHI	420 34TH AV SAN FR	X	85	70	04	21	35	35	1	1	9	0	3984284	4	
TAKAKI	TAKEKUNI	1618 DIVISADERO ST	4	85	70	04	96	35	35	1	9	0	0	3763710	4	
YABASE	MISAKI	3032 DIVISADERO ST	4	85	70	04	06	35	35	1	9	0	0	3712039	4	
YAMABE	SHIRO	209 POST ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	04	35	35	1	9	0	0	3986878	4	
YABEA	YAEHI	2015 PACIFIC AV SAN	1	85	70	04	04	35	35	1	1	9	0	3763749	4	
YABUJI	TADEYOSHI	717 CALIF ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	2	0	0	3714429	4	
YENARA	TOKUYA	1920 PINE ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	00	35	35	1	2	0	0	3984829	4	
YOSHIMI	SHIBUCHI	2174 BUSH ST SAN F	1	85	70	04	01	35	35	1	9	0	0	3972583	4	
YOSHINO	CHIYAKI	15 MERCEDOS WAY SAN	1	85	70	04	01	35	35	1	1	9	0	3984828	4	
YUKAWA	YURAKO	1749 LAGUNA ST SAN	X	85	70	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3984829	4	
MIYAJI	KENZABURO	226 S EL DORADO ST	8	97	80	04	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	4473897	4	
MEIJI	GENCHIJIRO	438 N K ST LONPOB	4	00	83	04	97	35	35	1	9	0	0	3986148	4	
MITSUNASHI	KERBUKE	HIRAMATU RANCH S	3	00	83	04	03	35	35	1	9	0	0	3984331	4	
NAKASHIMA	TADAO	525 GUADALUPE ST G	7	00	83	04	03	35	35	1	9	0	0	4862407	4	

100-100000













DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION  
SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

