

THE
BROWN NETWORK





FIVE LOVERS OF MUSIC ATTEND A BERLIN CONCERT

Reading from left to right, Reich Minister of Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels; the late Chief of the Storm Troopers Staff, Ernst Roehm (killed by Hitler's orders in the blood purge of January 30, 1934); and der Fuehrer.



NAZI LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES

At the left, Heinz Spanknoebel, recognized Nazi leader in this country until his flight in 1933. At the right, Fritz Gissibl, of New York City, who succeeded to the reins of power relinquished by Spanknoebel.



THE REICH CABINET, JANUARY 30, 1933.

Reading from left to right, Herr Kube; President of the Prussian Diet Kerrl; Dr. Goebbels; der Fuehrer; the late Captain Roehm; Prussian Premier Hermann Goering; Minister of Agriculture Darre; Gestapo Leader Heinrich Himmler; seated in front row, Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick.



BERTHOLD JACOB

His kidnapping from Switzerland to Germany by the Gestapo roused a complacent world to its senses.



RUDOLF HESS

Der Fuehrer's right-hand man, who coordinates the legal and extra-legal agents of the Reich Government and the Nazi Party.



HANS WESEMANN

The Gestapo agent who arranged and executed the daring Jacob kidnapping plot.

THE BROWN NETWORK

By the Author of
THE BROWN BOOK OF THE HITLER TERROR

THE BROWN NETWORK

*The Activities of the Nazis
in Foreign Countries*

Introduction by

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARE,
Earl of Listowel

Translated from the German

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THE BROWN NETWORK

Introduction

During the past few years, rearmament for war has become one of the most important—if not the most important—part of governmental activities in Hitler Germany. However, parliamentarians, congressmen, newspaper reporters and speakers at political meetings deal almost exclusively with technical armament, universal conscription, manufacture of war equipment, the creation of an air fleet and the ideological preparation of German citizens within the Reich.

But the most important factor of all is invariably overlooked. This factor, which Hitler has made an integral part of his calculations, is the propagandizing, undermining and weakening of the future enemy abroad. This policy is pursued systematically and energetically by the Third Reich. That is the reason for *The Brown Network*. In it Nazi Germany's militant foreign activities are bared to the world for the first time. It is the result of two years of hard and dangerous work, during which thousands of documents and masses of incriminating material were carefully inspected, the directing centers of foreign activity within Germany discovered, financial sources traced and the machinations of foreign organizations observed.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler said in his book *Mein Kampf*, "The German Bible":

Through the skillful and persistent application of propaganda an entire people can be shown heaven as hell, and, equally, the most miserable life can be made to seem paradise.

But this statement does not apply merely to the domestic propaganda of the Third Reich. Today more than ever it has a special significance for the foreign agitation carried on by Nazi Germany. Not only is "the most miserable life made to seem paradise," but "through the skillful and persistent application of propaganda" war preparations take on a semblance of propaganda for peace.

The primary object of this book is to expose the hypocrisy of Hitler's peace propaganda—on the basis of documents and facts, first-hand reports, the self-incriminating statements of the Nazi leaders themselves and of the literature of the Hitler régime.

The Brown Network, by preventing war from masquerading as peace and by tearing the mask of lies from the face of Nazi propaganda fights for peace.

Whoever closes his eyes to the danger of war does not serve peace. Only he serves peace who cries out to the world that war plans are being made. Only he serves peace who bravely points to where the chief danger lies. *The Brown Network* traces the widespread tentacles and the vast resources of Nazi organizations outside of Germany and visualizes the bloody morass to which they are leading. It shows the millions and millions of marks that the Third Reich spends abroad to bring war closer. It shows the furtive figures of the Gestapo agents plying their trade—murder, kidnapping, espionage, sabotage and anti-semitic agitation—in foreign countries. *The Brown Network* bares to the world what it may expect of Hitler if he is to continue unmolested. What the world will do with this knowledge remains to be seen.

It seems to me that it is the duty of all who oppose war to help expose the methods and the direction of this attack on world peace, and to help resist, defeat and eventually destroy it. It is not enough that we talk about peace: we must fight for it. That is why I sincerely believe that all of us who earnestly desire peace must read *The Brown Network*.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARE, EARL OF LISTOWEL,
Member of the House of Lords.

January 28, 1936.

The New German Imperialism

"War and destruction will be with us as long as he lives who murders when he flatters, lies when he swears, plans destruction when he talks of peace, and annihilation when he speaks of friendship and solidarity. Until now his game has been doubtful and ambiguous to many; henceforth he will have to play more openly, for his cloak is almost torn; but his game will be all the more bloody and destructive. There can be no more talk of the beginning and the end of the evil. The world is so tremendously complex, its parts so intertwined, that, regardless of who actually strikes the first blow, he is the bloody spectre who awakens mankind to terrible deeds and events. It looks as if we shall still suffer much with him and because of him; he has not yet finished his frightful rôle. Many thousands will fall because of him before he himself falls. He is the spearhead of destruction, not of construction; nor on all his ruins can this era build."

—Ernst Moritz Arndt: *Other Masters Will Come* (*Andere Meister werden kommen*), from *The Spirit of the Times* (*Geist der Zeit*), 1813.

GERMANY BECAME A GREAT NATION TOO LATE TO gain her just "place in the sun." While the average German citizen has always been a peace-loving man, industrious and frugal rather than militantly aggressive, his leaders almost without exception have sought colonial expansion. The men in power forced the Fatherland into the World War to gain more colonies, only to be deprived of their few "hard won" possessions at Versailles. An interlude of rehabilitation followed; but the ultimate aims—revenge, colonies and world empire—were not forgotten. With the fall of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler, these aims became the immediate questions of the hour. Today, the great armaments factories of the Ruhr and Saar work night and day to rearm a Germany rushing feverishly towards a new war of conquest.

National Socialism is merely a pretext of the ruling classes to prepare for war. Fortunately, Hitler is no Bismarck, but his blood-lust, his imperialistic ambitions, his misguided egotism, exceed Bismarck's by far. As he once observed during a conversation with his intimate confidants, "There have been only two great men in the world's history—Jesus Christ and I. And Christ is dead. . . ."

Despite its unceasing protestations of peaceful intentions, Germany today reaches out after soil in the East, claiming it as its natural heritage. "We are a nation without bounds," cried Hitler in his book, *Mein Kampf*. "We seek to unite one blood into one nation."

False pacifism and lulling, soothing utterances are political weapons of the first order. As Colonel Konstantin Hierl, Secretary of State for the Labor Service, so aptly phrased it in his pamphlet, *Foundations of a German Military Policy*:

This (pretended) pacifism is a political weapon, and is actually useful in preparing for war. By lulling the enemy to sleep with pacific phrases, it strives to make him neglect his armaments. The lulling vapors diffused about the enemy are also calculated to conceal our own armaments.

As in the days preceding the World War, the Ruhr Valley has again become a vast, systematized factory for armament on land, sea and in the air. Finance, economy, literature, art and education have all been drawn into the dragnet of war preparations. By taking possession of the individual from the moment he leaves the cradle, the Nazi war agitators succeed in planting the seeds of national and race chauvinism and imperialism in his bosom which become a religion by the time he attains maturity. Dr. Ley, leader of the Labor Front, declared:

We begin with the child of three. As soon as he begins to think, we press a little flag into his hand; then comes school, Hitler Youth, the Storm Troops, military service. We do not leave him alone for one moment, and when all that is over, the Labor Front comes and takes possession of him again and does not let him go until death, whether he likes it or not.

Maps are profusely sold in Germany. If the prospective customer cannot—or will not—pay for them, they are given away free. They are beautiful maps, printed with characteristic German typographical perfection. However, they have one peculiarity: they are not maps of Europe as it exists today. These Nazi maps show a greater Germany, a nation of one hundred millions, a country of one blood, reunited. Issued with the approval of the Reich Propaganda Ministry, they include the whole of German-speaking Switzerland, all of Alsace-Lorraine, Eupen-Malmédy, Luxemburg, Austria, South Tyrol, the Polish

Corridor, large portions of Czechoslovakia, Danzig, the Memel district, North Silesia and all of German-speaking North Hungary and Croatia. These maps were printed not before but after Hitler's famous "peace speech" of May 21, 1935—a fact which would seem ironical were it not premeditated. The January, 1934, issue of the *Periodical for Geopolitics*, edited by General Professor Karl Haushofer, featured Dr. Kurt Trampler's article, "German Boundaries," defending the Third Reich's "ethical right" to pursue its program of conquest. In no ambiguous words, Dr. Trampler stated:

German space does not coincide with the present national boundaries. Present-day Germany is the last position, and a position seriously endangered at many points, of a century-long process of retrogression. . . .

The Germans are the sole great people of central Europe, the sole purely European people, and must enjoy the right to inhabit the region from the Vosges to the Soviet borders, from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

Hitler has often claimed that to wage war successfully, diplomatic and foreign political preparations must be made. He has often criticized Germany's lack of foresight in having neglected to "fix" foreign governments before the World War and believes that it was the chief reason for Germany's defeat at that time. He himself has no thought of being caught napping in his future war, and in consequence has built up a foreign organization of gigantic proportions. Borrowing from Metternich, Fouché, the Czarist Ochrana and the British Intelligence Service, Hitler has created a foreign propaganda machine that cannot be compared with anything similar in the past or present.

Nazi propaganda abroad is closely bound up with pan-German war aims, and its very mottoes, slogans and policies are lifted bodily from the National Socialist political credo. When Goebbels rants against Austria, a bloody putsch follows. When thousands of German agents invade Lithuania, it is not long before Hitler declares that Germany has no intention of signing a non-aggression pact with that nation.

Where the purpose of propaganda is to smooth the way for force, it cannot be clearly distinguished from force itself. Eugen Hadamowski, German radio chief and Goebbels' right-hand man, made the following significant admission in an article entitled "Propaganda and National Power":

Propaganda and force are never absolute antitheses—the use of force can be a part of propaganda. Between them are means of every degree to exert influence: from lightning-like flashes to arouse the individual, from gentle persuasion to wild mass propaganda; from the loose organization of recruits to the creation of state or semi-state institutions; from individual to mass terror; from legalized use of force by the stronger class (the state) to military compulsion of obedience and discipline through martial law.

National Socialist activity abroad is invariably directed from within Germany. The whole elaborate foreign network is plotted in detail by the party heads of the NSDAP.* The Germans are a systematic people. So, although the Nazi foreign activity at first glance appears to be duplicated and even confused, a more careful examination shows that this apparent duplication is actually in harmony with a carefully determined policy. There is no duplication, merely the coördination of divergent tentacles slowly and inexorably closing in on one objective. Four distinct channels serve as the media through which Germany's imperialistic plans are furthered: state authorities, party officers, so-called independent organizations, and the espionage service. The task of coördinating these distinct groups falls to Rudolf Hess and his liaison staff. Hess is the Fuehrer's glorified straw man. Taking orders from Hitler alone, he has the final word on Nazi activity abroad in all its ramifications.

* National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei: National Socialist Workers' Party.

The Brown Octopus

"In dealing with neutral nations propaganda must explain our own just position and the immoral attitude of the enemy."

—Major Foertsch: *The Military Weekly*,
April 11, 1935.

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC WAS SLOWLY DYING; Hitler was but one short step from the dictatorship. The world-wide Nazi propaganda machine had already come into existence and had even taken on strongly chauvinistic characteristics in the Baltic states, central Europe and South America. But when Hitler finally seized power, all "legal" disguises were suddenly thrown overboard. From that day on it functioned openly in its true character.

Tame activity did not suit the NSDAP leaders. In consequence, they developed the Foreign Office and the foreign embassies into intensive propaganda machines. Obviously it would have been foolhardy to remove the old guard of the diplomatic school immediately, for the new rulers of Germany possessed no trained diplomats to take their places. Therefore, instead of removing the old ambassadors, they were permitted to retain their posts, until they had succeeded in teaching the new school of Nazi diplomats the rudiments of diplomacy. The veteran ambassadors became mere dummies for the Nazi wire-pullers. In dignified, well-couched terms they repeated the instructions received from Berlin. The *Basler Nationalzeitung* in no unequivocal words outlined Nazi diplomacy, on June 6, 1935, in an article appearing under the headline, "Diplomats, Too, Must Be Nazis":

Although the legates and ambassadors who represented Germany before Hitler's seizure of power have, for the most part, entered into no affiliations with National Socialism, they are still in their posts. Those diplomats who are unreserved adherents of National Socialism were, in the main, too inexperienced for important missions. They had to begin by entering the Foreign Office or less important foreign posts to be schooled in high diplomacy. By

now, many of the incumbents have finished their schoolings, as may be judged by their impatience and urge to make a place for themselves, and their intolerance toward the "gentlemen of the system." Most of all, the young men feel that their political opinions entitle them to take over the heritage of the old school; the more so since, as Berlin gossips report, they have mastered the art of choosing the best and most expensive tailors. If they have developed sharpness of wit, grace of gesture and speech, and above all the not quite German-blooded finger-tip feeling to the same degree as the old-fashioned diplomats had developed fine manners, German diplomacy will veritably blossom; it will compare with the diplomatic service which flourished before the war as does a patent-leather pump to a wooden shoe.

Meanwhile, the legates and ambassadors have been supplied with National Socialist controls. They are so influential that the German ambassador in Paris, for example, is almost powerless. From a responsible minister he has become a lackey. The sharp limitation of the official diplomats' power is shown by the fact that Baron von Ribbentrop, under the mandate of an extraordinary mission, was commissioned to perform a number of tasks which would ordinarily have fallen to the regular ambassadors. In this way the Foreign Office has sacrificed a large part of its surveillance and leadership.

Chief among the controls mentioned by the *Basler Nationalzeitung* are the press and propaganda attachés, who receive direct orders from the Propaganda Ministry—or rather from Dr. Goebbels himself. An instruction sheet was issued to them early in 1935. Its directions are plain:

Instructions.

1. The Press Attaché must obtain a clear picture and conception of the local attitude toward Germany's domestic, social and cultural policies. To this end, he must not only report the activities of the press of the country, but must take into consideration all events which may be of interest to the German government, particularly in connection with the German nationalist movement.

2. The Press Attaché will receive the proper instructions

from the Propaganda Ministry in coöperation with the Foreign Office. With regard to his activity abroad, he is, despite his relationship to the Propaganda Ministry, subordinate to the embassy head or his representative and must carry out the orders of the embassy head or his representative.

3. All of the Press Attaché's reports must be sent by the embassy head through the Foreign Office to the Propaganda Ministry. Reports must be made independently of the regular reporting work of the embassy. Duplication is to be avoided. The instructions of the Propaganda Ministry are made by the embassy head through the Foreign Office, for whose benefit a carbon copy must be added. The Press Attaché must use the codes and other arrangements of the Diplomatic Service for his telegraphic reports.

4. The Press Attaché belongs to the diplomatic personnel of the embassy to which he is assigned, and must for this reason be registered with the proper authorities of the state in question.

5. A Press Attaché assigned to several missions at the same time is subject to the authority of the embassy in whose jurisdiction he is residing. When the Press Attaché appears officially or socially among the other embassy personnel, he ranks below the diplomatic or consular officials, unless the rules of the home country are in force and a different ranking is ordained.

6. The official designation is: "Press Attaché with the German Legation in . . ."

In official correspondence: "German Legation, the Press Attaché."

On numerous occasions, Prussian Premier Hermann Goering has been entrusted with foreign missions which in reality fall within the scope of the Foreign Minister. He has visited the diplomatic heads of Poland, the Baltic states and Italy, while Foreign Minister von Neurath remained at home. He has also negotiated with Hungary, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia to align all three with Hitler's foreign policy. Meanwhile, von Neurath endeared himself to the Fuehrer by making himself inconspicuous. Goering, rather than von Neurath, appeared at Pilsudski's funeral in Poland, in May, 1935, to cement Polish-German amity.

Spy fiction can produce no more enigmatic figure than Oberst (Colonel) Walter Nicolai, chief of the Reichswehr spy service. His past is shrouded in mystery, yet his power dates back to the early days of the World War when he became director of the German Army spy service, eventually developing it into one of the most efficient espionage organizations of the century. In 1934, Nicolai mysteriously assumed control of the Reichswehr spy service. Perhaps it was deemed advisable by the Hitler régime to employ his wealth of experience and knowledge in the service of Nazi rearmament. Perhaps, too, the Reichswehr leaders were afraid that Nicolai might use his knowledge of the events behind the events to blackmail the men in power.

Nicolai was no hasty designer. With absolute precision he built up an international espionage machine which functioned with the accuracy of a fine clock mechanism. He opened spy schools, sent out feelers, built skeleton structures and dispatched instructed agents to foreign countries to report, propagandize and incite. The frequent arrests of German spies abroad during 1934 and 1935 give some indication of the immense proportions this machine has attained.

Of equal importance is the Gestapo * or Secret State Police, the child of Goering's brain. That its tactics include murder, torture, sabotage, blackmail, threat and relentless espionage is a tribute to the master who created it.

During the first days of his premiership in Prussia, Goering organized what he called the Prussian Secret State Police to wipe out all anti-Nazi sentiment in that portion of the Third Reich. Because of the practically unrestricted power which he gave his agents, Goering daily had his finger on the pulse of pro- and anti-Nazi sentiment in Prussia, and was able to deal speedily and effectively with the Fuehrer's Prussian dissenters. When once he had demonstrated the value of his machine, he succeeded in convincing the Fuehrer that a similar organization in Berlin would be of even more far-reaching importance in the heart of the Reich. Thereupon, he appointed Dr. Diehls, Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force, to head this new arm of the government, bestowing on him the additional title of "Inspector of Secret Police." Soon it was more familiarly known as the Gestapo.

Meanwhile, Heinrich Himmler, National Schutz-Staffel †

* The name Gestapo is formed by combining the first syllables of the German words for Secret State Police: Geheime Staats-Polizei.

† Schutz-Staffel: Hitler's black-uniformed bodyguard of picked men.

leader, was building secret state police forces in other states, vying with Goering for the Fuehrer's favor. Hitler effected a truce between the two leaders early in 1934 by dismissing Dr. Diehls and appointing Himmler in his stead, but ostensibly operating under Goering's direction. The effect of this compromise was to make Himmler actual head of the nation-wide Secret State Police, although on major issues he was expected to consult with Goering and Nicolai of the Reichswehr.

Himmler chose as his lieutenant the ex-naval officer, Reinhard Heydrich, whose sinister cunning soon made him the nominal, if not the official, leader of the Gestapo. On issues of nation-wide importance he still must secure the approval of Himmler, Goering and Nicolai, but in all other matters he is in actual control of the most powerful international spy system in existence. Machiavellian in method if not in purpose, Heydrich's career has been fraught with danger since he first entered politics in 1918 as a member of the German National Youth Ring. In 1922 he joined the navy and by 1928 had reached the rank of first lieutenant. His rise was temporarily halted in 1931 when he was discharged from the service for open Nazi intrigue. He was a valuable man and had it not been for the fact that his pro-Nazi activities were too obvious to be overlooked, he would have been retained in his position of liaison officer on the Admiralty Staff. Leaving the navy, Heydrich joined the Schutz-Staffel where his undoubted ruthlessness soon brought his name to Hitler's notice. After Hitler's successful assumption of power, Heydrich was appointed head of the political department of the Munich police, later entering the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior in a like capacity. A master of intrigue, Heydrich exploits his knowledge of the private perversions of National Socialist leaders in order to acquire allies. Misdeeds which he does not denounce are his unfailing weapon in his day-by-day fight to retain power.

The *Basler Nationalzeitung* of April 23, 1935, estimated the size of the Gestapo and its organs as 48,000 men. Minutes of a meeting held in Himmler's office in March, 1935, state that 2,450 paid Gestapo agents are at work abroad, having at their disposal a network of some 20,000 informers.

The informers, whose importance to the system cannot be overestimated, are in most cases unpaid. They are impressed into the service through such characteristic Gestapo methods as blackmail and threats of violence. Their personnel is equal to the wartime strength of an entire German army corps.

It took the Gestapo only two years to set up bureaus and agencies in practically every capital and large city of the world. Before the middle of 1934 the foreign work of the Gestapo was handled independently of that of the Reichswehr. But in July of 1934, Oberst Nicolai thrust out a grasping hand and, while he continued to maintain his own distinctly separate Reichswehr machine, coördinated the Gestapo's foreign apparatus with his own office. The link between the Reichswehr and the Gestapo * was nowhere more apparent to the world at large than in the famous Berthold Jacob kidnapping of March, 1935.

* A more detailed description of the Gestapo follows in Chapter VII.

The Kidnapping of Berthold Jacob

"Of all the emigrés, only two people really interest us, and it is only these two we want to get our hands on: Berthold Jacob and Willi Muenzenberg."

—Secret instructions given to Hans Wesemann in Berlin before the Jacob kidnapping, and admitted by him after his arrest.

ON MARCH 9, 1935, THE GERMAN EMIGRÉ AND journalist, Berthold Jacob, was kidnapped in Switzerland and carried off into Germany. A few days later Dr. Hans Wesemann was arrested by the Swiss authorities as one of the kidnapers. Of all the kidnappings in which the Gestapo has been involved outside Germany, this created the widest sensation in the world at large. The reason is to be found in the fact that this incident most sharply brought before the eyes of the world the methods of the Third Reich's secret agents abroad. The Jacob case was also significant in that it showed coöperation between high officials of the German government and the actual kidnapers, and visibly proved that the authorities of the Third Reich had planned, organized, financed and conducted a kidnapping on foreign soil.

Jacob's case was not a personal one or one in which revenge alone was sought; it was a consequence of the German war policy. Wesemann's testimony after his arrest illuminates and confirms this connection. As an example of German "martial law" in the midst of apparent international peace this case is without parallel. When Wesemann kidnapped Jacob he was carrying out an order from the German Reichswehr Ministry; in other words, a military command was being obeyed.

Wesemann went so far as to admit to the Basle district attorney that he had received his assignment in Berlin. He stated that he had been told to get Willi Muenzenberg and Berthold Jacob.

During the war, Willi Muenzenberg had already been in the forefront of the anti-war movement in Switzerland. As a Communist Reichstag deputy after the Armistice, he continued energetically to lead the fight against war and its instigators. In the Reichstag committee that investigated the secret tribunals, he

helped uncover the illegal arming of the Black Reichswehr. Hitler and Goebbels, after their seizure of power, attacked Muenzenberg with particular violence in several speeches and termed him one of the most dangerous rallying points of the emigrés in their struggle against Hitler.

Berthold Jacob was the first German journalist to give publicity to the new German secret tribunals. In numberless articles he pilloried the murders committed by the National Socialist confederacies and mercenaries of the post-war period on orders from the Reichswehr's leaders. Whoever was even suspected of gossiping of the secret rearming of the Reich had been condemned to death by their secret tribunals.

The NSDAP had encouraged and supported this. The present Minister of Interior, Frick, as a director of the Munich police, had furnished the secret tribunal murderers with false passes and allowed them to escape abroad; Rudolf Hess' name was often mentioned in connection with the secret tribunals; Adolf Hitler had openly defended the murderers and given them high places in the NSDAP. After the murder of Minister Rathenau in 1922, the nominal leader of the Storm Troops at that time, Johann Ulrich Klintzsch, was arrested for complicity in the crime. Hitler immediately made a speech in Munich lauding Klintzsch. He said:

I as the leader of the NSDAP am particularly proud, after this accusation, to number Klintzsch in my ranks . . .

Jacob knew of Germany's rearming in its most intimate details and background, and his knowledge of the German army provided him with material for continual revelations, which frequently reached the world press through his *Independent Newspaper Service*.

Muenzenberg and Jacob, in different political camps, both fought against German militarism and the Brown war peril, one as a Communist, the other as a pacifist. To the German general staff they were equally dangerous. Therefore, the general staff, thinking logically in terms of force and martial law, decided to put both men where they could no longer be of harm. The military espionage and counter-espionage offices, under the direction of Colonel Nicolai, undertook to "settle" the two cases. Dr. Hans Wesemann was chosen to be the instrument of the "settlement."

The forty-year-old Dr. Wesemann has had an eventful past.

6. Milton Park,

Highgate,

London N.6.

15th October, 1934.

Werter Genosse

Ich erhalte durch meine Frau Ihre Adresse. Leider war es mir bei meinem letzten Besuch in Paris nicht moeglich persoenlich mit Ihnen zu sprechen, weil meine Zeit zu knapp bemessen war. Ich muss deshalb auf diesem Weg mit Ihnen in Verbindung treten.

Ich bin seit ueber Jahresfrist in London und arbeite hier mit einer ganzen Reihe von Englischen Blaettern, vor allem auch mit der buergerlichen Linken und der Gewerkschaften. Ebenso unterhalte ich gute Beziehungen zu den verschiedenen pazifistischen und humanitaeren Verbindungen. Es bieten sich viele Moeglichkeiten journalistischer und literarischer Betaeetigung, wenn nur die geeignete Zusammenarbeit besteht.

Schreiben Sie mir bitte ob und in welcher Form eine Zusammenarbeit Ihnen moeglich erscheint. Ich kann hier Artikel, Informationen, aber auch Buchbesprechungen u.s.w. in einer ganzen Reihe von Blaettern in allen Lagern unterbringen. Umgekehrt wuerde ich Sie evtl. mit englischem Material versehen, was mir ausreichend zur Verfuegung steht.

In der Hoffnung bald von Ihnen zu hoeren verbleibe ich mit soz. Gruss

Wesemann

One of Wesemann's decoy letters to a colleague of Muenzenberg. The letter was unanswered.

Until 1928 he belonged to the German Social Democratic party. In 1923 he had already played an important part in the congress of Socialist students at Frankfort, as the representative of the Freiburg group. Some time after this he took his doctorate at Berlin and became a journalist. Since he spoke French and English fluently, he was from 1926 to 1928 in charge of the Socialist press service at Geneva, where he earned almost 800 Swiss francs a month. He needed more than that, however, for his living expenses. A constant visitor of the most elegant establishments in Geneva, his affairs with women were a byword in League of Nations circles. His amatory tastes made many of his party comrades decidedly suspicious of him. At the end of 1928 he was recalled from Geneva.

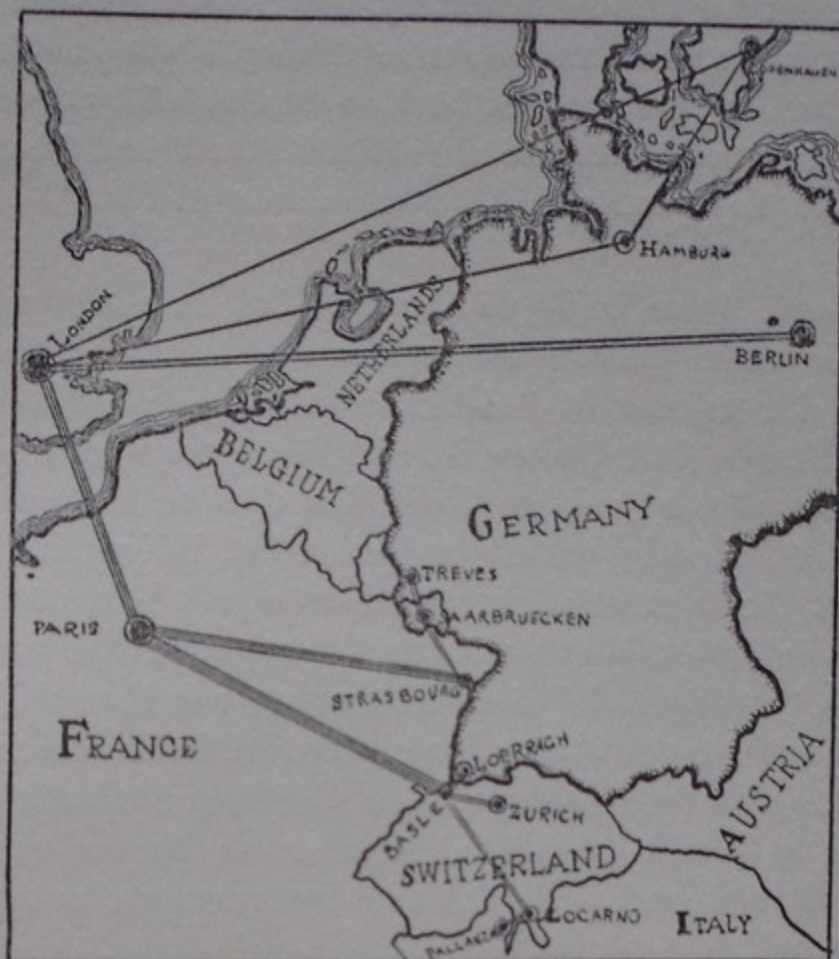
He was a clever, sympathetic and obliging sort, had charming manners and was a skillful journalist. But he was absolutely unscrupulous. When he published an interview with Hitler which had never taken place, in the *Welt am Montag*, he was forced to leave his position. Soon after, he was expelled from the party. Things became too hot for him, and in 1930 he left Germany for South America. As in Geneva and Berlin, he became involved with women, and even indulged in homosexual relationships. He lasted exactly six months. When his debts and his affairs threatened to become an open scandal, he had to leave Argentina.

In 1932 he went to London as a journalist. He hoped—and not without reason as it turned out—that his Berlin adventures were forgotten, and his exploits in Argentina not yet known in Europe. Immediately after his arrival in London, he presented himself at the German embassy. Wesemann needed money to satisfy his expensive tastes, and having no scruples about the methods of getting it became a stool pigeon for the Third Reich among the German political emigrés.

From the embassy word went to Berlin of its new and valuable acquisition, and, from that moment on, Wesemann began sending regular reports to Berlin—to the Gestapo—of the worthwhile scraps of information he picked up in London and in emigré circles. No one outside of Germany dreamed of Wesemann's new connections; on the contrary he remained a "convinced and militant comrade" of the anti-Hitler emigrés.

Wesemann's reports seem to have made an impression on the Berlin authorities. Not only did he supply them with material on the emigrés, but he also gave them tips on anti-fascists working in Germany, from whom he still received news because of

his old connections. (Following his arrest, two letters were found on his person, addressed to him from two anti-fascists in Germany and written in shorthand.) Wesemann had no compunction in denouncing as an anti-Nazi a follower of the Hitler régime with whom he had become acquainted in London.



WESEMANN'S CHASE OF BERTHOLD JACOB

This map shows how many trips Wesemann had to make in order to prepare for the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob. He traveled once from London to Berlin and back; once from London to Copenhagen to Hamburg and back to London; three times from London to Paris and back; three times from Paris to Strasbourg and back; once from Saarbruecken to Treves and back; four times from Paris to Basle (once also as far as Klein-Hueningen) and back; once from Basle to Loerrach and back; and finally from Basle to Locarno. Wesemann traveled by train, airplane and automobile. In eight months, he crossed the German border ten times.

When this man, who had not spoken a single word against Hitler, returned to Germany, he was arrested on the basis of Wesemann's reports.

The Gestapo recognized Wesemann's qualifications. He seemed destined for "higher" things. He was "promoted" from stool pigeon to man hunter. In October, 1934, he was ordered

to Berlin, where he was given the job of putting Jacob and Muenzenberg out of the way.

Wesemann's motives were avarice and cowardice, as he openly admitted to the Basle district attorney on April 3, 1935:

As an emigré I lived in misery. No country gave me an opportunity to work and make my living. I was in despair. In October, 1934, I traveled back to Berlin. This trip made a great impression on me. I realized that I had betrayed great Germany's cause, and I tried to atone for it.

The only lie here is as to the date of his conversion, the falsely sentimental description of which seems to have been taken from the primer of "Hitler Youth Quex." Not after his journey to Berlin, but before it, did Wesemann sell himself to Hitler. Obviously, a journey from London to Berlin required an amount of money which a journalist living in "misery" would hardly have, much less spend on a trip without any purpose. And, obviously, Wesemann as a journalist who had written no less than "reasonable" articles during the Republic as well as while an emigré could not have reëntered the Reich without the assurance of a free passage from German authorities. Wesemann went to Berlin as a free scholar of the college of stool pigeons, and returned with definite instructions and plans for his future work.

The Gestapo officer, Hans Manz, whom he had known before, was delegated to train and prepare Wesemann for his new duties. As usual, the higher sources of these orders remained in the dark. Whoever they were, they did not want to burden themselves personally with the assignment they had given Wesemann through the Gestapo officers Manz and "Richter." But the plans for the kidnapping of Jacob and Muenzenberg were worked out with precision, took into their calculations acts of violence, and embodied all the methods characteristic of the German general staff.

It was obviously an undertaking that would require a long space of time for fulfillment. First, it was necessary for Wesemann to get in touch with his two prospective victims and win their confidence in order eventually to deal with them more easily.

October, 1934, and a part of November were taken up with this preliminary work. Wesemann sought to create an atmosphere around him that would make him seem more trust-

worthy. Hoping to be introduced to emigré circles and to obtain their secret information on German rearmament, he made contacts with various emigré journalists. For example, to a young scholar, who during the Republic had collected material in the Reichswehr and Foreign Ministries for a book on pre-war German imperialism, he wrote as follows:

Dear Herr Hallgarten:

On occasion I read your really clever essays in the P.T., and I have thought to myself that you could also find a wide field for your pen in the English papers to which I am a steady contributor. The press here is most willing to print anything about German foreign policy, especially about armaments à la Krupp. Naturally these things must be made vivid, and should be supported by facts. Under these conditions I would be able to place contributions for you with various London Sunday papers and magazines.

Please write me at length as to what form you think an eventual coöperation could take. I have been in England over a year and have made really valuable connections here. It would make me happy to be able to resume our old acquaintanceship in this no longer unusual way.

Friendly greetings,

Hans Wesemann.

Wesemann approached Jacob and Muenzenberg simultaneously. He tried to become intimate with friends of Muenzenberg on the London Relief Committee for the Victims of Hitler Fascism, and through them to establish himself with Muenzenberg. The attempt failed. He tried to bribe Muenzenberg's English colleagues, but this also came to nothing. He attempted to draw one of Muenzenberg's German aides into his net, but again without success. He even went to Paris and tried to reach Muenzenberg by telephone from the office of a supposed friend. Again in vain.

In November, 1934, Wesemann appeared at the offices of an anti-fascist publisher in Paris and asked to be introduced to Muenzenberg. He said he wanted to put him in touch with "friends from Germany" who were in the possession of important material. Muenzenberg refused to meet Wesemann. In spite of this the latter again appeared at the publisher's office

some time later and crudely tried to instill confidence by saying: "Apparently I'm considered a German agent and stool pigeon. Whereas for ten years already I've taken part uninterruptedly in the anti-fascist struggle. If people only knew what I have to communicate to them, they would certainly put me in touch with Muenzenberg immediately."

But the Muenzenberg case proved too difficult. Wesemann now concentrated all his energy on the plan for kidnapping Berthold Jacob.

Jacob lived as an emigré in Strasbourg, where he published his news service. Wesemann had known him in former times, had in fact been the witness at his marriage. Since the summer of 1934, he had resumed his old relations with Jacob and was carrying on a "friendly" correspondence with him. He sent him "secret material" which had been carefully passed on by Reichswehr authorities in Berlin—and often falsified. But it was enough to drive away the misgivings of a cautious man. Aside from this, it was important to Wesemann that he receive letters from Jacob to send to Berlin as evidence of the favorable progress of his work. In order to prove the good use to which he put the money he so continually and urgently requested, he even sent Berlin the postal receipts for the money he gave Jacob or the receipts Jacob himself signed.

As a matter of fact, Jacob's news service, in spite of its political and journalistic value, constantly needed money. To keep it above water Jacob himself lived in the most modest circumstances. Wesemann knew of Jacob's poverty. He wrote him that he was in a position to place items from his news service in English papers through the mediation of Wickham Steed, the well-known British journalist. The name of the former editor of the *Times* was a good recommendation. And the supposed rewards of Wesemann's efforts for the publication of Jacob's releases were, in fact, of great help to Jacob.

Actually, the money Wesemann sent the anti-Hitler news service came from the treasury of the German general staff. Wickham Steed did not even know Wesemann under his true name. In a letter to the *Neue Weltbühne*, Steed declared:

I never paid Wesemann the smallest sum, nor did he ever ask me for money. . . . That he wrote newspaper articles and forwarded Jacob small sums, supposedly coming from me, are facts of which I had no knowledge. All that he or others may have said to this effect is pure fraud.

In the late fall Wesemann himself went to Strasbourg. To dispel Jacob's last doubts he brought him prospects of a wider influence and a greater revenue for his news service. At the same time, Wesemann studied the field of action. He came to the decision that an abduction from Strasbourg was not advisable.

From there Wesemann went to the Saar. The plebiscite struggle was then in full course, and Wesemann, posing as the representative of an English newspaper, hoped to collect information about the anti-fascists active in the Saar district. He also hoped to lure Jacob into the Saar and from there to kidnap him across the German border.

It was a short trip by rail from the Saar district to Treves, where headquarters for Gestapo activity in the Saar was located. Before he really set to work, Wesemann went there and met Manz and his Gestapo colleague, "Dr. Richter." He received new instructions concerning his stool-pigeon work among the anti-fascists in the Saar, and his old orders to kidnap Jacob into Germany were urgently repeated. Returning to Saarbruecken, Wesemann made ready to carry out the abduction.

He asked Jacob to come over to Saarbruecken from Strasbourg, saying he was about to make sensational disclosures there. Jacob actually arrived a few days later, near the beginning of December, 1934. Saarbruecken is only a three hours' ride from Strasbourg. Wesemann told Jacob that the Black Reichswehr was maintaining secret formations and arms depots on the Saar border, and proposed that they both go out to find the hidden depot, which was supposed to be located between Niederwerzbach and Blieskastel. Jacob immediately agreed to go. They were to travel by car.

A better time and place for the kidnapping could not have been chosen. The Saar district, at that time still formally governed by the League of Nations, was actually already under the rule of the swastika. The judicial and police departments were for the most part National Socialist. Complications which might arise after the deed had been accomplished were hardly to be expected.

Besides, the Saar-German border was rarely patrolled in the neighborhood of Blieskastel, at least not by Saar officials. Two anti-fascists from the Saar had already been kidnapped into the Reich at this place.

The plan went astray because Jacob told Max Braun, the Social Democratic leader in the Saar, about the expected dis-

coveries and invited him to accompany them on the ride to Blieskastel. Braun could not come along, but requested the Saar district police director to support the investigations of the two private individuals. The police director sent an officer with two policemen into the suspected neighborhood. They met Wesemann's party in Blieskastel, and since they accompanied it farther, Wesemann had to postpone the kidnapping.

Failing to find any evidence of the existence of the secret regiments, Jacob rode back to Strasbourg. He had escaped his fate only by chance, but did not become distrustful. For the present, Wesemann continued to play innocent, proudly presenting the visiting card of a foreign anti-Hitler journalist, and visiting and interviewing the different anti-fascist leaders and editors in the Saar. Afterwards he faithfully reported the details of these conversations to the German Front in Saarbruecken and to the Gestapo in Treves.

Strasbourg was out of the question as a scene for the kidnapping, and the attempt could not be repeated at Saarbruecken. A new theatre of action had to be found. It is not far from Strasbourg to Switzerland—exactly two hours by "D train." And from the first Swiss border city, Basle, it is hardly ten minutes by auto into Germany. This seemed a likely place for the kidnapping.

Nothing could have fitted the Gestapo's plans better. Jacob had only an expired and invalidated passport, and because of this could not legally stay in Switzerland. Thus his disappearance could be all the more easily effected and concealed. Basle was the ideal place for the abduction.

At the end of December, 1934, Wesemann invited Jacob to Basle for a meeting. Wesemann was staying at the Hotel St. Gotthard. At that same time two gentlemen from Berlin, Manz and "Dr. Richter," were also stopping there. They had to depart very soon, and empty-handed: Jacob did not come. Not because he had suddenly turned suspicious, but because he did not have the money for the fare.

After the unsuccessful stroke at Saarbruecken and the miscarriage of the first attempt at Basle, Jacob had to be left in peace for a few weeks so that his distrust would not be awakened. But Wesemann needed money. He had counted on the reward set on Jacob's head. Now he had to try to repair the "deficit."

The trade-union functionary Balling was staying in Copenhagen with his wife. In Germany Balling had been secretary of

the International Trade Union Association of Ship Machinists and Stokers. As an emigré he continued to fill this office. The Gestapo was particularly interested in the organization of seamen, ship machinists and stokers. Seamen went to all countries, and the Gestapo believed that landing at Bremen and Hamburg, they were able to bring revolutionary literature with them and smuggle it into the Reich. And the Gestapo feared that when foreign sailors went ashore in German ports they could infect German seamen with revolutionary views. This explains the Gestapo's special interest in seamen's organizations and, particularly, in the trade-union secretary, Balling.

Wesemann already knew Balling through his work in Germany. He had met him at the trade-union congress in Weymouth in September, 1934, where Balling had introduced him to several British trade unionists. Wesemann now wanted to present him with his "thanks" for this courtesy.

On January 17, 1935, Wesemann left London and went to Copenhagen. Apparently none of his friends and acquaintances were puzzled. But it must have seemed strange that this supposed emigré was able to change residence continually, traveling from one foreign country to another. What other emigré had enough papers left to make such trips possible?

Wesemann used the old bait on Balling that he had already found from experience to be a powerful means of seduction; he tempted and dazzled him by mentioning his good political connections and the high prices he could obtain from British newspapers for anti-Hitler articles.

Balling fell into the trap with astonishing speed. Under some unknown pretext, Wesemann lured him on an auto ride on January 30, 1935. The procedure must have been carefully tested in its smallest details, for it has been exactly duplicated time and again. The car sped southwards, and suddenly found itself in Paderborn on German soil. The details of the crossing of the border are in the dark, but several facts are clear. From the testimony of Balling's friends to the Copenhagen police, we know at least that Balling rode south with Wesemann in an automobile.

At any rate, Balling was arrested in Paderborn by the German border police on January 30, 1935. Since that date no word from Balling has reached his relatives. Dependable reports say he is in a concentration camp—in exactly which one is unknown.

It has just been said that since January 30, 1935, Balling's relatives have received no communication from him. But on Feb-

ruary 2nd, Frau Balling did receive a telegram at Copenhagen that bore the name of her husband as the sender. He urged her to meet him at the border immediately. With inconceivable gullibility, the already worried woman obeyed the summons. The Gestapo arrested her at the German line. The telegram had been sent by Wesemann.

With the Balling kidnapping Wesemann achieved his journeyman's work and completed the trial test for the Basle kidnapping. His reward in his pocket, he returned to London. The Balling interlude was over; now began the final stage of the Jacob affair.

On February 26th, Wesemann was again in Basle. He met his Gestapo superiors "Dr. Richter" and Hans Manz at the Hotel St. Gotthard. On the 26th and 27th of February the plan of the kidnapping was finally determined. The trio discussed every angle. This time the plan was not to go awry. The precision with which even the minutest details were worked out bespeaks the German general staff. Nothing was forgotten.

The director of the undertaking was the Gestapo official, "Dr. Richter." He was to remain in the background and under no circumstances was he to be compromised. ("Richter" was the kidnapping specialist of the Gestapo and had his headquarters at Treves during the last few months before the Saar plebiscite. His agents know him under many names; in the Jacob affair he worked as "Dr. Richter.")

His assistant was Hans Manz, who appears in this affair as a former sea captain and representative of the North German Lloyd. Wesemann and he were old acquaintances. While Wesemann was still working for the Socialist press in Germany, he had exchanged news with Manz, who was then active for reactionary papers.

The rôles were assigned. "Richter" was to put the German border authorities "wise" and arrange Jacob's "reception." Manz was to take care of the automobile—its driver was already on hand—and Wesemann was to lure Jacob into the trap. The coup was set for March 9th.

On February 27th, the three accomplices separated. "Richter" and Manz returned to the Reich. Wesemann, well provided with money, went to Paris, where his divorced wife lived.