NAME OF ALIEN	CITY	STREET ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS			YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER	
				CITY	STATE	STATE									
MORI	KYOZO	270 SEAMAN AV NYC	V	60	48	37	07	35	35	1	9	0	1	3530388	4
MORT	KIKIYA	202 RIVERSIDE DR N	2	60	48	37	04	35	35	1	9	0	1	4409681	4
MORI	TAEKO	270 SFAMAN AV NYC	X	60	48	37	13	35	35	1	9	0	1	3530389	4
MURAI	YO	310 W 94TH ST NYC	2	60	48	37	11	35	35	1	9	0	1	3237022	4
MURASHIMA	TAMAKI	1085 PK AV NEW YORK	5	60	48	37	80	35	35	1	9	0	0	4582536	7
MUTOM	TONEHEI	HTL WHITFIELD 250	1	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3126852	4
MAGASHIMA	ITE	17 CHITFIELD AV N	X	60	48	37	16	35	35	1	9	0	0	4478851	4
HAITO	TOSHIKIYO	60 2 W 157TH ST NY	X	60	48	37	04	35	35	1	9	0	0	2598311	5
NAKAMURA	KIYOSHI	605 W 137TH ST NYC	N	60	48	37	07	35	35	1	9	0	0	4466214	4
NAKAMURA	TOKUJI	905 W END AV NYC	N	60	48	37	17	35	35	1	9	0	1	4348561	4
NAKANO	FUJISIO	658 W 188TH ST NEW	N	60	48	37	93	35	35	1	9	0	0	4388566	4
OHGAMI	HIOSASHI	390 WADSWORTH AV N	1	60	48	37	92	35	35	1	9	0	1	4266699	9
OKA	TSIGERU	YAMATO HTL 3 W 73R	2	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	4645568	4
OKADA	IWAO	314 W H8TH ST NYC	1	60	48	37	11	35	35	1	9	0	0	4525745	6
ONO	EISUKE	501 W 110TH ST NYC	2	60	48	37	14	35	35	1	9	0	1	4362295	9
OTA	TADAYUKI	501 W 110TH ST NYC	1	60	48	37	12	35	35	1	9	0	1	3910695	3
OTANI	SHINICHI	161 W 93 ST NYC	N	60	48	37	94	35	35	1	9	0	0	3550599	3
SAKATO	ASAMATSU	173 W R191 ST NYC	1	60	48	37	95	35	35	1	9	0	0	4322599	8
SHIMIZU	KIYATO	545 W 111TH ST NYC	2	60	48	37	02	35	35	1	9	0	1	4111630	3
SHODA	RYUSUO	160 CARRINI BLVD A	2	60	48	37	12	35	35	1	9	0	0	4066610	3
SUCAYA	KIYOBI	120 CARRINI BLVD A	2	60	48	37	98	35	35	1	9	0	1	3694045	3
SUSUKIDA	SHIGERU	1 ARDEN ST NYC	N	60	48	37	12	35	35	1	9	0	0	3661705	3
TAKAHASHI	KENGO	330 E 57TH ST NYC	1	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	4225074	5
TAKANO	NOBUKO	651 W 188TH ST NYC	X	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3748694	4
TAKANO	TAKAYUKI	651 W 188TH ST NYC	X	60	48	37	97	35	35	1	9	0	0	3910555	3
TAKEDA	JUKICHI	200 PINEHURST AV N	2	60	48	37	02	35	35	1	9	0	0	3964452	3
TAKEUCHI	SUMAKO	30 PARK TER F NYC	X	60	48	37	11	35	35	1	9	0	1	3743491	4
TAKEUCHI	YUICHI	30 PARK TER F NYC	X	60	48	37	03	35	35	1	9	0	1	3743492	4
TANAKA	HIDEJI	611 W 111TH ST NYC	1	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	3490646	4
TANINO	SEIICHIRO	622 W 137TH ST NYC	2	60	48	37	16	35	35	1	9	0	1	4090485	4
TSUSHIMA	YOSHITAKE	233 W 83RD ST NYC	V	60	48	37	06	35	35	1	9	0	0	3629797	4
UNO	MATAO	60 W 68TH ST NYC	N	60	48	37	95	35	35	1	9	0	1	4324210	4
UTSUMI	TAKESHI	250 W 100TH ST NYC	1	60	48	37	99	35	35	1	9	0	1	4655630	4
UYENO	KAORU	101 W 85TH ST NYC	X	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	4272532	4
WAKAOKI	TUNEO	250 RIVERSIDE DR N	1	60	48	37	00	35	35	1	9	0	1	3353226	6
WATANABE	YABUSHI	736 W END AV NYC	N	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	4314286	4
YAMADA	DAIZYU	3 W 73RD ST NYC	2	60	48	37	88	35	35	1	9	0	1	3413183	3
YAMAGUCHI	HEIJI	165 PINEHURST AV N	N	60	48	37	03	35	35	1	9	0	1	3072898	8
YAMAGUCHI	KOMA	165 PINEHURST AV N	N	60	48	37	07	35	35	1	9	0	2	3995630	4
YAMAGUCHI	TAZO	203 E 96TH ST NYC	5	60	48	37	75	35	35	1	9	0	1	3642366	4
YAMANAKA	FITARO	464 RIVERSIDE DR N	1	60	48	37	08	35	35	1	9	0	1	4148776	4
YASUDA	YOSIKAZU	101 W 85TH ST C	O	60	48	37	09	35	35	1	9	0	1	3237029	4
YOKOUCHI	HACHIRO	949 WEST END AV NY	N	60	48	37	14	35	35	1	9	0	0	4387551	4
YOSHIDA	KOMAZO	350 WEST END AV NYC	N	60	48	37	10	35	35	1	9	0	0	4009388	4
YOSHIHARA	SHOHZO	585 W END AV NYC	N	60	48	37	89	35	35	1	9	0	1	3743586	4
HANAOKA	MITIO	118 11 84TH AV JAM	4	60	62	37	07	35	35	1	9	0	1	4577444	4
HIRATA	HIROSHI	90 PLANOOME RD MAY	1	60	62	37	15	35	35	1	9	0	1	4081920	4
IJIMA	HIDIO	42 29 205TH ST MAN	1	60	62	37	91	35	35	1	9	0	1	3768930	4
INOUE	MASAHARU	384 215TH ST BAYSID	4	60	62	37	12	35	35	1	9	0	1	4436062	4
INU	MITSURU	135 25 METROPOLITA	N	60	62	37	20	35	35	2	9	0	1	3468123	4
KAIHO	HIOEKA	73 20 AUBURN ST FO	4	60	62	37	93	35	35	1	9	0	1	3468123	4
KANBAYASHI	RYO	118 40 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	08	35	35	2	9	0	1	3324984	4
KANBAYASHI	SHUICHIRO	118 40 METROPOLITA	2	60	62	37	01	35	35	1	9	0	1	3324983	4



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION  
 SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