In 1930, when Wesemann had been forced to leave Berlin and go to South America, he had left her behind in Germany. She had gone through plenty in the years of her marriage. In addition to that, Wesemann had cost his father-in-law a good

deal of money. It is said that he even resorted to blackmail when his wife's father showed unwillingness to pay. During his stay in South America, Wesemann's wife heard nothing from him, so she divorced him on the grounds of desertion. But the divorce did not mean a real separation to her. When Wesemann again got in touch with her after his return from South America, she seemed to forget what she had suffered from him. He used this weakness for his own purposes. At her dwelling in Paris he sometimes met emigrés who knew Frau Wesemann as a Hitler opponent. He induced her to write letters in his name and make telephone calls, but kept her in ignorance of the purpose for which she was being used.

Wesemann arrived in Paris on February 27th and checked in at a hotel on Rue Vaugirard. His first call was at his former wife's home, and he then went about some smaller business. He tried to pick up new information in the emigré circles, for besides the price on Jacob's head, he wanted to collect additional money by reporting news to Berlin. On the 2nd or 3rd of March he went to Strasbourg. He appeared to have been worried by the fear that something would go wrong. In fact, his worry was so pressing that he took an airplane to Strasbourg.

At Strasbourg he greeted Jacob with happy reports: he had assured the English publication of Jacob's news service; he had discovered an acquaintance who would furnish Jacob with a proper passport; in the next few days he was to meet a confidential agent from the Reich who had very interesting information to impart. As the latter was an official in the Reichswehr Ministry, he did not wish to arouse suspicion by a trip to France, so the rendezvous had been fixed in Switzerland. Here Wesemann did not lie, for the "confidential agent" from the Reichswehr Ministry and the Gestapo official whom he wanted to meet did in fact prefer not to come to France.

Jacob thanked him happily, then became embarrassed. He lacked the fare. Laughing, Wesemann put his hand in his pocket and took out 200 francs, which he generously gave him as an "advance."

Even now, Jacob felt no doubts. Wesemann and he parted in friendly fashion, Wesemann calling back, "Then we'll meet again in Switzerland. I'll telephone you the time and place of the rendezvous from Paris." Frau Jacob heard him say this as he left the house. Then her husband told her the details of the conversation.

Jacob actually received a telegram from Wesemann from

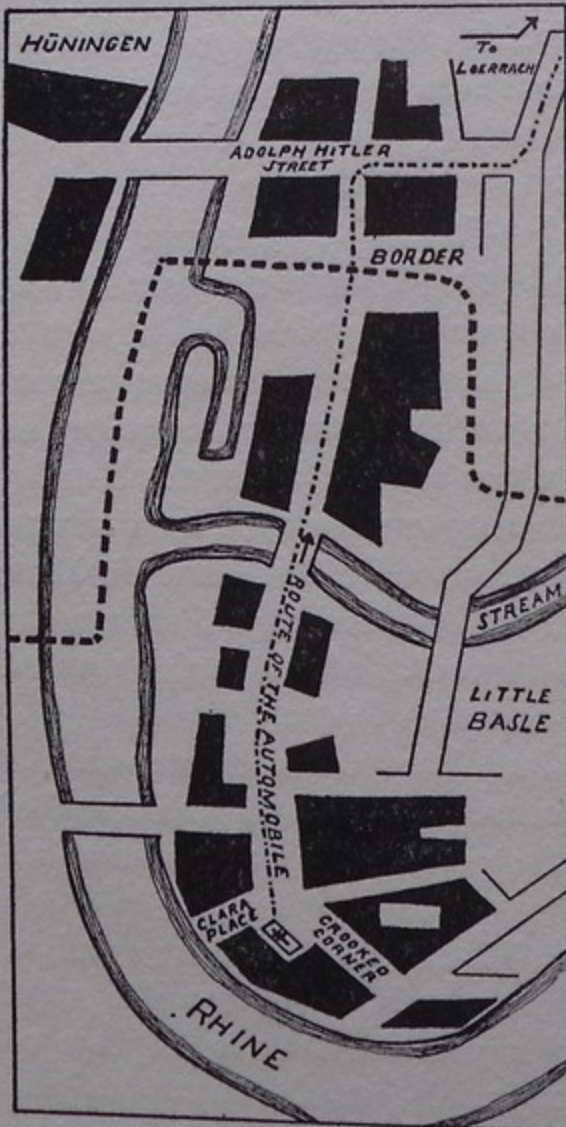
Paris on March 7th, asking him to call Wesemann back by telephone. After the telephone conversation, Jacob told his wife that he had arranged with Wesemann to meet him in Basle on March 9th. He would remain away one night at the most.

On March 7th, Manz also resumed action. He appeared at the Welti-Furrer garage in Zurich and rented a large Chrysler Plymouth limousine for five days. His own car, the "captain" said, had broken down in Loerrach in Germany. He paid down a deposit and the rental charge. As reference he gave the name of a former Swiss senator he had once known. He had brought his own chauffeur with him. The chauffeur was the Schutz-Staffel man and Gestapo agent, Gustave Otto of Loerrach, now calling himself "Krause." On the evening of March 7th "Krause" was in Basle with the car. He put it in the Schloterbeck garage and took up his quarters at the Hotel St. Gotthard, where he expected to meet Wesemann the next day.

After Wesemann had reassured himself over the telephone that Jacob would come, he left Paris for Basle, where he arrived at 8 P.M. on the 8th of March. He received his final instructions from "Krause."

Jacob made everything ready for his trip on March 7th. At three in the afternoon, he reached the border town of St. Louis, where he left his bag containing a few night clothes at the railroad station and looked around for a place to stay. So careful was he, that he intended to return from Basle to St. Louis after his conversation, so as not to have to spend the night on Swiss soil.

Hardly two hours after Jacob's arrival at St. Louis, at 4:45 P.M., a traffic policeman in Basle saw an automobile roar by in the direc-



Map of the route taken by the kidnapers of Berthold Jacob.

tion of the German border, passing other cars at a rate well over the speed limit. He noted its license number down: "ZH 9512." It was the car Manz had rented from Welte-Furrer in Zurich. "Krause" was taking a trial spin. He wanted to be sure.

Jacob reached the Hotel St. Gotthard, Basle, at six on the evening of March 9th. The door man informed him that the gentlemen were expecting him at the Crooked Corner Restaurant (Zum schiefen Eck), located on Greifengasse in Little Basle.

The Crooked Corner is a neat-looking establishment, panelled in wood and hung with colorful curtains. There is nothing remarkable about it, except that it is in Little Basle on the other side of the Rhine and is one of the last houses on the street to the German border. The German customs house is only a few hundred meters farther, almost hidden by bushes.

Wesemann had been waiting in the restaurant since six o'clock. At half past six Jacob arrived. Wesemann told him he was expecting a man from Liechtenstein who could provide him with a passport. The "Liechtensteiner" came at about eight; it was Manz. From his pocket he took a number of blank passport forms. Jacob was to select one.

The waitress still remembers how much the three guests drank: three pints of wine, four glasses of beer and ten drams of hard liquor. The Gestapo agents had more in mind than to drink themselves into courage with this quantity of liquor—although it probably served that purpose too.

The "man from Liechtenstein" proposed going to his place to settle the passport business. The forms had to be filled out and stamped. This could not be done in a restaurant. The "man from Liechtenstein" said he was stopping at Riehen near Basle, which can be reached in a few minutes by taxi.

Wesemann "took care" of the taxi. It was standing opposite the restaurant and had a Zurich license, "ZH 9512." It was the Plymouth that Manz had rented two days before from Welte-Furrer. "Krause" sat at the wheel. He had left his black Schutz-Staffel uniform behind at Loerrach, and was wearing a chauffeur's cap and overcoat.

Jacob suddenly felt his senses leaving him and had to be helped across the street. His wine had been drugged. The kidnapers got into the car with their victim. Wesemann sat next to the driver. Manz sat in back with Jacob, who was unconscious by now. (Jacob said later that he would never in his

right mind have gotten into a car driven by a stranger so near the German border.)

The car started out at a moderate speed—but with its lights off. Shortly before it reached the Swiss border its headlights flashed three times. Twenty meters from the border the driver suddenly stepped hard on the gas. The Swiss customs guards had to jump out of the way, as the car roared past at forty-five miles an hour, carrying Jacob into Germany.

In November, 1934, the Third Reich had closed all passages over its border into Switzerland with toll gates, in order to prevent the smuggling of specie notes out of the Reich and the smuggling in of illegal literature. By day and by night these toll gates cut off the Third Reich from the outer world. But on the night of March 9th they stood open at the customs office at Klein-Hueningen as a car, licensed ZH 9512, flashed over the line.

Two hundred meters past the border the car turned into Adolf Hitlerstrasse, which led to Weil on the Rhine. It was awaited there by two German officials, one in a police uniform and the other, a Gestapo officer, in civilian clothes. They brought the car to a halt by flashing light signals. At this point Jacob first recovered consciousness.

A vaudeville act now began, in which the police officers and Gestapo agents took part with barely suppressed grins. Wesemann stoutly held up his part, having now delivered his "friend" into the hands of the executioners. To the German police he spoke the little piece the Gestapo had assigned him. Later he himself described the dismal scene to the Basle district attorney. This little drama was important to the Gestapo, for it was intended to prove that Jacob had fallen into the hands of the Brown policemen by accident.

One of the policemen asked for our papers.

"How's that?" I said. "Aren't we in Switzerland?" Manz and Krause protested equally. They declared they had not noticed the border posts and thought they were still on Swiss soil.

"No," said the policeman, "you are in Germany!"

Then he asked Jacob for his papers. They pulled him out of the car and examined his expired German passport. We were taken to a police station, and there Jacob was arrested. We were arrested too, but only for the sake of form. A record of our arrest was drawn up, and then we

were released, while Jacob remained in the hands of the police.

The victim disappeared into the Third Reich's prisons, but Wesemann and the Gestapo agents still had work to do. They had to cover up the tracks of the kidnapping and furnish an alibi—in order to be able to continue "working."

On the next morning, March 10th, Manz telephoned Welti-Furrer from Loerrach and told them to send to Loerrach for their car. His chauffeur, he said, had taken a man and two women riding without permission, and he had immediately discharged him. The telephone call was made to avoid the danger of the Zurich garage's raising an alarm that would result in a premature discovery. Manz was careful. He surrendered the car at Loerrach. He did not dare to step on Swiss soil again.

On March 11th, an employee of Welti-Furrer called for the car at Loerrach. He received a transfer bill at the garage there, bearing the official German border admission stamp and showing the time of admission as 8:50 P.M., March 9th. (It is known that the automobile crossed the border at this hour at an unlawful rate of speed, without being stopped or examined. The admission stamp had been added to the transfer bill by German authorities later.)

Manz did not visit Switzerland again, but Wesemann was sent back. Immediately after the kidnapping, he started back to Basle. On the morning of March 10th, he was again at his work there. He sent a telegram to Jacob's wife, reading: "Everything in order. Return Monday." It was signed "Berthold."

Two days later, on March 12th, Wesemann sent another wire to Frau Jacob, this time from Zurich: "Going to Geneva. Back Thursday." The signature was again "Berthold."

Jacob's wife and his Strasbourg friends were reassured by this. The suspicion that Jacob had been kidnapped was thus staved off for five days; it was done all the more easily in that the Swiss authorities could not suspect Jacob's disappearance since his presence in Switzerland had been unknown to them.

To lull Frau Jacob further, Wesemann sent her a postal money order from Zurich on the tenth of March for 200 francs. It reached Strasbourg on the eleventh. This was the last of Wesemann's "expenses" in the Jacob affair.

On the fifteenth he went to Loerrach. Did he receive his reward for Jacob's head there, or was a new abduction discussed in view of the success of the Basle kidnapping?

"Why have I no news from you? I can't work without your documents."

Another letter of Wesemann's, dated March 16th, reached his former wife in Paris. It came from London too and contained this sentence:

"I was in Basle and saw Jacob. He has disappeared like a ghost."

Both letters were written in Switzerland and forwarded from London by Hitzemeyer. Hitzemeyer is said to have disappeared from London after Wesemann's arrest.

The first news of Jacob's disappearance appeared in the press on March 18th. Probably at about the same time, Wesemann received a telegram in code from Berlin. The news in the papers and the telegram from Berlin disquieted him. He wanted to telephone the Gestapo, but from Switzerland that was too risky. On March 20th, he took the auto bus to Pallanza, the first town on the other side of the Italian border. From there he spoke over the telephone to Berlin and dispatched two telegrams.

Returning from Pallanza, he was arrested as soon as he reached Swiss soil under suspicion of kidnapping and murder.

No incriminating letters or documents were found on Wesemann. He had rid himself of everything. But he had overlooked one small detail: his return ticket from Loerrach to Basle was stamped "March 15th, 1935." The Swiss police took him to Basle, where District Attorney Dr. Haeberli conducted an investigation. His assistants, Dr. Ganz and Luetzelschwab, sought material in Paris and London. The Paris police had Commissioner Guillaume aid them. Frau Jacob engaged the French attorney, Vincent de Moro Giafferi.

In the beginning, Wesemann denied he had taken any part in the Jacob case. When on March 28th he was about to be confronted with Frau Jacob and the kidnapped man's brother, he still clung to the assertion that he knew nothing of Jacob's disappearance. During the afternoon of the same day, as he was again being questioned, Wesemann wanted to know what position the German government was taking on the case. The district attorney handed him some numbers of the Freiburg Nazi organ, *Der Alemanne*. In them he read that he was a "dirty traitor" and a "Jew," with whom the Reich wanted to have nothing to do. Reading this had a profound effect on him. He asked to have the German consul at Basle informed that he would like to speak to him. The consul's answer came on

March 29th. He refused. He most likely remembered that another German diplomat, Dr. Rieth, had been relieved of his post at Vienna for having kept faith with murderers—even though they had worked at the Third Reich's orders. That example was warning enough to the consul; he wanted to keep his place.

Wesemann was taken back to his cell. On the evening of March 29th, he was questioned again. The consul's refusal had brought him to the realization that the Third Reich refused to be bothered with his fate, had repudiated him. An agent caught abroad is worth very little to the Third Reich.

Wesemann broke down and confessed. He described the kidnapping. He revealed his accomplices. Betrayed traitor, he now betrayed those who had betrayed him. He named the high Gestapo official "Dr. Richter," also called "Dr. Becker," as the organizer of the kidnapping. He named the Gestapo officer Hans Joachim Manz as Richter's first assistant, and Gestapo Agent Gustave Otto as the driver of the kidnappers' car.

The *Swiss Police Indicator* of March 25, 1935, in which the warrants against the three Gestapo officers were published, revealed the following concerning them:

5843: Stranger; according to hotel report-certificate, Manz, Hans Joachim; born June 16, 1893; German; merchant; former sea captain; resided March 6 to 9, 1935, at Hotel Hofer in Basle, otherwise in Berlin; about 178 centimeters tall (5 ft., 9 in.), thick-set, dark hair, bold forehead, shaved moustache, full face, very pale; speaks literary German; elegant appearance, dark clothes, overcoat and felt hat.

5844: Stranger; according to hotel report-certificate, Krause, Gustave; born September 9, 1887; German; chauffeur; resided March 7 to 9, 1935, at Hotel Gotthard in Basle; otherwise at 42 Bergstrasse in Berlin; 175 centimeters tall, slender; speaks literary German; dark clothing and felt hat.

5845: Stranger; according to hotel report-certificate, Richter, Dr. Walter; born September, 12, 1898; German; merchant; resided March 8, 1935, at Hotel Hofer in Basle, otherwise at 17 Kaiserstrasse in Berlin; about 175 centimeters tall, slender, black hair, shaved moustache, dark

horn-rimmed glasses; speaks literary German; dark clothing and felt hat.

Wanted for kidnapping of Salomon, Berthold, called Jacob, in Basle on March 9, 1935.

—Criminal Commission of Cantonal City of Basle: March 22, 1935.

N.B. The arrests are ordered of H. J. Manz, G. Krause and W. Richter. Their surrender in connection with international penal prosecution is desired. If arrested abroad, refer immediately to the Judicial and Police Departments (Police Division) of Swiss Federation at Berne.

Wesemann named no other names, probably because he knew no others. The Gestapo operates on the "vertical" system; that is, the only Gestapo members each agent knows are his contact man and his immediate superior. In the Jacob affair Wesemann had to work with Dr. "Richter-Becker" in addition to Manz, because circumstances required it, and he came to know the chauffeur-agent, Gustave Otto, because the latter drove the kidnapers' automobile.

In the course of the investigation, however, the names of other agents emerged. They had been held in reserve during the Jacob kidnapping and were placed under Richter and Manz, but had not come in contact with Wesemann. One of the most important of these was a man calling himself Schulz—his true name could not be ascertained—who worked for the Gestapo and had been staying in Basle at the time of the kidnapping. This Schulz was not the same man as the secret tribunal murderer, First-Lieutenant Schulz, who, according to the evidence turned up by the Basle investigating authorities, had had nothing to do with the Jacob affair.

An agent named Zucker, who had operated for the Gestapo in Saarbruecken, Paris and Zurich, also stood at the disposal of Richter and Manz at the time of the kidnapping. The third name that came to light was that of George Schwarz, who had worked under Richter and Manz in Geneva. Schwarz was a worthy colleague of Wesemann; he, too, had called himself an "anti-fascist" before Hitler's seizure of power. For a short time after the end of the World War, he had been a member of the German Communist Party, but had been expelled for pimping and fraud. He then turned to the Social Democrats, later found

connections with the bourgeois parties, and ended up by landing among the Nazis. After Hitler's seizure of power he wrote, as a literary incitement to murder, a book called, *People, Central is Calling—the German Communist Party is Bankrupt*, in which he collected falsified material against Ernst Thaelmann, the Communist leader imprisoned for the last three years in Germany.

In his confession, Wesemann also made statements as to how much money he had received and how it had been paid to him. His monthly salary was about 500 marks (a little over \$200). In the space of six months, he had spent about 3,500 marks on traveling and other expenses. For Balling's abduction, he had received 1,000 marks. The Basle kidnapping brought him 2,000 marks. He was paid a part of this money on his trips to Germany, and always in foreign specie. Some funds he received as remittances through the travel bureau of the North German Lloyd in London.

On the same day Wesemann confessed, March 29th, the German government took a position on the Jacob affair. The first news of Jacob's disappearance had appeared in the foreign press on March 18th. The German government waited eleven days before replying. In the report of the German News Bureau the following was said:

According to the evidence so far obtained, Berthold Salomon, alias Jacob, had already illegally crossed the French-Swiss border. He intended to reach German territory in order to meet some associates there. The German customs officials were able to detain him as he crossed the border. He could only identify himself with a long-expired and therefore ineffective passport. Salomon was held at first because of this lack of a proper passport. His arrest followed only after it was ascertained that the Salomon involved was the one whose actions have made him liable to various sentences of punishment for treason and for concealment of stolen property. At the moment, Berthold Salomon is being examined concerning various grave misdemeanors. In the interests of this investigation and in order to ascertain Jacob's abettors, no further reports about this case can be made for the time being.

Would the emigré Berthold Jacob, threatened with death in Germany, and in whom the Nazi and Reichswehr leaders saw

a deadly enemy, have dared enter Germany with an ineffective passport—and, in addition, one that bore his true name? Would the man who had taken the most active part in the exposure of the German secret tribunals and the revealing of German armament have delivered himself to the German secret courts at a time when German armament operations had reached a climax?

What is known of Jacob's life abroad makes it plain that he was too cautious to attempt an illegal trip to the Third Reich. He had emigrated before Hitler's seizure of power, and in 1932, still in time, had refused to return to Germany to be questioned by a Reich court in the Bullerjahn trial.* At that time, Jacob wrote to the court that he could not feel sure of his life in Germany, even if he were given an assurance of safe-conduct.

Then Hitler sent his bailiffs after him. At the beginning of 1934, a National Socialist agent appeared in Strasbourg and tried to "meet Jacob late at night on his way home." A police patrol arrested him. In the last period of his stay at Strasbourg, after the speed of German armament activity had been multiplied, Jacob had received all kinds of threats and warnings. As a result of this, he was contemplating leaving Strasbourg for Paris.

On April 2, 1935, the Swiss ambassador handed the Hitler government a note summing up the results of the Swiss investigation, which frankly stated that German authorities had been informed of the kidnapping and had coöperated in it. Swiss Senator Motta, who is truly no political friend of the anti-fascist Jacob, defined the verdict of the Swiss government in a statement in the National Senate on April 2, 1935:

The Swiss government has various grounds for the assumption that the abductors acted with the knowledge of official powers.

The German government had to drop its thesis that Jacob had entered Germany voluntarily. It took up another thesis. In a note on April 15th, of which the German News Bureau published an extract, this new variation found the following expression:

The Swiss government has submitted to the German government two notes relating to events that occurred in

* Bullerjahn was accused of betraying German military secrets and was tried for treason. His case created a sensation in Germany.

Swiss territory directly before the arrest of Berthold Salomon. The statements of a German subject, Dr. Hans Wesemann, who has been arrested for his part in the affair, occupied the most prominent place in these notes. Wesemann has declared that he lured Salomon from Strasbourg to Basle and led him to believe he wanted to supply him with a forged passport, and that he thus tricked Salomon over the German border in an automobile with other persons in it. The German authorities have set under way an exhaustive inquiry on the basis of these communications. This inquiry has not been able to reach a conclusion that would directly or indirectly implicate official German positions in the events that occurred on Swiss territory. Also, it has not been ascertained that Wesemann and his accomplices received orders relating to this affair from official German sources.

In the present state of affairs it is not possible for German agencies to state with any assurance the motives that determined the action of Wesemann and his accomplices. Wesemann has an uncertain past. He has lived abroad for years without any regular occupation and apparently occupies himself with anti-German propaganda. It is at all events possible that these persons intended to betray Salomon into the hands of the German authorities. Did Wesemann and his accomplices do this to improve their own situations in the eyes of the German authorities, or was it simply an act of revenge? This question has not been solved by any German authority.

The German authorities notice almost daily that emigrés who do not approve of the treason of other emigrés, or do not agree with the methods used, volunteer to combat the worst agitators. Furthermore, the German authorities have ascertained that these agitators often live in violent enmity with each other.

Since Salomon came into the area of German jurisdiction without the action of official German authorities and since he is a traitor of the worst sort, already many times convicted, there is nothing that can be done on the German side but to let the judicial proceedings instituted long ago take their course.

In these statements the German government tried to kill two birds with one stone: It wanted to absolve itself of the accusa-

tion that it had violated Swiss sovereignty—that German authorities had, by official orders, instigated, supported and financed the Basle kidnapping. And at the same time it wanted to bring confusion into the emigré camp by speaking of the “volunteering of emigrés” on the side of the German government and of their betrayals and internal feuds.

Since the German government refused to surrender Jacob, the Swiss authorities moved for international arbitration proceedings. The German government let two months go by before it agreed. And another two and a half months passed before the names of the arbitrators and the arbitration procedure could be agreed upon. Nearly five months after Jacob’s kidnapping, on July 26, 1935, the arbitration agreement was signed. The procedure outlined gave the contestants four months in which to submit briefs and documentary evidence. At the end of this time the arbitration court would first begin taking oral testimony.

However, the judges chosen stipulated as a condition of their consenting to serve that they were to be granted a free hand in making independent investigations of their own. The chairman of the court was Dr. Raphael Frich, Finnish envoy in Stockholm. Of the judges, two were named by both Switzerland and Germany: Michael Hansson, member of the Roumanian-Hungarian arbitration court, and Dr. Andreas Juhasz, member of the Hungarian House of Peers. The Third Reich also named Professor Doctor Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, a Baltic German, and Switzerland named Professor Doctor Max Huber, former president of the Permanent International Court of Justice.

These judges did not wait for all the briefs and documentary evidence to be submitted to them before beginning their independent investigations, but started immediately. The result of this was that in a month it became apparent that the evidence of the German government’s complicity in the kidnapping was so overwhelming that a decision against it was a certainty. The arbitrators were unanimous.

The Third Reich decided that rather than have its guilt advertised to the world by a formal decision it would “settle” the case without further proceedings. A delay would only serve to keep the matter in the world’s attention. So on September 17, 1935, it restored Jacob to Swiss soil. The Swiss Federal Council immediately deported him to France, because of his original illegal entry.

Jacob, weakened by his ordeal, went to a hospital to recover his strength. From his bed he told of his experiences in Germany. Immediately after his arrest on March 9th in Loerrach he had been taken to the Gestapo prison in Berlin, and then from there to the Columbia House, where Colonel Nicolai was brought to visit him by Reinhard Heydrich. Heydrich introduced him to Nicolai with "There is the pig!" From the Columbia House Jacob was next taken to the Ploetzensee jail, in which the Third Reich conducts its more important inquisitions. He was handcuffed and placed in a brilliantly lighted cell; two guards stood over him by day and by night to see that he got no sleep. This was to make him more pliable to questioning. Jacob did not sleep for sixteen nights. Then when the news of his disappearance got abroad in the world with the resulting sensation, the guards were called off, and he was allowed to close his eyes.

Jacob said, "Only public opinion throughout the world saved me. . . . The more the press spoke of me the better treatment I got. Finally my guards were told to deal gently with me."

He was finally placed in Moabit jail, where he stayed until his release, under fair treatment. Jacob said that on the whole his suffering was nothing compared to that of the other prisoners.

The Jacob case takes its particular importance among the incidents in which agents of the Third Reich were involved abroad in the fact that for the first time one of them was caught and forced to confess a crime committed with the material connivance of German authorities. Among the latter were the Reichswehr, who ordered Jacob's kidnapping, and whose secret service chief Nicolai examined Jacob in prison; the German Foreign Office, which engaged Wesemann's services and provided him with a new passport; the Gestapo, which employed and paid Wesemann, and whose agents carried out the crime; the Reich Bank, without whose permission the specie notes transferred into foreign currency to pay Wesemann could not have been sent out of Germany; the Reich Ministry of the Interior, under which are the border authorities, who allowed Wesemann to come and go across the border at will, and the police, who arrested Jacob and falsified the circumstances of the arrest in its records; and the Reich Ministry of Finance, which controls the customs authorities, who allowed the kidnappers' car to enter Germany without being inspected, raised the toll gates and stamped the transfer papers of the car with the regular admission stamp.

But the chief responsibility belongs to the Reichswehr. It was

the original source of the orders for Jacob's kidnapping and had the greatest interest in getting him into Germany. . . .

Jacob has lost none of his old courage. Still in bed, he told his friends, "As soon as I get my health back I am going to take up my old work in the struggle against the barbarism installed in Central Europe."



Deutsches Volkstum im Südostraum (ohne Deutsch-Osterreich)
(zur Karte)

Czechoslowakei	rd. 3 500 000 Deutsche
Sudetenländer	3 300 000 "
Slowakei	150 000 "
Die Tysy	45 000 "
Karpatteneußland	15 000 "
Ungarn	600 000 "
Rumänien	790 000 "
Siebenbürgen	240 000 "
Banat	320 000 "
Bukowina	80 000 "
Bessarabien	80 000 "
Bathmar	40 000 "
Altromänien und Dobrußscha	30 000 "
Südslowien	700 000 "
Wojewodina	450 000 "
Gottschee	15 000 "
Kroatien-Slowenien	160 000 "
Bosnien	17 000 "
Italien (ohne Südtirol)	7 000 "

19

Berlin, 18. Mai 1935

PDW

Presse-Dienst „Ostraum“
Ausgabe B (wöchentlich)

Informationsdienst

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Cover of a release of the Propaganda Ministry's *Eastern Press Service*. The black areas on the map show the location of the populations of German stock and language in southeastern Europe. Beneath is a list stating the number of Germans in each of the principal areas.

Goebbels and the Propaganda Machine

"The magnitude of a lie is always a certain factor in making it believed, for the great masses of a nation are at the bottom of their hearts more apt to be merely demoralized than consciously and purposely bad. Consequently, in their primitive simplicity of mind, they more easily fall a prey to a big lie than to a small one, since they themselves often tell petty lies, but would be restrained by shame from too big a one."

—Adolf Hitler: *Mein Kampf*.

WHEREVER ORGANIZED ESPIONAGE EXISTS, SYSTEMATIZED propaganda is its hand-maiden. Led by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German foreign propaganda seeks a world-wide congress of sympathizers. Heading the Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, Goebbels is rapidly paving the way for future war. By virtue of the decree of June 30, 1933, Dr. Goebbels now directly controls all news services, domestic and foreign propaganda, art, radio, motion picture and theatre guilds, censorship, exhibitions, travel advertising and sports abroad—in short, everything which seems useful to the Nazis for the maintenance of their power at home and the spread of their influence abroad. Goebbels' obvious aims have been accurately summed up by Major Foertsch, head of the press department of the Reich War Ministry, whose article, "Propaganda an Implement of War," appearing in the *Military Weekly* of April 11, 1935, stated in part:

In dealing with foreign propaganda every country must be handled in a different manner. This difference depends on the attitude of the government in question in respect to Germany—whether friendly and receptive or openly hostile. It will also depend on the people's attitude to the aims of the German state as well as on considerations of race and blood. Consequently, in propagandizing every motive must be treated individually. A sentence which may be adapted to Nation A will rebound without effect on Nation B, or may even have the opposite effect. It is plain that successful work must be based on a thorough knowledge of the people for whom the propaganda is intended.

It is no coincidence that the Foreign Propaganda Department (Department 7) of the Propaganda Ministry bears the official name of "Defense Against Lies." Its very name is calculated to foster the fiction that an offensive of lies is being carried on against Hitler Germany and that much-imposed-upon Dr. Goebbels must defend his country against this menace. As a cloak beneath which to hide its real aims, its innocent-sounding official name is a genuine work of art.

To clarify the real nature of this department, Secretary of State Walter Funk of the Propaganda Ministry (more familiarly known as VII/7077/Ka) issued a secret decree on October 9, 1933, announcing the formation of the Defense Department and stating among other things:

Department VII is, however, not limited to defense against the propaganda of lies and incitements abroad: its foremost task is to render the National Socialist ideology comprehensible to foreign countries. This will be done by disseminating the Fuehrer's noble thoughts as expressed in his speeches, and broadcasting the utterances of leading personalities in the movement, in a form adapted to the mentalities of foreign peoples. The material will be issued in pamphlets and articles, written by authors and journalists of unusual ability, and will be translated into the most important foreign languages and transferred to legations and trusted individuals abroad. The latter will be instructed to decide on the spot just what portion of the material is to be employed in their province at a given time and what is to be put into a different form.

The department, consequently, must not only provide translations of the speeches and works of leading men for use abroad: it must also elaborate and interpret the creative ideas contained in this material, so that they will be palatable to foreign sentiments, and thus more readily digested. In this connection, it is most important to employ well-known foreigners, possessing the highest literary gifts. These non-partisan expositions, intermingled with clever criticism, will make National Socialist ideology comprehensible to wide circles abroad. . . .

The department also follows and watches over the work of the German organizations abroad. When necessary, it will be in a position to lend a regulating hand in the interests of maintaining a consistent line.

At the time the Defense Department was organized, Dr. Goebbels, with his characteristic attention to detail, outlined the directions for his foreign agents. These directions were given to the foreign agents, but through a blunder in transmission a set fell in the hands of the *Petit Parisien* at the end of 1933, and was published in pamphlet form. An extract from this document suffices to show the immense financial resources and methods of operation of the department's agents abroad:

The campaign to win over foreign public opinion will be inaugurated by the authorized ministry and its agents. This campaign will take the form of a grandiose program including all news channels. Chief among these news channels are an expanded German radio news service; a similar service in thoroughly neutral guise; a clever radio propaganda service organized for overseas as well as home consumption; direct work on the foreign press along lines to be fully described; the publication of German propaganda articles in the foreign press in a form not recognizable as propaganda; the formation of personal relationships with important foreign newspapermen and newspaper owners for the purpose of influencing them by personal favors; a propaganda service for culture and travel, which will adroitly serve partial political ends.

In addition, there will be activities of all sorts calculated to influence public opinion in Germany's favor. For example, occasional exhibitions, particularly of the graphic arts, especially those works shedding light on the new Germany; in conclusion, the translation of German books and articles into foreign languages, especially English, Spanish and Portuguese. Here we have only outlined the work of the intensified German foreign propaganda service. It has been decided, for the present at least, to leave the question of cost in the background. . . . It must again be emphasized that everything which is done within the province of this propaganda service, must be done in a form which does not give rise to the suspicion that the work proceeds directly from a German source.

Therefore, it is now more important than ever in the creation of a network of agents abroad to win over to the propaganda service as many persons as possible who would not arouse suspicion. . . .

German press bureaus maintain so-called neutral press services in all foreign countries, offering news from the Third Reich at ridiculously low prices. The radio department of the Transocean Press Service supplies overseas countries with additional material. Occasionally, a foreign newspaper discontinues its use of German news agencies. In such a case, a representative of the agency immediately pays a visit to the one-time customer and offers to lower the price of the service or even supply it cost-free. Employing its press and propaganda attachés to check up on German correspondents abroad, the Propaganda Ministry issues all pay vouchers for foreign correspondents, thereby making them responsible to it and it alone. As an effective instrument for the promulgation of propaganda, Dr. Goebbels has mustered the radio into the service of his ministry. Using short-wave transmitters with special directing-rays, National Socialist radio stations have been able to broadcast their pan-German propaganda abroad. Each time Adolf Hitler steps on the rostrum to make an important speech, his utterances are faithfully transmitted to listening thousands inside the Reich and out. Timing their broadcasts at hours when the overseas public is listening in, the German radio propaganda authorities have brought Hitlerism inside of French, English and American homes.

In addition, the German radio is from time to time mobilized for foreign coup d'états and for the support of Nazi uprisings abroad. The Nazi putsch in Austria of July 25, 1934, was prepared by the Munich station, whose aggressive daily broadcasts lighted the spark that culminated in the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss. Because they were forbidden to make pro-Nazi speeches in Austrian meeting halls, National Socialist agitators turned to the Munich radio stations, and over their networks transmitted the very addresses which they had been prohibited from delivering to the Austrian people. This same performance was repeated in the latter half of 1934 when the Nazi putsch in Lithuania was in preparation.

Bellowing their "love of peace" cry for all the world to hear, Goebbels' stations drowned out the noise of the armaments factories after universal conscription had been declared. In March, 1935, when the Lithuanian putschists were sentenced for staging their ill-timed uprising, German stations flooded the world with protests and threats against Lithuania.

Working under the direct control of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, every large German daily newspaper is obliged to publish a weekly supplement in the manner of the *Berliner*

Tageblatt's The German Abroad. Depending on the foreign political situation, Goebbels instructs the German press in the attitude it should take in dealing with matters of world-wide political importance. An example is the secret instructions memorandum issued by the Propaganda Ministry to the German press and later published by the *Manchester Guardian*, on May 1, 1935. Among other things, this memorandum laid down the attitude to be taken toward the Sudeten German Homeland Party (the mask behind which the Hitler movement for Czechoslovakians hides). These instructions contain the following:

Any reference that might disclose the identity of the Sudeten German Homeland Front with the German NSDAP must be avoided. Such references would endanger the German electoral fight in Czechoslovakia.

Moving pictures as media of propaganda have not been overlooked by Dr. Goebbels. Because foreign consumption of German films has decreased considerably since Hitler's advent to power, the Propaganda Ministry has stooped even to blackmail to secure foreign distribution of its films. In 1934 Goebbels succeeded in coördinating the Austrian film industry. By prohibiting the importation of Austrian pictures with non-Aryan actors or of any pictures which did not reflect the German national attitude, Goebbels forced the Austrian film industry, which is dependent on the German market, to further Nazi propaganda. Encouraged by the success of his efforts in Austria, Dr. Goebbels has commissioned Dr. Arnold Räter of the Propaganda Ministry to conduct negotiations to secure co-ordination of the Czechoslovakian, Scandinavian and Baltic state film industries. Using as a powerful weapon the Bank for Film Credit, a creation of the Propaganda Ministry, Dr. Räter has every reason to believe that his mission will terminate as successfully as Goebbels'.

There is no independent book trade in Germany. Dr. Goebbels, through the Exchange Group of the German Book Trade, a subsidiary of the Propaganda Ministry, arranges the sale of National Socialist books abroad. While foreign consumption of German books has considerably decreased, there were no fewer than 25,113,000 marks' worth of books exported from Germany in 1934 alone.

Adequately financed, the Propaganda Ministry has been able to found its own publishing houses abroad. These houses for

the most part publish tendentious literature for foreign consumption. English books exposing the "Bolshevik Peril" from which Hitler "liberated" the world include *Germany Between Day and Night* and *The Armed Uprising. German Revolution and A Nation's Turning Point* show the "lofty heights which the National Socialist mind has attained." The German national idea is carried abroad by such books as the *Southeastern German National Boundary, Message to Austria and Germany and The Corridor*.

Cultural and travel propaganda are likewise exploited by the Propaganda Ministry for pan-German aims. The instructions sheet issued to foreign agents had this to say on the subject:

In the future the cultural and travel propaganda departments will be reorganized and will fill an important place in the foreign propaganda service. They will be made much more *subservient to political aims than in the past. . . .*

In a publication dealing with the districts of western Germany, the Rhine country for instance, its former occupation and the sufferings of the German population under this occupation should be adroitly but casually emphasized. At the same time, a few words should be said about the demilitarization of these areas, which renders them defenseless against any foreign attack. It is very important in this connection to refer to the partition of German territory as a result of the Peace of Versailles and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

The same is valid for the East. Proper references must be made to the servitude of German soil and German populations in Poland, etc., etc.

According to an official compilation of the Government Emigration Bureau published in 1934, 307 German-language papers in foreign countries are at present controlled by the Propaganda Ministry or its representatives. Directly coördinated by the Propaganda Ministry itself, these apparently independent organs are avidly read by German readers, whose sympathies are gradually weaned to National Socialism. All releases for the foreign press are controlled by the Foreign Press Chief of the NSDAP, Dr. Ernst Franz Sedgwick (Putzy) Hanfstaengl. His florid face, his ability to conceal his real feelings while apparently laughing at himself and his apparent good nature, have

long concealed his real purposes and dispelled suspicion. A personal friend of der Fuehrer, Hanfstaengl studied at Harvard University in the United States, where he made contacts which resulted in his being able to obtain large sums of American money for the NSDAP, even before Hitler's advent to the Chancellery.

While the Foreign Press Office of the NSDAP works in collaboration with the Propaganda Ministry, Hanfstaengl himself is subordinate to no government or party authority save Hitler alone. Hanfstaengl, with his usual diplomacy, expressed his opinion of the high order of foreign intelligence in a conversation with the well-known American lawyer, William O. Thompson, during August of 1934. Thompson reported this conversation to the American weekly, *The Nation*, after which it was reprinted in the London *Daily Express*. Hanfstaengl, among other things, made the following statement regarding Oxford professors: "Damn those swine. I'll send some of our boys to burn down their Oxford." This remark caused an instant sensation in London. Hanfstaengl, using characteristic Nazi tactics, simply denied he had ever made such a statement. He filed suit for libel against the *Daily Express* but took care not to threaten *The Nation* or William O. Thompson directly, just as he was careful not to take steps against the English, French, Swedish and Czechoslovakian papers which reprinted the Ernst document from the *Weissbuch* (Second Brown Book). In this document Hanfstaengl is mentioned as one of those guilty of causing the Reichstag fire. Nor did he bring suit when publicly challenged with this by the Swedish senator, George Branting. However, on December 2, 1935, the *Daily Express* decided to settle Hanfstaengl's suit. He injuredly refused to accept any damages, but consented to have the newspaper pay the entire cost of the case, which was several thousand dollars. The settlement was the result of a visit paid by Lord Beaverbrook, the publisher of the *Daily Express*, to Berlin shortly before, during which he conferred with leading Nazi officials. Another result of these discussions was an announcement that Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* would in the future take a more friendly tone toward the Third Reich, in return for which the German authorities agreed to lift the ban they had placed on those papers. By some anomaly, Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard*, however, was to remain "strongly anti-Nazi."

A great giver of promises, Hanfstaengl is a hard man to hold to any bargain he makes. In September of 1934, an English

delegation of the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism called on him with a petition, urging him to use his influence for the liberation of Communist Reichstag Deputy Theodor Neubauer, who had been frightfully tortured in a German concentration camp. Hanfstaengl was delighted to aid the delegation and definitely promised that Neubauer would be released within a few days. Since then a year and half has passed. Neubauer still remains in the torture chambers of the Third Reich.

Rosenberg: Arch Imperialist

"Today we must choose between the two aspects of German history: between the crusading policy and the space policy, between world imperialism and the will of the national state, between Barbarossa and Henry the Lion, between Charlemagne and Wittekind, between Bismarck and William II, between Stresemann's League of Nations and the National Socialist Germanic state in Central Europe. . . .

The German awakening must signify national imperialism for the German people, as breathing space is needed to give the German people a healthy, strong existence. . . .

The knowledge that the German people, if they do not want to perish in the truest sense of the word, need land for themselves and their descendants; the realistic knowledge that this land can no longer be conquered in Africa but must be acquired in Europe and chiefly in the East—this knowledge lays down the organic principles of a German foreign policy for centuries to come."

—Alfred Rosenberg: *The Future German Foreign Policy*.

THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE mental attitude of the Baltic German, Alfred Rosenberg, and that of the Fuehrer himself. Designated by Hitler as head of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP, Rosenberg's pronounced imperialistic ambitions have shaped the policies of that office along unmistakable pan-German lines. His original contacts were almost exclusively with Russian White Guardist circles, and the principles which guided these Russian emigrés have influenced his entire political outlook. Possessed of undeniable journalistic ability, he has for a long time served as editor in chief of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the official central organ of the Nazi Party.

His Foreign Political Office, responsible to Hitler alone, is not shackled by having to proceed with the same caution as a government department. An open advocate of a pan-German war of conquest, he has made this ideal the actual aim of all the policies instituted by the Foreign Political Office. In the Berlin central of the Foreign Political Office, Rosenberg directs the activities of 150 clerical employees, and hundreds of agents and liaison men in foreign countries. That Rosenberg has organized the activities of his bureau so as best to prepare for his

"acquisition of land," the conquest of Austria, and the execution of his other imperialist plans, is proved by the very nature of the work allotted to his underlings. The bureau operates special departments for eastern Europe, for the Danube countries, for rearmament, for colonial questions, and for Far Eastern problems, especially relations with Japan. It also maintains relationships with the open and camouflaged Nazi parties abroad, which receive financial support and political directions from Rosenberg and his adjutants.

Tons of literature outlining Rosenberg's conceptions of foreign policy are issued by a number of publishing houses operated by the bureau. The Eckart Verlag in Berlin, the Obelisk Verlag in Spandau, the Huch Verlag in Leipzig and the Jewish Verlag Trachtenberg have all been impressed into the service by the Foreign Political Office. It is ironical that the Verlag Trachtenberg publishes multilingual pamphlets which constantly endeavor to show the happiness of the Jews in the Third Reich.

Since the introduction of universal conscription, the German citizen passes his first year of military service in the Labor Service. From the moment he dons the Labor Service uniform he is a soldier. In training for war against the Baltic states and the Soviet Union, a portion of Hitler's mass army is already serving its first year in the Labor Service in the border service schools of the East. These schools graduate thousands of men into the regular army every year.

Rosenberg's war preparations do not cease here. A kind of foreign legion, the Rond (Movement for National Russian Liberty) composed of White Guardist troops, has been recruited and trained for service against the Soviet Union. Officially disbanded, the Rond still drills, awaiting the word to advance on the Soviet borders.

The Baltic Legion, several thousand strong, is another of Rosenberg's military ventures and consists of members of the disbanded Baltic military societies.

The Austrian Legion, numbering 30,000 trained men, contrary to reports issued by the Propaganda Ministry, still marches and counter-marches on the German side of the Austrian border against the "day of vengeance on traitors to the German Nation of one hundred million."

A fourth military unit is composed of Swiss National Socialists living in Germany. Known as the "National Socialist Con-

Service Mondial

Ces feuilles sont destinées à être répandues entre Gentils. Le "Service Mondial" se parait en trois langues; il s'ambitionne spécialement de devenir une affaire d'argent. Son unique but est de documenter les Gentils mal informés - quelle que soit leur nationalité ou leur patrie. Nos informations sur les méthodes du monde souterrain juif sont donc appelées à perfectionner les armes intellectuelles de chaque Gentil. Il est, de plus, à désirer que les nouvelles que nous publions, passent dans la presse bien-pensante de tous les pays.

Quiconque reconnaît que nous ne pouvons accomplir efficacement un travail systématique pour la recherche de la vérité sans ressources financières, s'hésitera pas à nous accorder volontairement, et dans la limite de ses moyens, son obole pour aider au développement de notre entreprise. Nos amis doivent être assurés que tout denier sacrifié pour la bonne cause sera employé de la façon la plus judicieuse.

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"Il n'y a pas de problème possible pour les peuples, avant l'émancipation de l'Éthiopié juif."
Theodor Fritsch.

"Différents Ahasverus! Donnés au Juif en foyer national!"
Ulrich Fleischhauer

"Une nation de 20 millions d'individus en pénurie point de patrie! Vu leur caractère, ils pourraient sans trop de difficulté se conquérir une. - Le pays idéal rêvé à cette brève lettre, si le "Jail Ervas" trouvait enfin un refuge permanent."
John R. Stewart.

"La collaboration de groupements qui ont des intérêts communs et naturels en dépit des frontières nationales, ne signifie pas une trahison contre le nationalisme. Au contraire, cette collaboration est l'unique et suprême moyen de pratiquer l'indivisibilité et la vie indépendante de chaque peuple mondial par la civilisation européenne et par l'impérialisme d'Israël."
Egon von Witzmann.

"Ce n'est pas la haine ou le dédain contre la Juiverie infiltrée partout, mais bien l'intérêt le plus précis de notre propre conservation, qui nous force à lutter, avec la conscience de plus en plus forte de notre droit, sur notre orgueil non juif et sur le désir de pouvoir nous unir à nos frères, indépendants de peuple parvenu. - Si le peuple juif doit nous avoir devant les yeux français, nous devons à la malchance et à la colère futures de monde arabe qui s'élève, il devra renoncer lui-même à nous, sans duplicité et sans réserves, à l'annihilation, aux droits des minorités, au conseil religieux, au "Joyer national" préhabitués. C'est à nous qui devons reconnaître par tous les moyens le Sionisme - malgré le Sionisme nous pourrions, qu'il obtiendrait facilement, grâce à nos richesses et à notre volonte inébranlable de recevoir notre liberté."
Et sans plus tarder! ou que demain."
Ferdinand Fik.

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1-er. Mai 1935

(Service-Mondial) A propos du procès de Berne relatif aux "Protocoles des Sages de Sion".

Un de nos lecteurs de Berne, qui suit avec un vif intérêt le procès intenté là-bas à propos des "Protocoles des Sages de Sion", nous écrit: "Ainsi que je l'ai constaté depuis, il est exact que, dès la mi-avril, l'accusé suisse Silvio Schneidli a dénoncé les témoins que les Juifs avaient désignés, pour faux-témoignage. Au dernier moment, on vient de décider que le procès de Berne aura lieu le 29 Avril, bien qu'il soit d'usage - dans le cas d'une dénonciation pour infraction aux devoirs des témoins - qu'un procès soit interrompu jusqu'à ce qu'un jugement ait été prononcé sur le différend ainsi soulevé entre temps. Le lieutenant-colonel Fleischhauer assistera aux débats à titre d'expert du côté aryen. Ainsi que le "Service-Mondial" l'a déjà annoncé, le juge a admis tous les témoins désignés par les Juifs, tandis que tous ceux qu'avait désignés la partie adverse (aryenné), ont été récusés sans aucune exception. - C'est ainsi que se présentent actuellement les choses, deux jours avant la reprise des débats." -

Nous tiendrons nos lecteurs au courant de la marche du procès.

(Service-Mondial) Deux échappées de lumière à propos du procès maçonnique à Bâle.

Un lecteur bâlois du "Service-Mondial" nous écrit: "Le 5 Avril s'est déroulé, devant le tribunal correctionnel de Bâle, un procès intenté contre L'inhart, chef du mouvement national-socialiste en Suisse. L'inhart avait dénommé la Franc-Maçonnerie: "une entreprise organisé du crime". Sur quoi, dix membres de la grande loge "Alpina" ont porté plainte contre lui pour offense à l'honneur.

La manière dont le procès fut mené, vaut vraiment la peine d'être examinée de près. Les faits suivants

French edition of the anti-semitic World Service controlled by Alfred Rosenberg.

federates," and patterned after the Storm Troops, it is active in Berlin and in Brandenburg Province. When it is remembered that the new universal conscription law permits non-Germans to enter the military service, the importance of these non-German units can be readily appreciated. If and when Hitler goes to war, these units will be immediately available.

To further the imperialistic policies of the New Reich, a number of international organizations have been founded abroad. Most important among these are the International National Socialist Labor Brotherhood in Switzerland, the World League against the Communist International in London, and the Anti-Jewish World League founded by Julius Streicher, Nazi provincial leader in Franconia and editor of the anti-semitic weekly, *Der Stuermer*. At its first German demonstration in Nuremberg on May 9, 1935, the Anti-Jewish World League declared its allegiance to the viciously pornographic hymns of hatred sung by *Der Stuermer*. In his speech, the Frenchman Jean Boissel characterized Adolf Hitler as a "titan" and declared:

The sole purpose and secret desire of communism is to turn the terrestrial planet into an enormous prison with the Jews as wardens. Our united armies must engage in a death struggle against the scourge of world Jewry and communism.

The World Confederation of Anti-semites and the Aryan-Christian Alliance conceal the same anti-Soviet aims as Streicher's organization. Directed by the former Austrian diplomat Georges de Pottère (alias O. Framer), it maintains its offices in Erfurt. The letterhead on its stationery significantly combines the swastika with the cross. From Erfurt it sends out anti-semitic press correspondence in three languages: the *Welt-Dienst*, *Service Mondial* and the *World Service*. The title page of the *World Service*, directed by Streicher's scientific advisor, former Lieutenant-Colonel Ulrich Fleischhauer, gives the following indication of its aims:

These papers are intended to be passed from hand to hand among non-Jews. The tri-lingual *World Service* is not calculated to make money. Its actual purpose is to enlighten wrongly oriented non-Jews—regardless of their nationality. Hence these documents on the activities of the

Jewish underworld are a part of the intellectual armament of every non-Jew. It is very desirable that they be passed on to the sympathetic press.

Those among our sympathizers throughout the world who recognize the fact that systematic work and the search for truth cannot be carried on without financial resources will within their economic means volunteer to contribute their part toward the further effective development of our work. Everyone may rest assured that each penny will be most conscientiously employed.

Fleischhauer made no overstatement during the "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion" trial at Berne in May, 1935, when he gave an indication of the size of his machine and how expensive it must be:

Since the end of the World War, my friends and I have been working to obtain material. The *World Service* is a private and not an official party or government institution, as has been erroneously stated in various papers. It has collaborators in the entire non-Jewish world. In the Erfurt Bureau alone, previous to the trial, 50 persons were employed, sifting, examining, elucidating, and piecing together the endless material pertaining to the genuineness of the protocols. In Paris a dozen collaborators were active. Today we have specialists for Talmud questions, ritual murders, Jewish secret societies, and all special phases of the Jewish question.

All this on private contributions? The Foreign Political Office is an inexhaustible source of money.

In addition to its main aim of moulding anti-semitism into a mighty weapon in the fight against the Soviet Union, the *Service Mondial* has another special function. It is circulated most intensively in the French colonies of North Africa, in Algiers, Tunis and Morocco. This anti-semitic propaganda goes hand in hand with the work of the agents who promise the Moroccans, Tunisians and Algerians the material support of Hitler Germany in the event of a revolt against France. It is a case of playing both ends against the middle.

Along with the *Service Mondial*, there is an institute for the study of the Jewish question, directed by Baron von Engelhard.

The real purpose of all the international organizations

founded by Rosenberg—whether they bear a Nationalist, anti-semitic or anti-Bolshevist stamp—is to win over foreigners to Hitler's policies. They thus constitute machine-gun nests of Hitler imperialism abroad. The international leagues and organizations directed by the Foreign Political Office are agencies for the promulgation of Hitler's foreign policy and his war preparedness theories. For Rosenberg, their guiding spirit, they constitute just as great a part of the espionage network as do the arms smugglers, the members of secret societies, and the putschists in Austria and the Baltic countries.

Rosenberg's Foreign Political Office has, by organizing a special division for colonial questions, shown that the National Socialists are determined to fight for colonial possessions. In spreading his colonial ideas, Rosenberg makes use of several organizations, foremost among them being the German Colonial Society, having its offices in the Berlin Africa House, and the German Colonial Federation located in the same building. Both organizations are headed by Dr. Heinrich Schnee, former governor of German East Africa. Before the war he worked in the German Colonial Office and was for a time acting governor of German New Guinea and acting governor of Samoa. In 1912 he took up his post in East Africa. Dr. Schnee is at one and the same time a senator of the German Academy in Munich, president of the Working Committee of German Societies and president of the German Society for World Economics. He is thus able to guide Hitler's colonial propaganda through many channels.

The German Colonial Federation held a great colonial congress in Freiburg im Breisgau from June 14-17, 1935. At this congress General Ritter von Epp, governor of Bavaria, presented the official position of the German government and the National Socialist Party on colonial questions. The Third Reich considers von Epp especially qualified to represent its colonial claims. During 1900 and 1901 he fought in the German Far Eastern Expeditionary Corps, whose cruelties in China are remembered to this day; and from 1904 to 1906 he took part in the campaign against the Hereros and Hottentots in Southwest Africa. The massacres of the Hereros and Hottentots perpetrated by William II's colonial officers filled the civilized world with horror. In his speech at the Colonial Congress, General von Epp formulated the demand for colonies in the clearest possible terms.

BUND DER AUSLANDSDEUTSCHEN

Dem Bund der Auslandsdeutschen angeschlossene Vereine, Verbände und Institute im Auslande:

	Europa:		Afrika:
Belgien:	Deutscher Verein, Brüssel	Ägypten:	Deutscher Verein, Alexandrien
Bulgarien:	Deutsche Kolonie, Sofia		Deutscher Verein, Kairo
Dänemark:	Deutscher Schulverein, Philippopol	Südafrika:	Deutscher Verein, Bloemfontein
	Deutsche Gesellschaft, Kopenhagen		Deutscher Klub, Johannesburg
Danzig:	Deutscher Verein, Aarhus		Deutscher Frauenverein, Johannesburg
	Bund der deutschen Staatsbürger in der freien Stadt Danzig		Deutscher Verein, Kapstadt
Estland:	Deutscher Wohltätigkeitsverein, Reval		Deutsche St. Martin-Schule, Kapstadt
	Deutscher Wohltätigkeitsverein, Dorpat		Frauenverein der evangelisch-luther. Kirche, East-London
Finnland:	Deutscher Verein, Tammerfors	Südwestafrika:	Dtsch. Bund für Südwestafrika, Windhuk
	Deutscher Verein, Turko/Abo		Verband der Reichsdeutschen in Südwestafrika, Windhuk
Frankreich:	Deutscher Hilfsverein, Paris	Tanganyika Territory:	Deutscher Wirtschaftsverband im Tanganyika Territory, Mufindi
Griechenland:	Bund der Auslandsdeutschen, Landesverband Griechenland, Athen		Amerika:
	Deutsch-Evangelische Gemeinde, Athen	Argentinien:	Deutscher Volksbund für Argentinien, Buenos Aires
	Deutsch-Katholische Gemeinde, Athen		Deutscher Schulverein, Buenos Aires
	Deutsche Gesellschaft Philadelphia, Athen		Deutscher Schulverein, Dock Sud
	Vereinigung zur Pflege deutscher Kriegergräber, Athen		Germanische Vereinigung für Kultur und Unterricht, Mendoza
Holland:	Verband der deutschen Vereine in den Niederlanden, Den Haag		Deutscher Verein, Rosario de Santa Fé
Italien:	Verb. d. Reichsdtsch. in Italien, Mailand		Deutscher Verein, La Paz
Jugoslawien:	Deutscher Verein, Belgrad	Bolivien:	Deutscher Hilfsverein, Rio de Janeiro
	Deutsche Gesellschaft, Belgrad	Brasilien:	Deutsch-Brasilianischer Lehrerverband Parana, Curitiba
	Deutscher Hilfsverein, Zagreb		Club Germania, Florianopolis
Lettland:	Verein d. Angeh. d. Dtsch. Reiches, Riga		Klub Germania, Joinville
	Verein d. Angeh. d. Dtsch. Reiches, Libau		Deutscher Club, Pernambuco
Luxemburg:	Bund der Auslandsdeutschen, Landesverband Luxemburg, Luxemburg		Deutscher Hilfsverein, Santos
Memel:	Interessengemeinschaft der Kriegsschädigten im Memelgebiet, Memel		Deutscher Hilfsverein, Sao Paulo
Norwegen:	Verband der Deutschen in Norwegen, Oslo		Deutscher Sportklub Germania, Sao Paulo
Osterreich:	Bund d. Reichsdtsch. in Osterreich, Wien		Soziale Auskunftsstelle und Wohlfahrtsamt für die deutschen Einwanderer in Brasilien, Ponta Grossa
	Bund d. Reichsdtsch. in Tirol, Innsbruck		Faulhaber-Stiftung, Neu-Würtemberg
	Bund der Reichsdeutschen, Salzburg		Deutsch-Ev. Lehrerverein in Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre
	Bund d. Reichsdtsch., Bregenz (Vorarlberg)		Dtsch. ev. Lehrerseminar, Sao Leopoldo
Portugal:	Deutscher Verein, Lissabon		Verb. Dtsch. Vereine Sao Paulos, Sao Paulo
Rumänien:	Vereinig. der Reichsdtsch. in Bukarest	Chile:	Deutscher Verein, Valparaiso
	Rumän.-Dtsch. Handelskammer, Bukarest		Deutscher Verein, Valdivia
	Club der Reichsdeutschen, Hermannstadt		Bund deutscher Gesangsvereine in Chile, Concepcion
	Reichsdeutscher Klub, Mediasch		Deutsche Kolonie, Quilaco-Pucon
Schweden:	Deutsche Gesellschaft, Stockholm	Columbien:	Deutscher Club, Barranquilla
	Deutsche Vereinigung, Stockholm		Deutscher Schulverein, Barranquilla
	Deutsch-Kulturelle Vereinig., Stockholm		Deutscher Verein, Habana
	Deutscher Frauenbund, Stockholm		Deutscher Verein, Quito
	Deutscher Klub, Gothenburg		Bundesvereinigung in Quezaltenango
Schweiz:	Verband Deutsche Kolonie, Bern		Deutscher Klub, Tapachula
	Verband der deutschen Vereine, St. Gallen		Dtsch. Klub „Edelweiß“, Edmonton-Alta
	Deutsche Kolonie, Genf		Deutsche Kolonie, Managua
	Verband deutscher Vereine, Zürich		Dtsch. Volksbund in Paraguay, Asuncion
	Bund deutscher Kriegsteilnehmer und Hinterbliebenen in der Schweiz, Zürich		Deutscher Frauenverein, Asuncion
	Deutscher Verein, Davos		Deutscher Verein, San Bernardino
	Deutsches Krieger-Kurhaus, Davos		Deutscher Schulverein, Colonia Independencia
	Deutscher Klub, Lausanne		Deutscher Schulverein, Camby-reta, Encarnacion
	Sanatorium Deutsch. Haus, Agra-Lugano		Deutscher Schulverein, Nueva-Italia
	Verband Deutscher Studierender an den Schweizer Hochschulen, Genf		Deutscher Schulverein, Nueva Germania
	Deutsche Kolonie, Winterthur	Suriname:	Deutscher Verein, Paramaribo
Spanien:	Deutscher Bund, Barcelona	Venezuela:	Deutscher Club, Caracas
	Deutscher Verein, Bilbao		Dtsch.-Evang. Kirchengemeinde, Caracas
	Deutscher Verein Germania, Madrid		Deutscher Klub Concordia, Maracaibo
	Deutscher Schulverein, Sevilla	Vereinigte Staaten:	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Vereine, Chicago
	Deutscher Schulverein, Vigo		Commercial Association of 1858, New York
	Deutscher Schulverein, Zaragoza		Liederkranz of the City of New York Quarter Collection, New York
Tscheschoslowakei:	Verein dtsch. Reichsangehörig., Asch		Vereinigte Deutsch-Osterreichisch-ungarische Vereine v. Nordamerika, Chicago
	Vereinigung reichsdeutscher Kriegsschädigter, Eger		Deutsche Kunstgesellschaft, Chicago
	Hilfsverein dtsch. Reichsangehörig., Außig		Deutsche Centrale, Cleveland/Ohio
Türkei:	Bund der Auslandsdeutschen, Landesverband Türkei, Konstantinopel		Deutsches Haus, Inc. St. Louis
	Deutscher Hilfsverein Alemania, Konstantinopel		Deutscher Kriegerbund von Nordamerika, St. Louis
	Konstantinopel		Bund der Ostschwabern, Detroit
	Deutsche Gesellschaft Teutonia, Konstantinopel		Deutsch-Amerikanischer Verband, Los Angeles/Calif.
			Heimatbund „Teutonia“, Reading, Pa.
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	Tung-Chi Universität, Shanghai	Südastralien:	Allgemeiner Deutscher Verein, Adelaide
	Deutsche Frauenhilfe, Shanghai		Deutscher Verein Concordia, Sydney
	Deutscher Frauenverein, Tientsin		Deutscher Turn-Verein, South-Brisbane
	Deutschland-Institut, Peiping		
	Deutsche Vereinigung, Tsinanfu		
Japan:	Klub Concordia, Kobe		
Mandschukuo:	Deutscher Klub, Mukden		
Palästina:	Deutscher Verein, Jaffa		
Philippinen:	Deutscher Klub, Manila		
Niederl.-Indien:	Deutscher Verein, Soerabaya, Java		
	Klinik Prof. Dr. A. Leber, Malang, Java		
	Deutscher Frauenbund, Malang		

The League of Germans in Foreign Countries (Bund), with its associated 141 clubs, leagues and institutions abroad, is exclusively in the service of Hitler's propaganda.

The colonial idea in Germany is advancing. By the side of the old warriors stand the youth, who will carry the idea onward and see to it that Germany never renounces the possession of colonies. . . . Germany is not interested in mandates, but demands as its own what is its rightful possession before God and man.

Shareholders of the NSDAP

"A part of the northwestern business groups financed the National Socialists. This was the part which hoped to get rid of its debts through Hitler."

—Krupp von Bohlen, 1932.

THE WAR CHEST OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM OWES its origin to Captain Ernst Roehm, the Reichswehr officer who in September, 1923, succeeded in having Hitler chosen political leader of the various Nationalist organizations in Bavaria. Hitler's Storm Troops were viewed with favor by the Reichswehr general staff as powerful secret auxiliaries in its struggle for rearmament. Hitler experienced no qualms of conscience in accepting Reichswehr money and in using Reichswehr influence to feather his nest.

Under the auspices of Captain Roehm and the Reichswehr, Hitler was able to raise subsidies from big business interests, especially the Federation of Bavarian Industry, then under the directorship of Dr. Glaser of the Augsburg-Nuremberg machine plant. It was no coincidence that both Dr. Glaser and Captain Roehm (then chief of the Storm Troops) were victims of the mass executions ordered by Hitler in the blood purge of June 30, 1934. Both knew too much of the Fuehrer's origin and his early methods of financing his organization.

From 1926 to 1932, Hitler made contacts with the tycoons of heavy industry. Backed by the Reichswehr, he experienced little difficulty in promoting subsidies not only from Bavarian sources but also from German industrial leaders such as Thyssen, Voegler and Kardorf in the Ruhr, and Borsig in Berlin. The great potash producing firm of Wintershall, Inc., the Lahusen Brothers of the Bremen Northern Wool Co., and the heavy industrial Essen Mining Association raised millions in contributions for the NSDAP.

The Prussian landowners, nurturing the same hopes as the heavy industrialists, raised subsidies of their own. Their motto, as stated in the *Volkskonservative Stimmen* of March 24, 1932, was: "If Hitler wins our debts will be cancelled." Hitler's financial supporters among the nobility included Prince Christian zu Schaumburg-Lippe, Duke Karl Eduard von Sachsen-Coburg-

Gotha, and former Kaiser Wilhelm Hohenzollern. It has been estimated that the ex-Kaiser contributed sums approaching 2,000,000 marks. Director von Stauss of the Deutsche Bank and Woolworth's Department Stores also helped carry the burden of raising funds.

By 1930 the NSDAP had grown sufficiently powerful to raise money on its own initiative. Characteristically enough, blackmail became the chief weapon for coaxing reluctant industrialists to contribute to the war chest.

Under instructions from Hitler, the Nazi press conducted vigorous campaigns against two of the largest German industrial firms, Otto Wolff and the Reemtsma Brothers' cigarette trust. The firms at first held out but eventually dickered and paid. When Hitler was suddenly catapulted into power these two companies, which had by then become habitual subscribers, hastened to put their relationship on a permanent basis. Wolff and Reemtsma presented the Aviation Corps with a number of planes, whereupon Goering abruptly forbade a judicial investigation of the cigarette industry. Otto Wolff was rehabilitated after mock proceedings. During the course of a Munich trial it became evident that Nazi propagandists were not above accepting money from foreign countries. It was proved that money had passed through the hands of Herr Machaus, an editor of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*. A few days later Machaus was found hanged in his prison cell. It was officially listed as a case of suicide. (This was before Hitler had come into power.) Even after Machaus had been put out of the way, foreign money continued to flow into the Nazi coffers. Directors of the Czechoslovakian armaments firm, Skoda-Works, contributed financially to the NSDAP, as did the famous Swedish capitalist Ivar Krueger, who by swindle and fraud created the gigantic match trust that crashed in 1932. After Krueger's suicide, a receipt for 100,000 marks signed by Hitler was found among his papers. Krueger, operating a match monopoly in various countries, financed Hitler because he was the natural enemy of the Soviet Union.*

That Sir Henry Deterding became an ally of Hitler is not surprising since their common hatred of the Soviet Union is well-known. Deterding has for years advocated a war of intervention against the Soviet Union in order to obtain that nation's great oil resources for himself. For some time he has been

* The Soviet Union grows the asp wood important in the manufacture of matches. This concession was bitterly coveted by Krueger.

campaigning in England for a pact with Hitler and an invasion of Soviet Russia. So that his name would not appear too openly in Nazi intrigues, Deterding employed George Bell, a Scotch engineer, to act as contact man with Rosenberg.

Rosenberg, who saw eye to eye with Bell, was not hesitant in promising a war against the Soviet Union and the establishment of a German oil and gasoline monopoly to accumulate huge stores of oil as a war reserve. Consequently, the Nazi eastern policy which "advocates the conquest of breathing space for the German people" smells of Deterding's oil and Deterding's money. The fact that the *Roter Aufbau* statement of July 1, 1932, that Deterding had given the NSDAP 4,000,000 Dutch gulden was never denied by Hitler is ample proof of Sir Henry's complicity. George Bell actually arranged for Deterding's subsidies to the NSDAP. But he had an unhappy faculty of learning too much about the private lives of the Nazi leaders. He owned a copy of Captain Roehm's famous "lovers' list," in which the names of Roehm's "pleasure boys" (*Lustknaben*) were set down. His knowledge of Roehm's homosexual relationships contributed to his undoing.

In Berlin, after the Reichstag fire of February 27, 1933, Bell drank too much at the aristocratic Herrenklub and began babbling in his cups. He boasted in public that he knew some surprising things concerning the Nazi leaders—at any rate, it wasn't the Communists who had fired the Reichstag. After he had sobered up, Bell realized what he had done and took flight. In fear of his life, he fled across the border to Austria early in March.

Heinrich Himmler, National Schutz-Staffel leader and Munich Police Commissioner, learned that Bell was at Buchholzen in the Austrian Tyrol. To close Bell's mouth once and for all he sent a gang of Storm Troopers in uniform after him. They crossed the border in two motor-cars, one belonging to the Munich police and the other to the Schutz-Staffel national command. Trapped in a Buchholzen inn, Bell had no chance to escape. He was cut down by a storm of bullets, three in the head, one in the chest and one in the stomach. The Storm Troopers turned and fled back to Germany, dashing past the border guards. Behind them they left the first victim of Nazi terrorism in a foreign country.

When the Nazis took over the German government, they began to tap new financial resources, but basically their methods remained unchanged. Today even the German of small means

living abroad is forced to contribute his pennies to the war chest. Money is collected under the most outlandish pretexts and behind every begging letter, collection list and "voluntary contribution" box stand threat and compulsion.

However, big business, high finance and the Junkers continue to be the financial bulwark of National Socialism. Through gifts and collections of all sorts the Nazis raise millions from these sources.

The public finances of the Reich have been turned into new channels: rearmament, propaganda and espionage. The methods of accounting are at best superficial. The treasuries of the German states are plundered in addition.

A shrewd economist, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is also an adept at subterfuge. To obtain funds for rearmaments and foreign activity, he negotiated loans from the sick and insurance funds and the savings banks. Thus the workers-insurance, the sick-fund payments and the petty savings of the middle class find their way into Hitler's rearmament and propaganda treasuries.

Naturally, the National Socialist government is using every means to conceal the enormous sums spent on foreign propaganda. Funds distributed for foreign propaganda and espionage are never accounted for in the Reich budget. As a camouflage, they are distributed among all manner of innocent-appearing budgets and accounts. Therefore, it is a difficult and thankless task to attempt to accurately compute the propaganda expenditures of the Third Reich. However, various items in the Reich budget, together with certain secret information, make it possible to estimate them with some degree of accuracy. In the computations that follow, minimum figures have invariably been used.

The budget of the Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda for 1934 was 28,148,000 marks,* but this was not all. In addition Goebbels took over the receipts from the advertisement tax, estimated at 40,000,000 marks; the surplus on the radio fees which, judging from official figures, must have amounted to at least 36,000,000 marks; and various publicity items distributed among the budgets of other ministries, amounting to 40,000,000 marks. Smaller items appropriated by Dr. Goebbels are worth mentioning more for their symptomatic than for their financial significance. For instance, there were

* The approximate value of the gold mark in American money is forty cents, or 2½ marks to the dollar.

the profits on foreign exchange speculations. During 1934, brokers in Paris discovered that curious deals with German bonds were being negotiated. A pool of jobbers were handling the transfer of blocked foreign funds from Germany, for commissions amounting to from forty to fifty percent. What made these transactions the more peculiar was that these agents were using a special transfer permit issued by no less than Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank—although transfer permits were forbidden by German foreign exchange regulations. Naturally, the Propaganda Ministry received its due share of the commissions. Foreigners, half of whose profits had been milched by the Propaganda Ministry, thus contributed to Goebbels' machinations against their own countries.

Goebbels too received small sums originating from the confiscation of property of Hitler's political opponents. But of far greater importance to the Propaganda Ministry was the special "reptile fund" which on Goebbels' own admission amounted to 25,000,000 marks a year. A generous paymaster, the Propaganda Ministry uses this fund for corruption abroad—buying and founding foreign newspapers and in bribing foreign politicians. As has been shown, the total budget for propaganda roughly amounted to some 140,000,000 marks. The sum of 40,000,000 marks appropriated for the various news services was used entirely in foreign activity. On the other hand, Goebbels' expenditures are divided between Germany and foreign countries. Since the greater part of the propagandist activity is conducted abroad the general policy is to use two-thirds of the funds for influencing foreign countries. Under this heading must be included money spent within Germany for the production of propaganda material to be sent abroad and for the subsidizing of radio stations, whose programs are aimed at foreign countries.

Therefore, it is logical to conclude that Goebbels spends some 70,000,000 marks on foreign activities and that the total of items in the Reich budget intended for foreign propaganda (not counting the "reptile fund," the Gestapo and the Reichswehr) is approximately 110,000,000 marks. This money is diverted to foreign countries through the offices of Nazi organizations abroad, such as the National League for Germans in Foreign Countries and the German Defense League. These offices and their numerous subsidiaries finance themselves, in part, through contributions and collections, but receive their greatest revenue through regular subsidies from the big German industrial firms. Experts have calculated that the monetary

turnover of the foreign organizations amounted to 100,000,000 marks in 1933.

Sums spent by the NSDAP on its foreign organizations and agents are only partially listed in the official party budget. However, it has been learned from reliable sources that in 1934 the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP disposed of a budget of 9,000,000 marks and that the liaison staff spent 7,000,000 marks. The Foreign Organization of the NSDAP has an annual budget of 5,000,000 marks, a small part of which is raised abroad by dues, "contributions," and "collections." Naturally, the expenses of the NSDAP's foreign activity vary according to the importance of the political situation. In 1934 many millions were sent to Austria to prepare for the putsch against the Dollfuss government. For special activities of this nature the NSDAP has set aside a fund of 20,000,000 marks to be disposed of by Rudolf Hess as he sees fit. All in all, the total sum spent by the NSDAP itself for foreign activity amounts to no less than 41,000,000 marks a year.

The many foreign functions of the German Labor Front also entail the expenditure of vast sums. Squeezing 18,000,000 marks from the German workers, the Labor Front spends portions of this sum on its special magazine for foreign groups, on its propaganda sheets for foreign countries and on its inspection tours. Approximately 3,500,000 marks are spent by the Labor Front for press purposes abroad and about 4,400,000 marks are spent for ideological training outside Germany. Thus, excluding the Labor Front's expenditures for the Strength Through Joy tours, it annually disposes of 8,000,000 marks abroad.

In all this, the cost of the Gestapo and Reichswehr espionage service have not been considered. There are no items in the budget for them. Yet the Gestapo agents in foreign countries receive on an average of 500 marks a month. Conservatively reckoned, the annual expenses of these agents amount to 2,000 marks apiece. Therefore each agent costs approximately 8,000 marks a year. This, multiplied by the 2,450 Gestapo agents, shows that an annual figure of 20,000,000 marks is spent for the Gestapo's foreign activities.

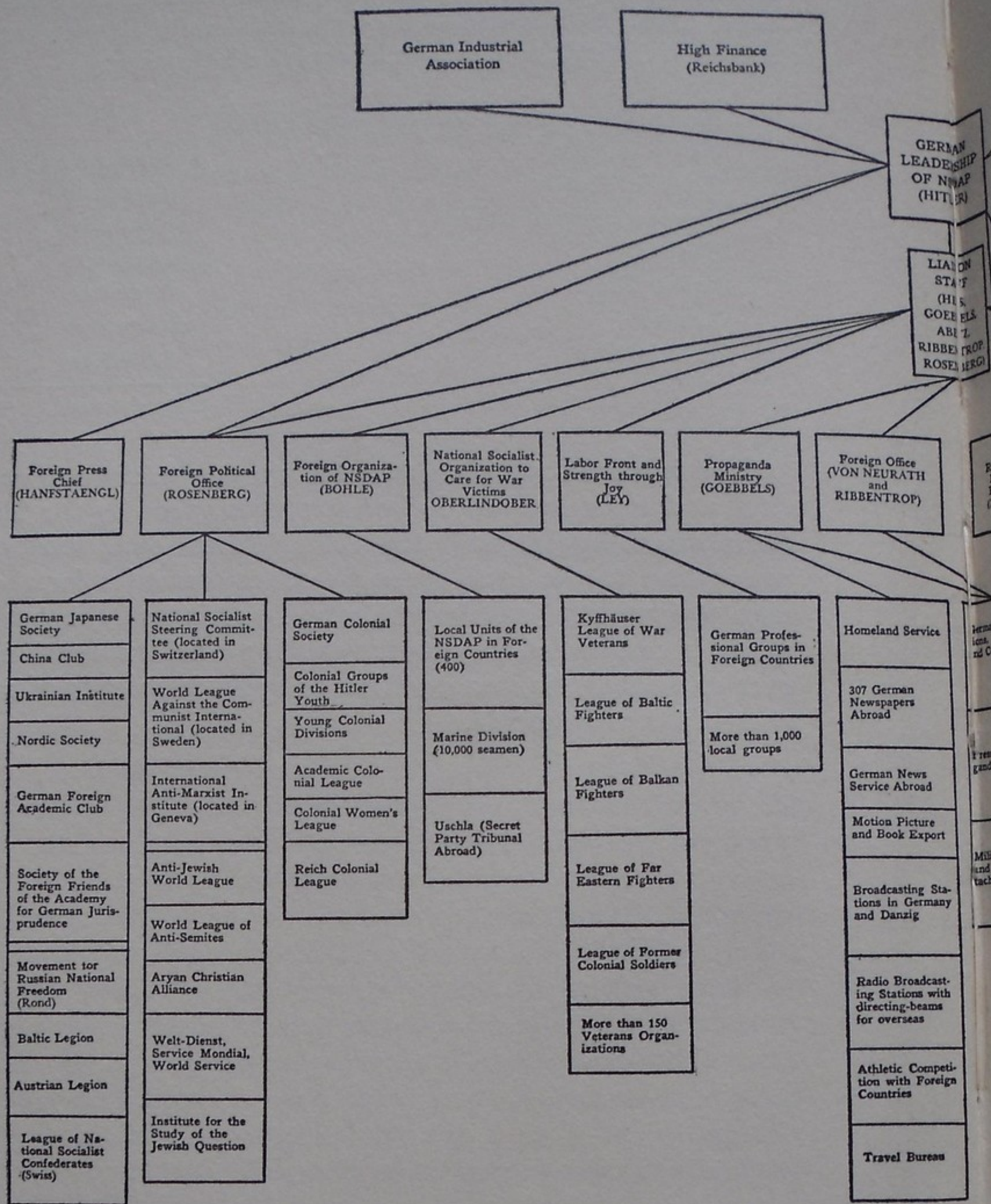
While the Reichswehr's foreign machine does not compare with the Gestapo's in size, its agents are much better paid. An estimate of 8,000,000 marks for Nicolai's foreign machine is, if anything, too conservative.

The following table of Nazi expenditures abroad does not include the sums spent individually on propaganda by indus-

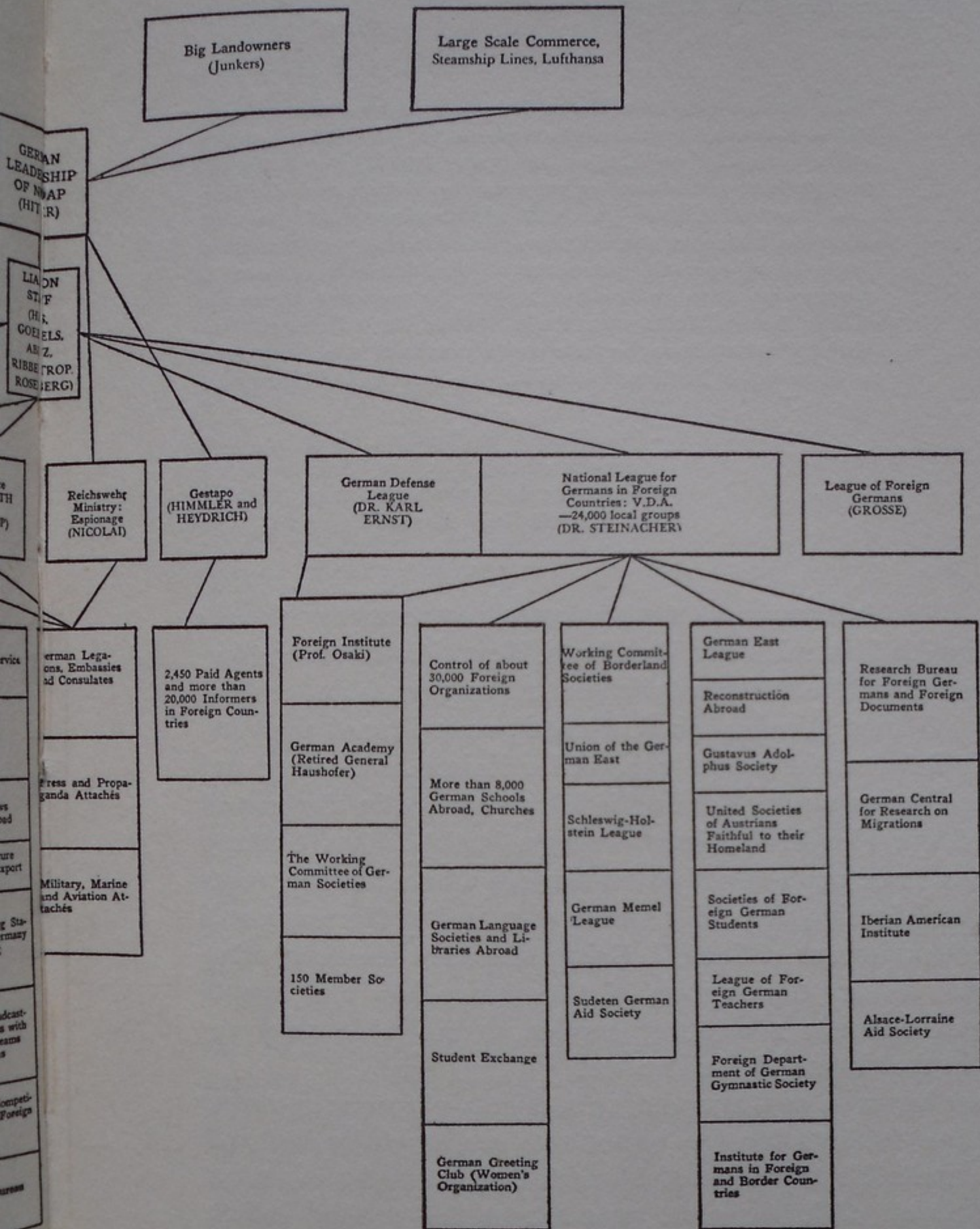
try, high finance and the shipping interests. These organizations maintain their own foreign propaganda bureaus. Because it is difficult to estimate their financial means, they have not been cited. A consideration of the minimum figures, omitting all items difficult to estimate, shows the following:

Reich Propaganda Ministry and official News Service	110,000,000	marks
Reptile Fund	25,000,000	"
Foreign Organizations	50,000,000	"
NSDAP	41,000,000	"
Labor Front	8,000,000	"
Gestapo	20,000,000	"
Reichswehr	8,000,000	"
Total	262,000,000	"

Two hundred and sixty-two million marks, close to one hundred and eight million dollars, are thus spent by the National Socialists on foreign activities. This gigantic sum, totally out of proportion to the sums spent by other countries for their foreign propaganda, can be explained only when the purpose it serves is considered. No country with peaceful intentions, be it ever so wealthy, is in a position to spent hundreds of millions abroad for propaganda.



This diagram includes only political organizations and institutions. Hitler-German economic organiza-



tions abroad, such as Chambers of Commerce, commercial agencies, and shipping lines are not included.

The Gestapo—and the Emigrés

"The British people and the British government were subject to sufficient spurious agitation during the Reichstag fire 'court dramatics' in London two years ago. This contributed enough fuel to the tension between the British and the German peoples. A few Jews and agitators were able to considerably endanger the relations between two great nations. Today another such committee of anti-German agitators is opening up shop in London, under the spiritual leadership of the Jewish Bolshevik, Ernst Toller. It calls itself 'unofficially' (they have become more cautious) the Committee to Investigate National Socialist Murders and Kidnappings Abroad."

—*Voelkischer Beobachter*, July 22, 1935
(Apropos of the London Congress of the Committee to Investigate Nazi Murders and Kidnappings Abroad).

ASSISTED BY A SPECIAL STAFF OF TWENTY TRAINED men, Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich direct the foreign activities of the Gestapo with its 2,450 agents and 20,000 informers. Oberst Nicolai has generously contributed the services of his Reichswehr police experts for liaison, espionage and counter-espionage work. Nothing is left to chance in the central bureau of the Heydrich-Himmler organization. The Gestapo maintains a large news-information bureau where all important domestic and foreign news dispatches concerning Germany and foreign countries are collected. Using the most modern office equipment, it files the reports of Gestapo offices and agents abroad and operates a clipping service to assemble news releases and other items of significance.

The case histories of Gestapo agents, agents of foreign powers, emigrés, and Hitler's foreign opponents are carefully indexed and tabulated. Photographs of Hitler's foreign enemies and a large collection of fingerprints supplement the general index. The code department changes the ciphers and keys of the Gestapo monthly, and during extensive foreign campaigns as often as once a week.

The Gestapo's foreign agents, like the foreign agents of most other countries, are recorded by numbers, and the names of the countries in which they operate are signified by the name of a

color. For instance, if the word "brown" appears next to No. 1, it signifies that the agent designated is active in the Balkans.

Characteristically, the Gestapo's work is organized vertically. Theoretically, the agents do not know each other, each agent receiving instructions only through his contact man. Rarely does he know his precinct director and only in the most exceptional cases has he any contact with a member of his central precinct. The precincts themselves, unless they are directly controlled by Berlin, are in contact with the central precincts alone. Only the leader of the central precinct has any contact with the special staff through the staff official to whom the central precinct is subordinate. To avoid suspicion the special staff does not operate from the Gestapo house and moves its office frequently. According to recent reports, its offices are at present camouflaged as an export house situated near Friedrichstrasse Station in Berlin. That Himmler and Heydrich trust no one is evidenced by the fact that they have organized a special supervision service in each country to check up on their agents. The staff examines the agent's work, the people with whom he comes in contact and his expenses. Still another check is used in supervising the supervision service. A special control organization follows in the path of the supervision service to determine whether it is operating loyally and efficiently.

Nicolai, a martinet on the order of Frederick William of Prussia, maintains that no man can be a good agent who does not deliver his reports on time, present his accounts punctually and have them correct to the last penny. An agent must be able to report in detail what he did on a specified day at a specified hour. Failure to do this makes him of small value to the service and he "liquidates" his debt with his life.

Communications and monetary exchanges are handled by special carriers. Where money must change hands between German centrals and foreign agents, the transaction is completed in the foreign country itself. Payment is invariably made in the currency of the country in which an agent is operating. Where large sums are transferred, strictest care is taken that bank notes do not bear successive numbers. Foreign payments are made in different places. Propaganda attachés, such as Von Dinklage in Paris, receive their funds through the embassy. Additional sums to pay the salaries of the agents subordinate to them also pass through the embassy, and are accounted for under the heading of "News Service." Foreign agents also receive salaries and expense monies through the foreign branches of German firms.

The most important of these pay stations are the travel and steamship bureaus. Naturally, the cashier making the payment has no idea that he is dealing with a secret agent. The branch receives a simple letter from its German office stating:

Pay Herr——the sum of—— when he shows you his passport (or our order). Debit sum to the central office (or to the directors).

While the majority of the Gestapo's top-notch agents are recruited from Oberst Nicolai's Reichswehr, Heydrich has, on his own initiative, trained operatives in special schools.

In the middle of 1934, the Gestapo opened espionage training schools inside Germany, taking great pains in choosing its students. The Schutz-Staffel has graduated many of its outstanding troopers into these schools. Rigid entrance requirements govern the selection of candidates, who may in no case be over 30 years of age. In the ten espionage training schools existing in Germany today the "undergraduates" go through a rigorous physical training regimen, learn the laws, customs and habits of the countries in which they will later function, and are taught to memorize codes and ciphers.

Most important of all is their political education. They learn the policies of anti-fascist parties, the internal organization of these parties and the chief anti-fascist groups inside and outside of Germany. Courses generally last half a year, and during this time the students are subjected to the severest military discipline. At no time are more than five men admitted to a course.

Only the élite among the prospective foreign agents are trained in these schools. The "unskilled laborers"—those whose mentalities limit the possible scope of their work—are chosen from the police. Now and then anti-fascist renegades and a definite small number of political emigrés are enlisted in the service.

Dr. Goebbels is a past master in the art of creating false pro-Nazi pictures. The famous *Brown Book of the Reichstag Fire and the Hitler Terror*, which appeared in 1933, contained a list of murdered anti-fascists. To discredit the veracity of this list, Dr. Goebbels instructed the UFA cinema company to show a picture of one of the "murdered" men in its weekly newsreel. The "murdered" man made his debut in talking pictures, briefly stating that the *Brown Book* had lied and that his existence was visual proof of the false report contained in the *Brown Book*.