LAST	FIRST	STREET ADDRESS	OCCU PATION	CITY	STATE	YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	HIG SCH	SEX	PHL SET	ARRIVED	AFFIL	REG NO.	REMARKS	
KTMURA	KIYACHIRO	68 56 FLEET ST FOR	X	60	62	37	02	35	1	2	6	0	1	3885672	4
KIMURA 2	YOSHI	68 56 FLEET ST FOR	X	60	62	37	07	35	1	2	9	0	1	3131646	4
KONDO	PENPEI	39 12 219 ST FLUSH	X	60	62	37	13	35	1	1	9	0	1	3462402	4
KOSHIMA	MOTOMO	118 11 84TH AV KEW	X	60	62	37	01	35	1	1	9	0	1	4364266	4
KUWAYAMA	GENZO	3219 60TH ST WOODS	X	60	62	37	76	35	1	1	9	0	1	3943541	4
MAENAMI	SATOKO	40 38 205TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	05	35	1	2	9	0	1	3082048	4
MAENAMI	YONOSUKE	40 38 205TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	95	35	1	1	9	0	1	3143021	4
MATSUBARA	YASUTARO	209 05 42ND AV BAY	X	60	62	37	48	35	1	1	9	0	1	4466259	4
MATSUDA	MIEKO	117 01 PK LANE 8 K	X	60	62	37	10	35	1	2	0	0	1	3290529	4
MATSUMOTO	HIDEO	68 37 108TH ST FOR	X	60	62	37	08	35	1	1	9	0	1	3523639	4
MATSUMOTO	KOJI	68 37 108TH ST FOR	X	60	62	37	02	35	1	1	9	0	1	3647892	4
MEKATA	EIZO	49 08 215 ST BAYSID	X	60	62	37	13	35	1	1	7	0	1	3422896	4
MIURA	SHINICHI	68 39 GROTON ST FO	X	60	62	37	04	35	1	1	6	0	1	3555547	4
MIURA	YOSHIKO	68 39 GROTON ST FO	X	60	62	37	11	35	1	2	9	0	1	3555549	4
MURAKAMI	KAZUTEKE	218 18 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	01	35	1	1	9	0	1	4619434	4
NAGAO	EIZO	115 25 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	05	35	1	2	9	0	1	3405387	4
NAGAO	KATSUKO	115 25 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	07	35	1	2	9	0	1	3405380	4
NAKATANI	K ZUO	214 69 33 AV BAYSID	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	1	9	0	1	3419167	4
NAKAZIMA	MISAKO	83 57 118TH ST KEW	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	2	9	0	1	4018661	4
NAKAZIMA	TOSIYO	83 57 118TH ST KEW	X	60	62	37	03	35	1	1	9	0	1	4018660	4
NHEI	HIRASHI	118 18 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	01	35	1	1	9	0	1	4475969	4
SAKAYAMA	JIRO	39 15 222ND ST FLU	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	1	9	0	1	4086008	4
SAKATA	SHOTARO	53 19 32ND AV WOOD	X	60	62	37	79	35	1	2	1	0	1	3637961	4
SAKURAI	HANTARO	118 40 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	1	9	0	1	3478883	4
SATO	KAENORI	38 28 212TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	44	35	1	1	0	0	1	3237026	4
SUGA	YOSITARD	40 QUALITY ST FORE	X	60	62	37	00	35	1	1	9	0	1	4422437	4
SUMIYAMA	ITO	21 WENDOVER RD FOR	X	60	62	37	14	35	1	2	0	0	1	4645053	7
TAKAGI	FUMIO	42 50 149TH ST FLU	X	60	62	37	10	35	1	1	9	0	1	4086010	4
TAKAHIRO	TATUJI	8374 TALBOT ST KEW	X	60	62	37	04	35	1	1	0	1	1	3904443	4
TERANISHI	GOROH	76 36 113TH ST FOR	X	60	62	37	10	35	1	1	9	0	1	3502625	4
TSUCHIKANE	KOTARO	118 18 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	05	35	1	1	0	1	1	4480948	4
TSUKUI	NAMAO	7610 113TH ST FORE	X	60	62	37	04	35	1	1	9	0	1	4184791	4
TSUYUKI	KIYOSHI	46 25 244TH ST DOU	X	60	62	37	13	35	1	1	1	1	1	4554249	4
URASHIMA	HIDEO	68 60 CONTINENTAL	X	60	62	37	08	35	1	1	9	0	1	4276527	4
URASHIMA	MITUKO	68 60 CONTINENTAL	X	60	62	37	08	35	1	2	1	0	1	4181037	4
URUSHINO	JUICHI	36 42 211 TH ST FL	X	60	62	37	05	35	1	1	9	2	1	4601129	4
USAMI	NOBUO	117 01 PARK LANE S	X	60	62	37	00	35	1	1	1	1	1	3657571	4
USUI	SENZO	214 32 43RD AV FLU	X	60	62	37	05	35	1	1	9	0	1	4447379	4
WADA	KENZO	39 12 219TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	11	35	1	1	9	0	1	3910513	4
WADA	ZIRO	83 43 118TH ST JAM	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	1	6	6	1	5013758	4
WAKASUGI	SUEYUKI	5001 OVERBROOK PL	X	60	62	37	03	35	1	1	1	1	1	4611279	4
WAKIMURA	REIJIRO	36 20 211TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	04	35	1	1	6	6	1	4390147	4
WAKIMURA	YUKO	36 20 211TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	10	35	1	1	9	0	1	4365323	4
YANO	EIKI	38 14 125TH ST BAY	X	60	62	37	09	35	1	1	1	1	1	3977945	4
YOSHIDA	HACHIRO	118 40 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	06	35	1	1	7	0	1	4304929	4
YOSHIDA	SUKEO	40 14 203 ST 42 AV	X	60	62	37	00	35	1	1	6	6	1	3743577	4
YOSHIDA	MITIKO	118 40 METROPOLITA	X	60	62	37	11	35	1	1	9	0	1	4304927	4
KATSUMORI	RIKUTARO	3 ELM PL PELHAM MA	X	00	94	37	07	35	1	2	1	0	1	4491350	4
KATSUMORI	TSUNE	3 ELM PL PELHAM MA	X	00	94	37	09	35	1	2	0	0	1	4491349	4
MIDZUNO	MATSUKO	472 MANOR LANE PEL	X	00	94	37	18	35	1	1	9	0	1	3036737	4
NAKAMURA	YOKICHI	270 BRONXVILLE RD	X	00	94	37	04	35	1	1	9	0	1	3875173	4
SHIMA	HARUKO	422 WASHINGTON AV	X	00	94	37	90	35	1	2	1	0	1	4651830	4
SHIMA	TOKUNOSUK	422 WASHINGTON AV	X	00	94	37	90	35	1	1	1	0	1	3784317	4