Through the efforts of the Gestapo's foreign agents the film was shown abroad. Except for one slight flaw, Goebbels had scored a ten strike: the "dead man" shown in the picture was nowhere mentioned in the *Brown Book's* list. . . .

After the Reichstag fire Goebbels issued false rumors that the Communists had been responsible for the arson plot. Where it is impossible for the NSDAP to deny the killings of anti-fascists, Goebbels has hit upon the air-tight device of circulating reports that their deaths were ordered as the result of their own attempted assassinations and acts of violence. Gruesome horror stories told by the emigrés are a constant source of embarrassment to Hitler Germany. As a counter-irritant, Goebbels releases false accounts of events transpiring within Germany which he later disproves "by producing evidence to the contrary." To a degree, this results in confusing the foreign public and prevents it from believing the true reports. This accounts for the origin of the reports concerning the "suicide" of the widow of the executed group leader, Ernst, and the "suicide" of the actress, Claire Waldoff.

Goebbels, too, maintains a staff of professional "accomplices" and "eye witnesses" of crimes committed abroad. During the course of the Reichstag fire trial, he sent several pseudo fire-bugs to London to introduce themselves to the members of the counter-trial board as accomplices of the Reichstag incendiaries. Only the constant vigilance of Hitler's foreign enemies frustrated this plan.

Following the purge of June 30th, Goebbels launched one of his most cunning counter-strokes. Out of thin air, he "created" a Storm Trooper Kruse, and in a sensational press release circulated the fiction that Kruse was a former member of Captain Roehm's bodyguard, and that he had escaped from Germany to Switzerland after witnessing Roehm's murder. To be sure, Goebbels supplied an abundance of highly interesting details, including a bogus statement from Kruse that he had taken part in the Reichstag fire and had some eye-opening statements to make concerning this crime. It was implied that Roehm had sponsored this outrage and that his death could be traced to communist sources.

The newspapers began a frenzied man-hunt for Kruse, but to no avail. He had "vanished" without a trace. Letters addressed to Kruse were answered by a Herr Kuester at Zurich. When attempts were made to see Herr Kuester, it was discovered that he had left suddenly for Jugoslavia. With the Kruse story

screaming from the headlines, an enterprising anti-Nazi reporter decided to get to the bottom of the case. After following a labyrinth of false trails, he definitely proved that no Storm Trooper Kruse had ever existed and that Herr Kuester's existence was equally fictitious. He found that a Berlin movie actor, under Goebbels' direction, had set off the whole plot. The reporter's revelations exposed the business as a clumsy hoax, and later Swedish Senator Branting publicly denounced the conspirators for the fraud.

The German political emigrés are combatted with every means at the Gestapo's command. As much as any other single force Hitler stands in dread of the atrocity and horror stories spread by the emigrés in foreign countries and fears that eventually their secret organizations may effect his downfall. Rarely does he make a speech that does not give evidence of this fear. On May 21, 1935, in the course of his famous peace speech, he said:

An army of emigrés is fighting against Germany abroad. In Prague, in Paris and in other cities, revolutionary newspapers are being constantly printed and smuggled into Germany. Open incitements to acts of violence are gladly received not only by these organs, but by other big newspapers. So-called "black broadcasting stations" outside our borders incite people to commit crimes in Germany. Tribunals are openly set up abroad, which endeavor to interfere with the conduct of German justice.

Political emigrés are watched by the Gestapo with hawk-like intensity. Wherever possible the secret service men hound their trail, driving them from country to country with false denunciations. Acting as agents provocateurs, the Gestapo men fabricate incriminating evidence against these homeless wanderers, which they turn over to local police authorities, in the hope of having them extradited to the Third Reich.

Even German citizens living abroad are spied upon by the Gestapo. Special agents are directed to observe embassies, consulates, diplomatic bureaus and the foreign branches of German firms.

Treachery in the ranks of the Gestapo's foreign organizations is summarily dealt with by the *Uschla* * whose bloody task it is

* Investigation and Settlement Party Committee, headed by the notorious Major Buch.

to eliminate agents as soon as their loyalty becomes suspect. In their machinations against the emigrés, the Gestapo operatives have found that London, Paris, Zurich and Prague are the most productive fields of activity. Using all manner of disguises, they attempt to force their way into the ranks of the anti-Hitlerites. The ruse of foisting themselves off as anti-fascists is their most elementary form of approach. As an example of this method, the following case is typical.

Juergen Warner bobbed up in Paris in November, 1933, claiming that he was a student. Being a glib, plausible fellow, he succeeded in convincing some anti-fascist emigrés that he was an anti-Nazi. He attempted to pump them for information about their organizations. Becoming suspicious of certain of his expenditures and some of his statements, emigré leaders had him watched, discovering to their chagrin that he often met the Nazi Paris organizer, Horst Wulff. Sometimes the Nazi agents, Rudolf Schwab and Felix Schwelung, accompanied Wulff in his meetings with Warner. In February, 1934, Warner was unmasked. He fled back to Germany. The Warner case is typical, showing as it does the coöperation of the Gestapo and the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, which arranges the "legal" basis for the secret agents' work.

Another case chosen from many of a similar nature involves Otto Emil Fechner. A former editor of the Social-Democratic party organ in Spandau and later mayor of Landeshut in Silesia, Fechner joined the Gestapo. In the spring of 1935 he was sent abroad to regain contact with his former party associates and to determine from them the source of the anti-rearmament literature published abroad.

Using as pretext the myth that he had been commissioned to rebuild the German Social-Democratic press service, he succeeded in making contacts in Prague and Paris. When he felt that his preparations were completed, he wrote letters to various former acquaintances similar to the following, which was published in *Neuer Vorwaerts* on July 14, 1935:

My dear friend:

I have been commissioned to get our service started again. May I request you, from time to time, to give me the necessary connections? Recently I was in Hamburg. I still need contact with Dorothy Woodman and Helmuth Klotz. Can they be reached from there? I shall be going to

Copenhagen on business in a short time. Will it be possible for me to hear from the two of them before then?

With friendly greetings,

Fechner.

It is not difficult to imagine his reasons for desiring to contact Dorothy Woodman and Helmuth Klotz. Dorothy Woodman's books *Hitler Rearms* and *Germany's Air Fleet is Ready* treat of NSDAP rearmament and received much notice in the world press. Helmuth Klotz's *Memoirs of a General* vividly describes German rearmament. Fechner undoubtedly hoped to secure information from these authors as to the sources of material used in their books. Perhaps, too, he sought to lure them into a kidnapping trap in Copenhagen.

Because of their inability to obtain passports, emigrés often find themselves in embarrassing and even tragic positions. When former League of Nations Commissioner for Refugees McDonald failed to persuade the authorities of the major countries to issue special identification papers to German emigrés, the Gestapo benefited considerably. Its agents immediately wormed their way into emigré circles by offering to obtain passports, later attempting to betray their victims to the German authorities as the following cases illustrate:

Claiming to have done illegal anti-Hitler work in Germany, Woerner Kochanki turned up in Paris in June, 1935. He began frequenting emigré circles.

"I've got to be careful because I have parents still living in Germany," he was wont to say.

"Well, what about it?" he would be asked.

Placing his finger to his lips significantly and speaking in a scared whisper, he would remark, "I can get you passports."

"Passports? Through whom?"

"I've got a girl friend in the German embassy. She can fix them up for us legally."

"Good, will you get me one?"

"It's dangerous, but I'll do my best." Then he would add, "But of course you will have to fill out a questionnaire giving your name, address and profession, so that the documents will appear legal."

But Kochanki made one grave mistake. He began offering too many passports, thereby making emigré leaders uneasy and finally openly suspicious. Although he was observed and inves-

tigated thoroughly, no evidence against him was unearthed. Two weeks later, the brother of an emigré who had trustingly filled out Kochanki's questionnaire was arrested in Germany! Two days before the arrest Kochanki had disappeared from Paris.

The case of Erwin Metzger is of equal interest. In the spring of 1935 emigrés in Prague learned of the arrival of the "political emigré" Metzger. His credentials seemed authentic and his stories range true, so that when he reported a few hitherto unknown details concerning the June 30th executions and said that he knew of a secret cache in Saxony where vital documents concerning the purge were hidden, he was not doubted by his "colleagues."

"I'd like to get them," he said. "But I need a man to help me. They are of really sensational importance. We can use them to great advantage here."

"When do you want to start?"

"Right away. I'm broke, though, and you'll have to advance me the railroad fare."

Although this last statement made his story sound more authentic, the emigré chiefs decided to use it as an excuse to detain him, saying that railroad fare must be raised from among their circle.

Meanwhile they observed him closely to check up on the authenticity of his statements. He lived in a cheap hotel, ate in a popular restaurant and frequented no one but emigrés. Explaining that he was in the habit of going to bed early, he left for home regularly at 10 o'clock every night. For three nights his hotel was watched without result, but on the fourth Metzger was observed leaving the hotel at two in the morning. He was seen jumping into a cab, which then drove to the front of a house where an official of the German legation lived. Metzger entered the house and did not come out until four in the morning.

On the following day he declared to his emigré "comrades" that it was time to get the documents. He was charged with being a stool pigeon. Indignantly denying the accusation, he worked himself up into a "rage," ran out of the house—straight to the German legation. That was the last time Metzger was seen in Prague.

Bloodhounds of the Gestapo

"German National Socialists have succeeded in developing their espionage system in Switzerland to such a degree that German depositors in Swiss banks are seriously endangered. It is reported that these spies have already photographed the records of the accounts of German depositors in the Zurich Kantonalbank, and the St. Gall Kantonalbank. The negatives of these photographs, the *Pariser Tageblatt's* informant reports, are first sent to the Provincial Revenue Office in Karlsruhe. There the negatives are copied and the copies sent to the proper local revenue offices."

—*Pariser Tageblatt*, October 4, 1934.

EVEN THE POLICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES unknowingly become accomplices of the Gestapo. When former Chancellor Wirth was in Basle in 1934, Gestapo agents requested the Basle police to keep the former Chancellor under observation and to report the results of their investigations. A rattle-brained petty official who received this request naïvely prepared to act accordingly. Fortunately his superiors learned of it in time and halted him. At Loerrach, Gestapo Officials Wurz and Meyer, without permission from the Swiss authorities, attempted to collect "official data" on emigrés. They were uncovered in short order and immediately deported by the Swiss government.

Because of its unhappy experiences in attempting to obtain "official data" from its authorized agents, the Gestapo often employs "civilian agents" in its espionage. Civilian agents submit reports of their observations to their central precincts.

The following excerpts from a report addressed to the Hamburg central precinct was written during April, 1935, by a civilian agent, tracking a prominent German statesman who had emigrated to England. This report, entirely typical of the thousands received at Gestapo headquarters, traces the minutest activities of the subject spied upon. No detail, however seemingly unimportant, was overlooked or left unrecorded. This paper was obtained by an intrepid emigré reporter. Because of the sensational nature of this document, letters have been substituted for the names mentioned. The person referred to as "X" is the statesman in question.

217 Green/67/53/35 *

Concerns: X

Through: A 24/F1

X has been most active during the week described in this report. On Monday, he received six visitors. Among them were the trade union secretary Y from Prague, and Lord Z. The other four visitors are unknown; photographs enclosed. Y's visit lasted about two hours. Lord Z stayed for half an hour. The other visitors, who came in during the course of the afternoon, stayed only a short while. When the telephone was tried, the line was almost always busy. Therefore, on this day, X either had very many phone calls or they were very long ones. X ate lunch in the Mayfair Hotel with U (name of an English statesman). The meal lasted an hour and 25 minutes. Afterwards X rode home again. At 6:00 in the afternoon, he took a taxi to the V (name of an English moving picture firm) studios. Our man reports that he visited R (Viennese movie actress), the movie actress. He stayed in her dressing room for about half an hour and then watched the filming. At 10:12, X left the studio with R in a taxi. They went to the Carlton Hotel, and ate supper in the restaurant. At 11:40, they both left the hotel. X brought R to her home at No. — A Street and then went to his own home. His light was burning until 1:30. No visitors were seen.

The last part of the report is even more significant in that it shows that the Gestapo had already taken steps to establish connections with "X's" servants and had planted men among his associates to obtain information regarding his political activities. The end of the report follows:

In the reported week, X drew 25 pounds from the D bank. His correspondence has been especially large. Tuesday morning there were seven letters in his mail box, one from Prague, one from Zurich, two from Copenhagen and three from London. In addition to the newspapers we reported he had subscribed to, he received the *Prager Presse*.

No. 123 Green reports that O (English political figure) reported to his party associates in the House of Commons

* The word "Green" after No. 217 means that it is a report from England. "A 24" probably refers to a courier. "F 1." (Flugzeug: aeroplane) means that the courier was instructed to use air service.

on a conversation he had had with X. In his conversation, X told him he had met leading German industrialists who described the situation in Germany as catastrophic. The industrialists told him they could make as much money as they wanted, but that they had a terrifying feeling of insecurity. The workers had not been won over to the régime, and their reserve was most uncanny.

X furthermore told O that great differences existed between the Reichswehr command and Hitler and his advisors. The Reichswehr is dissatisfied with the terrific speed of rearmament and fears foreign complications.

In his report to his party friends, O emphasized that X has good connections with Reichswehr and Navy circles and that he also receives much information from Prague.

We have not yet succeeded in approaching the servants of the house. But we have reason to believe that, through a connection we already possess, we shall soon be able to deal with them.

Himmler's Gestapo agents do not limit their activities in fighting the emigrés merely to observation. Theft, burglary, tampering with the mails, violation of bank secrecy, usurpation of the right of official violence on foreign soil are methods which are constantly used in attempts to discover the emigré press' sources of information.

Ernst W., a German emigré, had fled to Brussels during the middle of 1934. Desperately poor, he was barely able to eke out a meagre living. Then he received a visit from a German friend, Karl Hohmann. Hohmann had served in the Socialist Youth Corps with Ernst W. in years gone by. Claiming that he had fled from Germany, he reported on the horrible fate of common acquaintances and offered his services in anti-Hitler work among the emigrés. Learning that Ernst W.'s circumstances were desperate, he offered him 20 marks as a loan out of the 150 marks he claimed he had been able to save during his flight.

That evening the two friends had dinner together at a Brussels bar. Having eaten a generous meal at Hohmann's expense, Ernst W. reached for the liquor bottle and soon was drunk enough to be pumped for information he would not have divulged sober had his very life depended on it. In the morning, after he had told Hohmann everything the latter wanted to know, he woke up in the gutter, bewildered. Hohmann had

disappeared and with him W.'s identification papers, party book and the several pertinent letters from emigrés. The methodical Hohmann had even gone so far as to relieve him of the 20 marks which he had so generously given him the morning before.

A short time thereafter W.'s father was arrested in Germany. At his hearing he was shown a letter which he had written his son. One brief sentence from that letter was enough to send him to a concentration camp; he had said, "Times are hard in Germany."

Another favorite Gestapo device to involve anti-fascists with foreign police authorities is to employ pseudo-telephone workers, gas collectors and insurance agents to visit their homes. Where evidence cannot be found the agent plants treasonable material and later lodges an accusation with the local police. The same method is employed for espionage.

In 1935, a telephone man visited a Paris anti-fascist publishing house to test its telephone equipment. It was lunchtime and, as the employees were about to leave for their noonday repast, he suggested that they leave a key with him which he would return to the porter when he had finished his work. The proposal sounded suspicious and the office manager, after pretending to agree, suddenly returned. He found the telephone man immersed in a study of the office correspondence, camera in hand to photograph incriminating letters. A jimmy had been used to pry open the correspondence closet.

A well-known political emigré in Amsterdam was also visited by a supposed telephone repair man. After fifteen minutes of pretended examination, the repair man left the house. Fate was kind to the emigré. It happened that on that very day he was doing a piece of work for which he needed information contained in a book which stood on the same shelf as the telephone. In looking for the book he was surprised to discover twenty leaflets criticizing the arbitrary methods of the Amsterdam police. He called the telephone company and discovered that the company had sent no workman to his house. The masquerader who had planted the leaflets was an agent provocateur.

Heydrich's agents provocateurs prey upon Paris emigrés, attending their meetings and conferences and later denouncing their ringleaders to the local police. During the first half of 1935, five agents provocateurs were unmasked in Paris alone. On one occasion the Gestapo broke into a home for the orphan children of German anti-fascists and emigrés, stealing the list of

inmates' names. This attempt of the Gestapo to learn the names of anti-fascists having connections in Parisian circles was thwarted because the lists contained only the children's first names.

The Saarbruecken communist paper, *Arbeiterzeitung*, in territory then under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, had been causing the Third Reich considerable annoyance. In December of 1934, Cantonal Leader Buerckel, Reich chargé for the Saar plebiscite, decided to put a stop to its activities. On December 1st, two cars pulled up in front of the *Arbeiterzeitung* offices, and twenty Gestapo and Schutz-Staffel men dashed into the building. Somehow news of the contemplated attack had reached the ears of the *Arbeiterzeitung's* publisher. Much to the Gestapo gangsters' surprise, they found the newspaper workers awaiting them. Totally unprepared for resistance, they lost heart and ran back to their cars, driving away at top speed.

During March, 1935, the Gestapo attempted to steal anti-Hitler documents stored in a Geneva building. This attempt also failed and the incident was made public by Chief of Police Nicole on April 2, 1935, at a meeting of the Geneva Great Council.

Although mail trains operating between France and Switzerland do not touch German soil, the Gestapo knows the contents of letters sent from France to Basle and Zurich even before they are received by the addressees. The *Neue Berner Zeitung* of September 14, 1934, published a letter from a German citizen who had been held for months by the Gestapo under "protective arrest":

I have recently been well informed as to how finely the Gestapo spins its web; there is good reason to presume that these threads are woven into a heavy net covering all foreign countries.

I have incontestable proof that there are Gestapo spies in Swiss or else in French post offices. In October of 1933, I was taken into protective arrest in Munich for "casting contempt on the Reich government." At my hearing by a commissioner of the Munich political police, exact copies were read to me of letters which I had received in September, 1933, from the emigré, Fritz Lemke, 61 rue de Provence, Paris, while I was in Basle or Zurich.

Lemke had been editor of the *Volksstimme*, in Mannheim, and was to have been taken into protective arrest

for "casting contempt on the Reich government." He fled to Paris with his wife and was in his absence sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He then published, in the *Saarbruecken Zeitung*, an open letter to Reich Governor Wagner, in Karlsruhe, which netted him that gentleman's especial hatred. In his letters to me, Lemke thanked me for the financial assistance which I was able to obtain for him from "third parties." These letters, on the occasion of my protective arrest, weighed heavily—very heavily—against me.

It is out of the question that these letters could have been read by private persons at my house, for some of them I destroyed immediately and some I kept locked up in my apartment, where for various reasons they could not possibly have been read by anyone else. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Munich political police knew the precise wording of these letters.

How did the Gestapo come into possession of these copies? As is well known, mail from France to Switzerland does not pass over German territory. The official German authorities could not get their hands on these letters even for the purpose of "currency control." I am sure that from my side no one—absolutely no one—could have seen or had knowledge of the letters. Therefore, only the one possibility—the one certitude—remains that the letters were opened and read in the post office in Switzerland or in France, and that from there the copies were sent to the Gestapo.

Using forged identification papers, Gestapo agents pose as foreign police authorities and have the effrontery to engage in "official actions" on foreign soil. One day in 1935 several men visited the Prague residence of Otto Strasser, leader of the Nazi Black Front,* posing as Czechoslovakian detectives. Claiming that they had come on official business to search the house, they demanded that they be given the right to make a thorough investigation. Strasser, whose brother Gregor had been murdered in Germany, was not to be fooled by this device. His presence of mind alone saved him from his brother's fate. The detectives fled never to return. Strasser later maintained that the forged

* Opposition faction formerly within the NSDAP. Its leaders were forced to flee Germany shortly after Hitler's victory.

search warrants and official identification papers were perfect duplicates of the ones used by the Prague police.

Commenting on the case on January 16, 1935, the *Prager Presse*, organ of the Czechoslovakian government, wrote that the Prague police were constantly occupied

with adventurous attempts to assault Otto Strasser, his co-workers, his paper and his archives. On the part of whom? The *Voelkischer Beobachter* probably knows more about it than we do.

Applications for extradition based on false accusations are another medium through which the Gestapo attempts to lay its hands on anti-fascists abroad. In January, 1935, it requested the Norwegian government to turn over the anti-fascist Buhr on charges of counterfeiting. In that same month it petitioned the French government to give up Otto Pick, secretary of the Christian Metal Workers in the Saar, accusing him of having embezzled trade funds.

Since renegade emigrés make the best espionage workers in anti-Hitler circles abroad, constant attempts are made by the Gestapo to impress refugees into the service. Hunger, threat, and the hope of high rewards (such as free return to Germany), are used as bait in inducing the emigrés to turn coat. There is the pitiful case of the Basle woman whose husband was held prisoner in a concentration camp. One day a young man came to her with news regarding her husband. Her joy was unbounded when the young man told her that she would soon be able to embrace her long-lost husband—on one condition.

“Anything, anything,” she fairly screamed at him.

“Oh, the condition’s simple enough. Just a little espionage job.”

The poor woman shuddered. She thought of her husband and the torture he was undergoing in the concentration camp. But she knew why he was suffering in such heroic silence. She refused.

A German stenographer living abroad had been ten months without work. In November of 1934 she secured a job and, although she had no working papers, her employer was generous enough to overlook this fact. But in January, 1935, she received a visit from a man who charged her with working without a permit. He painted her situation in the darkest colors, claiming that he had information that she would soon be denounced.

"I can prevent it if you will perform certain services in return. Will you do a piece of spy work for us?"

The woman refused. Three days later she was dismissed from her job. The agent had denounced her and had caused her expulsion from the country.

Nor is it unusual for the Gestapo to use its knowledge of the intimate relationships of emigrés in its efforts to enlist agents. Wesemann, the kidnapper of Jacob, often used his relationships with women and homosexual affairs with men to gain co-workers. Since the Gestapo has on the whole been unsuccessful in piercing the ranks of the emigrés itself, it has attempted to turn the refugees against each other. In February of 1935, a German student emigré living in Prague was suspected of being a Gestapo agent. His friends avoided him and his isolation made him the more bitter because he could not account for it. Finally, he did succeed in convincing one anti-fascist functionary that he was innocent. Systematically tracing down the rumor, the two succeeded in discovering its source. The man who had first spread the rumor was the Prague representative of a Berlin Nazi newspaper.

In this category also belongs the Gestapo's custom of spreading news of the deaths of anti-fascist fighters. Very frequently, when a Socialist or Communist functionary is arrested, and the Gestapo can find nothing on him, the news is broadcast to the foreign press that the man has been killed. This is intended to cause the anti-fascist press to publish obituaries giving details about the "murdered" man's work, so that the information can be employed against the accused. Ruses of this sort, although frequently employed, usually have been foiled by the vigilance of the emigrés.

The use of Nazi and camouflaged Nazi organizations as adjuncts in espionage work has become rather general. The following circular of the German Community in Limburg (official name of the Nazi organization in Holland) gives a good insight into this work.

German Community in Limburg:

Heerlen, November 10, 1934

VERY IMPORTANT

Regarding the third regulation for enforcing the first clause in regard to the execution of the law to insure the

security of Party and State, the Reich treasurer gives notice that:

1. The members of the German Community must report any changes (even temporary) of address or civil status within their official precinct.
2. Changes of address or civil status must be reported within three days.
3. Changes of address or civil status must be reported in writing to the authorized local group or cell.
4. The report must be given to the authorized cell or bloc leader in return for an official acknowledgment. The member may give his report to a person possessed of a written authorization.
5. When a member makes any report, he must present his membership card or book.

Special inspectors have been thrust into the German embassies and consulates to check up on the diplomatic personnel from the ambassador down. Dr. Wilhelm Roemer, Reichstag member and attorney, is one of the most notorious of this group.

His past is typical. A member of the Lichtschlag Volunteer Corps in 1919, he fought with the Academic Defense against the Ruhr workers, and in 1921 was active in the guerilla warfare in Upper Silesia. In 1923 he took part in the passive resistance in the Ruhr under Captain Pfeffer. In June, 1935, Dr. Roemer was sent to Paris with the dual mission of spying on the German embassy and of making contacts with French juristic societies and right-wing politicians, this last as leader of the Foreign Section of the League of National Socialist Jurists. Working under the pseudonym of Ludvig, Roemer secretly negotiated with French anti-semitic organizations in the Hotel Jena at Paris.

Gestapo observers have always been employed in the German embassy in Paris. On March 23, 1935, the *Pariser Tageblatt* reported that the embassy watchman, Anders, had used a skeleton key to unlock cabinets containing confidential documents and records. It is a case of dog eat dog in Nazi foreign camps, especially in the diplomatic corps where Gestapo agents spy on embassy officials and embassy officials retaliate in a like manner.

Foreign leaders active in the fight against Hitler fascism are systematically shadowed by the Himmler-Heydrich machine. Citrine, the English trade union leader, learned in 1934 that the British unions were being spied on by the Gestapo. Lord Mar-

ley, chairman of the World Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; D. N. Pritt, chairman of the London Counter-Trial; De Moro Giafferi, the lawyer; Senator George Branting; Henri Barbusse; André Malraux, and many other foreign anti-fascist intellectuals have been shadowed by Gestapo agents. Even the consulates of foreign powers abroad are under observation. In the *Neue Berner Zeitung* report of September 14, 1934, which has already been quoted in part, the German citizen wrote:

In Munich I was also informed that in August, 1933, I had been three times to the French consulate in Basle and that I had gone to Paris twice in the summer of 1933. At the consulate in Basle they had told me at that time that they knew the French consulate was being watched by spies, but that they could do nothing about it. Would it not be worth while to discover how persons who are seriously active politically and play a real part in political life are watched?

A Gestapo aide is the Mitropa (Central European Sleeping and Dining Car Company). Disguised as porters and waiters, Gestapo men keep tabs on the border railroad traffic, often acting as provocateurs as well. When Max Hirzel, the Swiss tenor, was journeying from Dresden, where he sang in the opera, to Switzerland on December 30, 1934, he was drawn into conversation with a sleeping car conductor at the Basle station. Under the conductor's wily direction, the conversation soon became political. Prodded on, Hirzel expressed his anti-fascist sentiments. On January 4, when Hirzel returned to Dresden, two detectives appeared in his apartment, searched his desks and all his correspondence, and had him hauled before the local police, where he was confronted by the sleeping car conductor, now in Schutz-Staffel uniform, who reported the Basle conversation and even distorted it. The Dresden Opera Company was informed of Hirzel's opposition to the government and was "requested" to discharge him. After thirteen years' service, Hirzel was dismissed from the Dresden Opera.

Boycotts against foreign firms and individuals have been organized by the Gestapo as was significantly revealed in the report of the United States Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in 1934. The following letter brought to light by the committee was sent to New York store owners by agents of the Third Reich.

You have been warned five times. You must buy and sell German candy. We will smash your windows to show you we mean it.

If you continue to refuse, we will burn up your shop and then kill you. Take this as a last warning. To hell with the police! We're not afraid of them. Calling up the police won't take you off our death list. Your days are numbered. Buy German candy or die at the hands of the Nazis.

Arms smuggling has been extensively used by the Nazis to undermine the governments of foreign powers. Some time during the native insurrection against the French in Morocco at the beginning of 1934, the converted German torpedo boat *Optimist* appeared in Rotterdam Harbor. Its purpose ostensibly was to take on merchandise consigned by a Swiss firm (the Arksis-Aksa Colonial Trade Corporation). Tractors, agricultural machinery and some canned goods were brought aboard, but when these articles were taken below to be stored away, it was discovered that the hold was already three-quarters filled with German infantry guns and ammunition. Two surf boats, such as are used to land cargoes at places where no regular docking facilities exist, were also discovered aboard the ship.

Under questioning, Captain Wiesner, the *Optimist's* skipper, said that his ship was bound for Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. However, Dr. Gut, representative of the Arksis-Aksa, contradicted the captain by saying the cargo was to be landed on the west coast of Africa between Capes Juby and Ifny. The ship's papers as well as the insurance contract had been issued for landing on the west coast of Africa.

Just at this time, ten German Nazis came to Rotterdam. They were to have boarded the ship and sailed to Africa on it. It was later proved that all ten were Gestapo agents. Most curious of all, the ship's list disclosed that next to Dr. Gut's name appeared that of a Sidi Fra Achmed. Sidi Fra Achmed proved to be the real leader of this mysterious undertaking. Further investigation showed that the Arksis-Aksa had chartered the *Optimist* to deliver "goods" to the Sultanate of Mauretania in French Southern Morocco. The Sultan of Mauretania was Merebbi Rabbo, who was then engaged in an armed revolt against France.

Sidi Fra Achmed turned out to be the German Gestapo agent in Morocco, Schaeffer. In Nazi circles in Germany he was

known as the "Little Nigger," and was a commissioned representative of the Nazi heavy industrialist, Herr Thyssen, who for several years has maintained a foreign branch in the Duchy of Liechtenstein known as the Statistic-Trust. The Arksis-Aksa in Zurich was an affiliate of the Statistic-Trust and hence a Thyssen agency.

Later disclosures are even more sensational. It became known that the board of directors included Herr Schaeffer; Dr. Alfred Borchardt, a Thyssen agent; Herr Duescher, a Roechling representative in Basle; Kurt Mueller who for years had represented Krupp in South America; and Sidi Omar Pasha, the constant advisor of Sultan Merebbi of Mauretania. Behind the Pasha's greasepaint lurked the son of the old Prussian Junker and Reichswehr officer, Count Erlebach.

This *Optimist* affair is a classic example of coöperation between heavy industry, National Socialism and espionage, a combination of business and foreign policy. Nazi industrialists Thyssen and Roechling furnish the arms. Their subsidiary (Arksis-Aksa) charters the transport ship. National Socialists board the ship at Rotterdam and man her. Its shipment pays a profit and every shot fired from the rifles stowed on the *Optimist* is aimed at Germany's proverbial enemy, France.

This particular smuggling venture failed, because of the Rotterdam authorities' refusal to grant clearance papers.

Another attempt made by Nazi agents to smuggle arms, this time across Lake Constance in July, 1934, was foiled by the vigilance of the Swiss authorities. Nevertheless, many of the Gestapo's arms consignments have reached their destinations. It is a well-known fact that the Austrian putschists in July, 1934 fired from German rifles and pistols.

Several foreign statesmen have already fallen victims to bullets aimed by Nazis. Early in 1934, Premier Duca of Roumania was murdered by members of the Roumanian Iron Guard, then under Nazi influence. Gestapo Agents Holzweber and Planetta accounted for Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria. At their questioning they maintained that they had received their orders from an unknown individual, although links between the assassins and the German Secret State Police were easily discernible in the affair. King Alexander of Jugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Barthou were murdered by members of the Croatian Ustashi in October of 1934. It is impossible to dismiss the suspicion that the Gestapo had a part in the preparation of the Marseille murders. Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg was badly

injured in an automobile accident during July of 1935. The cause of the accident must at best be described as "not entirely clear." But in connection with this affair several papers pointed significantly to the fact that von Papen was German ambassador in Vienna at this time—the same von Papen who had engineered intrigues and sabotage in the United States during the war.

While the Gestapo's centrals handle most of their foreign activity, the organization also requires intermediaries who are entirely separated from the Hitler machine. In Zurich there is a little stamp store, outwardly like all stores of this sort. To the uninitiated it is just a stamp store. But the initiated knows that if he shows a special stamp and if no other customer is in the store, he will be led into a back room where everything but stamps will be discussed. Here agents receive messages; here, in an emergency, passports can be supplied at a moment's notice; here important agents' reports are dispatched; here couriers deliver messages.

In Berne a travel bureau fulfills the same function. While apparently no different than any other travel agency, a Gestapo agent possessing a certain type of ticket book can go to a certain window where he will be given a slip of paper stating where the director of the local Gestapo contact office can be found.

In efforts to observe the economic conditions existing in foreign countries, the Gestapo attempts to send German detectives into industries abroad. In June of 1935 several large English firms received letters from German detective bureaus offering the services of trained industrial spies. One of these letters said:

We wish to give you an opportunity to guard against economic nuisance (union activity) in your factory. Unobserved by the circles in question, we will, by timely and inconspicuous removals, disrupt the organization (union) of your employees.

These letters were accompanied by recommendations from German heavy industrialists; and most of the letters were sent to firms producing British armaments. While there is no official tie between the German detective agencies and the Gestapo it may be inferred that the Gestapo, which has knowledge of every detective agency operating in the Reich, desired in an "innocent" way to send German operatives into British factories to obtain economic information.

Women spies are constantly employed by the Gestapo, as is proved by the conspicuously large number of women arrested in connection with this type of work.

In the spring of 1935 officers and pilots of the Istres military aviation field near Marseille noticed a beautiful young woman who frequented the cafés surrounding the flying field. She struck up acquaintanceships with the officers and pilots. In return for her favors she was able to obtain information "regarding the organization of French aviation."

When she was arrested in April of 1935 she confessed that she had been engaged in military espionage for the Third Reich. Being of non-Aryan descent and having a husband who worked in the German consulate in Marseille, she had been notified that her husband would lose his position unless she worked as a Gestapo operative. Thus Frau Burg became a spy.

The alluring snake-dancer Irenè de Versi (von Sievers was her right name) was a brilliant success in Fez, Morocco, in the spring of 1935. She was a sensation in all the small border towns, and although she was offered engagements in larger cities, she preferred to display her art in insignificant Moroccan settlements. She was an especial favorite of the foreign legionnaires, becoming quite intimate with a number of them, chiefly Germans. They allowed themselves to be pumped for military secrets, in return for which Mlle. de Versi provided them with money to aid them in deserting.

When the dancer was at last arrested, investigation showed that she had carried on military espionage not only in Morocco, but also in Algeria and Paris. Her case was typical of many others.

The Von Dinklage Report

THIS PICTURE OF THE GESTAPO'S WORK ABROAD does not claim to be without gaps. There are methods of which the writer cannot speak without endangering his informers in Germany. There are Gestapo methods which are not yet known and which will only be made public after the fall of Hitler's government.

By way of concluding his picture of the Gestapo's activity, the writer wishes to make public a document which is presented here for the first time. This document shows the many channels used by Goebbels and the Gestapo in common for the execution of their work abroad.

The author of this document is a special type of Gestapo agent: he is the propaganda attaché of the German Legation in Paris, Baron Guenther von Dinklage. Before reproducing the document itself, a few words about Herr von Dinklage himself would not be amiss.

The career of Herr Guenther von Dinklage is typical of the career of a foreign agent of the Third Reich. As an officer of the Guards, without any "civilian" education, he had nothing to look forward to at the end of the war. At first, like many of his comrades, he attempted to prolong the good old days. He was a member of one of those volunteer corps which organized civil war in the Republic and for years threatened it with uprisings. Later he was a dancing teacher. During the inflation he turned his hand to profiteering, but without great success. At last he placed his hopes in National Socialism. Hardly had Hitler come to power, than he had a job. He began working in the new Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda. In May, 1933, he was in Paris for the purpose—as he himself put it—of "making contacts." In the fall of 1933, he became propaganda attaché of the German Legation in Paris. His Berlin contact man with the Propaganda Ministry was Dr. Arthur Schmoltz, who took over Dinklage's position in the legation in June, 1934. After leaving the Paris Legation in June, 1934, Dinklage, as a special agent, performed all sorts of missions for the Hitler government. He went first to London, then to the Riviera, then again to Paris. He was encountered in Athens and in various Balkan states. He happened to be in

Marseille just one day before the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Barthou of France by the Croatian Ustashi, an organization which is in close contact with Alfred Rosenberg of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the NSDAP. He happened to be in Tunis at a time when systematic and violent anti-French agitation was in progress.

Lieber Herr Sieburg,

Kofink war heute bei mir, ich werde ihn wahrscheinlich gebrauchen können. Er wird demnächst bei Ihnen anrufen und Nachrichten für Herrn Spatz haben. Herr Spatz bin ich.

Ich bitte Sie, mich im gegebenen Falle sofort telefonisch benachrichtigen zu wollen.

Mit besten Grüßen

P.S. Es wäre mir interessant zu hören, wie Ihre Besprechung mit Herrn Dr. Ihlefeld verlaufen ist.

A letter from Propaganda Attaché von Dinklage, Gestapo agent at the German Legation in Paris, to Friedrich Sieburg, Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

He is typical of the new German diplomats. Every legation has its Dinklage. Gangster, profiteer, Gestapo agent—this admixture characterizes Hitler's diplomats.

The report of Propaganda Attaché von Dinklage is particularly important because it shows the intermingling of diplomacy, propaganda and Gestapo work abroad; because it proves that Goebbels and the Gestapo are pulling the same strings, that in many cases they are both represented by one and the same foreign agent. The report shows the many lines along which foreign propagandist activity is conducted, and how these lines converge at one common point: espionage. The report is addressed to Dr. Ruediger, head of the department for French Affairs of the Propaganda Ministry.

For purposes of easy reference, the writer has added sub-headings. The complete report follows:

Paris, March 23, 1934

To the Reich Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda:

Attention: Under-secretary Ruediger, Berlin.

In answer to the complaint referred to me by Under-secretary Ruediger to the effect that I have not thoroughly carried out the tasks entrusted to me; and that, in particular, I have not given sufficient stimulus to the work of enlightenment and reconciliation in France, I have the following to say:

German enlightenment work in France is of course extremely difficult, owing to the traditionally hostile attitude of the French toward Germany. In my report of August 4, 1933, I stated that successful propagandist activity entails the most detailed preparation. I emphasized the fact that clear, illuminating discussions based on positive data (statistical charts and graphic outlines) were valuable, but that overzealous random speeches could have no effect. I stated, too, that special pains must be taken to spread the German language in France (German instruction in the schools and universities), because the knowledge of a language necessarily leads to an interest in the people who speak that language. In the same report, I said that well-informed circles were convinced that the Daladier government would fall in the autumn of 1933.

The work of the persons sent abroad by the Propaganda Ministry can only be effective if the suggestions offered by those persons, as the result of their long knowledge of the country in which they are active, are taken into consideration. In order to be able to accomplish useful future work, I must now reiterate certain points in this connection.

DOUBLE BOOKKEEPING

I wrote in my report of October 20, 1933, that pro-German circles in France expressed the fear that articles by unimportant German papers might often lessen the effect of the Fuehrer's speeches because of thoughtless utterances. In this connection, it must directly or indirectly be brought to the attention of the foreign press that extemporaneous speeches made by lesser leaders for home consumption are exclusively for home consumption and can have no real effect abroad. I learned during my stay in Italy that Mussolini had issued instructions to this effect. This idea, I wish to add, might be expressed in a form similar to this (Interview of Dr. Goebbels): "Eventually, foreign nations must realize that in view of the intensive work being conducted for the reshaping of the German people, the German government cannot always restrain irresponsible third parties from making statements, but that in any case only official statements are to be regarded as expressing Germany's true foreign policy."

PRETENDED PROHIBITIONS AS A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA

In my report of October 27th, I stated that the decrees which help create favorable public opinion for Germany in France—for

example, the immediate suppression of Banse's book, and the edict against singing "*Siegreich woll'n wir Frankreich schlagen*" *—are not treated accurately or fully enough in the press here. These decrees are usually attached to a long report or else they appear in the most inconspicuous possible form. I suggested that this condition could be easily remedied.

At the time reports of this nature are issued in Germany, French correspondents in Berlin and the Havas men should be handed a synopsis of the essential point, without commentary and in the briefest possible form, to prevent its being submerged in a long passage.

MEIN KAMPF IN FRANCE

In the same report I pointed out that various circles were planning to publish *Mein Kampf* in France. Moreover, I wrote that it had been called to my attention by a well-informed source that the apparent friendliness of France toward Germany was calculated to influence Italy to come to an understanding with France. Regarding the expected return of Daladier to a ministry in the Sarraut cabinet (Daladier's return actually took place a short time later), I offered the suggestion that too much praise of Daladier from German sources would be considered by the French as tantamount to blame.

ARTISTS AND ADVERTISING PUPPETS

In my report of November 31, 1933, I asked to be promptly notified when German artists, scientists or sportsmen were coming to France. German artists, especially actors and musicians who enjoy a considerable reputation in France, can greatly influence public opinion in favor of Germany. I wrote that it was important to be promptly informed of their coming to Paris, lest they be neglected by the Germans here in contrast to their reception by the French. Permit me to remark that I received no answer to this request.

MORE PSYCHOLOGY!

In my report of November 10th, I pointed out that it was a mistake to systematically include propaganda pamphlets in shipments of German goods to France. A systematic method of distributing these pamphlets is more likely to produce unfavorable effects, since Frenchmen hate this type of effort to influence them. Moreover, the content of these pamphlets has often shown an utter lack of understanding of the mentality of the recipients.

On November 14th, I sent a secret report in postal cipher concerning the case of Dr. Halper. Dr. Halper, a director of various English corporations, has been accused of circulating atrocity stories abroad, of having embezzled a large sum of money from his partner in Germany, of being thoroughly opposed to the present régime in Germany and of more of the same sort of thing. Since Dr. Halper also has very influential connections with the French

* "Victoriously we'll defeat the French."

press, I asked you to investigate the matter and inform me of the result, and indicated the exact source in Berlin where this information could be obtained. I have received no answer regarding this matter. In the report of December 2nd, I again mentioned, among other things, the expected edition of *Mein Kampf*.

FALSE INTERVIEWS

In my report of December 7th, I stated that a well-known Paris industrialist, whose name I gave, had shortly after his arrival in Berlin been interviewed by a reporter from the *Berliner Tageblatt*. This interview, as it later appeared in the paper, was entirely different from the one the Frenchman had given. As a result of this, he went to the French embassy in Berlin, where he was informed that many Frenchmen coming to Germany on business had been annoyed by German journalists with requests for interviews. I expected, in answer to my report, to receive an explanation of the reasons why this interview had been misrepresented in the newspaper. This would have enabled me to combat the unfriendly sentiment aroused in France by this false interview. In my opinion, a propaganda machine serving German interests in France cannot overlook such occurrences, which might have befallen more influential persons.

AMNESTY FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION

In the same report I wrote that the partial amnesty accorded prisoners in concentration camps, which was broadcast in the German papers, did not receive sufficient space in the French press. I suggested that this must be arranged because French circles would unquestionably regard the freeing of prisoners from concentration camps as a strengthening of the German régime at home and abroad.

EMIGRÉS RETURN

Furthermore, I wrote in the same report that doubtless a large number of emigrés had left Germany as a result of exaggerated fears and could today probably return and live freely in Germany, since there was nothing against them. Ignorance of conditions in Germany and exaggerated fear keep these people from returning to Germany. I wrote that it would be valuable to win these elements over, if for no other reason than because we would thereby be striking a severe blow against the emigrés' propaganda.

THE PURCHASE AND INFLUENCING OF NEWSPAPERS

On December 14th, I pointed out that we could exercise influence on a weekly appearing in Brussels. An answer to this communication did not reach the Paris embassy until the beginning of March.

In my report of December 19th, I wrote that I desired publications clarifying the rôle of the nationalist organizations in case the status of the Reichswehr was raised. Secondly, I asked for articles for the press here, describing the civilian life of the Storm Troop and Schutz-Staffel men. I pointed out that it would be a good idea

to provide these articles with illustrations, as, for example, scenes of Storm Troopers shopping in the markets. I emphasized the fact that we must show that the Storm Trooper is not—as people here believe—a wild warrior, but a good citizen. Moreover, I asked for articles (*feuilletons* written in French) to be used in approaching the French woman. For example, I wrote that the German domestic help question and the insurance question could innocently arouse in French women an interest in German questions. A further step would be to address ourselves directly to French mothers. I briefly mentioned the fact that among the French people family life plays a remarkably important rôle, and that I saw great possibilities for reconciliation in contacts between the French and the German mother and woman. I received no such articles in French.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS ACCEPT ORDERS

On January 26th, I mentioned in my report that I had an opportunity to place articles in French economic journals. I mentioned that a Frenchman at my disposal (concerning whom I included a confidential report), who enjoys a reputation in agricultural matters throughout France, was prepared to sign these articles with his own name. I asked for articles about:

1. Agriculture (statistics).
2. Fruit and grain raising.
3. The preservation of feed of all sorts in silos.
4. Milk coöperatives.
5. Half-work days in industry in connection with half-work days in agriculture.

I pointed out that articles of this sort would be very interesting to French readers and would greatly contribute toward the appreciation and understanding of the measures taken in Germany which might also be of practical importance for France. Besides, we would have struck a group of readers having a great influence on the state, but which until now no German propaganda has been able to touch.

I furthermore stated that I much desired publications dealing with the great German winter relief work (one-dish meals, pound tax, street lottery, etc.). I pointed out that this winter relief work was given great attention by Frenchmen in Germany at the time, but that the articles must be sent quickly to retain their timeliness, since I then also had an opportunity to place these articles.

SELECTED NEWS REELS

In my February 27th report, I requested you to send me French language publications on everything happening in the Strength through Joy; for example, workers' trips to acquaint them with the countryside, theatre, etc. As regards films, I pointed out that for the sake of propaganda it would be better to import one less feature film (import quota) and more selected news reels. I said it would be a good idea to establish contact with the Ciné Film people through the I. G. Dyes,* since the Ciné Film might possibly

* The German dye trust.

be able to exert a certain pressure for the acceptance of German news reels (Director Otto). I repeatedly asked for articles on agriculture and on the situation of women and girls in the new state, articles written in a popular style, something like Propaganda Minister Goebbels' speech on this question.

SPYING ON EMIGRÉS AND COMMUNISTS

Aside from the suggestions made in these reports, during my short stay in Berlin I had exhaustive conversations with the competent authorities in the Propaganda Ministry, in the course of which I made many suggestions regarding the possibilities for propaganda and the desirable connection between the Berlin central and the foreign branches. On that occasion, I brought Herr Diehls, the head of the Secret State Police, an accurate list of addresses of emigrés who had taken part in the boycott movement, and various other things. I informed Herr Diehls that I might also be able to furnish him with full details of the agitation carried on by members of the German Communist Party abroad, particularly in France. Herr Diehls said that the camouflaged activity of the Communist Party in Germany was still very strong, and that it would be extremely valuable to know the channels through which communist literature was brought into Germany.

LITTLE TOYS, BIG RESULTS

I further pointed out that in commercial transactions with France it was most important to facilitate the importation of such articles as are directly consumed by the public (toys, watches, photographic goods, drugs, etc.), since these constitute an important means of propaganda for Germany, whereas those large products which are indirectly consumed (without their German origin being perceptible) do not offer these advantages.

GERMANS ABROAD MUST BE HARNESSSED

I also pointed out that it would be of great importance constantly to provide Germans residing in France (as well as in other foreign countries) with informative material and news regarding the new Germany. This can be done very simply: all you have to do is to attach to the organization periodicals appearing weekly and monthly in Paris (for example, the *German Merchant*, the publications of the German Protestant and Catholic churches, of the DHV, etc.) a German language weekly such as the *New German Press Service* (Junge).

NARROW-STRIP FILMS AND AUTOMOBILE DUTY

I suggested, after Herr Téliin's departure, that he be provided with a projecting machine for narrow-strip films and the necessary equipment for his lectures in France. In this conversation I also made the point that, starting on the first of April, the French tax, which until then had been levied on foreign cars visiting France, was being dropped. Since it is most important to bring foreign automobilists to Germany, I suggested that the German tax on foreign cars be dropped for those wishing to tour for two weeks. This

measure was adopted in Italy with great benefit to the tourist trade.

SOCIAL CONTACTS

Through my old social contacts, I have built up a large French circle. Day by day this circle grows, and I hope through it to be able to carry out my social mission most satisfactorily. Of course, propaganda created by outsiders in a foreign country can and will not bear visible fruit immediately; only gradually can it achieve an influence and embrace an ever increasing number of people. However, there is no doubt that this activity can only be effective if there is a lively exchange of ideas between the central and the foreign department, for unless the foreign department is acquainted with the desires and views of the central, it cannot possibly work successfully in the definite direction desired by the Ministry.

Baron von Dinklage's report is a classical document on Gestapo and propaganda activity abroad. It mentions nearly all the tasks falling to foreign Gestapo and propaganda agents. The report shows the importance attached by the Propaganda Ministry to movies as an instrument of propaganda and furnishes proof that Goebbels and the Gestapo buy or attempt to buy foreign newspapers and that they bribe or attempt to bribe journalists.

It gives a deep insight into the direct espionage carried on by the Gestapo in foreign countries. Propaganda Attaché Dinklage, who enjoys extraterritoriality, reports his conversation with the then head of the Secret State Police, Dr. Diehls. In the course of this conversation, the attaché gives the Gestapo a list of emigrés in Paris. He offers to obtain material on the anti-Hitler activities of German Communists abroad. This is evidence that the Gestapo engages in foreign espionage and that one of its accomplices in this activity is a prominent member of the German embassy at Paris, enjoying extraterritoriality.

The report also shows that this espionage is not directed solely against emigrés and German citizens abroad. Dinklage says that he has "formed a large French circle," that "day by day this circle grows and (he hopes) through it to be able to carry out (his) social mission most satisfactorily."

The Gestapo organization is only a part of the brown network abroad. The other part is made up of the National Socialist organizations, groups, cells, leagues, societies and clubs in foreign countries. They are the "legal" foundations of the Gestapo's work; it is they who give the brown network its tremendous breadth and depth. These organizations operate with the complete support of the German government, receive

their instructions and also their financial support from the Reich. They consider themselves the "warriors of Adolf Hitler," and outposts of the "great army of National Socialism."

The *Basler Nationalzeitung*, of August 3, 1935, published the following leading article:

There is also a German irredenta, a pan-Germanism which under the National Socialist régime has won new strength. . . . Through the spider's web of National Socialist organizations, it penetrates every last corner of Switzerland. In addition to all the Germans living or traveling in Switzerland, even we native Swiss feel that we are being watched.

What the *Basler Nationalzeitung* says of National Socialist activity (the "spider's web of its organizations") in Switzerland, holds true for the whole world.

"We Do Not Love the French"

"Sound the drums and the flutes
And anything else that can sound.
For today, man for man,
We shall stain iron with blood!—
With executioners' blood, with French blood—
Oh, sweet day of revenge!
Sounding sweet to all Germans,
Today is the great day!"

—*New German Soldier Song Book*, published by Professor Herrmann Schmidt, edition "Offene Worte," Berlin, 1935.

THE CENTERS OF NATIONAL SOCIALIST FOREIGN activity, its aims, its sources of funds, and its methods have been outlined. The remainder of the book will deal with the actual work of the Nazis in the foreign countries themselves, tracing the most important threads in the brown network.

The National Socialist agents adapt themselves to the political situations in the various countries they work in. Sometimes they come out openly as National Socialists, at other times they camouflage themselves under all sorts of homeland and autonomy movements; they conceal themselves in illegality or hide behind professional groups, clubs and societies. The forms change, the function and goal remain the same.

We must hope either gradually to weaken the French will through the tenacity of the German people or ultimately . . . on the occasion of some particularly crass incident, to steer the ship of state against the enemy. This would of course mean a fight for life and death, and there would be a prospect of life only if we succeeded beforehand in isolating France to such an extent that this second struggle would no longer be a battle of Germany against the whole world, but would constitute the defense of Germany against a France which continually disturbs world peace.

—Hitler: *Mein Kampf*, Vol. II, page 765.

Since 1933, France, described by Hitler as "the mortal enemy," has been showered by the National Socialists with dec-

larations of peaceful intentions. Hitler declares that Germany has no more territorial demands to make of France, no intentions on Alsace-Lorraine and no desire for vengeance.

Nevertheless, east of the Alsace-Lorraine borders new strategic roads are being constructed; in the Black Forest an expanded and modernized railroad line is being built, whose equipment, stations and platforms are out of all proportion to the normal traffic requirements of the mountain towns in the vicinity; along the western border of Germany aviation fields and fortifications are springing up over night.

The National Socialists in France are involved in complicated tasks, finding support in a part of the Alsatian autonomist movement and trying at the same time to exploit the social and national problems of the French colonies. Their activities can be traced in Strasbourg and Algiers, in Colmar and Marraketch. In these places they are openly anti-French. But in the center of France, the Nazis assume a different mask. There they work along the lines recommended in Hitler's official speeches to the French, and come out in favor of reconciliation.

The numerical strength of these "apostles of peace" is great. Still greater, however, is the number of spies working for Hitler in France.

In France, as in all other countries, the work of Hitler's agents is directed by the local NSDAP organization; in this case the Paris group.

"Yes, we have our organization, our cells, our local groups in France. I myself was the representative of a cell leader. It is true that we have regular mass meetings, about once or twice a month," said the Nazi journalist, von Toggenburg, in an interview published in the *Paris Journal*, on March 29, 1935.

A few steps from the gayest and most crowded part of the Paris boulevards is the Taverne d'Hauteville. Here one can get Bohemian cooking, Viennese music and German beer and songs. When the music pauses, one can hear faint singing from the back room: "Dies und das, Suff und Frass, muss ein Landsknecht haben" ("This and that, grub and booze, is what a soldier needs"). It is Friday evening: the regular social evening of the Paris NSDAP group.

Politics are not discussed on Friday. Therefore it is not difficult for non-members to attend the meeting this evening. A few Nazi acquaintances suffice. There are a few hundred people in the room. The Paris NSDAP unit has about one hundred

members. Most of these are present with their families and their guests from the German colony.

A harmless social? Certainly. But these socials occur only as often as is necessary to give National Socialist activities in Paris a social front and keep interested those members of the German colony who do not care to devote all their energies to

Paris, 7/6/34

Sie werden gebeten, an unserer kameradschaftlichen Zusammenkunft teilzunehmen, die Montag den 11. Juni in der Wohnung von Pg. Hanelt, 2^{bis} Rue Pétel um 21 Uhr stattfindet.

The NSDAP in Paris disguises its cell meetings as comradesly gatherings in private homes.

politics. The party office is on the Rue Huysmans—in the same house where the German consul works and in which the Press and Propaganda Departments of the German embassy are located; also where the German military attaché labors for a “peaceful understanding” with France. The leader of the Paris NSDAP has united all the “apostles of peace” in one building. He has only to cross the street to inspect the activity of one of his camouflaged organizations, the German Aid Society. The Aid Society is directed by the brother of Roechling, the Saar industrialist. On the other hand, Herr Spieker, leader of the Paris NSDAP, is paid by the I. G. Dye Works, in whose books he is listed as an employee.

None of these Nazi officials is badly paid. Herr Klein, who until June, 1935, was Spieker’s deputy and then received a high official post in Germany, had a good industrial position in his Paris days. Herr Appel, leader of the German Employees Organization, can live comfortably on the salary paid him by the German Labor Front. The same is true for Juettner,

his assistant. Herr Hoffman, leader of the Paris Nazi student group, is well paid by the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. As regards Baltic Baron von Kirsten, another Nazi functionary, his Baltic friends in Rosenberg's entourage take care of him.

All those men are working for "peaceful understanding"—Herr Spieker, for instance, when he organized a celebration in the German Employees' Joinville house to celebrate the French defeat at Sedan in 1870.

For a few months in 1935, Dr. Ihlefeld, the Paris correspondent of the *Angriff*, was missing from the local Nazi group. He did "observation" work, mainly at the German embassy. He "observed" the ambassador, Dr. Roland Koester, until Koester decided Ihlefeld's presence in Paris was too "damaging." Ihlefeld was temporarily called off. The ambassador now has a different "observer." In July, 1935, Ihlefeld returned to Paris with new instructions.

The German ambassador was for a time able to shake off Ihlefeld, but whether he likes it or not he has to tolerate a stool pigeon in the embassy on the Avenue Hoche. This stool pigeon is named Loennig, and manages the embassy's telephone central and also directs its secret sending and receiving radio station. He has a place in the local NSDAP group's office as its leader's deputy. He is director of the Winter Relief work in France. He is the Gestapo's "reporter."

In the winter of 1934-1935 the Winter Relief took in 40,000 francs. How is this money used? The books are certainly in the best of order. Every penny is entered as relief funds. The question is: whom does this relief really relieve? The propaganda machine, the observation machine or the espionage machine? Herr Loennig probably does not know himself. The apportionment of the money to the various branches is not done by him.

As has been said, Herr Loennig manages the telephone central of the German Legation. He listens to telephone conversations. Not only that: in private, he has boasted that the ambassador cannot take a single step without his knowing it. But even Gestapo agents have their weaknesses, and Herr Loennig likes to talk when he's had too much to drink.

The Paris local NSDAP group, the nucleus about which the Nazi organizations in France revolve, is directed by six men. In June, 1935, its leader was Spieker, and his deputy was Loennig. To the board of directors also belonged as representative of the German embassy, Herr Heyden-Rheysch; as rep-

representative of the German Labor Front, its assistant leader Juettner; of the students, their Paris leader Hoffman, and of industry, Dr. Busch, the director of Siemens' Paris office. Their work is most fittingly characterized by the words of a Nazi functionary:

In Paris we Nazis are illegal.

The Paris local group has meanwhile become so large that it is no longer possible to get its members in any of the rooms at our disposal.

—*The German Abroad*, organ of the German Labor Front, for October, 1934.

Among the tasks allotted to German students abroad are dissemination of propaganda for the “peace-loving” Third Reich, observation of emigrés, and agitation among the French youth against the French foreign policy, particularly the French-Soviet pact.

To carry out these aims, the National Socialist Student group arranges personal contacts with French students and so-called friendly gatherings, such as lectures and discussions. These lectures present the Third Reich much in the same light as the German press does. The picture of Germany presented to the French youth shows the rapid disappearance of unemployment—but not the decline in income and the lower standard of living in Germany. Universal conscription is shown as a means of preserving the peace, and not, as suspicious souls would believe, an important step toward war. The student labor camps are places of comradeship. Anti-semitism is a reaction, a very mild reaction, on the part of the German people who have been brought to the brink of ruin by the Jews. At this point discreet mention is made of the status of the Jews in France.

Hitler's peace policy has only one real enemy—the Nazi students tell their French colleagues—and that is Soviet Russia. Then they open up their entire arsenal on Russia, from their “suffering brothers” to the millions who die of hunger each year, from the women who are socialized and must do any man's bidding to the millions of abandoned children who wander over the highways.

The observation of emigrés is carried on according to the old familiar plan. The students go to the cafés and restaurants frequented by emigrés. They take rooms in hotels where emigrés live. They get to talking with the emigrés. They grow

intimate. The student "opens his heart" and tells the emigré that he is opposed to Hitler. The Paris emigrés have caught several students trying to spy on them. For the Gestapo, this work has the advantage of being cheap.

The work of the students in Paris is directed by a student named Hoffman, who receives his instructions directly from the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. The meeting rooms of the German Students' Organization are in the house of the



In France, as elsewhere abroad, the NSDAP receives membership dues. This is a facsimile of part of a receipt for dues.

German Academic Exchange Service, 26 Passage d'Enfer. This official state-controlled organization is one of the directing offices of the Paris espionage network. The director of the Exchange Service is Dr. Karl Epting, a member of the NSDAP.

The foreign representatives of the German newspapers are subject to the authority of the Propaganda Ministry. They receive their instructions through the propaganda attaché. The top man of the Nazi journalists in France is Herr Nikolaus von Grothe, head of the Paris DNB agency (German News Bureau). One can gather from his work that the instructions German journalists receive from the Propaganda Ministry or the propaganda attaché go far beyond the bounds of journalism.

In May, 1935, certain Paris business firms received a pamphlet by one Baron von Reibnitz, published by the International Publishing Co., in Geneva, but strangely enough mailed from Bremen. The pamphlet was entitled: *Le problème franco-allemand. Une franche parole de peuple à peuple* (The Franco-German problem. A frank statement from people to people). This pamphlet treats of the war-guilt question and of the possibility of a war between France and Germany. The pamphlet maintains that "Adolf Hitler has an absolute desire for peace." It states moreover that

war is desired by ambitious diplomats, by soldiers thirsting for glory, and by stockholders who, thanks to armaments, are glutted with dividends.

How these pamphlets originate is described in a letter written by Herr von Dinklage to Herr Grothe, director of the DNB in Paris. The letter reads as follows:

Paris, January 26th, 1934

Dear Herr von Grothe:

I am enclosing Dr. Draeger's pamphlet. Dr. Draeger plans to put out a short pamphlet in French on the war-guilt question, corresponding to the one enclosed.

This pamphlet should have a mass circulation, but should be handed only to those Frenchmen who perhaps on the occasion of a visit to Germany express an interest in the German view of the war-guilt question. In preparing this pamphlet, Draeger attaches special importance to employing those arguments in favor of the German point of view which can be considered a fitting refutation of the recurrent French claims. Draeger has in mind, for example, the old argument that the French withdrew their troops ten kilometers from the border, the German declarations of war against Russia and France, etc. Though it is impossible to take into consideration all the French theses in the war-guilt question, Draeger would appreciate receiving a few more pointers, based on a special knowledge of the French arguments.

Hoping, dear Grothe, that you will be able to do this, I should be extremely grateful if you would look through the enclosed pamphlet and return it to me with your pointers as soon as possible.

With most friendly greetings, I am
Your devoted (signed) Dinklage.

(1 enclosure)

Dr. Draeger is an official in Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry. The pamphlet was printed in Germany and sent from Bremen, because it was cheaper. It was edited, however, in Geneva, one of the chief centers of Hitler's propaganda against Soviet Russia.

Herr von Grothe is not above working against emigrés. The National Socialist journalists in Paris were until a short time

ago members of the Foreign Press Association. In the spring of 1935, on instructions from the Propaganda Ministry, they demanded that German emigré journalists be excluded from the association. When their demand went unheeded, they themselves resigned.

Among the Nazi journalists in Paris, special mention must be made of Friedrich Sieburg, correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Sieburg is a master at being on the right side of the fence. He was on the right side in Ebert's day, was friendly to the Jews when something could be gained by it, but at the inception of the Third Reich, became an anti-semite. His ambition is to rise in rank from an unofficial Nazi agent to an official diplomat; he dreams of heading the Warsaw Legation. Shortly before the era of German-Polish amity, Sieburg took a little trip to Warsaw and wrote a series of articles on Pilsudski, which, he hoped, would lead him into the sacred halls of diplomacy. The time was not yet ripe. Germany's friendship with Poland had not yet been cemented, and Sieburg had to return to France empty-handed. Now he is striving to the best of his ability to make people forget his democratic past, and to prepare himself for the day when a new friendship or a new enmity will provide him with a good job.

Another exponent of "mutual understanding" in Paris is the Labor Front agent, Johannes Engel, a Berlin alderman. On July 14, 1935, he delivered a lecture on "Industrial Socialism in the Berlin Traction Company." The lecture was later repeated in the Taverne d'Hauteville in the presence of members of the German Legation—Dr. Kuehn, Pfeil, Under-secretary Forster, von Holleben and Propaganda Attaché Schmolz.

Engel concluded with an excursion into foreign policy and strenuously criticized the foreign policy of France. He finished with the words:

We do not demand that the French love us. We do not love them either.

The embassy members enthusiastically applauded Engel.

On the instructions of the Foreign Organization, the Paris local NSDAP group in the fall of 1934 held a celebration in memory of Planetta and Holzweber, the assassins of Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria. This ceremony was also attended by members of the German embassy.

Number two rue Huysmans is a seven-story house and is the

quarters of the German consulate. There, too, reside the leader of the Paris NSDAP, and the military and the propaganda attachés of the legation. Across the street is the German Aid Society.

From these two houses the work of spying on the emigrés is directed, under the leadership of Dr. Schmolz, propaganda attaché of the German Legation. This is one of the chief functions of the Aid Society. Everything about the Aid Society seems very orderly and office-like. An innocent card-index contains the names of all the members of the German colony. Another index lists the people who have been helped by the Aid Society. Meticulous accounts are kept of monies spent on relief. To the uninitiated it is impossible to determine which of the names are those of people who have really received aid, and which are secret agents who have received their salaries and expenses through this channel.

Until the spring of 1935 the Aid Society worked hand-in-hand with the Gestapo. Its agents spread propaganda among the emigrés, inducing them to return to Germany. A few trusting souls followed this advice. The Aid Society aided them into concentration camps. One of these returned emigrés, Alfred Rosenbaum, was driven to suicide in a training camp in April, 1935. Thanks, however, to the work of enlightenment performed by the anti-fascist organizations and press, only a few victims have fallen into the Aid Society's trap.

The Aid Society's card indices are complemented by Dr. Schmolz' files, in which are entered the names of German emigrés in France. They are kept up to date with the assistance of daily reports from the agents whom Dr. Schmolz has sent out to trail the Paris emigrés. Every day the men whom Attaché Schmolz sends to anti-Nazi meetings come to make their report—the men who live in the hotels at which vacationers stop; the men who sit in the cafés on the Champs Élysées and the Grands Boulevards and eavesdrop on German vacationers; the men who burglarize anti-Nazi newspapers and publishing houses. Attaché Schmolz is extraterritorial. He receives his instructions from Dr. Goebbels, and he is the prototype of a Nazi diplomat. He does not have to skimp on money; he can pay his informers well. He can pay, or at least offer, high prices for the sheets of anti-fascist books published in Paris. He was, for example, willing to pay 5,000 francs for the galleys of the *White Book on the Executions of June 30th* two weeks before the appearance of the book.

Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt

Berlin SW 11, den 4. Dezember 1934
Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8

B.Nr. _____
Bei Rückantwort stets angeben.

Herrn

z.Zt. B e r l i n .
=====

Gegen Behändigungsschein.

Auf Grund des § 1 der Verordnung des Herrn Reichspräsidenten zum Schutze von Volk und Staat, von 22.2.33 (RGBl. I. S. 83) ordne ich hiermit an, dass Sie bis auf weiteres in Haft zu nehmen sind.

Gründe:

- 1.) Zum Schutze Ihrer eigenen Person.
- 2.) Aus Gründen der öffentlichen Sicherheit.

gez. D u n c k e r n .



PROTECTIVE ARREST

A warrant issued by the Gestapo for the arrest of an emigré who returned home on the "advice" of the German Aid Society in Paris.

Using as a pretext criminal investigations, many German detectives were operating in Paris in the spring of 1935. Among them were the well-known criminal commissioners Wien and Dehnicke from Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Pollack from Berlin. Through Dietrich and Roehr, they were in contact with the German embassy. Detective Tetzlaff of the Berlin criminal police was also “professionally” in Paris. He was working under the name of Schmidt.

Another agent of the Third Reich in Paris is Dr. Kuzniec, 23 rue Bernard, who passes himself off as a radio expert for the German embassy. Mueller in Bellevue, 7 rue du Bassin, masquerades as a patent expert promoting the exchange of patents and inventions. Blattmann, another agent, was until the spring of 1935 working in the Paris office of the North German Lloyd. And Countess Roedern, who worked for Goebbels and the Gestapo in the Saar as correspondent for the German News Bureau, played in a Paris theatre in the spring of 1935.

The numerous arrests of German spies since Hitler's accession to power indicate that a regular army of spies has been turned loose in France. During the first half of 1935 alone, the public learned of the case of Greta Oswald, the woman with the big feet, at the Brest naval base; the case of Nikolachessik in Toulon; of August Schopp in Metz; of Joseph Lorbach in Sarreguemines; of Sophie Droszt in St. Avold; of Bernhuber in Paris; of Paul Rolland, the Toulon army pilot who was supposed to have delivered documents to a German woman spy; the arrest of two German spies at St. Avold at the end of June, 1935, and the arrest of Frau Burg in Marseille. This makes ten arrests in the course of half a year, a small fraction of the total of espionage cases since Hitler's accession to power. In Alsace alone, more than 120 German spies were arrested since January, 1933. All of these either confessed or were convicted of practicing espionage. This feverish espionage activity hardly harmonizes with Hitler's pacific utterances and the “peace” propaganda of the National Socialist emissaries and organizations in France.

In 1935 the former Austrian officer, Bernhuber, was arrested in Paris for Nazi espionage. Was this espionage case like any other that might occur in any conceivable country and under any régime?

Bernhuber's accomplice was a White Russian emigré named Friedmann, former shoemaker to the Tsar's court. There was nothing new about that. It was known that the National Social-

ists recruited a number of their agents from among White Russians. But among Bernhuber's associates there was also a Herr Batschari and a Frau Minni Zinnow. Herr Batschari was a publisher and had offered a prize for a literary work on "Franco-German Rapprochement." This prize aroused some suspicion, for as far as literature was concerned, Herr Batschari's name was utterly unknown. He was, however, known as the publisher of one of the foreign propaganda magazines under the influence of Alfred Rosenberg's Foreign Policy Bureau. This magazine was known as *The National Socialists' International Voice*. Frau Zinnow had been entrusted with the task of conveying to French women the German desire for peace and the greetings of German mothers.

The promoter of the literary prize and the "angel of peace" both introduced Bernhuber to their acquaintances. After the introduction, Bernhuber, a pleasant fellow with nice manners—he was, after all, an Austrian officer—was able to take care of himself. He was curious. He asked questions about things having precious little to do with the peace prize or the mothers' greetings. When spring came, he was arrested by the French police. Herr Batschari and Frau Zinnow disappeared.

In the Bernhuber case the collaboration between the "peace messengers" and the war spies was especially conspicuous, for there were involved in this case Rosenberg's National Socialist International, the literary gestures of a National Socialist publisher, a "peace" messenger from the German mothers and the spy Bernhuber. This type of interrelationship must always be kept in mind, if one is fully to understand the National Socialist activity in France and in other foreign countries.

Nazi Eyes on Alsace-Lorraine

ALSACE-LORRAINE IS MOST VITAL TO THE WAR-plans of Hitler's general staff. During 1934 and 1935 the press actually revealed the plans for gas attacks, in case of war, prepared by the Reichswehr general staff. These plans account in positive and terrifying terms for the mass invasion of Reichswehr spies. Strasbourg, Metz, Diedenhofen, Murtzig, and Nancy, to mention only a few, are Alsatian cities which in case of war would be gassed by Hitler's general staff. The following secret document is a specimen of the Reichswehr's plans for gas attack:

Berlin, October 27

The Head of the IGA. Tgb. No. Ia 279/33
Strictly secret—by L. 19 by aeroplane

I am enclosing in an iron case a number of VP's (Ver-gasungsplan = plan of gas attack). Please investigate the results of the theoretically computed air-current conditions, and, if necessary, mark the mistakes in each VP with red ink. Here is the list of VP's.

- VP 1: Diedenhofen—Metz—Strasbourg
- VP 2: Strasbourg—Murtzig—Belfort
- VP 3: Diedenhofen—Metz—Nancy
- VP 4a: Diedenhofen—Metz—Nancy—Briey
- VP 4b: Diedenhofen—Metz—Nancy—Briey—Verdun
- VP 5: Verdun—Toul—Épinal—Belfort
- VP 5a: Verdun—Toul
- VP 5b: Épinal—Belfort
- VP 6: Paris (center)
- VP 6a: Paris (with ring of suburbs)
- VP 7: Toulon
- VP 8: Various places (Marseille, Lyon, Le Havre, Rouen, Caën, Nantes)
- VP 9: Le Creuset
- VP 10: Saint Étienne—Roubaix
- VP 11: Tourcoing—Rouen—Luon
- VP 18: Département Nord (11 places)
- VP 23: Département Meurthe et Moselle (9 places)

In 1934 Wickham Steed, the English journalist, made important revelations regarding the gas-war plans of the Reichswehr general staff. Among other things, he ascertained that German agents in Paris, London and other cities had made attempts at measuring air currents in order to determine which buildings and which neighborhoods could most profitably be gassed, thus confirming the facts in the above document.

Since Hitler's seizure of power, an immense propaganda storm has been unleashed by Goebbels against Alsace-Lorraine. The "German national idea" has been made the central motif of this propaganda. Its theme is that Alsace-Lorraine and the Reich belong together, and that no border line can cleave them asunder. Its organizer is Dr. Robert Ernst, formerly of Alsace, now of Berlin, the leader of the League of Alsace-Lorraine in the Reich, the head of the German Defense League, and a member of the board of directors of the V.D.A.* The theoretical organ of the first is the *Alsace-Lorraine Homeland Voices* published by Dr. Ernst in Berlin. The Alsace-Lorraine Institute in Frankfort-on-the-Main furnishes the "scientific" weapons. This propaganda is carried on by an enormous army of agents, who have penetrated even the smallest communities of Alsace-Lorraine.

The work is supported by the German radio stations, particularly those in Frankfort and Stuttgart, which broadcast Alsace-Lorraine homeland memories, national science, homeland reports, and the like.

Hitler's propaganda exploits the Alsace-Lorraine hatred of war and points to the horrors of the next war, which France is accused of planning. During the end of May and during June of 1935—consequently after Hitler's May 21st renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine—a pamphlet was sent from Hitler Germany to thousands of persons in Alsace-Lorraine, bearing the title: *France's Thirty-three Wars of Conquest*, with the anonymous signature: "Historicus." Attached to this pamphlet were three "military maps." One of them shows a world bristling with armaments, another a disarmed and surrounded Germany. The third of these maps makes the claim that Germany has: no trained reserves, no heavy guns, no dreadnoughts, no supplies of armaments, no aircraft carriers, no airplanes, no submarines, no tanks.

* League of Germans in Foreign Countries.

The closing words of this pamphlet are:

All this shows beyond a shadow of doubt that France is no more satisfied with the possession of Alsace-Lorraine than she was with her possessions before 1870. Hence we must ask an anxious question of the future: What will happen when once again a Louis XIV, a Louis XV, a Fleury, a Vergennes, a Dumouriez, a Napoleon I, a Polignac, a Thiers, a Napoleon III, a Foch, a Clémenceau or a Poincaré comes to power in France? Will Prussia, will Germany be in a position to resist this man? . . .

During 1934 no less than 34 books and countless pamphlets appeared in Alsace-Lorraine. They were sent to Alsace gratis. German newspapers were sold more cheaply in Alsace than in Paris, some of them even cheaper than in Berlin. In the German border cities the moving-picture houses had special performances in which propaganda films of the Third Reich were shown to visitors from Alsace-Lorraine.

In Alsace, as elsewhere, Hitler propaganda exploits anti-semitism. Many thousands of copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleischhauer's anti-semitic *World Service* are sent to Alsace fortnightly. An inquiry among 30 recipients of the *World Service* showed that not a one of them paid for his subscription. The *World Service*, which is ostensibly supported by private persons, is circulated in Alsace free of charge.

On the news stands of Strasbourg and other cities of Alsace and Lorraine, one finds large quantities of anti-semitic pamphlets which are doubtless printed in Germany.

There is one little pink booklet, for example, 24 pages long, entitled *The Right of the Superior Race*. The author's name is given as Isaac Bluemchen. On the blue wrapper around the booklet is the motto: "We Jews rule France—Isaac Bluemchen." The publisher—how clever—is listed as Isidor Nathan Goldlust of Cracow. The pamphlet begins with the words: "At last the Jewish people rule over France."

Its contents are the supposed confessions of a Jew as to the conquest of France by the Jews. With a familiar Nazi ring, it shows how the Jews dominate the chamber, the press, business life, the colonies and the nobility. The pamphlet ends with the words:

For it is written: "God has given the Jews power over the possessions and blood of all peoples. . . ." And the Lord

has delivered France unto us to make it into a land of milk and honey. He has delivered unto us the French to make them our slaves.

His Will be done; the name of Jehovah be praised! We are the superior race.

—Translated from the Yiddish.

The printers are listed as the Imprimerie Spéciale de Le Combat.* These printers run their special printing press in Germany, near the Alsatian border. It is there that leaflets, pamphlets and other publications with which the Nazis flood Alsace-Lorraine are printed.

The Third Reich does not propagandize directly in Alsace-Lorraine. It restricts itself to representing French domination as harmful to this territory. It pictures Hitler Germany in the most glowing colors. It camouflages its political aims behind a section of the autonomist movement. The *Pocket Guide for Borderland and Foreign Germans* (Book 6, Lorraine), Berlin, makes a revealing statement:

. . . 300,000 men and women of Germanic blood live in a homogeneous community. As things are today, direct opposition to France as a state and nation is impossible; opposition can only be expressed indirectly through our attitude toward one party or another.

The work of the Hitler autonomists is indirect, but not, as a consequence, any less effective, or any more lacking in financial resources than the Hitler movements in other countries.

The Hitler autonomists do not speak of tearing the border country away from France and attaching it to the Third Reich. The Hitler autonomists call themselves loyal French citizens, fighting for their Alsatian homeland.

The autonomist movement exploited by the Third Reich is centered around the *Elsass Lothringsche Zeitung*, the *ELZ*. A reading of this paper gives one a bird's-eye view of National Socialist propaganda in Alsace-Lorraine. One finds in the *ELZ* attacks against German emigrés, like those in the Nazi press in Hitler Germany, and attacks against the French press whenever it publishes reports of the brutality and of the preparations for war of the Hitler régime. These attacks are exactly the same as those appearing in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* or

* Le Combat is the name of a newspaper.

the *Berliner Boersenzeitung*. *La République*, a Strasbourg paper, has often maintained that the German propaganda machine even furnishes the *ELZ* with complete articles, and that many of the political articles in the *ELZ* are written in Frankfurt. The *ELZ* has never made any legal protest against this allegation.

Political events are reported and commented upon in the *ELZ* in accordance with Hitler's policies. The German radio programs are always warmly recommended to its readers.

Just as in the pamphlet, *France's Thirty-three Wars of Conquest*, the *ELZ* hints at and sometimes openly mentions the French war plans against Germany. Particularly at the time of the Saar plebiscite, it often used this weapon. An article on January 3, 1935, maintained that the French government planned a military excursion into Germany, and was playing with the idea of war.

During the Saar plebiscite, the *ELZ* was bristling with attacks against the anti-fascist leaders in the Saar. Nothing distinguished it from the newspapers within the Third Reich.

After the Saar plebiscite, the *ELZ* started a campaign for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine. The success obtained in the Saar by terrorization and fraud had gone to its head. On January 16, 1935, one day after the results of the Saar plebiscite had become known, the *ELZ* said the following:

It is now in order to draw comparisons with Alsace-Lorraine. And we have heard various persons express the opinion that there should be a plebiscite here too, so that we too may finally have peace. Another person said that the League of Nations would do well to bring ballot boxes and its international army to Alsace-Lorraine immediately. The realization that a neighboring country of approximately 600,000 voters could freely determine its future naturally had a very powerful effect on our country. We also heard the words, which apparently will go the rounds through the whole country: "Where they don't want to, they have to vote, and where they want to vote, they are not allowed to!"

The writer has already referred to the fact that since Hitler's seizure of power an army of secret agents has invaded Alsace-Lorraine. These "visitors" from the Third Reich assume all manner of disguises. They come as traveling salesmen, with no

ostensible concern in politics. They offer their goods; they talk business; then they switch to politics. By way of illustration, the writer gives a conversation which he overheard in a Strasbourg mechanic's shop. After the salesman had offered his goods, he turned toward his true goal:

"Yes, I know you haven't an easy time of it here any more. The border line kills business. The peasants can't sell enough to Germany any more; neither can your textile industry. It's a bad state of affairs."

"Over on your side, industry isn't getting along any better. You have no raw materials."

"There you're mistaken, my dear man. If we're short of raw materials, that's only because of the enormous business improvement brought about by the national awakening. Our government has brought order to the factories and markets. Everybody gets what he needs. Industry is functioning, and the peasants can buy what they produce. But, of course, no parliamentarianism can accomplish that. We've been through all that too."

"Other people from over there tell me quite different things."

"Those are the emigrés we've chased out of the country. It's a pity that the Treaty of Versailles has separated you from the new Germany. Otherwise you could see who speaks the truth—I or those agitators. And you'd be better off there too."

Then the traveling salesman started talking about Hitler's speech of May 21, 1935. "I happen to have it on me," he said, and laid a few copies on the table, in case the shopkeeper's friends should be interested.

All German traveling salesmen are equipped with propaganda. Sometimes a speech of Hitler's, sometimes a pamphlet, sometimes a newspaper. They always "happen" to have these with them, and they take them back if they notice that the store owner is too hostile, so as not to leave any evidence lying around.

Very frequently smugglers are employed as agents. In Strasbourg and in the other Alsatian cities, registered marks can be had for about 50% of their value. If you buy registered marks in Alsace-Lorraine and make purchases in Germany with them, you can save 50 percent. German smugglers earn large sums as

a result of this situation. Smuggled goods can be had cheaper in Alsace than in Germany, and the Gestapo bases its plans on these circumstances.

It sends smugglers to Alsace, to sell cheap goods and to get into conversations with the business men or the people at the inns. The smugglers do not have to be as careful as their colleagues who parade as traveling salesmen. They can go farther than the traveling salesmen, for they have their customers where they want them. They can force their customers to give them the names of local citizens who would be susceptible to Hitler propaganda. They can—and do—force their customers to pass on propaganda material to their friends.

The smugglers also spy on German emigrés. They approach them under an anti-fascist mask, and offer to smuggle anti-fascist literature into Germany, or to bring letters to friends and relatives.

Dr. Robert Ernst, who from Berlin directs Hitler propaganda in the countries of western Europe and from there organizes Hitler movements under all sorts of disguises, provides the liaison men for these movements. Shortly after Hitler's seizure of power, the student, Roehrig, turned up in Strasbourg. He attended lectures on theology and like a true student drank beer. He drank too much. This brought him into contact with the police. He resisted and was arrested. When he was examined, letters of the Dietsch National Solidaristische Partie (the Dinaso) were found on him. The Dinasos are the Flemish autonomists. Although they deny any connection with the National Socialists, they have so many similar traits that they must be regarded as an offspring of National Socialism.

Letters found on Roehrig proved unquestionably that he had been sent to Alsace by the V.D.A. and that he was supposed to act as liaison man between the autonomists, the Dinasos, the Eupen-Malmédy homelander and the Breton autonomists.

Other letters in Roehrig's possession showed that a Strasbourg professor of theology was especially interested in Roehrig's work and had invited him to "bring plenty of friends to Strasbourg."

Numerous threads run from the autonomist movement to the Swiss Front movement, which also denies its connection with Hitler Germany. The article already quoted from the *République* shows that Roos, the autonomist, is one of the liaison men in Switzerland.

The following is a letter written by Dr. Hans Oehler, editor in chief of the *Swiss National Notebooks*, a periodical serving

the Swiss Front movement, to Herr Paul Schall, editor in chief of the autonomist *ELZ*:

Many thanks for yours of May 7th. Too bad that you can't write your "report." But I can sympathize with you. I shall count on it for one of the next issues. Perhaps the "report" will automatically furnish an article for the first part of the magazine.

As regards your other reason for hesitancy, I should appreciate your not deciding on anything before I have discussed the matter with you. Either the week before or the week after Whitsuntide Day, I'll be spending a day in Strasbourg. Couldn't we "report" a little on conditions here to a small circle? May I request a line from you as to when, between May 16th and 28th, my visit would be most convenient?

For today my best greetings,

Yours, (signed) Hans Oehler.

This letter proves beyond the shadow of doubt the close connections between the *ELZ* autonomists and the Swiss Frontists.

The relationships between the so-called homeland movements, and their financial and political dependence on Berlin are described in detail in a long article in the Catholic paper *Der Elsaesser* (The Alsatian), of May 29, 1935. The *Elsaesser* was able to look deeply into the internal affairs of the homeland movement autonomists because the Alsatian Catholics have for years allowed themselves to be courted by the autonomists. The *Elsaesser's* revelations are the more significant for this reason. Here is one section:

In the course of time we have been forced to make all sorts of discoveries. The following facts recently became plain: there were autonomy movements in Eupen-Malmédy, in Schleswig-Holstein, in Memel, in Upper Silesia and in Alsace-Lorraine. We wondered how that came about. What a strange coincidence! And then suddenly the whole thing became clear.

In all the territories which the peace treaty separated from Germany, there appeared a movement for the "vindication of homeland rights," meaning the "right" to return to the German "homeland." In all of these territories

An die elsaß-lothringischen Studenten!

Ihr seid Studenten! Als solche seid Ihr berufen, später Eurer Volk Vorbild und Führer zu sein. Als solche habt Ihr die Pflicht, selbständig, unbeirrt durch Schlagworte politischer Parteien und unabhängig von den fertig zubereiteten offiziellen Ansichten der Schule, Euer inneres Verhältnis zu Euerem Volk zu klären.

Ihr habt Euch darüber schlüssig zu werden, was Euch Euer Volk sein soll und was Ihr ihm sein sollt. Habt Ihr schon darüber nachgedacht, daß Ihr einem Volk angehört, dessen Sprache von jeher die deutsche war?

Schämt Ihr Euch der Sprache Eurer Väter?

Wenn nicht, findet Ihr es recht, daß diese Sprache nichts mehr gelten soll im Elsaß und in Lothringen?

Mit Akademikern brauchen wir den Unsinn nicht zu diskutieren, daß elsässer- oder lothringerdeutsch gar kein deutsch ist. Auch sollt Ihr nicht auf den Einwand herein, es verbiete uns niemand elsässer- oder lothringerdeutsch zu sprechen. Wenn eine Sprache nicht mehr auf Schule und Universität gepflegt und nur in der Dialektform gebraucht wird, so verliert sie die Fähigkeit, Geistiges auszudrücken und verkümmert.

In den Schulen wird Eure Sprache nur als Fremdsprache gelehrt. Ist das recht?

Auf der Universität wird Euch die Wissenschaft in einer Sprache gelehrt, die nicht die Eure ist, und die erst in der Schule zu der Euren gemacht werden sollte.

Ist das recht?

Ist es Euch erlaubt, daß wer die Sprache ändert, damit der Seele Gewalt antut?

Right side of one of the many anonymous leaflets distributed by the Nazis in Strasbourg University. It reads as follows:

To the students of Alsace-Lorraine!

You are students! As students, you are destined some day to become examples and leaders of your people. As students, you are duty-bound, independently, unconfused by the slogans of political parties and the ready-made official school opinions, to clarify your inner relationship to your people.

You must decide who your fellow-countrymen should be, and what you should be to them. Have you ever stopped to consider that you belong to a people whose tongue has always been the German language?

Are you ashamed of the language of your forefathers?

If not, do you consider it right that this language should no longer be held in respect in Alsace-Lorraine?

We do not have to discuss with the academicians their nonsense that the German of Alsace-Lorraine is no German. And do not fall for the argument that no one forbids us to speak the German of Alsace-Lorraine. When a language is no longer taught in the schools and universities and is only used in its dialect form, it loses its capacity to express intellectual thought, and dies away.

In the schools your language is taught only as a foreign language. Is that just?

In the university you are taught in a language which is not your own and which only through the duration of your school years is supposed to be made yours.

Is that just?

Are you aware that he who changes his native tongue does violence to his soul?

there is a "homeland league." Today, even the birdies in the trees know that the Homeland League is financed directly from Berlin. That is where the puppet-master is. The signers of the manifesto had of course no idea of the outrageous game that was being played on them. We must confess that in the beginning we, too, knew nothing of it. Not until later did we obtain proofs of the Berlin origins of this movement, and they came to us from German sources. They are so cogent that any objective judge would have to accept them and base his findings on them. Why then is the *ELZ* acting so innocently and getting up on its high horse? It knows exactly what has been going on!

If any further proof of the dependence of the *ELZ* autonomists on Hitler Germany is required, one would find it in the July 19, 1935 number of the *ELZ* itself. This issue published a speech delivered on July 13, 1935, by Dr. E. Brumder at the second congress of the Working Union of Nationalists at London. This union is a creation and tool of Alfred Rosenberg, whose proxy, Dr. Hans Keller, is its chairman. In addition to conducting a struggle against Soviet Russia, it has the task of recruiting the autonomist movements in various countries for the service of the Third Reich. Dr. Brumder took part in the London congress in his capacity as a German nationalist. Today the NSDAP is the only German nationalism.