## EXHIBIT NO. 87

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION DIVISION

## SELECTED NAMES OF REGISTERED ALIENS

	ALIEN	STREET ADDRESS	OCCU- PATION	ADDRESS			YR BIRTH	CO BIRTH	CO CIT	SEX	MIL SERV	ARRESTS	AFFIL	REGISTER NUMBER	
				CITY	CO	STATE									
TANAKA	YOZO	RT 2 POWELL WYO	8	00	15	62	82	35	35	1	9	0	0	4530113	4
TANAKA	KAY	KETCHIKAN ALASKA	4	02	01	63	83	35	35	1	9	0	0	4250165	4
YAMADA	YATARO	523A N SCHOOL ST H	9	02	02	64	83	35	35	1	9	0	0	4000844	0
KAMIMOTO	HISAICHI	1819 N FAIOLA ST H	3	02	02	64	74	35	35	1	9	0	0	3504261	1
KOJIMA	TEIKO	1742 NUUANU AV HON	5	02	02	64	82	35	35	1	9	0	0	3272137	7
MATSUDA	MOTOICHI	1920 MANOIA RD HONO	1	02	02	64	90	35	35	1	5	0	1	3523324	1
MATSUDA	MOTOSUKE	1022 N BERETANIA ST	8	02	02	64	82	35	35	1	9	0	0	3550821	4
NIWANO	IZA	1335 HUGHTAILING ST	9	02	02	64	87	35	35	1	9	0	0	3611557	1
OHTA	KYUGO	260 N BERETANIA ST	1	02	02	64	99	35	35	1	9	0	0	3587158	8
OHTA	KATSUMI	260 N BERETANIA ST	X	02	02	64	09	35	35	1	9	0	0	3587196	7
ONODA	MIMAKO	1901 ALEO PL HONOL	X	02	02	64	08	35	35	1	9	0	0	3238502	4
ONODA	TORATERO	1901 ALEO PL HONOL	1	02	02	64	93	35	35	1	9	0	1	3751923	3
OSHIMA	SHIGEO	1106 HABBINGER ST	8	02	02	64	97	35	35	1	9	0	0	4299972	7
TAKAKAWA	SHUJIRO	1521 PHILIP ST HON	1	02	02	64	92	35	35	1	9	0	1	4364963	3
TANIGAWA	YUKI	2392 N KING ST HON	1	02	02	64	84	35	35	1	9	0	1	3354784	7
WAKAYAMA	TOSHIKO	840 LOKANI ST HONO	X	02	02	64	13	35	35	1	9	0	0	3287944	4
WAKAYAMA	TORAO	640 LOKANI ST HONO	X	02	02	64	02	35	35	1	9	0	0	3287945	4
YAMADA	SAMURO	629 7TH AV HONOLULU	1	02	02	64	96	35	35	1	9	0	0	3144297	4
YOSHINO	TERUKO	1742 NUUANU AV HON	8	02	02	64	91	35	35	1	9	0	0	3531356	7
YOSHINO	NAONOBU	1471 S KING ST HON	8	02	02	64	90	35	35	1	9	0	1	3831513	2
GOTO	MISAO	CANNERY CAMP LAHAI	4	00	05	64	59	35	35	1	9	0	1	4335134	4
WAKI	MOTOZANE	LOWER PATA PATA T	1	00	05	64	00	35	35	1	9	0	4	2033355	4

FARMERS & FARM AGES (0) PROFES. WORKERS (9) OWNERS, MANAGERS, ETC. (1) CLERKS (2) SKILLED WORKERS (3) SEMI-SKILLED OPERATORS (4) DOM. SERV. (5) UN-EMPLOYED (6) PROTECTIVE WORKERS (6) SERVICE WORKERS (NOT DOM. SERV.) FARM LAB. & FOREMAN (8) LABORERS (9) NO OCCUPATION INDICATED (9)

MALE (1) FEMALE (2)

MALE (1) FEMALE (2)

MALE (1) FEMALE (2)

U. S. Army (1) U. S. Navy (2) U. S. Marine Corps (3) U. S. Coast & Geod. Survey (4) U. S. Civilian Conservation Corps (5) U. S. Merchant Marine (6) U. S. Air Force (7) U. S. Army Air Corps (8) U. S. Army Air Corps (9) U. S. Army Air Corps (10) U. S. Army Air Corps (11) U. S. Army Air Corps (12) U. S. Army Air Corps (13) U. S. Army Air Corps (14) U. S. Army Air Corps (15) U. S. Army Air Corps (16) U. S. Army Air Corps (17) U. S. Army Air Corps (18) U. S. Army Air Corps (19) U. S. Army Air Corps (20)

MAJOR DIS. (1) MAJOR DIS. (2) MAJOR DIS. (3) MAJOR DIS. (4) MAJOR DIS. (5) MAJOR DIS. (6) MAJOR DIS. (7) MAJOR DIS. (8) MAJOR DIS. (9)

MAJOR DIS. (1) MAJOR DIS. (2) MAJOR DIS. (3) MAJOR DIS. (4) MAJOR DIS. (5) MAJOR DIS. (6) MAJOR DIS. (7) MAJOR DIS. (8) MAJOR DIS. (9)

MAJOR DIS. (1) MAJOR DIS. (2) MAJOR DIS. (3) MAJOR DIS. (4) MAJOR DIS. (5) MAJOR DIS. (6) MAJOR DIS. (7) MAJOR DIS. (8) MAJOR DIS. (9)

QUESTION 10 YES - 15 NO (1) QUESTION 16 NO - 15 YES (2) QUESTION 19 YES - 15 NO (3) QUESTION 20 YES - 15 NO (4) QUESTION 21 YES - 15 NO (5) QUESTION 22 YES - 15 NO (6) QUESTION 23 YES - 15 NO (7) QUESTION 24 YES - 15 NO (8) QUESTION 25 YES - 15 NO (9)

QUESTION 10 YES - 15 NO (1) QUESTION 16 NO - 15 YES (2) QUESTION 19 YES - 15 NO (3) QUESTION 20 YES - 15 NO (4) QUESTION 21 YES - 15 NO (5) QUESTION 22 YES - 15 NO (6) QUESTION 23 YES - 15 NO (7) QUESTION 24 YES - 15 NO (8) QUESTION 25 YES - 15 NO (9)

QUESTION 10 YES - 15 NO (1) QUESTION 16 NO - 15 YES (2) QUESTION 19 YES - 15 NO (3) QUESTION 20 YES - 15 NO (4) QUESTION 21 YES - 15 NO (5) QUESTION 22 YES - 15 NO (6) QUESTION 23 YES - 15 NO (7) QUESTION 24 YES - 15 NO (8) QUESTION 25 YES - 15 NO (9)

446

446

446



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



**3 9999 05445 2378**



APR 3 1944