Dr. Brumder is a cousin of Dr. Robert Ernst, who is at the head of the Nazi propaganda machine in Alsace-Lorraine. The cousins often meet at Gengenbach in Baden. They were there shortly before Brumder's trip to London.

The National Socialists have even been able to organize a Hitler Youth organization in Alsace-Lorraine. It is called the Alsace-Lorraine Youth Corps (Elsass-Lothringsche Jungmannschaft), and is ostensibly engaged only in the fight for autonomy. Obviously it denies any connection with the Third Reich.

The program of the Alsace-Lorraine Hitler Youth is outlined in a sixteen page pamphlet which was distributed in Alsace shortly after Hitler's seizure of power. It begins:

The Alsace-Lorraine Youth Corps bears the black flag of an oppressed country with the age-old emblem of distress; this is the flag of an indigenous people which stubbornly refuses to abandon its liberty.

The style sounds distinctly like that of Dr. Robert Ernst. It goes on:

Many wish to imitate the so-called "style" of the cities, even if it makes them look lamentable and ridiculous. The ape's manners copied from the Negroes, the grimacing and bawling which have become characteristic of the Chinese, the Esquimaux and the Kaffirs of Zululand, are finding their way into our most isolated towns. In our cities the women who do not smear their faces are beginning to look conspicuous.

This sounds like the *Voelkischer Beobachter*. The next paragraph reads as though Dr. Goebbels himself had written it:

In the Alsace-Lorraine Youth Corps there are no classes, just as there must be no classes among the people. In the Youth Corps, the student must march next to the young worker, the young peasant next to the white-collar man. The most worthy must have the honor and the burden of leadership, and all others must voluntarily obey. For we know that all of us are fighting for the cause, and that each of us will stand up for his comrades.

The National Socialists are most energetic in wooing the university youth. But one of the numerous leaflets distributed in Strasbourg University is reproduced here. It is printed in Germany, and consequently bears no printer's mark. The theme of this leaflet is in the following sentence:

You must decide who your fellow-countrymen should be, and what you should be to them. Have you ever stopped to consider that you belong to a people whose tongue has always been the German language?

Along with this went a reminder of the blood relationship to the Flemings, not to the French; an appeal not to be slaves, and an admonishment to think the thing over and discuss it with one another.

This leaflet was distributed in Strasbourg University by a Nazi student named Hartmann, who was commissioned by the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP to study in Strasbourg.

A comparison of the words of this Alsace-Lorraine Youth

Corps leaflet with the words of the *Pocket Guide for Germans in Borderland and Foreign Countries* (Book 7, Alsace), Berlin, is most interesting.

Now in the second French period, Alsace and Lorraine know common distress and common danger: their German nationality is threatened in equal measure.

Nature points to the Rhine, whose people are Germans alone. The "people of Alsace-Lorraine" did not greet France with joy, but only certain French-oriented circles, into whose hands the vicissitude of world events placed the leadership.

Today the people of Alsace-Lorraine are struggling for the right to their homeland, the right to live according to the dictates of their own memory and their own will.



Jungmannschaft

Rot glüht auf schwarzen Fahnen Das Zeichen ar-ger Not,
Als Ruf der fer-nen Ah-nen, Von Le-ben, Trotz, und Tod.
Und soll-ten wir-le za-gen He-raus! der Kampf hebt an
Wir wer-den's den-noch wa-gen He-rus! steht Mann für Mann!

Wir werden keine Knechte. So klingt das neue Lied, Und gilt es hart' Befehle, Jungmannschaft tritt in's Glied. Die schwarzen Fahnen fliegen. Heraus! Wir halten stand! Wir müssen endlich siegen. Frei Volk in eigenem Land!	Die alten Mächte fallen, Es kommt die neue Zeit. Wenn junge Schritte hallen, Ist unser Tag nicht weit. Und geht es gar zum Sterben, Wohlan! Was liegt daran! Wir kämpfen für die Erben. Wir stehen Mann für Mann!
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Herausgegeben von der Elsaß-Löhringischer Jungmannschaft.
Jänner 1934

The Alsace-Lorraine Youth Corps is Alsace-Lorraine's camouflaged version of the Hitler Youth. The song represented has been distributed in thousands of copies on postcards. The card was printed in Germany.

The Breton Autonomist Movement

THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ARE ATTEMPTING TO create an agitational base in Brittany. Here, too, they are guided by purely strategic considerations. It is a point from which France can be struck in the rear. The German general staff regards the Breton coast as a valuable strategic position for the struggle against England. National Socialism in Brittany tries to hide behind the Breton independence movement, and bases its hopes on it.

The center of propaganda for Breton independence is at Rennes, the seat of the Breton National Party, which receives directives from Munich, where the Nazis have founded the society, Awakening Celts, whose leader is Friedrich Schmitz. In the Rennes central are a few Germans, who "chance" to have good connections with Goering and Goebbels.

Like the National Socialists, the Breton autonomists use the swastika as their official emblem. Every issue of their Rennes newspaper bears a swastika on a black-and-white background. Above this Prussian nationalist emblem stands a death's head, the symbol of the Prussian guard regiments and Hitler's guard of honor. The membership cards of the Breton autonomists bear two swastikas, this time on a red background.

The aim of the Rennes autonomists is stated as follows:

Let us fight together so that in the next war Brittany may be free and independent. France wants war. Bretons, be on the look-out. . . . Let us break the chain which binds us to France.

This is quoted literally from the June 17, 1934 issue of the *Breiz-Atao*, the official organ of the Breton National Party.

Throughout Germany the German propaganda machine distributes a post-card showing a map of the "Breton Nation." Rennes has been renamed Roazon. The National Socialists print and circulate pamphlets and leaflets about the Breton fight for freedom. One of these leaflets, printed in Germany and consequently without printer's mark, reads as follows:

In 1934 the Breton National Party represents the most important political factor among the numerous regional

and cultural leagues and societies. In the *Breiz-Atao* it possesses a regularly appearing organ, which is both lively and well-informed. This party is the leader in the struggle for the language, and against French imperialism. At every opportunity, it brands the injustices of the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon. It marches side by side with all the oppressed minorities in and out of France.



A postcard printed and distributed in Hitler Germany for the support of Breton autonomism.

The Breton autonomists possess a secret terrorist organization, Gwenn ha Du, whose dynamitings of monuments and railroads are reported and eulogized in the pamphlet just quoted.

As the case of the Strasbourg University student Roehrig shows, the National Socialists are trying to bring the homeland movements in the various regions under one leadership. In France they have founded the "Comité Central des Minorités nationales de France." To it belong the Alsatian and Breton autonomists, as well as the Partitu Corsu autonomist (Autonomist Party of Corsica). National Socialist influence dominates this central committee.

The writer has already spoken of Propaganda Attaché Hans Guenther von Dinklage, who was in French North Africa with a special commission from the Hitler government at a time

when pogroms were being systematically organized. Anti-Jewish propaganda is one of the National Socialists' chief weapons in North Africa. By the end of 1934, the foreign bureaus of the NSDAP had put out more than 60 anti-Jewish publications in oriental languages, mostly Arabic, and circulated most of them in French North Africa. The *Service Mondial*, the French edition of the notorious anti-semitic *World Service*, is, as was already mentioned, sent gratis to North Africa.

The National Socialists spend a good deal of money on agitation in the French colonies. Through an indiscretion on the part of the Propaganda Ministry, it became known that in 1934 alone Dr. Goebbels spent and distributed through his agents no less than 3,360,000 marks in French North Africa, Egypt and Palestine.

In the fall of 1934, this expenditure of money bore fruit. In the Algerian city of Constantine there was a pogrom, and the Nazi press was triumphant.

Dr. Ley's paper, *Der Deutsche*, stated in a supposed first-hand report:

"What?" said the Arabs to one another. "There is a people that tries to defend itself against this plague (the Jews)? Then we too shall try to be men enough to defend ourselves."

La Voix Française reported that *La Volonté du Peuple*, the organ of the Arab nationalists in Fez, is supported by the German Propaganda Ministry. It mentioned as liaison man one Captain Liegent, who lived in the house of German Consul Herr von Wangenheim, at Tangiers. A Professor Bertelomen was mentioned as a National Socialist agent entrusted with special missions.

La Voix Française explained further that National Socialist agents had proposed an understanding with the Arabs in the event of a Franco-German war, and had promised to provide arms. This statement of the French paper is corroborated by the *Optimist* affair already described, in which a large-scale plan to smuggle German arms into South Morocco was bared.

At the end of October, 1934, there was a conference in Berlin of the Mussulman Union. At this conference Abd el Wahab, leader of the organization, appealed to the Moroccans to take

up the struggle against France in common with a "liberated" Germany.

In this connection, the North African branches of the German Labor Front are worth especial mention. They have been organized for purposes of camouflage in Spanish Morocco, Tetuan, Ceuta, Larache and Xauen. The *German Abroad* of January, 1935, boasted that they

are true to our cause in their advance position on the black continent.

Their leaders are the National Socialists, Stammer and Ziegler. They serve the same purpose as do the branches in France. Roechling and Thyssen export arms to them, and the branches of the German Labor Front provide the agents who distribute these arms with a legal status.

The work of coördinating the large and elaborate organization of the Nazis in France and its colonies is no simple matter. Therefore, the liaison staff often sends its man to Paris. His name is Karl Abetz, and he is a leading member of the Hitler Youth and a confidential man of Hitler's envoy, von Ribbentrop. His trips, too, are ostensibly made for purposes of rapprochement. He is business manager of the Sohlberg circle, which publishes a magazine of the same name in the form of a German-French monthly. This monthly falls into the "opiate" category. To the same category belong the visits to France of German war veterans, organized by the liaison staff and Karl Abetz.

The leader of these war veterans, Hanns Oberlindober, first submitted to the Propaganda Ministry the speech which he delivered in July, 1935, at the veterans' meeting in Paris. One of the veterans' delegates, Captain von Cossel, served as a police officer in Breslau after the war, and for four years was active in the Lufthansa night flying organization.

The veterans' delegates who are sent abroad were chosen at no meeting, elected by no organization. Oberlindober is a member of the National Socialist Party, an officer of the Storm Troops, and a high functionary in the Hitler movement. The same applies to von Cossel, his adjutant, and to "delegates" Humann and Count Trautmannsdorf.

England—the Possible Ally

"If we . . . search for European allies, only two states remain: England and Italy."

—Adolf Hitler: *Mein Kampf*, Vol. II, page 699.

THE ACTIVITY OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN France has been pictured in its manifold methods, organizations and forms. In its essentials, this example can serve for all countries, for England, for the Balkans and for China.

Nazi activities in England differ from those in France more in quantity than in method. Despite Hitler's assurances of love, the visits of British ministers to Germany and the naval pact of June 18, 1935, in which England gave Germany a free hand in the Baltic, the National Socialist propaganda and espionage machine in England operates along the same lines as in France.

All the English parties and groups influenced by the National Socialist doctrine cannot be treated in detail. Mosley's fascism has related traits. The pro-Hitlerism of Lord Lothian, who as Lloyd George's secretary had a prominent part in drawing up the Treaty of Versailles and especially the so-called "points of honor"; the declarations of Lord Allen of Hurtwood, the National Laborite; the "non-partisan" reports of Major Fetherstone, who was filled with enthusiasm by Hitler's concentration camps—these men, perhaps, lean to National Socialism more by nature than as the result of influence exerted by Nazis.

One of the peculiarities of National Socialist propaganda in England is the use of the German churches by Goebbels' machine. The German church organization in England is more extensive than in most other countries. There are the congregations of the Evangelical Church of Christ, the Lutheran Church of St. George, the Hamburg Lutheran Church in Sydenham, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Marcy, the Reformed Church of St. Paul, the Evangelical Church in Sydenham, the German Catholic Church of St. Boniface, and the Evangelical-Lutheran School of St. Mary's. All of these organizations are under the direct control of the German embassy in London. They are coördinated and are active in the service of National Socialism. At the beginning of 1934 they contributed

heavily to a fund of 7,000 pounds with which to purchase a Brown House in the heart of London.

There is in England a Cecil Rhodes Foundation which distributes scholarships to students from England, the United States and Germany. The Germans who receive these scholarships are chosen by the Academic Exchange Service, which receives its directives from the German Students' Organization or the National Socialist Students' League. Both of these are directed by the Fuehrer's deputy, Rudolf Hess. It is obvious that the Exchange Service should choose Rhodes scholars according to the same standards employed in choosing other German students abroad, that is, their reliability as National Socialists and their aptness as propagandists. Thus the English foundation finances the propagandist activities of National Socialist students in England.

These Nazi students do not hesitate to incite the murder of their political opponents. In September, 1933, when the London counter-trial, which pointed out the true Reichstag incendiaries, was in progress, German students posted a list of anti-Nazis in their club and wrote under it these words:

If you meet one of these, strike him dead. But if he's a Jew, break every bone separately.

Here is another specialty of the National Socialist propagandists in England: The Third Reich, having left the League, indulges in the bitterest polemics against the decisions of Geneva. It employs for its British propaganda the Union of the German League of Nations Societies and its periodical *The League of Nations*, a magazine which has been coördinated and is steadily sent to British political figures free of charge.

Hitler's government sends its leading opponents of the League of Nations to England as political propagandists. Although Alfred Rosenberg's visit to England in 1933 was a fiasco, von Ribbentrop has succeeded in opening many English circles to Nazi propaganda. With him coöperates Nabersberg, leader of the foreign department of the Hitler Youth, who often goes to England. Reinhard, the State Secretary of the Reich Ministry of Finance, also is in England; frequently Schacht too exploits his English connections. Walter Bloem, the poet, haunts England. Herr L. Streicher, son of Julius Streicher, the Nuremberg pornographer and extreme anti-semite, has often gone to England as his father's emissary. The British police

threw him out of the country because, in his zeal to ape his father, he was too rabid for English sensibilities.

The leader of the London NSDAP is Otto Bene, who originally maintained his offices in the *Neue Londoner Zeitung* building, London, W.C. 2. Later, when several London newspapers turned attention to his work, he gave up his office and moved into a large house in South Kensington as a private citizen.

The political head of the London NSDAP is Fitz Randolph, who for several years was a confidential agent of Alfred Rosenberg. Randolph establishes contacts with the English press. In this work he is aided by Guenther Tann, who in the first half of 1935 served as the London representative of the *Transocean* correspondence.

If the Hitler organizations in England do not equal in number those of France, they are nevertheless of great influence. In the first days of April, 1935, the German emigrés Dora Fabian and Mathilde Wurm (a former Social-Democratic Reichstag member) were found dead in their London apartment. A London grand jury pronounced it a double suicide. But many people in England are convinced that the two women were killed by National Socialist agents. After the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob, Dora Fabian had been particularly successful in baring Wesemann's activities in England. It is surmised that Nazi agents murdered them because they had discovered the trail of Wesemann's connections. In connection with this case, which caused a great stir in England, the conservative member of Parliament, Lyons, inquired of the Minister of the Interior in the House of Commons on April 11, 1935:

How many foreign political organizations, or organizations supporting some foreign political régime, are there in this country in your opinion?

The answer of Sir John Guilmour, who was then Minister of the Interior, was that there were certainly many such organizations in the country.

The sovereignty of a British ship was violated in May, 1935, when Gestapo officers boarded the *Gennet*, lying at anchor in Hamburg Harbor, and arrested the British subject Joe Richardson, a sailor on the ship. Richardson was taken to a concentration camp. Not even a warrant was produced to justify this "protective arrest," and for a long time Richardson was pre-

vented from getting in touch with either a lawyer or the British consulate.

The anti-British tendency in Nazi intrigues is most apparent in the British colonies, dominions and mandates. In South Africa, Canada and Egypt, National Socialist propaganda is working to make trouble for England by weakening the cohesion of the Empire.

Germany has plans afoot to recapture its former African colonies, such as the British mandate of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa), and Damaraland (formerly German Southwest Africa), now governed by the Union of South Africa. German organizations in these territories have been coördinated and combined in the German League, directed by Dr. Schwietering, in Windhuk. Both the NSDAP and the Hitler Youth have been declared illegal as a result of their agitation against the Union and against England. Their leaders, Captain von Letznitzer and Weigel, were deported, but their work continues to be performed by societies directed and financed from Germany.

Political directives of a general nature are given these organizations by the short-wave broadcasts of Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, broadcasting not only in German, but also in English, Spanish and Portuguese. These broadcasts furnish daily political contact, which is supplemented by the delivery of confidential instructions by special emissaries.

The slogan employed in propagandizing the former German colonies is: "Under German rule things were better."

In its issue of July 3, 1935, the *Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung* (German Mining Journal) gave an idea of the nature of the Nazi propaganda machine in the former German colonies by reprinting an article from the National Socialist propaganda sheet, *Der Deutsch-Afrikaner*, which said, among other things:

The Southwest is bankrupt, and with it the former German East. . . . How much more would Germany, an industrial state of sixty millions, have to offer the Southwest and its raw materials than the Union, which is still in the early stages of industrialization?

The *Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung* added a comment:

The lack of raw materials in our own country, coupled with our export difficulties, have created in Germany a

new appreciation of the necessity of having our own colonies. Most helpful in this direction has been the attitude of Dr. Schacht, Minister of Finance, who has invariably emphasized the fact that an industrial state requires colonies to provide raw material to complement its domestic economy. . . . For years the Leipzig Fair Bureau has advocated the colonial idea by special exhibits. The same is planned for the 1936 fair. Shall we by then be any more advanced in the mandate question?

From the former German colonies, National Socialists pass to the Union of South Africa proper, in which they foster a movement for independence from England, attempting to exploit the Dutch elements of the population. In this direction, they work more or less openly through the National Democratic movement, the South African National Christian Party, the New Guard and the Gray Shirts. The Gray Shirts have their headquarters in Port Elizabeth, and their leaders are Johann von Moltke, Viktor Lesch and Hermann Olivier. They have made anti-semitism the chief weapon of their propaganda. When this Nazi organization broke into a synagogue and committed a series of other outrages, it was finally brought into court. Investigation showed that it had an elaborate secret organization coördinated with the NSDAP.

The second center of National Socialist propaganda in the British Empire is the Near East.

Here the political strategy of the Nazis becomes particularly apparent. England regards Palestine and Egypt, because of their proximity to the Suez Canal, as key positions for the maintenance of its line of communications with its Far Eastern possessions. National Socialist propaganda, which among the Arabs takes on an anti-Jewish and anti-British note, is here directed against the life-line of the British Empire.

Some of the Arab agitators now active in the Near East have been trained at a special school in the Brown House in Munich. In 1934 the Nazis formed an Arab National Socialist party in Palestine, and lent it material support from Germany. Arabic pamphlets and leaflets for distribution in Palestine are printed in Berlin and Hamburg.

In Egypt National Socialist activity is directed by the German colony, which is strongest in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Saïd. Rudolf Hess, who was himself born in Alexandria, is especially interested in this part of the foreign work. On the

second German Day, celebrated on January 30, 1935, in Cairo, Herr Bohle, leader of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, addressed the Nazi agents in Cairo over the African directing beam of the German short-wave station. In this address, he especially emphasized the fact that the Egyptian NSDAP was well supported by the local legation and consulates.

The Nazi agents in Cairo agitate against Soviet Russia. An example is an article in the *Journal du Dimanche*, a Hitler paper. The *Journal du Dimanche* took from Henri Barbusse's magazine, *Monde*, an article describing the tortures undergone by a Czech citizen at the hands of the Gestapo. The *Journal du Dimanche* reprinted the article word for word, merely changing the Gestapo into the G.P.U. and the tortured Czech into General Koutiépoﬀ. It added the sensational headline: "Is General Koutiépoﬀ Still Alive?"

Add to this the unbridled anti-Jewish agitation of the Nazis in Egypt, whose aim is unrest in the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

Italy and the Austrian Problem

"I do not hesitate to declare that, now that the dice have fallen, I not only consider it impossible for us to regain South Tyrol through war; but more, I would personally reject the idea because of my conviction that we could not work up the ardent national enthusiasm of the entire German people on this question, which would be the first requirement for victory."

—Hitler: *Mein Kampf*, Vol. II, pages 710-711.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY are chiefly determined by the Austrian problem. The National Socialists regard fascist Italy as the chief obstacle to a National Socialist seizure of power in Austria, and the activity of the German foreign agents in the Italian peninsula goes on despite the ephemeral rapprochements engineered from time to time between Italy and the Third Reich.

As in other countries, the "legal" organizations are divided into local party groups, branches of the Labor Front and coordinated German societies. The German Labor Front is represented by local groups in Rome, Milan, Trieste, Genoa and Naples. A network of societies covers the entire country.

In addition to the "legal" organizations, there are a number of secret National Socialist groups, which in collaboration with secret agents perform acts of terrorism and sabotage. The activity of these agents often comes to light. In June and July of 1934 the German agents Spitzzy and Marlene Riggemeyer were in Rome, together with Rintelen, the Austrian ambassador. They were busy planning the Nazi putsch in Vienna.

On February 20th, a few months before the putsch began, the Italian press reported:

The Italian government has dissolved the National Socialist local group in Trieste. These Nazis, in whose lodgings were found a trunk containing forty tear-gas bombs, have been arrested. A house search brought to light 310 other bombs, numerous guns and whole mountains of propaganda material.

The Austrian government learned that some of the explo-

sives and arms used by the Nazis in Austria came from Italy.

Since the Nazi putsch in Austria of July, 1934, Nazi agents are most active in South Tyrol. In a war for Austria, the Italian army will have to march through South Tyrol. Here the Nazis work on the German element of the population, attempting to undermine South Tyrol by secret propaganda and the formation of terrorist organizations. In April, 1935, an organization of students and employees was discovered in Brixen, which planned to sabotage railroads, bridges and electric works. When arrested, they confessed that the explosives had been smuggled from Germany through Switzerland.

The *Neue Zuericher Zeitung*, of May 6, 1935, began an account of the situation in Tyrol with the following sentences:

The rumor is widespread in South Tyrol that by the middle of June, at the latest, the "hour of liberation" will come. In the middle of June the Germans of South Tyrol will rise up and shake off the yoke of foreign Italian domination; their tribal brothers in North Tyrol will join their revolt. And then Hitler will come with his armies and "build one united Germany from the Etsch (Adige) to the Memel."

The reporter wrote of the anti-Italian propaganda of Hitler's agents. He described how National Socialist agents attempt to persuade the South Tyrolese that the Austrian government betrayed them for the sake of a friendship with Italy.

Working from Bozen, they seek to reopen the question of German-Austrian union. . . . The most regrettable part of the South Tyrol question is that even the clergy allows itself to be taken in by the National Socialist slogans. A South Tyrol canon received an auto from the V.D.A., with which to drive from parish to parish for agitational purposes. Thus, National Socialist money is distributed even among the priests.

The Third Reich welcomed Italy's war of conquest against Ethiopia with all its heart, in the belief that this war would weaken, if not cripple, Italian resistance in the Austrian question. National Socialist agents and arms dealers were on the job in Ethiopia, while the German ambassador in Rome kept assuring Mussolini that Hitler Germany would in no way interfere with Italy's program of conquest in Ethiopia. In Italy, as elsewhere, the theory is to work both ends against the middle.

The Lowlands: "A Sub-District of the Third Reich"

"Both methods of attacking England presuppose, to be sure, that the coasts of Belgium and Holland be in the hands of the conqueror for use as bases of operations. . . . If we consider what gigantic feats we have been able to accomplish and how much pains we have taken to achieve less decisive military goals, we must admit that our failure to occupy the Netherlands and land forces in England was a profound mistake."

—Professor Banse: *Space and the Nation in the World War.*

THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT HAS COMBINED ITS professional groups in Holland and Belgium into the Netherlands-Belgium sub-district. The designation is characteristic. The inference is that both countries form a sub-district of the Third Reich.

The Netherlands is one of the countries to which the German general staff transferred a portion of its armaments production when in accordance with the prohibitions of the Treaty of Versailles it had to stop the production of heavy guns, tanks, military airplanes as well as the mass manufacture of light arms in Germany proper. Holland was geographically and economically suited for this purpose. The great Dutch harbor of Rotterdam is the chief port for the German industrial regions of the Rhine and the Ruhr, which are the main centers of the German armaments industry and are where Krupp, Rheinmetall and the United Steel Works are located. In Rotterdam Krupp, the United Steel Works and the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate have their own export agencies and Rhine navigation companies, directed partly by Germans and partly by Dutchmen. It was a simple task to add to these Dutch branches of the German armaments industry, the actual production units which could manufacture armaments undisturbed.

Thus a concern was formed known as Siderus Smit. This concern manufactures cannons, machine guns, tanks, shells and special lathes for arms production. It is controlled by Herr van Beuningen, who is also active in the coal distributing company of the Ruhr Syndicate.

In the management of the Smit firm, whose factories are com-

bined with those of Siderus, a former Krupp director and two former Rheinmetall directors are active. The director of the Netherlands Machine Apparatus Factory in Utrecht is likewise a German, as are the directors of the NV Ingenieurskontoor for Scheepsbouw in The Hague. This last is the central construction bureau for German armaments factories in the Netherlands.

From Rotterdam the Germans not only send armaments up the Rhine to Germany, but also ship National Socialist arms across the ocean. It was here that the *Optimist* was stopped with its cargo of guns for Morocco. It was here that the National Socialist crew was to be taken on board.

National Socialism in Holland is centered around German groups with subsidiary organizations, as well as Dutch Nazi parties. The largest of these is the National Socialist movement, led by von Mussert. This group achieved considerable success when in the May, 1935, elections it obtained ten percent of the total votes cast. World opinion regarded this electoral gain as a proof of the success of Hitler's foreign policy. The von Mussert party conducted its election campaign with the aid of extraordinary financial resources. The contributors to its war chest are, of course, not known to the public. But if one asks the opinion of Dutch political leaders, regardless of their party affiliations, they mention van Beuningen of the Dutch branch of the German armaments industry. One of von Mussert's candidates was a director of Sir Henry Deterding's Rotterdam company. Sir Henry has already been mentioned as one of the financial backers of the German National Socialist party.

In addition to von Mussert's National Socialist movement, there is the National Socialist Netherlands Workers' Party, directed by Major von Kruyt. The first points of its program completely express the theory of a greater Netherlands, including Flemish Belgium, affiliated with the Third Reich:

1. We demand, especially in the cultural and economic fields, that on the basis of the right of self-determination all Netherlands be included in one Greater Netherlands.
2. We demand that our nation, culturally, politically and economically, should assume a Germanic attitude of mind and sentiment; that thereby we should be brought close to our brother nations—Flemings, Boers, Germans, German Swiss and Scandinavians—

so that together, as the bearers of a renewed western culture, we may in a mighty union resist the influence of other national groups.

3. Only he can be a citizen who is a member of the nation. All those are members of the nation who are bound together by race, culture and historical destiny. No Jew can be a member of the nation!
4. He who is not a citizen, can only live in the Netherlands as a guest under guest law.

The racial theories cut their stamp on *The Netherlands National Socialist*, the organ of this group. The articles that appear in this sheet might easily have appeared in the *Voelkischer Beobachter*. The following letter is a sample of Dutch National Socialism:


Hilversum, 5 April 1934.

Jood,

De wyze, waarop ik met myn crediteuren tot afdoening wensch te gerasen, wensch ik niet door een vies, vuil joden-creatuur beïnvloed te zien.

Joden, ook z.g. Hollandsche, behooren in Palestina tehuis. Zoek daar je soort op en bemoet je niet met my!

Heil Hitler!

 Dirk Forman

Dirk Forma,
Sterrelaan 18,
Telefoon 3140.

Secretaris-Pemningmeester der Nationaal-Socialistische
Nederlandsche Arbeiders Party.

Hilversum, April 5, 1934.

Jew:

I don't want any dirty Jew to tell me how to settle my debts. Jews, even so-called Dutch Jews, belong in Palestine.

Hail Hitler!

Dirk Forma.

Dirk Forma,

Sterrelaan 18,

Telephone 3140,

Secretary and Treasurer of the National Socialist Netherlands Workers' Party.

Notice that he does not conclude with "Hail Kruyt!" but with "Hail Hitler!"

The magazine, *Nieuw Nederland*, edited by Emile Verviers, who calls himself the first Dutch fascist, spreads direct propaganda for union with Germany. In the June, 1934, number there is an article by Dr. C. F. Haje on the fate of the Dutch language in the event Holland became annexed by Germany:

Within the German borders, Dutch would be more secure as the language of the future and would be kept purer than under present conditions.

The Society of Friends of Germany was founded in the Netherlands purely to propagandize for the Third Reich. It receives its directives from Soest, across the German border.

But chief among the organizations directly organized, financed and run by Germany, are the open and camouflaged German National Socialist societies, embracing the many Germans living in Holland. Owing to the particular importance of the Netherlands, the first Dutch groups of the German National Socialist Party were founded even before Hitler's seizure of power. But since the spring of 1933, the Netherlands Unit of the NSDAP, under the leadership of Martin Patzig in Amsterdam, has grown especially active. Its activity was directed so openly against the Dutch laws, and the group was so brazen in its stand for the annexationist aims of the German general staff, that the authorities in Berlin and in Munich preferred after a few months to have Herr Patzig disappear from the scene. This could not be accomplished without some friction, for Herr Patzig, who already considered himself Hitler's governor of the Netherlands, appealed to the superior authorities in the Reich. It is interesting to note that he addressed his petitions not only to the NSDAP authorities, but also to the governor at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle).

The relations between the Nazis in Holland and the German authorities became so open, that in 1934 the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP was obliged to intervene in order to avoid endangering legal Nazi activity. It drew up the following decree:

Circular to all local unit leaders:

The Foreign Organization of the NSDAP states as of the 14th of this month:

A special case causes us to request you to point out to all branches that direct communication with the ministries is not permitted, and that all such mail must be sent through the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. We request strict obedience to this order.

In the beginning of August, 1933, Patzig was removed by order from Germany after a number of unpleasant occurrences, among which was the deportation of Tyker, the leader of the Limburg organization, which had caused undesirable notoriety.

But Patzig's organization remained, and has since been considerably enlarged. The NSDAP district leader for North Holland is Herr Zeiske in Amsterdam, and for South Holland, Dr. Krause. Educational Councillor Kersting was made director of The Hague local group, and Dr. Dykerhoff, in Rotterdam, was made chief group leader in Haarlem. Fengler, his deputy Odenwalt, the cashier Kiezle and four more cell and bloc leaders represented the Haarlem organization at the NSDAP Congress in Nuremberg in 1933. Another member of this Haarlem group, which at one time was to be dissolved because of financial irregularity, was the Dutch director of the German Lufthansa. The Dutch group has undergone certain outer changes since Patzig's departure. Inwardly it has remained unchanged.

In 1934 Rudolf Hess appointed a Foreign Commissioner for the Netherlands. This "distinction" fell to Reserve Major A. R. Witte of Rotterdam, who, as many letters in the writer's possession prove, had already worked with the first organizer of the NSDAP in Holland. The first thing Witte did was to change the name of the National Socialist Party of Holland, which had already been compromised through all sorts of machinations. He now gave it the innocent name of Reichsdeutsche Gemeinschaft (RDG: German Commonwealth). The members of this "Commonwealth" are bound by the same regulations as are the members of the NSDAP in the Reich. In a circular, already quoted here, addressed to the Limburg local group of the RDG (Limburg is the province neighboring on Germany and is most intensively propagandized), express reference was made to a decree of Treasurer Schwarz of the German NSDAP. He stated that members must give notice of any change of address, so that they may always be within the reach of the party officials. They must also state how many hours a week they can devote to the activities of the RDG. They must submit photographs

and are subject to the authority of the Uschla, the National Socialist party court in Munich. In short, they are not treated as members of a political organization but as members of a secret police and espionage system. They continue to collaborate directly with German authorities.

An order issued in November, 1934, by Cantonal Leader Bohle of the Foreign Organization sheds light on the true character of this German commonwealth. He wrote:

I am not interested in having foreign groups which are strong only in numbers; it is especially important that new applicants for membership should have a clear-cut desire to work actively in the spirit of National Socialist self-sacrifice. I therefore request you to demand of each applicant a statement of how many hours a week he will devote to the group's work. Comrades who only pay dues and seem to regard the party as a club are not desired.

In the beginning of 1935 Witte, the foreign commissioner for the Netherlands, was, after a year's intensive National Socialist agitation in Holland, deported for meddling in internal politics. The Limburg district leader of the RDG (who was at the same time the head of the Organization to Determine Germans Entitled to Vote in the Saar Plebiscite) was likewise deported on December 15, 1934. However, the deported leader still directs the Limburg Nazi organization from the small town of Kohlscheid in the Aachen district in Germany, near the Dutch border. On January 14, 1935, the deported district leader issued the following circular from Kohlscheid, which shows how "legal" the organization's work really is:

Kohlscheid, January 24, 1935.

German Community in Limburg:

Please return the enclosed questionnaire with acknowledgment of the receipt of the communiqué by return mail. Those leaders who have not yet filled out the questionnaire will please do so now. The questionnaires are to be collected. I again call to your attention that all circulars are to be returned to the district after you have taken note of them. Monies can now be transferred to account No. 179,247 Gerh. Abeln, 20 Coriovallum Straat, Heerlen. I

have been commanded to request you immediately to send all official party documents to German territory.

German Community
(signed) Nacken.

Here, as elsewhere in the NSDAP organization, the German community is only the nucleus of National Socialist activity. Here, as elsewhere, the Nazis make use of all the coördinated German societies in the German colony, and of the German employees and agencies. The last two are forced into the German professional groups of the Labor Front. Nowhere else have these organizations been so intensively developed, nowhere is their net so finely spun as in the Netherlands. Nowhere was the work of subjecting these organizations to National Socialist command accomplished more quickly and more energetically. Holland's unique place in the plans of the Third Reich led to special forms.

The organization of the German colony was directed by the German consul-general in Amsterdam, Dr. von Hahn, and by Major Witte, the Foreign Commissioner for the Netherlands. At The Hague meeting to organize the colony, Witte announced that "he had received a command from Hitler's deputy, Hess, to organize the life of the German societies in the Netherlands according to National Socialist principles." He replaced von Tschudi, who was then chairman of the Federation of German Societies, by Herr Flesche of Amsterdam, whom he made leader of the German colony; as his deputy he appointed Herr von Linsingen of Amsterdam, who, as is shown by documents which have come to light, was active as early as 1933 in coöperation with Patzig, the since removed Netherlands leader, and the German consul-general.

Flesche then appointed commissioners for the individual German colonies and for all German organizations, school societies, sport clubs, social clubs and the like. Occasionally, as in the case of Dr. Dyckerhoff in Rotterdam, these commissioners are at the same time heads of NSDAP cells; they are always National Socialist appointees. Flesche at first managed the Amsterdam colony himself; later he stated in the *Newspaper for the German Colonies* that "by agreement with Major Witte I have made C. H. Oldach, 585, Prinsengracht, Amsterdam C, commissioner of the German colonies."

As in other countries, the German Employees' groups of the German Labor Front are under the direct control of the

NSDAP. The directors of the National Socialist cells are usually the heads of German employees' groups.

Meetings and activities are conducted jointly. On December 2nd the German Employees' groups jointly visited the Fokker works, the Dutch airplane factories whose chief customer is now the German government. In 1934, they visited Krupp's big armaments factory in Essen. This visit is referred to, both in a circular of the Amsterdam RDG to its bloc leaders, dated November 20, 1934, and in a circular issued shortly afterwards by the German employees. The latter circular is deserving of special attention because its final paragraph shows how employees are forced into the service of National Socialism:

The meeting of bank clerks and merchants' assistants on Tuesday, November 20, was attended by hardly any merchants' assistants. This lack of interest for so excellent and valuable a talk as was offered us by Comrade Lutterbeck, forces me to say that I fail to understand such conduct. If the attendance of the next meeting of these groups should be no better, I shall feel obliged to make these meetings compulsory. Comrades who miss more than three compulsory meetings without excuse or reason must expect me to apply for their expulsion.

I hope this hint will suffice.

With German greetings and Heil Hitler,
The Local Group Administrator.

Expulsion here also means discharge from their positions.

The German National Socialist organizations in Holland have no less than three newspapers. The *Nachrichtenblatt der deutschen Kolonien* receives the official communiqués of the NSDAP in addition to propaganda material.

In addition, there is the *Deutsche Wochenzeitung fuer die Niederlande* appearing in Karlshorst, near Berlin. This paper has been put out for some time as an adjunct of the Society for Germans in Foreign Countries. It has, of course, been coordinated for National Socialist propaganda.

The third is *The German in the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg*, the monthly organ of the German professional groups. It is published by W. Siet, 221 Vorburgwal, Amsterdam, and has a circulation of 4,200.

This network of organizations offers the basis for intensive agent activity. Typical of this is the case of Schneekloth, propa-

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

Landesgruppe

Niederlande

Postfach No. 167736 2-Gravenhage
unser Martin Patzig, Amsterdam

Telefonnummer 29631

Druckerschrift: Patzig - Amsterdam



Kampfbücherei der Partei:
„Mittlerer Beobachter“ - München.
„Volkspartei“ - Düsseldorf

Kampfbücherei der Landesgruppe Niederlande:
Martin Patzig, Amsterdam-Zuid, Michel Angerloffstraat 29

Amsterdam-Zuid, 7.8.1933.

Pg. Hauptmann a.D. Schmitz, Vaals.

Sehr geehrter Pg. Hauptmann Schmitz!

Ich erhalte von dem früheren Ortsgruppenleiter Pg. Berning ein Schreiben in dem es wie folgt heisst:

"Da nun hier in Süd Limburg die Og. und Stpkte. aufgelöst sind, kommen doch noch Befehle heraus, die auch Sie niemals heraus kommen konnten. Der Trommler- und Pfeiferspielmannsug bekam den Befehl weiter zu üben. Auch höre ich vom Pg. Maurer, dass hier ein neuer OGL. eingesetzt wurde. Diese Machenschaften kommen vom Sturmabteilerführer Kozemba. Vergangene Woche wurden sämtliche OGL, sowie Stabs- und Amtswalter nach Kirchrat bestellt. Uns wurde hier in Gegenwart mehrerer OGL. sowie anderer Pgg. erklärt u.z. vom OGL Kirchrat Pg. Nowakowitz, dass Pg. Hauptmann Schmitz ihm die Kreisleitung übergeben hätte, weil! Ob dies nun seine Richtigkeit hat wissen wir nicht."

Ich habe dem Pg. Berning lt. beiliegender Kopie geschrieben und bitte Sie, mir mitteilen zu wollen, ob Sie mit einem OGL Kirchrat Pg. Nowakowitz, den ich selbst nicht kenne und auch den Namen als OGL. niemals hörte, in Verbindung sind und ihm die Kreisleitung übertragen.

Heil Hitler



Martin Patzig

Letter of National Unit Leader Patzig, which reveals the factional struggle going on among the Nazis in the Netherlands.

gandist and stool pigeon. He was active not only in spying on and denouncing anti-Nazi emigrés, but he also attempted by means of Dutch intermediaries to watch and do away with Dutch enemies of the Third Reich.

For years there had been a German Home for Girls at Heerengracht 35, in Amsterdam. For years Schneekloth, its director, had provided German domestic help for Dutch households. In 1933, when the Jewish families began to send their children abroad, Schneekloth "befriended" them. He wrote to the families in Germany and offered them his services. He offered German refugees his help in getting their money out of Ger-

many. All names obtained by him in this way, and everything he heard (or said he heard) people say about the Hitler régime, he reported to the Gestapo. His immediate superior was the Gestapo agent Karl Gehlen in Duesseldorf. Schneekloth also offered him other material concerning Germans in Holland or Dutchmen in Germany. One of his letters, written by hand in very bad and illegible German, runs as follows:

We can furnish:

1. Spies active in Germany for the SDAP-Marxists (Social Democrats).
2. Germans active in Holland, Belgium, England, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, as well as the secret minutes of the world conference which took place here in Amsterdam. The secret minutes are in my possession.
3. Documents which were brought from Germany two weeks ago and delivered to me. These documents refer to the embezzlement of state funds by Marxists. We have trustworthy agents in the leadership of the SDAP and the workers' press. We also try to destroy the boycott movement. We have our agents at the meetings of the boycott commission; these men can be entirely trusted. We can also furnish proof concerning the rich German Jews who were present at the conference in the Carlton Hotel in Amsterdam for the purpose of destroying Germany. We are also acquainted with the resolution which is to be adopted to make the boycott international.

We also possess evidence of the means used by German Jews to keep their money safe in Germany until the international financial world (Jews) adopts more stringent measures. We also know the names and addresses of people in Germany who are in contact with Jewish refugees (in Holland) for the purpose of transferring their money and possessions. Our intention is to serve the German cause by better and more intensive propaganda in Holland. Here we have everything at our disposal. We shall also inform you what persons, posing as National Socialists, hold meetings (in Germany), and at the same time do illegal work for the Marxists, who pay well for this work.

His data on the Jewish congress to "annihilate" Germany, held in the Carlton Hotel in Amsterdam, did not amount to much, to be sure. The conference never took place. But such

mistakes on the part of their agent did not prevent the Gestapo authorities from employing his services. They paid him 50 marks for every denunciation. Their officers, provided with false passports—as in the case of Dr. Bauer, the Hamburg Gestapo man—went in and out of Schneekloth's house on the Heerengracht. Bauer's passport bore the name of Dr. Feige, and while in Amsterdam he stopped at the Victoria Hotel.

From Germany, Schneekloth also received orders and money to subsidize propaganda against the boycott of German goods. *Het Volk*, the organ of the Dutch Social Democratic party, reported that Schneekloth even planned to put out of the way Dutchmen who were prominent in this boycott movement, but that he failed in his attempt to enlist other Dutchmen for his murderous plans.

The truth about Schneekloth's humanitarianism leaked out because of the awkwardness of the Dutchman, C. A. Pronk, one of Schneekloth's accomplices. Many years ago, Pronk had entered the Social Democratic party of the Netherlands, and had even succeeded in obtaining a position on its press. He awoke suspicion when he announced that he had entered a fascist organization and offered to make reports to the Social Democrats on their activities. Pronk was watched, and eventually his intrigues with Schneekloth came to light. It turned out, however, that the two of them were not only working for the Gestapo, but that they were also disseminating anti-semitic propaganda for Streicher—and, of course, being well paid for it. They collaborated with Streicher in putting out a Dutch edition of Streicher's notorious anti-semitic sheet, the *Stuermer*. A thousand copies were printed in Amsterdam. They bore the anonymous address: "Postbus 155, Amsterdam." Two hundred copies were mailed gratis in Holland, 800 remained at the printer's and were never paid for. The printer appealed to Julius Streicher in Nuremberg, but he refused to pay. Schneekloth was deported, and went to Germany. His Dutch accomplice Pronk also thought it best to disappear from the Netherlands.

Another incident in which this Pronk was involved has come to light. On May 8, 1934, he received an order from Gestapo executives in Wuppertal to try to bring back to Germany two opposition Storm Troopers who had fled into the Netherlands. The order came through a criminal court official of Wuppertal, who works under the name of Steller, but whose real name is Schepp.

Pronk approached the two fugitives, passing himself off as the secretary of the Red Aid and calling himself by the name of "Content." He told them they had been pardoned in Germany and had nothing more to fear there, and advised them to return. In view of this last, he said, they could expect to find no support in the Netherlands now. He even gave the two Storm Troopers their railroad fare and accompanied them in July, 1934, back to the first German border town. There all three were arrested. The two Storm Troopers were put in the Solingen jail, but Pronk was released.

In the same month, July, 1934, the German sailor Scholzen was kidnapped from Rotterdam. This first became known in May, 1935, at the trial of seventeen Communists in the third session of the Provincial Court of Appeals at Hamm. (The trial ended in sentences aggregating 36 years.) The chief accused was Scholzen. At the reading of the indictment it was stated that Scholzen had been arrested in Rotterdam in July, 1934. Since the Dutch authorities knew nothing of an arrest of Scholzen, there is only one supposition left open, and that is that he was kidnapped on board a German ship in Rotterdam Harbor. Scholzen's evidence at the trial was not made public, so there is no means of confirming this supposition.

In the World War, the Pan-German Party demanded the annexation of Belgium to Germany as a "window to the west." They would have been more sincere in calling it a cannon emplacement for England and the strategic approach to Paris. The National Socialists have inherited this point in the pan-German program. The official geopoliticians speak of "Flemish-Dutch space," which under the leadership of Hitler Germany must be made into a political unit. The Dinastos (the Dietsch-nationale Solidarists) also speak of "Flemish-Dutch space." They demand the combination of Flemish Belgium and Holland into a "Greater Dietschland." The National Socialists exploit this movement.

The Dinasto directing office is on the Rue du Pont Neuf in Brussels. It bears the name of Green House; inside it looks like a Storm Troop barracks. Guards stand before the door. In the leader's room hangs the picture of Joris van Severen, head of the Dinastos; on either side of it are pictures of Hitler and Goebbels. That, next to Hitler, Goebbels should be their patron saint is explained by the fact that the Dinastos have taken over from him more than his propaganda methods.

The Dinasto denies all connection with the NSDAP. In a let-

ter of July, 1935, Joris van Severen threatened the Paris *Intransigeant* with a damage suit, because the *Intransigeant* had printed an article affirming the connections of the Dinaso with National Socialism.

But before this article had appeared in the *Intransigeant* the Flemish paper *Vorhuit* published a letter which had been written to van Severen from the Brown House in Munich:

We should be very grateful if you would send us a report on the present situation in Belgium and Flanders. In return, we should be glad to furnish you with newspaper and propaganda material. It would be a source of great joy for us if we could come to a full understanding with the brother people of Flanders. We are very happy over your desire to collaborate with us. . . . We are, of course, in constant contact with Herr Rosenberg and with the Fuehrer himself.

The *Pariser Tageblatt* of July 4, 1935, stated that the leader of the Dinaso had, in an interview, admitted his relations with Rosenberg. Joris van Severen did not contest the letter in the *Vorhuit* or the article in the *Pariser Tageblatt*. It would, therefore, appear that the relations between the NSDAP and the Dinaso were not restricted to a similarity of program.

At the same time that the National Socialists let the Flemish Nationalists do their work for them, they intensify the agitation of their agents in Eupen-Malmédy, a Belgian district on the German-Belgium border. "Eupen-Malmédy is German and must return to the Third Reich," is their slogan.

In this small district, the NSDAP supports all societies and organizations which it considers equipped to carry on its agitation openly or under cover. The leading organization is the Homeland League. Along with it work the Agricultural Federation, the Comradely Union, the Young Comrades (Jugendliche Kameradschaft), the District Peasants, the Music Club of Hauset, and the St. Vitus Bachelors' Club. With the help of the V.D.A. these organizations founded a sailing club, acquired an athletic field, staged homeland evenings and organized sight-seeing tours to the Third Reich.

The political organization which camouflages the National Socialist activity is the Christian National Party. Its agents, and particularly those of the Homeland League, maintain the

closest relations with Aachen, the National Socialist central for agitation in Eupen-Malmédy.

After the Saar plebiscite there was a great intensification of National Socialist agitation in Eupen-Malmédy. The plebiscite idea was used as a slogan. The district was flooded with leaflets emanating from Aachen. On some days, the swastika flag was hoisted in the streets. The investigation ordered by the Belgian government, the results of which became known in a trial at Liège in June, 1935, disclosed the existence of secret propaganda offices. It came to light that the National Socialist agents in Eupen-Malmédy were in close contact with high government officials in Aachen and Cologne, and with the district administrator in Monschau. Confiscated letters disclosed complaints to German government departments that remittances of money had not been sent, had gone astray or were insufficient. The evidence showed clearly the connection existing between National Socialist agitation in the district and the government of the Third Reich, and proved the assertions of the *Elsaesser* (quoted in the Alsatian chapter) concerning the financing and direction of the homeland movements from Berlin.

The National Socialist agents nowhere neglect anti-semitism as a means of confusing the issues and forming organizations and movements which can easily be influenced by Hitler Germany. In 1934 an anti-semitic world congress was held in Brussels. On this occasion, Belgium was flooded with anti-semitic propaganda. The nucleus of this activity was the Anti-Jewish League in Antwerp, which, operating with a fund of 600,000 Belgian francs, sent out more than 100 agents.

The National Socialist organizations in Brussels, which have about 2,500 members, are directed by the German consular officials Klee and Hellwig. Here, as elsewhere, there are NSDAP cells and German Labor Front groups. By creating the sub-district of Holland and Belgium the NSDAP heads have at least organizationally realized the program of the Nazis and the Dinasos. The *Deutsch-Belgische Rundschau*, their paper, is supported from Germany. Naturally, the propaganda of the National Socialist organizations on Belgian soil cannot be directed openly against Belgium. Therefore, it is directed all the more bitterly against France, Belgium's ally and the guarantor of her independence. Among other things, 55,000 copies of an anti-French article were distributed gratis in Belgium.

In the rooms of the German consulate in Antwerp, which has "special charge" of the German colony, the sailor, Ernst Krull,

vanished in February, 1934. The National Socialist government had already issued a request for his extradition, which had been rejected by the Belgian government. Krull went to the consulate to put his papers in order, and never returned. The German consul admitted that Krull was wanted by the National Socialist authorities because of his political activities. He was known to be an anti-fascist.

In 1934, the Gestapo agent, Kronenborg, was arrested in Antwerp. Three different sets of identification papers, all issued by the Gestapo, were found on him. He had attempted to assault a German anti-Nazi journalist in a hotel and steal his papers.

In May, 1935, Gestapo agents broke into the Cloister of St. Vith, on Belgian soil, to obtain documents with which to prosecute certain German Catholics for infringing the German currency regulations.

The above-mentioned Belgian activities of the Gestapo have been extended to Luxemburg, the little Grand Duchy affiliated with the kingdom of Belgium. A Gestapo stool pigeon, who in the guise of a pilgrim returning from Lourdes had sneaked into a Luxemburg cloister, was arrested by the police.

The first organizer of National Socialist propaganda in Luxemburg, a man named Hildebrand who maintained close relations with Wachendorf, the German legate, was at the end of 1933 unmasked as a thief and forger of documents. He was implicated in some fraudulent bankruptcies. He had called himself a doctor of laws and consul of Monaco. He was deported.

The second leader of the Luxemburg NSDAP was Schoeller, who also suddenly disappeared from the scene. Shortly before his sudden departure, a document had been found in the apartment of a National Socialist employee, which was a detailed plan for the execution of a putsch in Luxemburg. The National Socialist groups—which are organized along military lines, have arms, and execute drills like the Storm Troops—were to carry out the putsch. The mobilization of these formations, the list of the buildings, stations and factories to be occupied, had been carefully prepared. The document, which had fallen into the hands of a friendly neighboring government, was sent to the Luxemburg authorities. The immediate departure of the National Socialist leader was the best proof of the genuineness of the document.

Coördinated Switzerland

IN 1934, CERTAIN PLANS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL staff became known, plans for a southern flank movement against the French chain of fortifications in a future war. This was to be accomplished by a march through Switzerland, specifically the Basle district. As usual, the Hitler government denied everything. The extreme activity, however, of Gestapo and Reichswehr agents in Switzerland shows that there was a good deal of truth in the revelations.

Long before Hitler's seizure of power, the German general staff had great armaments interests in Switzerland. After the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Reichswehr and the armaments factories working for it transferred an important part of their munitions production to that country—particularly Rheinmetall, Inc., almost half of which was owned by the Reich.

Rheinmetall holds more than seventy percent of the stock of the arms and munitions factory in Solothurn, Switzerland, directed by Hans Eltze, a former director of Rheinmetall. Fritz Mandel, director of the Austrian arms factories in Hirtenberg, which helped arm the Austrian Nazis for the 1934 putsch, is also interested in the Solothurn factory. The Oerlikon Armaments factory is also controlled by Rheinmetall. Its director, Emil Buehrle, is a German and a National Socialist. Swiss Colonel Sonderegger, another director of this firm, has often been mentioned in the Swiss press as an influential member of the Swiss Front movement, which is affiliated with National Socialism. The Swiss press has reported that in the course of numerous visits to Germany he has been a guest in the Brown House in Munich. The Basle papers published a letter from Sonderegger's colleague, Leonhard, which indicates that for all deliveries to Germany the factory must pay seven percent to the National Socialist propaganda chest.

National Socialist propaganda in Switzerland is mainly conducted by the Swiss NSDAP group. But in all the large cities of Switzerland there are also groups of the German Employees, the foreign organization of the Labor Front. Here, too, the various German societies are bound to the German colony un-

der National Socialist leadership—and there are German students who regard study as merely incidental.

These groups receive their impulse from the Swiss NSDAP, which has local groups in all of the larger cities of Switzerland (there are more than 50 local groups). The Swiss group has a special film department which provides the local groups and organizations with propaganda films. Up to July 1, 1935, a weekly paper, the *Reichsdeutscher*, was sold at all the railroad stations and news stands in Switzerland. This weekly was the organ of pan-German propoganda in Switzerland. A great number of local group meetings, women's gatherings, gatherings of students, employees, traveling salesmen—meetings whose announcements always end with "guests welcome" in big letters—weekly unite the Nazi propogandists in Switzerland. On special occasions—such as Hitler's birthday, the day conscription was proclaimed, or the fifteenth anniversary of the twenty-five point program of the NSDAP—the Foreign Organization sends speakers to these meetings. One finds Schumacher of the Foreign Organization in Switzerland; in French Switzerland, one again meets Schleier, the "traveling salesman" who generally works in France.

A reading of *Der Reichsdeutsche*, edited by C. W. Gilfert in Zurich, gives a good idea of the methods of the National Socialist propogandists in Switzerland. The weekly often states that it has not the vaguest desire to interfere in Swiss politics; that the National Socialists entertain no thought of transgressing against either the independence or the territory of Switzerland. With this principle of non-interference, *Der Reichsdeutsche* combines not only National Socialist propoganda, but an uninterrupted series of bitter attacks against France and the Jews. On April 12, 1935, *Der Reichsdeutsche* stated:

More than once has France attacked her neighbors for imperialistic reasons; more than once has she extended her territory to obtain political power.

On May 10, 1935 an article entitled: "Germany or France" ran as follows:

Forgotten is France's predatory campaign against Switzerland in 1798! Forgotten the French rule over Switzerland! Forgotten the good Swiss blood that had to be sac-

rified for France! Forgotten the injustices done us by France in the years after the war! It is also forgotten that we have never been attacked by the Reich, but that we have been attacked by France.

Combined with the anti-French agitation is unmistakable propaganda for Germany's rearmament. The same article included the following paragraph:

And yet the time will come when the German-Swiss people will be aware of all these things and will learn to understand and to respect the German people in the Reich. A time will come when the Swiss will again recognize that a strong, armed and united German people is of the highest importance for him too; for he is highly interested in the European balance of power. Then, perhaps, he will succeed in understanding the German events of recent years.

The same number contained an article by Reichswehr Minister von Blomberg entitled: "The Army and the German Labor Front." It also included a reprint of an article on the "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion" in the *Swiss Front*. This article said the following:

The dream of the ancient Jewish people: "Thou shalt devour all peoples . . . all kings will serve thee . . . etc." is in the "protocols" dreamed once more with tremendous realism, clarity and unscrupulousness.

Until his assassination on February 4, 1936, the leader of the Swiss NSDAP was Wilhelm Gustloff, a White Russian of German citizenship. He was located in Davos, the health resort. For many years Switzerland had actually financed his propagandist activities by giving him a position in the Meteorological-Physical Institute at Davos. After his dismissal in 1934, he began receiving all his funds from the Foreign Organization of the Nazi party. Gustloff was habitually referred to as the "Habicht of Davos." (Habicht is the Nazi National Inspector in Austria, who was among the leaders in the attempted Hitler uprising in Austria in July, 1934.) He attended all the conventions held by the leaders of the German Nazi party, and the oath of loyalty which he administered to the subordinates of his national group bound

them to allegiance to Adolf Hitler himself, in spite of the fact that some of those who took the oath were Swiss citizens. On February 22, 1935, he broadcast the following order in the weekly *Der Reichsdeutsche*:

Davos-Platz, February 20, 1935.

I herewith order all political leaders of the Swiss National Group of the NSDAP who were not sworn in last year to take their oaths on Sunday, February 24, 1935, in the same manner as in Germany. Every oath-taker must sign a protocol. The local unit and cell leaders will forward all individual protocols to me.

(signed) W. Gustloff, National Group Leader

This was exactly the same procedure followed in Germany.

The Swiss press strenuously opposed this administration of oaths, as the following item in the St. Gall *Volksstimme* of March 5, 1935, shows:

We have, it appears, a Swiss National Group of the NSDAP. Local groups are scattered throughout the country. In larger localities there are various "cells," while in smaller areas supporting units have been established.

Political leaders are located at every point of this active network—this foreign state within a state—which is developing, as every number of *Der Reichsdeutsche* shows anew, a lively and widespread activity. The wording of this oath is known only to those who have signed it, but since it is administered in "the same way as in Germany," a part of it doubtlessly runs: "I swear inviolable loyalty to Adolf Hitler, and unconditional obedience to him and the leaders appointed by him." One cannot blame a Swiss for failing to be pleased or for finding in this an eventual threat to Switzerland. Nor must we forget that the first of the twenty-five theses of the Nazi program, which have recently been declared to be "unchangeable," and for whose realization the party leaders are ready to offer their lives if necessary, reads: "On the grounds of the right to self-determination possessed by all peoples, we demand the unification of all Germans into a Greater Germany."

National Senator Canova put the following questions to the

Swiss Senate in an interpellation of Gustloff's activity, introduced by him:

Is it known to the Senate:

1. That the German citizen, Wilhelm Gustloff, formerly official of the Swiss Institute for Meteorological Experimentation at Davos and now district leader of the Nazi "Swiss District," is conducting himself in such a manner as to make his activity an impudent provocation to democratically minded Swiss and an insult and menace to the foreigners who visit our sanatoria and playgrounds?
2. That Wilhelm Gustloff has established German contact units of a military character in Switzerland and has forced their leaders to take oaths of loyalty to Hitler?
3. That Wilhelm Gustloff has dedicated Hitler banners and arranged gatherings at which the participants appeared in Nazi uniforms?

The first answers to this in Germany were wild attacks on Switzerland in *Der Alemanne*, the Nazi paper in Freiburg, which also serves as the border organ for the propagation of pan-German ideas in Switzerland. A meeting was held in Freiburg at the beginning of May, 1935, at which Goering was the principal speaker. In answer to the uproar in Switzerland over the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob, as well as to the calls being made by the Swiss press for the suppression of the Swiss National Group and Gustloff's deportation, Goering threatened to limit the number of German citizens traveling to Switzerland. He stated that if "certain small nations" tolerated propaganda inimical to Germany within their borders, Germans abroad might have to spend their money elsewhere.

An article appearing in the *Reichsdeutscher* on February 15, 1935, furnished the commentary to this point.

Statistics show that Germany sends more visitors to spend their vacations (in Switzerland) than does any other country. Are these Germans not wanted, or do the Swiss believe that they have less obligations toward them than toward any other of their foreign guests?

As soon as a German crosses the border, he feels himself in an atmosphere full of hostility and aversion, and even while he is still on the train, he is forced to listen to expressions concerning his land which bespeak any-

thing but a friendly welcome. At almost every resort he finds newspapers whose contents can be construed only as a grievous insult to the German nation. The bitter disappointment which results cannot be overcome by the best advertising in Germany (advertising to attract German vacationers to Switzerland). Of what use is the most skillful propaganda (for Switzerland) in Berlin when the German tourist returns from Switzerland dissatisfied and actually embittered? We have heard, not once, but a hundred times, that disappointed expression, "Once, but never again!"

This type of propaganda was not only carried on in speeches and newspaper articles. The Foreign Organization organized trips to Switzerland for agents whose sole duties were to make short stops at hotels. After a stay of two or three days at each hotel, the agents would check out in a furious hurry, declaring that it was impossible for them to stay longer because of the "insults to Germany in the Swiss press." This method of international terror was revealed in a letter to the *Berner Bund* written by a German living in Switzerland, which was published on March 31, 1935. The writer reported a conversation with a German university student living in Switzerland in which the question of Swiss newspapers arose. The conversation is deservedly quoted in its entirety:

"When I want to be informed quickly and completely I have to read current newspapers," I said innocently.

"You'll soon be able to do it, I hope, without being insulted on every third page for being a German. It's being taken care of now."

"Do you actually want to go as far as that?" I said, allowing a tentative note of wonder to creep into my voice.

"There's nothing simpler. We know where the Swiss are vulnerable. A few small groups go traveling and stop at a run-down hotel or sanatorium. They say that they are going to stay for four weeks or so—naturally they have a swell car and spend a lot of money in a few days. Then one morning at breakfast or at afternoon tea, they happen to read the *Neue Zurichser Zeitung* or the *Bund* or the *National Zeitung*—and, *bang!* they raise a row, ask for the bill and check out. That's the way it's done wherever we go. The Front youngsters help it along in good style too.

Protests are made in school lecture halls. But the hotel proprietors help the most. When the hotel union begins to stir things up, then the editors can say goodbye."

"If only you weren't making a mistake! They know only too well that Germans coming to Switzerland jump for the newspapers the way they used to grab for white bread after the blockade."

"In the future the people who are allowed to go traveling will be looked over more closely."

Every possible means is used to force Germans living in Switzerland, even when they are not Nazis, to join the Opferring of the NSDAP, which helps finance Nazi activity. The collection of funds for winter relief work is carried on in Switzerland with the same extortion methods as in Germany itself. A report in the *Reichsdeutscher* of May 10, 1935, revealed that Gustloff's propaganda and terror organization succeeded in collecting 125,000 Swiss francs for winter relief work in the winter of 1934-1935. The National group is silent as to how much of this money was spent on propaganda and how much for other purposes.

Davos is patronized particularly by German visitors, and here Gustloff had built up an espionage organization of the first order. The *St. Galler Volksstimme* asked several pertinent questions at the end of March, 1935. It outlined Gustloff's activity and showed just how German visitors are shadowed. The following appeared in the newspaper:

Is it true that Gustloff systematically records the addresses of newly arrived German visitors, and that the sanatorium association willingly provides him with the information he needs for this purpose?

Is it true that Gustloff sends threatening letters to Germans here who possess pensions and yet do not wish to dance to his music, and that in these letters he forbids them ever to pass themselves off here, or in Germany, as right-thinking and worthy members of the German people?

The principal centers of Gustloff's activity in Davos were the German Veterans' Sanatorium, under the direction of Head Physician Burckhardt; the German Health Resort in Wolfgang-Davos, and the German School. By steadily pointing out how Davos profits from the expenditures of the tubercular patients

at the German hospitals and of other German visitors, Gustloff forced the Sanatorium Association to satisfy his demands. Germans who sought relief from illness at German hospitals in Davos were placed under a strict National Socialist regimen. The treatment given to the tuberculars by Herr Gustloff included collections of money, instruction in politics, political banishment, and lists of Jewish establishments which are not to be patronized, and Jewish resorts which are not to be entered.

In the same way that he worked Germans in Davos, Gustloff sent agents about the country, exhorting German citizens to subscribe to the *Reichsdeutscher* and to join the organizations that the Nazis had entrusted with their pan-German propaganda. The recipients of calls from these agents were given to understand that those who give no heed to the exhortations were "noted." To show the methods employed by these agents another excerpt from the *Berner Bund* letter of March 31st is quoted:

A visiting card is brought in to me; it bears a German name and underneath it an indication that the caller is a student of politics at a Swiss University. I have him shown in. Two heels click, a hand shoots into the air.

"Hail Hitler! Venerable sir, I saw your name by chance in the list of students. I thought to myself, I must get to know A. H. before I leave Switzerland."

"Thank you for taking the trouble to notice me. Are you leaving Switzerland so soon then? How long have you been studying here?"

"Two years—what they call studying. Nowadays there are more important duties abroad than studying. But beg pardon," he quickly went on, as though he were afraid he was about to be questioned more closely about his scholarly acquirements, "you seem to know little as yet about the new Germany. I've never seen you at any of the club meetings."

"I don't belong to any German club."

"Haven't you ever taken the *Reichsdeutscher*?"

"No."

He assumed a very thoughtful demeanor. "Hasn't the paper ever been sent to you? Surely the Consulate has your address?"

"My address," I said ironically, "is well known there.

But since when is the Consulate engaged in selling newspapers?"

"Right now; but of course not officially. It's nevertheless the simple duty of every German in Switzerland to advertise the only newspaper that reports the new Germany objectively. Besides that, it helps us separate the wheat from the chaff. When anyone refuses to take it, we know the answer!"

"Who? The Party? The Consulate?"

"Party, people, state—today it's all one. Who isn't with us is against us. You are surprised at that? Well, it's high time you were, if there's any time left. Five minutes to twelve, as the party bosses always used to say in the Reichstag when they had already missed the right moment long ago. First, there's the organization of German club life. We have unified the clubs here and taken charge of their management. I had to keep on the move all right. From Zurich to Davos, from Davos to Basle, from Basle to Berne. You have to get to know people, you have to build up active cells. The 'paper Swiss' (Germans who have become naturalized Swiss) are especially important because they can't be deported. . . . Do you happen to be naturalized? Then you must at least become an inactive member. Old people to be sure—beg pardon!—there's not much to be done with them for the most part. But when we get the youngsters into the Hitler Youth and Storm Troop training camps—then you'll see! In six months we'll have dependable Storm Troop divisions in Switzerland. And then they'll make it a real fight."

This letter shows a special "desire" on the part of the Nazi leaders to "win" Swiss subjects, preferably naturalized Germans, for their activity and organizations, in order to use them as "window dressing" for the Swiss authorities.

An inquiry which National Senator Grimm brought up in the Berne Great Council at the beginning of July, 1935, throws special light on the activities of Gustloff's National Group. Since it is full of concrete statements concerning National Socialist activity, it is worth quoting in full:

Has the government knowledge of National Socialist intrigue in the Canton of Berne?

Does the government know in particular:

1. That in addition to Professor Porzig, the leader of the Berne local group of the National Socialist Party of Germany and sworn follower of Adolf Hitler, there are other professors in the faculty of the University of Berne who participate in National Socialist propaganda?

2. That a German who became a naturalized citizen of the Canton of Berne in 1932 and who is the son of an employee of the German Embassy, has been working since August, 1934, as a federal official in the Department of Penal Records of the Central Police Office of the federal administration?

3. That since 1933, in addition to the seven organizations of German citizens already existing in the city of Berne, no less than ten new organizations of National Socialist tendency have been established here, to wit:

1933: NSDAP, Berne Local Group: Leader, Professor Porzig, Wabern-Koeniz;

1933: Hitler Youth, Berne Local Group: Leader, von Weizsaecker, son of the German envoy in Berne;

1933: Federation of German Girls, Berne Local Group: Leader, Gertrud Zetsche, daughter of a Berne University professor.

1933: German Students, Berne Local Group: Leader, Fahrbruch, law student, living with the university professor Frey in Berne;

1933: Winter Relief Work for the German People;

1934: German Professional Groups, Berne Local Group;

1934: National Socialist Women's Work Community, Berne Local Group;

1934: Swiss Federation for Care of German Children on Vacation in Switzerland;

1935: National Socialist Community, Strength Through Joy (Kraft durch Freude), Berne Local Group;

1935: People's Federation for Care of German War Cemeteries?

4. That German citizens and former German citizens who are now naturalized Swiss citizens are active in these National Socialist organizations?

5. That German citizens and former German citizens who are now naturalized Swiss citizens are solicited for

contributions and donations under the threat of being "noted," that is, reported in Germany?

6. That a law for military defense was enacted in Germany on May 21, 1935, whose 5th section, paragraphs 17 and 18, deserves special attention? This section makes plain the following:

- a) That this military defense law applies to every native of Germany, regardless of whether he possesses citizenship in another state;
- b) That natives of Germany who have served in the military forces of another state are not exempt from military service in Germany;
- c) That all natives of Germany, including naturalized subjects of Switzerland who have not been released from their membership in the German nation by an express decision of the German Minister of War, are actually liable to German military service. Only in exceptional cases can they be excused from such service, but under no circumstances can they be considered as exempt from it. In the event of German mobilization they must hold themselves at the disposal of the German military authorities.

7. That the above-cited German law for military defense places natives of Germany who have become Swiss subjects in an intolerable position by reason of their twofold allegiance, and that this position is inimical to the interests of Switzerland?

When one, or all, of the above facts becomes known to the government, what conclusions will it draw and what measures will it deem necessary:

1. In order to proceed against National Socialist intrigue in the Canton of Berne?
2. In order to counteract the infection of the University of Berne by such intrigue?
3. In order to prevent the misuse of the naturalization laws of Switzerland and Berne for the purpose of carrying on open or concealed National Socialist activity?
4. In order to proceed against the effects which the German law for military defense of May 21, 1935, will have on natives of Germany who, although now subjects of Switzerland, are still considered subjects of Germany?

What has been said here about Berne applies equally to the rest of Switzerland. National Socialist activity moves in the same direction and develops the same scope everywhere in Switzerland. Swiss citizens are especially sought as "fronts" for this work.

But in the spring of 1935 Gustloff petitioned the Davos community for permission to hire a German subject as his secretary, actually giving as his reason that he could not use a Swiss, but only a hundred-percent National Socialist, for the work he had in mind.

The visitor mentioned in the *Berner Bund* letter twice-quoted above was a student. Students were among Gustloff's most important agents. An article published in the correspondence, *The German Student Abroad*, in March, 1935, maintained that it was now more than ever the duty of German students in foreign countries, above all in Switzerland, to carry on intellectual propaganda for National Socialism. The article said further:

German students must step into the breach wherever the German colony falls down on its job.

But on February 4, 1936, Gustloff's bloody career was suddenly terminated when he was shot to death in his apartment by the Jewish Yugoslav medical student, David Frankfurter, who had come to Davos with the express purpose of eliminating the Nazi terrorist.

Arriving at Davos on January 31st, Frankfurter remained in hiding until four o'clock in the afternoon of February 4th. He called at the Gustloff home and asked Frau Gustloff if he might see her husband. She showed him into Gustloff's study. As the door opened, Frankfurter, without uttering a word, drew a pistol, firing five shots, four of which struck Gustloff in the head and the fifth of which severed the carotid artery. Gustloff gasped once, opened his mouth as if to make a plea, then slumped over dead.

Brushing past the crowd which had been drawn by the noise of the shots, Frankfurter strode across a park, summoned the police and calmly surrendered himself. The 26-year-old medical student quietly admitted that he had shot Gustloff in an attempt to strike a blow at Hitler's régime.

Gustloff's death created a sensation in Germany, causing the Fuehrer to say the following in a telegram to Gustloff's widow at Davos:

. . . The nefarious crime that put an end to the life of a truly German man has created resentment in the entire nation.

Hitler's own newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, reported the killing under banner headlines, and made the following pungent comments:

If any further justification for National Socialism's stand on the question of the Jews was still necessary, this shameful deed has provided it. At Gustloff's bier Nazi Germany renews its vows to continue on its way without compromise in order to save the German people for all time from enslavement by supernational Judaism.

In the spring of 1935, German students tore down from the walls of the public reading-room at the University of Basle all Swiss newspapers and periodicals which carried truthful reports of Hitler Germany. They demanded of the student board that certain Swiss newspapers be excluded from the university—this was in a Swiss university on Swiss soil.

At the University of Geneva, German students developed such a well-organized stool pigeon service that a group of the students protested against it, as was revealed in two leaflets, one of which was called "A Summons to the Law for Military Defense." The second leaflet ran as follows:

German Fellow Students!

On June 3, we received an "anonymous summons" to the law for military defense in the mail. We have taken cognizance of this call. Its closing words are, "Not to be handed on. Destroy carefully after reading."

In spite of this it was handed about and discussed.

On the same day the leaflet came to the attention of the German student body leader at Geneva, and a conference was held by responsible officers.

There was a great deal of surprise, and a still greater amount of suspicion. In particular, those younger students who had not enrolled in the Hitler Youth or had not been long in the party and had not gone through the training camps or Labor Service were suspected. But not even the old fighters of the movement, who, for all that, are not

very numerous in high positions at Geneva, were immune from suspicion. Comrade Goehring, who had threatened the "eternal grumblers" in various meetings of the Geneva party unit during the winter, showed himself equally incompetent in dealing with this matter.

Comrade Meyer was also unable to make any precise statement as to the origin of the leaflet. Therefore, it was resolved that the background of, and the company kept by, members of the German student body at Geneva be more closely investigated, and that the German students themselves be watched more sharply.

Fellow students! In view of these things we warn you against political discussions, especially with those who are not intimate friends. Keep your political opinions to yourself until you are sure of the trustworthiness of your listener.

Factions have been formed in the NSDAP all over Switzerland, among the students in particular. The shortness of our stay abroad places an obvious limitation on our tasks. Precisely because of that, more responsibility is involved and more is at stake in their execution. German comrades, please understand and be silent, especially in a foreign country where we do not want to make a public show of our internal dissensions. You will understand and approve our anonymity. Comrades, our sojourn abroad has a political significance to our German people!

The Comrade Goehring mentioned above is the Nazi district leader in western Switzerland and was directly under Gustloff.

The *Berner Bund* letter previously quoted throws light on some other aspects of Nazi student activity. The student who visited the writer of the letter, when asked why he was studying in Switzerland, replied:

We're not sent out to listen to the liberal lecture-hall heroes. Unfortunately, we have enough of them home. No, there are more important things to be done here. We have to make sure that Switzerland stays neutral in an emergency.

"To make sure that Switzerland stays neutral" means, perhaps, that when the German army, in order to encircle the

French fortification system, marches through Swiss territory in the vicinity of Basle its left flank will be protected.

German professors in Switzerland are also active in the service of pan-German propaganda. The Professor Porzig mentioned in Senator Grimm's inquiry attended the Nazi leaders' training school in Munich and took an oath of loyalty to Hitler. At the beginning of July, 1935, the government of the Canton of Berne ordered him to give up his party functions or else surrender his academic position. But it seems more than doubtful whether the abandoning of party functions is sufficient guarantee against Porzig's National Socialist activities.

An investigation of the same nature is hanging over the head of Porzig's colleague, Professor Michaelis of the Theological Faculty. Professor Deboor, at the University of Berne, is another who is said to be carrying on Nazi propaganda.

The existence of a Storm Troop division in Basle was discovered in 1935. It consists of the members of the National Socialist local group and a Basle unit of the Steel Helmets, comprising altogether about 250 men. They are under the leadership of a man named Philippy. However, in Swiss circles it is believed that this name has been adopted for illegal activity and that the real name of the Basle Storm Troop organizer is C. Hartung. A reserve captain by the name of Braus works with him.

The enormous pressure exerted on Germans living in Switzerland by the Nazi organizations and the demands made on them by the National Group, the clubs, the student bodies, the officials and the Storm Troops, have finally caused a revolt against the Nazis by several societies.

On May 21, 1935, the *Berner Tageblatt* reported that the older German clubs in Berne had broken away from the German colony because they were receiving orders from National Socialist sources, whose execution was incompatible with their obligations to the state of which they were guests.

The Swiss government finally saw itself forced to take steps. Taking as an excuse the fact that the last Swiss newspaper allowed in Germany, the *Baseler Nachrichten*, had been banned by Goebbels, it banned in its turn the Freiburg *Alemanne* from Switzerland and suppressed the weekly Nazi *Reichsdeutscher*.

But the work of the National Group still goes on.

The separation of the older German clubs in Switzerland from the Nazi organizations was not caused alone by the bad

impression made by the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob from Swiss soil by Gestapo agents, nor by the revelations made public in connection with it, which exposed the shady activities of the Gestapo and of the Nazi stool pigeons in Switzerland. In Geneva, Gestapo agents attempted to steal a collection of documents owned by opponents of Hitler. It was learned that Gestapo agents were keeping emigrés in Basle, Olten, Zurich and Schaffhausen under continual observation; Gestapo agents were violating the secrecy of the Swiss mails and attempting to learn the sizes of the bank accounts kept by Germans in Switzerland; the German stool pigeons, Oscar Baechli and Frederick Lorenz, were active in Schaffhausen; because of his activity as a political stool pigeon, the retired captain, Grumme, was deported from Lugano; in Kreuzlingen, the agent, Karl Bauer, was active; when houses in Locarno and Ascona were searched, an extensive Nazi observation network was uncovered; in Berne, Hubert Saget was scheming to lure German emigrés to Basle and from there into Germany; before Jacob's kidnapping, the roofer, Baechtold, and R. W. Sprenger had been abducted to Germany, the first from Schaffhausen and the second from Zurich.

The following appeared in the *Berner Bund* on April 12, 1935:

For the most part, the activity of the stool pigeons is organized in National Socialist Germany. The espionage, rife in the heart of our land and which does not hesitate to cross private thresholds, also originates abroad. Switzerland with its central location and liberal institutions is particularly favorable terrain.

It is all the more favorable because the spy ring's interest is not only in watching Germans in Switzerland (including those on vacation here), but also in preparing the "homecoming" of the German-Swiss to the Reich.

Unfortunately, there are many among us who are unaware of the magnitude of the forces which are engaged in stirring up dissension among us. It is time our people opened their eyes and saw things in their actual light. If they want unmistakable evidence, let them review the very recent course of events.

The Gestapo keeps under observation Swiss who go to Germany on vacations. Once on German soil, stool pigeons are set

on them. On May 17, 1935, the two Sturzenegger brothers of Zurich were arrested in Stuttgart. A stool pigeon masquerading as an anti-fascist had inveigled them into a conversation, and, after vehemently attacking Hitler, had suggested exchanging photographs with them. The stool pigeon had written violent anti-fascist slogans on his picture. Both brothers were



This sign on top of Buser's National Socialist bookstore in Basle says:

"Warning! I forbid Jews, emigrés and all others belonging to the rabble to enter this store."

arrested the next day. The one who had taken no part in the conversation with the "anti-fascist" was released at the end of two weeks, and on his return to Switzerland reported his brother's arrest, adding that at their questioning, the "anti-fascist" had revealed himself as a member of the Schutz-Staffel. During the questioning, the suspected brother had been confronted with the fact that he had carried a banner at a May Day demonstration in Switzerland on May 1, 1935. This last shows how thoroughly, even in Switzerland, the Gestapo keeps the Swiss under observation.

Anti-semitism uses the same arguments in Switzerland as in Hitler Germany. The Nazi center for anti-semitic literature is

Buser's Book Store on the Spalenburg, in Basle. All the Nazi literature can be obtained there.

The connection between the anti-semitic movement in Switzerland and National Socialism was definitely brought out in the Berne law suit over the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," a case which closed in May, 1935, after the protocols had been proven a forgery. The Swiss anti-semites who were the defendants in the suit called in as their expert witness the director of the *World Service*, Lieutenant-Colonel Fleischhauer, who acted as Streicher's "scientific advisor" during the height of his Jew-baiting campaigns. In the *Stuermer* and in other leading German anti-semitic papers Streicher himself called for financial aid for the defendants in the Berne law suit.

The Berne judges summoned the specialist, Loosli, as expert witness. In his testimony he made clear the manner in which the National Socialists have made the forged protocols the nucleus of their anti-semitic propaganda. He said in part:

Anyone who has read *My, Battle*, Hitler's book, must realize that the protocols served him as an effective instrument for the furtherance of his National Socialist movement. However, none has followed the precepts contained in the protocols better than the National Socialists themselves. Think only of their conscienceless dealings with their foreign creditors, their violence to the press, and much more, and it becomes clear that if ever the maxims stated in the protocols have been actually applied, the National Socialist government has applied them.

Switzerland received very early visits from National Socialist kidnapers. At 1:30 on the morning of August 29, 1933, two Storm Troopers and a Gestapo officer in civilian clothes crossed the Swiss border at Ramsen and made their way into the garage of the Moskau Inn, one hundred meters from the line. A twenty-five year old expatriated Communist named Weber was sleeping in the garage that night. He was an "illegal" fighter (one of those who carry on the struggle against National Socialism within Germany) who had just returned from a trip into the Third Reich.

The German officers beat Weber unconscious in the garage and then loaded him in a hand cart. Still beating their powerless victim, they carried him over the German line. Steel rods were left behind at the spot where the attack had taken place,

and a track of blood marked the path of the kidnappers into the Reich. With a revolver, they threatened a Swiss customs officer who tried to bar their way.

A protest by Switzerland resulted in the kidnapped Weber's restoration to Swiss soil. On September 2, 1933, Wolff's Telegraphic Agency made the following report concerning this case:

As has been learned from reliable sources, the incident at Ramsen has been settled by the surrender of the sugar-smuggler Weber to the Swiss authorities. Both governments entirely agree that coöperation between the border authorities on both sides will make such incidents impossible in the future.

The Jacob affair was the commentary on this statement by the official German news bureau.

Austria: Battlefield of the Third Reich

THE THIRD REICH FOUGHT ITS FIRST GREAT BATTLE for Austria in the closing days of July of 1934. The putsch broke out after months of propaganda preparation, after the National Inspector for Austria, Habicht, had flooded the country with broadcasts from Munich, after Nazi agents had perpetrated outrages, caused boiler explosions, blown up bridges and derailed trains. The insurgents obtained their arms from the Reichswehr and Storm Troop depots in Germany; the money that financed and prepared the putsch also came from Germany. The management of the putsch was in the hands of the NSDAP national leaders for Austria, whose headquarters were and still are at Munich.

On July 12, 1934, the provincial leader of the NSDAP in Austria, Frauenfeld, spoke over the Munich radio station. He closed his talk with these words: "If Dollfuss does not retreat of his own accord, the Austrian people will by the power of its sovereign will take its fate in its own hands."

A few days later the following appeared in the *Rote Adler*, the organ of the Austrian Legion published in Munich:

One must look to one's own resources against the executioners who oppress the people. No more time should be lost in clearing the criminals out of the way . . . in rising up and smashing the faces of those who have us by the throat.

Eight days later the Austrian broadcasting station was taken by storm, the Chancellory was occupied and Chancellor Dollfuss was murdered by the Nazis, Planetta and Holzweber, who later confessed in court that they had received their orders from an unknown person who had appeared before them as the emissary of the Gestapo and National Socialist leaders.

After the July uprising had failed so miserably, National Socialism employed a new tactic, as the result of which those who had taken up arms in July, trusting in Hitler, were thrown to the dogs. Chancellor Hitler openly repudiated them, just as a month before he had betrayed the Storm Troop leaders and the Storm Troops themselves in the blood purge of June, 1934.

In fact, Hitler went so far as to close the German border against Austrian fugitives, diverting the stream of fugitives into Jugoslavia, where, in the neighborhood of Laibach, a corps of several thousand men was organized in a short time. At the end of 1934, when it appeared that the Austria adventure had been forgotten, Hitler had this volunteer corps transported to Germany where it was enrolled in the Austrian Legion.



Future outline of the boundaries of Germany. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this postcard were circulated throughout Germany, even after May 21st, when Hitler ostensibly renounced designs on Alsace-Lorraine in his Reichstag speech, in which he declared that the Third Reich would not carry out any program for the annexation of Austria.

In August, 1934, former Vice-Chancellor von Papen came to Vienna as Hitler's plenipotentiary. He immediately began the reorganization of the German clubs in Austria, particularly the Federation of German Subjects, which was the most important organization of its kind.

The message which Von Papen had been ordered by the rulers of Germany to deliver to the Austrian Nazis was: "Loyalty!" Hitler, no doubt, recalled what success his own assurances of loyalty in the years 1930-32 had brought him, and now ordered the Austrian Nazis to follow the same course. By the autumn of 1934, negotiations were already under way between

the Austrian government, represented by Chancellor von Schuschnigg and Vice-Chancellor Prince Starhemberg, and the Nazis, who delegated as their spokesmen so-called "opposition" National Socialists, among whom was the founder of the National Socialist movement in the Austrian Republic, Dr. Riehl. The negotiations leading to no result, the Nazis took a further step. Various of their local units announced their dissolution and asked to be incorporated in the Fatherland Front, under the leadership of Starhemberg and Schuschnigg. In February, 1935, the local unit at Linz actually surrendered its arms and two radio stations.

What was the goal of this "loyalty offensive?" On the surface, it was an attempt to exonerate the Nazis, but under cover the re-grouping of the National Socialist forces in Austria was being carried out. The dissolution of the most prominent local units—whose leaders were too well known to allow them to indulge in strongly political activity—was followed by the formation of new secret local units under new leaders who had not come into view so far. The arms depots which were surrendered had either been known to the police or were in danger of being discovered at any moment.

During this "period of loyalty" the Munich broadcasting station remained mute, the Austrian Legion was withdrawn from the Bavarian-Austrian frontier, and Habicht, the National Inspector, kept himself in the background. But when the reorganization of National Socialism in Austria was completed, the agitational and underground methods which had preceded the July putsch again came into use. On almost the same day that Mussolini began open preparations for the Ethiopian War, the Nazis resumed underground activity in Austria on a large scale.

While the National Socialist "diplomats" were assuring Chancellor Schuschnigg of their loyalty, the party members received orders to destroy the existing patriotic organizations in Austria from within. Nazis flocked into the Heimwehr,* corroding the Heimwehr of both Upper and Lower Austria with their cells. Nazis entered the organizations of the Austrian legitimists, which were immediately dissolved, and then had to be reorganized. Nazis transformed the Front Fighters' Association of German Austria in Vienna into a National Socialist organization, which, toward the end of spring, carried on its activity so openly that it was outlawed on June 23, 1935. The Nazis also penetrated the Austrian Youth Federation (succes-

* Fascist organization of Prince Starhemberg.

sor to the Youth Defense and Boys' Retreat). An unexpected and hasty check in the second half of June, 1935, revealed that at least 1,500 members out of the 30,000 in this youth organization would have to be expelled because of their too-open National Socialist activities. A further investigation of the membership showed opposition Nazi groups numbering 8,000 men.

One hundred and sixty gymnasiums and athletic clubs were turned into clandestine Nazi organizations. Nazis could again meet one another during exercise periods at the gymnasium of the German Gymnastic Federation at 11 Siebensterngasse in Vienna, the very place in which the putschists of July 25, 1934, and the murderers of Dollfuss had gathered before their attack on the Chancellery.

In the autumn of 1934 the leadership of the National Socialists in Austria was delegated to the German captain, Leopold, and General Director Dr. Neubacher. Captain Leopold was put into a concentration camp after the July uprising, but was released shortly after on his own parole. This did not hinder him from immediately resuming National Socialist activity. Dr. Neubacher was head of the German-Austrian People's Federation, which conducted propaganda for the unification of Austria and Germany. Both of these men were arrested on June 21, 1935, with fifteen other leading Nazis.

But it seems that even these arrests did not affect the leadership of the reorganized Storm Troop and Schutz-Staffel divisions in Austria.

Habicht and Frauenfeld, the national leaders of the NSDAP and the Storm Troop Divisions in Austria, respectively, who had been held in reserve for a time, reappeared on the scene in February, 1935. They chose Dresden as the base of their operations.

Leaflets attacking the betrayal of the groups which had capitulated to the police were brought into Austria and distributed. Violent deeds quickly followed the vituperation directed at these groups. One of their leaders, Rudolf Mandl, was murdered in the middle of April, 1935. Another, Kothbauer, only escaped his assassins by chance. The purpose of the murders by the National Socialist secret tribunals in Austria was to show wavering agents of the Third Reich that treason meant death. The murders themselves were committed by the National Socialist functionaries, Rebewik, Susnik and Hosmake.

Nazi agitators from Germany again appeared in Austria. Under Secretary Senner and Captain Roetzelt circulated among

the Viennese students. The dissolved organizations were re-established. Partly by terroristic threats, their members were forced to keep in line. Provincial Austrian newspapers reported that bloc leaders went to the homes of the members to collect dues and in cases of refusal to pay threatened to denounce the recalcitrant members to the police as Nazis.

Files showing the political tendencies and financial capacities of many individuals were again set up. Merchants were forced to contribute a percentage of the money they received from sales to party members to the treasury of the outlawed organization. The sales were checked by means of stamped receipts secured by party members on making purchases and forwarded by them to the party treasury.

In May and June, 1935, the Nazis maintained that the transfer of power to a Nazi régime was imminent and inevitable, and threatened their opponents with a revenge similar to Hitler's blood purge in Germany. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of June 23, 1935, reported the following:

Certain groups of photographers have been commissioned to take pictures of individuals pointed out to them by the regular Nazi spies. They are instructed to forward the photographs to an office in Germany, which collects them as so-called "facial evidence," records. (This office is) supposed to contain about 4,000 photographs, mostly of judges who have sentenced National Socialists, of leaders of defense groups, and of renegade members of the National Socialist Party.

In 1935, money began again to flow from Hitler Germany into Austria on a large scale. The main channels were the Society of Germans abroad (V.D.A.) and the School Union of Styria, the latter having been partly organized by Steinacher, the present head of the V.D.A., in 1925. Money also flows through the Relief Federation of German Austrians in Germany, and the Fighting League of Austrians in Germany. It is the duty of Count Bossi Fedrigotti of the Austrian section of the V.D.A. to keep a check on the consignments of money and on organization propaganda.

In the middle of July, 1935, Felix Kraus, the Viennese correspondent of the *Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten*, was arrested. He had taken an outstanding part in the rebuilding of the Nazi

party in Austria and had been instrumental in distributing the money received from the V.D.A.

On July 25, 1935, the anniversary of the Nazi putsch, the Nazis distributed stacks of leaflets, and medals which bore on one side the words, "One Race, One People," and on the other the inscription, "July 25, 1934. 13 dead. We remain German."

The smuggling of arms into Austria on a large scale began again in the spring of 1935. The chief base of the smuggling is the little Hungarian city of Oedenburg, close to the Austrian border.

The means by which the arms, leaflets and pamphlets that are smuggled from Oedenburg to Austria first arrive in Hungary once more shows the coördination of diplomacy and espionage. The Third Reich ships arms, leaflets and pamphlets into Hungary as diplomatic baggage (which, by the laws of almost all countries, is exempt from inspection). From there, professional smugglers, under the guidance of Gestapo agents, bring the arms and literature into Austria. Professional smugglers are well paid for this work. The *Paris Soir* of July 14, 1935, reported that the smugglers are paid fifteen schillings for each ten kilogram package smuggled into Austria, and that the leaders of the smuggling bands receive 200 Austrian schillings for every 100 kilograms smuggled.

The "period of loyalty" was hardly over before the leaflet offensive was resumed in Austria. A National Socialist leaflet, distributed in Vienna in April and May, 1935, declared that the Viennese government had insured Chancellor Schuschnigg's life for 400,000 schillings. The leaflet closed with words implying that the principal of the insurance would soon be due.

At the end of May, 1935, the *Ill-Kor*, an illegal National Socialist correspondence service circulating in thousands of copies, was tracked down in Vienna. The German journalist, Hartmeyer, Viennese representative of the coördinated press, was arrested, and several days later deported from Austria. On his return to Germany the National Socialist Press Association made him an honorary member.

Meanwhile, the strength of the Austrian Legion in Germany has been brought up to 30,000 men. The strength of the Storm Troop divisions within Austria itself is also estimated to be about 30,000 men. Around 50,000 of the Bavarian Storm Troops are stationed on the Bavarian-Austrian frontier.

The Bavarian Storm Troops and the Austrian Legion have been trained in the use of all arms. They possess heavy and



A leaflet of the Nazis in Austria. It was smuggled in from Oedenburg in Hungary. It tries to make the Austrians believe that the "Fatherland Front," controlled by Chancellor Schuschnigg and Heimwehr Leader Starhemberg, is a machination of the Jews.

mountain artillery, several motor corps, an aviation division with a flying school, and four battalions of Alpine Jaegers, trained for mountain service.

The Nazis make use of their Austrian national unit as an abetter of kidnappings and abductions. On April 5, 1935, the following report appeared in the Viennese press:

A case of political kidnapping by Nazis occupied the jury at Innsbruck today. Two of the kidnappers, the Nazis Andres and Schmidt, were sentenced to one year and six months in jail, and two others were acquitted. The district attorney has filed an appeal against this verdict, which in his opinion is too lenient.

According to the *Court Newspaper Service* (Gerichts-Zeitungsdienst), Andres and his partners under some pretext lured their comrade, Kothbauer, whom they accused of treason, into Bavaria, where immediately after crossing the border he was seized by members of the Austrian Legion, thrown in an automobile and taken to Munich. There he was clapped into a concentration camp. As his kidnappers were delivered to the Austrian courts, the Bavarian authorities forced Kothbauer to sign a statement saying he had come to Germany of his own accord. Later Kothbauer succeeded in escaping to Austria.

A Legal Nazi Party in Czechoslovakia

THE LITTLE ENTENTE, COMPOSED OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Jugoslavia and Roumania, and the Balkan Entente, in which Jugoslavia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey coöperate, are obstacles to the expansion plans of Hitler Germany in the east and southeast. National Socialism has hopes of overcoming these obstacles by the agitation of its agents and the persuasiveness of its diplomats.

The chief target of the attack is Czechoslovakia, which is enclosed by the Third Reich's territory on the east, west and north. The propaganda for Nazi annexation of the German-speaking regions of Bohemia is a threat to Czechoslovakia's existence. National Socialism goes to an enormous expense to carry on its agitation among the German sections of the population of Czechoslovakia. This agitation makes use of every crisis arising from the circumstance that people of different origin live side by side there.

The Nazis have created a homeland movement in Czechoslovakia. It is called the Sudeten German Party and endeavors, as the leader of its parliamentary fraction Karl Herrman Frank said in his first speech in the Czechoslovakian Parliament on June 19, 1935, "to wage a fundamentally legal struggle for the perfection of democracy in Czechoslovakia."

In the same speech Deputy Frank made it clear that the Sudeten German Party would fight for Hitler's foreign aims in the Czechoslovakian Parliament, and then directed biting words against the mutual-aid pact between France, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia.

Like all homeland movements of the Hitler stamp, the Sudeten German Party emphasizes its complete independence of the Third Reich and its loyalty to Czechoslovakia.

A former physical training instructor, Konrad Henlein, is at the head of the Sudeten German Party. While the German National Socialist Party was still legal in Czechoslovakia, that is, until October, 1933, the Nazis were feverishly organizing gymnastic clubs and movements which could be used to camouflage their activity in the event of the party's being outlawed. The German population's physical training movement became the

backbone of the Sudeten German Homeland Front, which Henlein founded in 1934.

Henlein is the favorite protégé of the V.D.A. and of all the Hitler agencies in Germany concerned with activities abroad. He, particularly, was placed in the foreground at the 1935 Whitsuntide meeting of the V.D.A. in Koenigsberg.

Although Henlein was only represented by his satellites at the meeting, his name was mentioned frequently. Copies of the "Sudeten German Anthem" were distributed at the entrance to the Koenigsberg Festhalle, where the chief meeting was held. Except for the "Moravian March," this was the only piece of music played at the meeting. As the song came to its closing words "Lord God, a leader send to make our trouble end," the gathering honored the physical training instructor with a rousing "Hail Henlein!"

In the yearbook of the V.D.A. for 1933 Henlein received extraordinary notice. In a special article, "Youth in the Struggle of Peoples," the following was said of him: "Of all the German leaders abroad, he has best understood the new meaning of Germany's foreign policy."

National Socialist propaganda in Czechoslovakia is directed from Dresden, where the guiding forces of the Austrian National Socialists are located. The propaganda in Czechoslovakia is conducted from the Saxon capital by Krebs, a former deputy to the Prague parliament, whose right-hand man is a Dr. Viererbl. A propaganda school for Sudeten Germans has also been established in Dresden. The National Socialist functionary, Frauenfelder, on February 10, 1935, made the following statement in this propaganda school: "For better or worse, the union of German Bohemia with Germany must be made possible."

This is the main direction of the propaganda work which the Sudeten German Party, despite all its demonstrations of loyalty, is carrying on in Czechoslovakia.

Money and printed matter for National Socialist propaganda in Czechoslovakia are provided by the V.D.A., the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, and the Propaganda Ministry. The latter has decided upon a plan whereby two new relay stations for the main radio stations at Munich and Leipzig are to be erected in the Erzgebirge and in the Bavarian Forest, that is, directly on the Czechoslovakian border. This will make it possible for people with cheap radio sets in Czechoslovakia to pick up propaganda broadcasts from Germany.

The Propaganda Ministry has also established a special Press Service for the East (Pressediens Ostraum: P.D.O.), which from its office at 11 Alsenstrasse, N.W.40, Berlin, plies the countries to the southeast of Germany with daily and weekly releases of propaganda. On the first page of one of these releases, reproduced here, Hitlerism's claims in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia are listed. According to this release, National Socialism demands of the countries in southeastern Europe, exclusive of Austria, an area containing altogether seven million inhabitants, half of whom live in Czechoslovakia.

A glance at any of the Press Service's releases shows whose spiritual child it is. On May 11, 1935, it had the following table of contents:

The Hunt Begins Immediately.

How Konrad Henlein Conceives His Leadership of the Sudeten German Homeland Front.

The "Mother Tongue" Suppressed.

"Czechization" (Vertschechung) with the Aid of Land Reform.

Anti-semitic Unrest in Klausenburg.

Red May Fiasco in Roumania.

Cheka Agent Killed in Bessarabia.

Whoever Can't Stand Jews is a National Enemy of Roumania.

In a pamphlet called *The People in Chains*, Fischer, the special correspondent of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP, recommended that the Sudeten Germans go on a tax strike against the Czech state, adding that they would be supported from Berlin by a boycott of Czechoslovakian merchandise. A propaganda pamphlet of the V.D.A. culminates in the sentence: "The Sudeten Germans are about to be destroyed by a merciless and hating enemy."

The head of the V.D.A., Dr. Hans Steinacher, announced to the Sudeten German youth at the end of 1934 that they would "experience the joy of seeing Germans reach hands across all borders as a unified people."

The letter of a Sudeten National Socialist to a party official in Berlin was read in public during a law suit in 1934. One part of the letter said:

I pledge myself to fight under the banner of Adolf Hit-

ler, especially when the order comes to attack the traitorous Czechoslovakian state in the rear.

The following sentences are to be found in a leaflet of the Sudeten German Party:

More than 1,400 kilometers of the German nation's boundaries have been drawn across the living flesh of German border-peoples; they (the boundaries) divide ancient regions of German culture and settlement, and separate the border territories of Germany and Czechoslovakia. Because of your love for Germany you should feel obligated to support the Sudeten German Homeland Union. As a member of this organization, the Sudeten German owns himself to belong to the great commonwealth of the German people.

The racial idea is embedded in the statutes of the Sudeten German Homeland Party:

Admission to the party can be granted only after official investigation and confirmation of the candidate's right to consider himself of German stock. German stock means that German blood and that German type which are the foundations of the German National Community.

In 1934, the Czechoslovakian authorities uncovered the relationship between the German spy service and the Sudeten German Party. The members of the party in Teplitz-Schoenau had made special lists of all German-speaking townsmen in their area able to bear arms, noting, in particular, their familiarity with weapons.

Proofs that money is transferred from Germany for the support of the Sudeten German Party were produced in a law suit waged at Troppau in the middle of April, 1935, against functionaries of that party. In the same month an article in the *Lidove Noviny* named Rutha, an architect, as the liaison man who had carried out the financial transactions between Hitler Germany and the Sudeten German Party. According to the *Temps* of August 6, 1935, two men were arrested at the end of July and the beginning of August, who had with them Hitler money for the Sudeten Party. One of them, a subordinate leader of the party, had received the money from a bank in Zittau,

Saxony. The other was a German courier who brought money destined for Henlein's party from Germany. On July 6, 1935, two students were arrested in Hultschina while attempting to smuggle Nazi printed matter into Czechoslovakia from a Prussian border community. Both were members of the Sudeten German Party.

This party leads boycott movements against merchants and business men of Jewish and Czech stock closely patterned after the National Socialist model. In June, 1935, it was reported that Jews and Czechs were being boycotted by the Sudeten German Party in many communities in Northern Bohemia.

The Sudeten German Party won a great victory in the German regions of Czechoslovakia in the elections of May, 1935. Two thirds of the offices contested fell to its share.

Hitler's agents not only carry on propaganda against Hitler's enemies in Czechoslovakia; they are also active among them as stool pigeons and agents provocateurs. The agent Victor Wolf attempted without success to inveigle emigrés into terroristic acts and the counterfeiting of money. With forged papers stating that he was a Czech police official, another agent, I. Luka, forced his way into the home of a German opponent of Hitler in Prague to search his house.

It was in Czechoslovakia that the special rôle played by the foreign branches of German firms in the Nazi spy service was first made known. The Prague directors of the Berlin transportation firm, Schenker & Co., a subsidiary enterprise of the German National Railways, provided regular reports on the activities of anti-fascist emigrés to authorities in Berlin.

The National Socialist students at the German University in Prague have in their fashion already realized the union with the Third Reich. When they demonstrate and riot against professors and university arrangements that do not suit the Nazi taste, students in Hitler Germany demonstrate simultaneously before the Czechoslovakian consulates. Faculty members who oppose National Socialist measures are systematically boycotted. In the spring of 1935, Dr. Gach, lecturer at the Prague University Clinic, was driven to suicide, because he was a Jew and a Socialist. The young doctor left behind a letter in which he accused the head of the clinic, Professor Dr. Schloffer, and his assistant, Dr. Wenzel, of bearing the chief responsibility for his death.

National Socialism has its strongest base of operations abroad in Czechoslovakia, where the Sudeten German Party supports

the work of the Gestapo and its party agents with all possible means. In the space of two years no less than fourteen kidnappings and kidnapping attempts by Gestapo agents in Czechoslovakia were brought to light. Seven of the victims were Czechoslovakian subjects. In these affairs the agents generally did not take the trouble to lure their victims over the border first. In most cases the Gestapo officers and agents got their victims to some Czechoslovakian place near the German border under any pretext, then attacked them there, rendered them defenseless and dragged them over the border in broad daylight. One example follows.

The world press reported on March 23, 1935, from Prague:

The press gives the circumstances of a kidnapping attack, whose victim was a German emigré in Czechoslovakia. This man, a certain Kurzke, has lived for some time in Oberaldstad near Trutnov and the day before yesterday went with his wife to a border inn at Koenigsham: He expected a relative from Germany who was to bring him money. In front of the inn agreed upon he was greeted by several strangers, who after a short conversation, pulled him and his wife over the border only a few meters off, where they disappeared with the couple.

Nothing has been heard of Kurzke and his wife since.

Theodor Lessing, a professor of philosophy at the Hannover Technical High School, emigrated to Czechoslovakia at the beginning of March, 1933. On September 1, 1933, the newspapers reported:

Professor Theodor Lessing was shot down in his home at Marienbad at one o'clock in the morning by unknown assailants. He died of two bullet wounds.

Lessing was a Jew and a pacifistic socialist, especially hated by the Nazis for the fight he had carried on against the Nazi students at the Hannover Technical High School. The Marienbad police found the gun used by the murderer and an empty cartridge, and learned that both belonged to the National Socialist, Max Eckert. Eckert was a member of the National Socialist trade union association in Schanz. Before the night of the murder he had changed several thousand kronen notes into reichmarks at an exchange office. On the night of the murder he fled

over the German border. We can see he was paid part of the price on the victim's head before the deed itself.

On January 25, 1935, the official German news bureau reported:

According to a report from the Prague press bureau, the German emigré, Rudolf Formis, was shot dead in a hotel at Pribram on the night of January 23rd-24th. Three German nationals were named as the probable assailants, although no definite evidence for this supposition was introduced. Further developments must be awaited.

Not another line about these further developments found its way into the German press, for the developments revealed that the "probable assailants" had driven into Czechoslovakia from Germany in a Mercedes car, with the German license number "IP 48 259," as far back as January 13th. On the fifteenth, they had spent a day at Formis' hotel in Zahori in getting acquainted with the terrain and their victim. On January 17th, the first of the three murderers, the twenty-three-year-old National Socialist Hans Mueller, of Berlin, went from Prague to Berlin, and returned after twenty-four hours. On the day of the murder, the three "probable assailants" again drove to the Zahori hotel. The second of the murderers, Gert Schubert of Berlin, kept himself in hiding all day. After Mueller had excused himself, complaining of a headache, the third of the trio, the National Socialist, Edith Karlebach—an athletics instructress, born on May 7, 1907, in Berlin—went to Formis' room with the latter shortly after ten in the evening. Ten minutes later a hotel waiter heard shots in the room. Schubert came toward him with a revolver and dragged Formis' corpse into another room. At six the next morning the murderers, their task completed, crossed the German border at Teschen.

So much for the disclosures concerning the murderers themselves. When the Prague investigating officials inquired of the Kiel police directorate as to the owner of the automobile licensed IP 48 259, they learned that the file containing that number was locked and that the key could not be found.

Formis was a follower of Otto Strasser. (Strasser leads the so-called Black Front Nazi opposition against Hitler.) Formis had been the director of the Stuttgart radio station. On the occasion of a speech by Adolf Hitler in the summer of 1933, the transmission cable at this radio station had been cut, making it im-

possible to broadcast Hitler's speech. Formis was immediately put into the Heuberg concentration camp. Later he was able to escape from there to Czechoslovakia. At Zahori, near Pribram, he set up an illegal radio station from which he broadcasted daily anti-Hitler reports to Germany until his murder.

In the fall of 1935 a spy ring of twenty-eight persons in the employ of Germany was discovered by the Czechoslovakian government. When they were arrested it turned out that except for a few who were not Czech subjects all were members of the Sudeten German Party. Nine of the arrested were tried in Prague on November 7, 1935. It was disclosed that whole families were in the pay of the Reich, sending reports to Germany through officials of the Sudeten party, Gestapo agents and Reichswehr officers. Military espionage in Czechoslovakia was being directed by the Gestapo from Annaberg in Saxony. One of the nine defendants was a twenty-four-year-old girl named Anna Dienel, from Eger. Instructions to carry on military espionage were found on her, together with an order to the Sudeten party to observe four anti-fascist emigrés with an eye to kidnapping them. The Dienel girl also proved to be the sweetheart of a German named Helm, who was chief of the Reichswehr Intelligence Service in Dresden.

A few hours after Anna Dienel's arrest, the news of it was broadcasted from radio stations in the Reich as a warning to her confederates. Since the Czechoslovakian police itself had kept the news strictly secret, it could only have reached Germany by a system of underground signals.

"Tourists" and Terrorists in Jugoslavia

THE ISOLATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ESPECIALLY since the conclusion of the mutual aid pact with the Soviet Union, is the goal which the National Socialists in southeastern Europe have tried again and again, and are still trying to reach. It is the goal that determines Hitler's tactics in Jugoslavia, Roumania and the countries comprising the Balkan Entente.

The Third Reich's envoys are trying to draw Belgrade away from its alliance with Prague and Paris. A special division for National Socialist propaganda in Jugoslavia has been set up in the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP. This agency is continually sending Nazi functionaries on tours and pleasure trips to Jugoslavia. In fact, Jugoslavia has lately become for the Nazi functionaries what Italy used to be for German honeymooning couples.

The first prominent traveler to Jugoslavia was Captain Ernst Roehm, in 1934, when he was still a Reich minister. He was unable to develop the contacts he made there, as a few weeks after his return he was shot at Hitler's command. Goering then took over the task of working on Jugoslavia; while representing the Third Reich at the funeral of the murdered King Alexander, in October, 1934, he conducted negotiations intended to win Jugoslavia to the side of Germany. In May, 1935, Goering went to the Balkans on his honeymoon, and took the opportunity to visit King Boris of Bulgaria, to whom he proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with Hitler Germany, on the condition that Bulgaria was not to enter the Balkan Entente.

From Sofia, Goering went to Belgrade, where he sought to win Prince Regent Paul's support for the policies of the Third Reich, and to persuade him to leave the Little Entente and turn against France and Soviet Russia.

The London *Daily Telegraph* stated the political aim of Goering's trip as follows:

In spite of official denials from German and Jugoslavian sources, it has been proved that Hitler's emissary submitted very significant proposals at Belgrade, which were very courteously rejected.

With the greatest obstinacy General Goering advanced

the project of a great anti-Russian alliance, which would comprise a bloc of powers from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

This bloc—according to Berlin’s wishes—will unite Germany, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. This idea may form the basis of a new step by the Reich again to approach Rome.

For Belgrade, however, entrance into the bloc proposed by Goering means a break with its present allies, France and the Little and Balkan Ententes.

A month after his trip, Goering’s organ, the *Essener Nationalzeitung*, fully confirmed the above statements. In connection with the meeting between King Carol and Prince Paul, on July 11, 1935, the following appeared in its columns:

It is reported that the French policy toward Yugoslavia has in the last few months made a radical deviation from the lines laid down by King Alexander before his assassination. During his lifetime, Roumanian observers say, Yugoslavia’s foreign policy sought its main actual support in France, whereas now Yugoslavia seems inclined to abandon this relationship, and the Little Entente and the Balkan League as well. According to reports from Bucharest, Prince Regent Paul will also favor Roumania’s withdrawal from this alignment of states, in order to clear the way for a basic regrouping of powers in southeastern Europe. Roumanian statesmen give as the chief reason for this new orientation of Yugoslavia’s foreign policy Belgrade’s misgivings at the conclusion of an alliance between France and Czechoslovakia on one side, and Soviet Russia on the other.

The wish was father to the thought here.

The touring trips of National Socialist functionaries to Yugoslavia mentioned above began shortly after January 30, 1933. A new travel bureau of the German National Railways was established in Belgrade in the spring of 1933 for the purpose of “furthering tourist intercourse.” It became the first base for Hitler agents in Yugoslavia.

The promotion of tourist trade, which is usually very agreeable to any nation, had in this case a less pleasing reverse side. It soon showed itself in intensive National Socialist activity

among the German-speaking sections of the population of Zagreb, Maribor and Neusatz, and among the German colonies in other cities, chiefly Belgrade. Official units of the German Labor Front and of a secret organization of the NSDAP arose beside organizations such as the Suabian German Culture League, the National German Relief Association, and the Society of the Friends of Germany, all of which had been speedily coördinated in 1933 and placed in the service of the Third Reich's propagandists. As early as 1933, forty National Socialist functionaries were arrested in Jugoslavia. Still other arrests followed. In 1934, the Storm Troop leader, von Riesen, directed the activity of the Nazi organization and "won" several German-language newspapers in Jugoslavia to Hitler's policies. He paid high prices for this.

The National Socialist activity in Jugoslavia was aimed above all at the foreign policy of the country's régime. Agents were sent into Jugoslavian political organizations to agitate against the alliance with France.

One of these Jugoslavian agents was Stevo Kluic. On May 18, 1935, the official Czechoslovakian press bureau released the following report concerning Kluic's work:

It was brought to the notice of police authorities that during his stay in Prague, Stevo Kluic maintained extensive and suspicious relations with German elements, directed against the security of the Czechoslovakian state. Therefore, after his return from Germany, where he had spent more than a month, a search of his dwelling was made, and matter was seized which proved that he did not go to Germany to make film contacts as he had stated, but for political purposes. This was made particularly evident by the notes and drafts of a political scheme which he had discussed with some leading German functionaries during his stay in Berlin. These notes, which Kluic vainly tried to destroy during the search of his home, contain the project of an extensive plan for coöperation between Jugoslavia and Germany, for whose realization a group belonging to the Jugoslavenska Akcija movement is to work. This group was formed on an understanding with the Belgrade representative of the German National Socialist Party and the representative of the Lufthansa, the engineer Neuhasen. The scheme emphasized the necessity of combatting alleged foreign influences in Jugoslavia and of

fighting for an alliance between Yugoslavia and Germany, in other words, the creation of a common Yugoslavian-German frontier.

The Croatian Ustaschi, which arranged the assassination of King Alexander, has its newspaper published in Berlin with the support of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP. The Nazis have also helped and influenced the terrorist organizations of the Macedonian Nationalists.

Murder of a Premier in Roumania

IN ROUMANIA, NATIONAL SOCIALIST BIDS OF friendship alternate with actions against the régime and state.

Obviously, the first step was the creation, in 1933, of a National Socialist organization in the German-populated region of Transylvania. It was called the National Revival Movement of Germans in Roumania (Nationale Erneuerungsbewegung der Deutschen in Rumaenien: NEDR).

Storm Troop fighting formations were set up under the direction of Dr. Fabricius, who also conducted the work of the V.D.A. in Roumania. Their aim, the overthrow of the Bucharest régime and its replacement with one more acceptable to Nazi tastes, could not be accomplished however from Transylvania. Therefore, German agents were soon working with reactionary and anti-semitic Roumanian organizations, especially those around Vaida, Cyza and Goga. But their chief allies were the terrorist Iron Guard organization, and the Roumanian National Socialist Party, founded by Stefan Tatarescu, brother of the Roumanian premier Tatarescu.

In the fall of 1933 the Iron Guard was suppressed by Premier Duca. In October, 1933, its leader Virgil Jonsescu went to Berlin with Dr. Fabricius to get new instructions from the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP. After their return to Roumania, the Iron Guard resolved on the murder of Duca. On December 30, 1933, Duca was killed in the Sinaja railroad station by four shots in the head from a gun fired by the commercial college student, Nicholas Constantinescu. The assassin was helped by Doru Beliman and John Carancica; all three were members of the outlawed Iron Guard.

Duca had also earned the enmity of the NSDAP because he supported Roumania's alliance with France, which the NSDAP has tried to break up ever since it came to power in Germany.

When investigation proved the Iron Guard's suspected relationship with the Transylvanian Nazis, the NEDR immediately dissolved its Storm Troop formations, lest its movement receive a share of the feeling against terrorism aroused in Roumania by Duca's murder. But this could not save the NEDR. When the Roumanian government discovered its relations with German espionage itself, it suppressed the organization in June,

1934. The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, in Germany, immediately delivered itself of threats:

The obscure men behind the scenes (the Roumanian government) are mistaken if they believe they have made their peace and positions of power secure by outlawing the movement they hate so much. The decision . . . is yet to come, and then the present rulers will disappear from their places to make room for new men.

The National Socialists re-grouped their formations soon after the dissolution of the NEDR. Numerous ostensibly neutral homeland organizations arose, as for example the Suabian German People's Commonwealth, the Young Suabians and the Free German Commonwealth. Recently the Roumanian-German People's Party was founded as a masked National Socialist organization. This party held its first congress at Biled, in April, 1935. More than 6,000 supporters were present. The congress had a frankly National Socialist and militantly racial character. Rosenberg's "racial theories" were hailed as a salvation from ruin. The dissolution of the Roumanian-French alliance and the formation of an alliance with Hitler Germany were demanded.

Under the guise of a cultural congress, the Germans in Roumania celebrated the revival of their storm battalions. The spirit that guides this pretendedly civil organization put the weapon into the hand of the murderer of Premier Duca. The path of international policy taken in Berlin is marked by puddles of blood. The National Socialist parade at Biled must be considered a very grave warning. The revolver-and-dagger game has begun again.

The above is from the Roumanian newspaper *Adeverul's* report of the Biled meeting.

Alfred Rosenberg's Foreign Political Office was represented in Roumania in 1934 by its agent, Koenig. A merchant named Konradi was also unmasked as a National Socialist agent.

Jugoslavia and Roumania are the chief goals of the National Socialist Balkan agents. However, the propagandist activity of the Third Reich does not neglect the other Balkan states. The NSDAP and the German Labor Front have established points of contact in Greece and Turkey.

A Nazi mission traveled to Greece at the beginning of July, 1935, camouflaged as a journalists' delegation. At the head of this mission were Baude, the chief of the Foreign Intelligence Division of the Propaganda Ministry, and Baron von Wiesen-hof, intelligence expert for Balkan affairs in the Propaganda Ministry. The Greek newspaper *Rizopastis* greeted the visit with the following:

When Goering visited Athens in the spring he proposed to the government that Germany take over the task of providing Greece with war material. A credit, estimated at eight billions of drachmas, was proposed to expedite this venture. After Goering's departure, a German delegation of three arrived at Athens, representing the German war industries and the German government itself. Discussions followed, but nothing resulted. When the German government learned of the intention of the English banking house of Hambro to grant the Greek government a loan of eighteen billions of drachmas, it immediately hurried its agents by plane to Athens to forestall the transaction. Those agents are the so-called German "journalists."

The German Siemens' concern had already offered to build a radio station for the Greek government at Athens and to grant credit for the 75,000 English pounds it would cost—under the condition that the National Radio Society of the German Propaganda Ministry would have broadcasting rights to the station.

The Third Reich and Its Friends

DURING 1934 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1935, THE Third Reich sought to draw Poland and Hungary into its front.

It signed a friendship and non-aggression treaty with Poland in 1934, and is bound to Hungary by a mutual desire to destroy the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon. Nevertheless, its "friendship" with Poland and Hungary does not mean, as the Third Reich construes it, that it must renounce its "national work."

German military figures have always been very frequent guests at the Hungarian capital. From May 15 to July 15, 1935, no less than four leading German generals were in Hungary: General Goering, chief of military aviation; General von Blomberg, minister of war; General von Reichenau, chief of the Army Board; and Field-Marshal von Mackensen, "Liberator of Hungary."

Hitler Germany subsidizes a newspaper in the Hungarian language, *Uj Magyaraszag*, whose editor in chief, Milotai, issued no denials when, at the founding of his sheet, the Hungarian press declared that it was being financed with National Socialist money.

The visits of the generals and the friendly relations existing between the two governments do not, to be sure, prevent the Society of Germans Abroad (V.D.A.) from spreading its pan-German propaganda among the Germans in Hungary and from time to time accusing the Hungarian government of oppressing German elements. At its Whitsuntide meeting at Koenigsberg in 1935 the V.D.A. hung up posters criticizing the Hungarian government in the harshest terms. V.D.A. propaganda has become so virulent in Hungary since the beginning of 1935 that the government organ, *Pester Loyd*, written in German, has strenuously protested against it.

The direction of the Hitler German organizations in Hungary is in the hands of two members of the German embassy, Schlimpberg and Wagner.

For many years National Socialism ranked Poland on a par with France as one of its natural enemies. The reconquest of the territory ceded to Poland (eastern Upper Silesia, Posen, Little Pomerania [Pomerellen: Polish Pomorze] and the corridor which connects Poland with the Baltic Sea and the port of

Gdynia) was a major aim in the Nazi program. It has not been crossed off, but rather shelved—for the ten years, supposedly, that the Polish-German treaty, signed in January, 1934, will hold. This agreement explicitly states that territorial disputes have not been settled, but only postponed.

This two-faced policy, which considers Poland on the one hand as an ally against Soviet Russia and on the other as the possessor of "ravished" territory, determines the conduct of National Socialism and its organizations on Polish soil.

There is an official provincial group of the National Socialist Party in Poland, directed by Karl Buerham, secretary of the German consulate in Warsaw, with the assistance of Rolf Guttmann, late of Berlin. In a number of interviews Buerham has stressed the legality of his organization and its pleasant relations with the Polish government.

With twenty thousand German subjects living in Poland, the NSDAP maintains units in Warsaw, Lodz, Little Pomerania, Posen and Upper Silesia.

For the last two years National Socialists have time and again been arrested and convicted in Polish Upper Silesia, Little Pomerania and Posen for anti-Polish propaganda and terrorist acts. The Nazi organizations and groups do not call themselves National Socialist, but use as fronts the fifty-five German gymnastic and athletic clubs, which in Poland are bound together into a single gymnastic association directed from Berlin. They further conceal themselves under the name of the German Union of Western Poland, whose manager, Paul Frank, was sentenced in 1934 for putting out anti-Polish leaflets. The Nazis also masquerade as the German East League, the Young German Party and as various German youth associations. One of their centers is in Bielitz; its leader is a man named Wiesner. In Polish Upper Silesia, secret Storm Troop units were formed. Criminal proceedings in Lodz and Mislowitz in 1934 revealed that members of these units were sent into Germany, at regular intervals, through the instrumentality of the German consulates at Kattowitz and Cracow, to receive military training. These illegal Storm Troops committed murders at the command of their secret tribunals (Feme). On April 18, 1935, the *Kurjer Poznanski* reported the murder of Rudolf Rilk of Szklark, a member of the secret National Socialist organization. He was found on a causeway, stabbed. The murderers were members of the illegal Storm Troops and had killed him as a "traitor."

In 1934, the National Socialists in Poland founded a German

Union for the German subjects of Poland. The *Kurjer Poznan-ski* devoted a series of articles to this organization in July, 1935. One of them stated the following:

The German Union ostensibly confines its work to cultural and philanthropic self-aid activity. Actually, it is a political organization, first of all, with a party character. In the space of ten months, the German Union has succeeded in establishing 243 local units, whose total membership is approximately 50,000.

A leaflet which the V.D.A. circulated at its 1935 Whitsuntide meeting at Koenigsberg, and which was also circulated among Germans and Poles in Danzig, is concerned with two tender points in the German-Polish friendship. These are Danzig and the Corridor. The pamphlet reads as follows:

Do you know that only about two percent of the inhabitants of Danzig are Polish? But that in spite of this the signs in the Danzig railway station are in both German and Polish?

Do you know that there are also Polish mail boxes in Danzig?

Do you know that Poland allowed the great railway bridge near Muensterwald to be broken down between 1928 to 1930, although it was under obligation to maintain the toll road over that bridge? (Germany had spent nine million marks to build it!)

Do you know that "the free and unobstructed access of the East Prussian population to the Vistula" is only four meters wide? And do you know that this "free" access is barred by fences and border posts?

Do you know, on the other hand, that Poland's "access to the sea" is a hundred kilometers wide (the Corridor!)?

Do you know that the boundary cuts across the expanded system of dams on the Vistula seven times?

Do you know anything about *sealed* farming tools? (The boundary often separates the farmer's plough and pasture land from his own house. Therefore, the tools he uses in the fields on the other side of the boundary must be sealed!)

Do you know that even the cows must bear a visible sign of their German ownership (a branded "D")?

Do you know that the Polish king at the Peace of Kalisz in 1343 renounced Little Pomerania "for all time?"

Do you know that in disregard of the Treaty of Versailles, the Border Commission altered the boundary on the east bank and added three great pieces of land to Poland?

And what does the world know about that? Question after question, and one and the same accusation.

According to the *Neue Weltbuehne*, of June 27, 1935, this leaflet was distributed on the morning of the Koenigsberg meeting and then withdrawn in the evening of the same day at the intervention of the Polish ambassador. Walter Raschdorf's book, *German Suffering on the Vistula*, with an introduction by Erich Koch, governor of East Prussia, likewise disappeared from the V.D.A. bookstands that evening. But it did not disappear from German book stores. It was, for instance, advertised by the publishers, Graefe & Unzer, of Koenigsberg, under the heading "Corridor" in the periodical of the Exchange Association of German Bookdealers, the *Book and People*, of June 30, 1935.

Export of Nazi Capital and Propaganda to Scandinavia

NATIONAL SOCIALISM'S INTEREST IN THE SCANDINAVIAN countries arises from considerations of naval and air strategy, Germany's armaments needs and the "Nordic," as well as the "Germanic folk" idea. Since the German-English naval agreement of June 18, 1935 (which gave Hitler Germany the right to build its war fleet up to 35 percent of the strength of the British fleet, and equality in tonnage with the British submarines in emergency), Scandinavia, and Sweden in particular, has acquired a vital importance to the naval strategy of the Third Reich. In a sea attack on Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Soviet Russia—that is, against the ports of Memel, Libau, Riga, Reval, Kronstadt and Leningrad—the Swedish and Finnish ports on the Baltic would be of the most decisive importance as bases for an active German fleet. The Scandinavian and Baltic countries are well aware of this fact. On July 19, 1935, the *Svenska Dagbladet*, the conservative Swedish organ, wrote the following sentences as the conclusion of its review of the naval agreement:

There is no doubt that this German fleet and the growing German air armament, guarantee Germany a ruling position in the Baltic Sea. Germany's new position is a grave warning to the small states on the Baltic.

Aside from strategic motives, in Sweden, as in Holland and Switzerland, Hitler is interested in the production of arms for Germany. The great Bofors armament works belong to the German Krupp concern, which bought an interest when its own free production of arms was curtailed by the Treaty of Versailles. The Junker aircraft works, likewise, have an affiliate in Sweden, which manufactures airplanes. But National Socialist efforts could not prevent the Swedish Parliament from passing a law in the early part of 1935, placing Swedish arms manufacturers working with foreign capital under state supervision. As a result the airplane factory halted operations and Krupp's Bofors shares were sold to Swedish dummies.

The Swedish metal and iron-works industry, which supplies a major part of German armament needs, is partly controlled

by German enterprises. On June 6, 1935, the Stockholm *Folkets Dagblatt* published the following list of Swedish metal and iron-works firms operating with German money:

Stora Langviks Gruf* A.-B., Hedemora	400,000 kronen	(Swedish)
A.-B. Nya Noragrufvorna, Nora	400,000	" "
Gruf A.-B., Lekomberg	1,000,000	" "
Ekorrbottens Gruf A.-B., Strassa	2,500,000	" "
Halsbergs Nya Gruf A.-B., Strassa	3,000,000	" "
Gruf A.B. Dalarne, Idkerberget	1,000,000	" "
A.-B. Stollbergs Grufvor och Anrkningsverk, Silfhyttan	1,000,000	" "
A.-B. Zinkgrufvor, Falun	4,000,000	" "
Dalkarshytte A.-B., Lindesberg	700,000	" "
Total	14,000,000	" "

Two mining firms, inactive since 1919, the Starks Aktiebolags Mines and Kantorps Aktienbolag, resumed operations in 1935 with German money.

As in Holland, German directors and supervisors are active in most of the above-named firms. H. Henenmann, a director of the A.-B. Nya Noragrufvorna, was at the same time a shareholder of the Stora Langviks Gruf A.-B. Not only that, he is the only person with power of attorney for Stollbergs Grufvor, and he has an interest in the Gruf A.-B., Lekomberg, in which the German mining assessor, H. Bomke, is also employed. Its German director, A. Goldkuhl, is active in the extensive undertakings of the Dala-Finnhyttan.

The above-named enterprises are all affiliated with the United Steel Works in Germany. Their German contact man is big-business man Fritz Springorum, a leading figure in the German steel and armaments industry.

The Gruf A.-B. Delarne is directed by the German consul Johannes Schwabroch of Lubeck. Two Germans, G. Rabe and H. B. Hintze, are directors of the Ekorrbottens Gruf A.-B. and the Halsbergs Nya Gruf A.-B.; Rabe is also a member of the board of directors of the A.-B. Zinkgrufvor.

It is claimed in well-informed circles that the owner of the Zinkgrufvor A.-B., the Swedish Commercial Councillor G. Dillner, who controls more than ten mining and foundry enterprises, is operating on German money.

* "Gruf" means "mine" in Swedish.

All the mining and foundry firms mentioned here represent a capitalization of between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 reichsmarks. As is apparent, by penetrating many small enterprises, the German armaments industry has created a considerable and firmly controlled source of raw materials for itself in Sweden.

The national organization of the Nazi party in Sweden is directed by Dr. H. Stengel, a confidential agent taking orders from Herr Bogs, the Scandinavian expert of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. The National Director of the Nazi party in Sweden is Heinz Bartels, manager of the Cyklop Nordiska Foerpacknings A.-B. Lieutenant-Captain Hankow, head of the German travel bureau, is naturally under his orders. Hankow is the proprietor of the Skandia-Transport shipping firm, in which Hans Schroeder, the National Youth Leader, is employed. The director of the Winter Relief in Sweden is Paul Neubert, manager of the Central Book Dealers.

The great importance National Socialism places on its work in Sweden is evident in the fact that two of the leading figures of the NSDAP, Rudolf Hess and Hermann Goering, often take a direct hand in the "missionary" work in Sweden. In May, 1935, Hess spent several days in Sweden and addressed the German colony. In this address attended by leading Swedish politicians, Hess declared that his chief work in Sweden was to enroll the nation in Hitler's war plans against Soviet Russia. Finnish diplomacy furnishes the Nazis powerful support in this direction.

The ten clubs of the German colony at Stockholm, which numbers some 3,000 persons, are, as elsewhere, coördinated and have been made into Nazi supporting centers. The German athletic club, under the leadership of H. Koehler, plays an especially active rôle in this activity. The periodical, *News for the German Colony*, is under the direction of H. G. Wagener, who also serves as correspondent of the *Voelkischer Beobachter* and answers to the unique title of "National Press Chief." Because of his position, Wagener was entrusted with the task of compiling a list of anti-Hitler literary productions and their authors for the German embassy.

Goering, who has relatives in Sweden—Count Erik von Rosen is his former brother-in-law—tried to use these connections to put National Socialism on its feet in Sweden. He also employed the usual Nazi methods of bribery and corruption, and National Socialism succeeded in gaining an influence over several Swedish organizations—there are no less than seven fascist associa-

tions in Sweden. In 1933, Furugard founded the Swedish National Socialist Party, whose watchword, "Sweden awaken," and greeting, "Hail Furugard!" were borrowed from Germany. Furugard even wrote a book called *My Battle*. Another group, the National Socialist Bloc, is under the leadership of Goering's former brother-in-law, Erik von Rosen, and is directed as far as organization is concerned by Colonel Eckstrom. A third organization, the Swedish National Socialist Workers' Party, under Lindholm, established Storm Troop divisions modeled after Hitler's, which were later outlawed. The political importance of these groups, all of which struggle against one another, is not very great.

For a time a Swedish newspaper was subsidized by Nazi money, but it finally had to give up publication because of a deficit of 310,000 Swedish kronen. Its publisher, Dr. Wellin, only escaped arrest by fleeing to Germany.

Using the above-named organizations as a base, the agents of the Gestapo and the NSDAP are extremely active in Sweden. Because the German and Swedish Evangelical Churches have, since time immemorial, been in close coöperation with each other, Gestapo agents are eager to discover connections between church opposition to Hitler in Germany and the Swedish church. A German subject of Polish ancestry, one Arie, directs the stool pigeons working in the Swedish Church. He and his subordinate agents go so far as to make stenographic records of sermons delivered by Swedish Evangelical Church prelates.

Dr. Kappner, who is employed by the Swedish state as inspector of instruction in German language in the Swedish schools and one of whose duties is to recommend the material used in teaching German, calls himself an "emissary of the Reich Ministry for Culture." He carries on intensive National Socialist propaganda and is assigned the task of making by means of his official Swedish position those "cultural" contacts, the German embassy itself finds too difficult. Dr. Werner Gruettner is a Nazi teaching German at the Sigtuna-Skolan, an outstanding boys' seminary attended by the scions of aristocracy and wealth. Anti-semitic propaganda plays an important rôle in the attempt to influence students and grammar-school pupils.

In March, 1935, a Stockholm organization was uncovered, which had on file lists of Hitler opponents in Sweden, and had built up a widespread stool-pigeon service.

The German Labor Front is active through its employees in Stockholm, Malmol and Gothenburg. These three ports are sup-

posed to be "very interesting economically" to National Socialism.

In Norway National Socialism works principally through its organizations of employees. Among these the local group at Bergen, with Director Roth at its head, stands out. The Nazis find further support among the Norwegian National Socialists, whose leader, Quissling, propagandizes for a plan to unite the Scandinavian and Baltic countries in a northern European bloc against Soviet Russia.

Norway is definitely important to German rearmament as a source of metals. Concerning this, the conservative Oslo *Morgenbladet*, of June 29, 1935, makes a very interesting remark in the course of a business survey:

There is an encouraging upswing in metals, which can actually be attributed to the great needs of the armaments industries, especially in Germany. The export of metal was even greater than in 1930 (which was a record year for Norway in exports), and this huge increase in metal exports applies particularly to copper, zinc and nickel.

National Socialism tries to spread its influence in Norway and Sweden by propagating the "Nordic idea." In June, 1935, the cities of Oslo and Bergen refused to allow their city flags to be hung at the Nordic Convention of the Nordic Society at Lubeck, Germany, declaring that they were reluctant to take part in a congress serving imperialistic ends.

There are three National Socialist parties in Denmark: two are Danish, formed by a split in an earlier common organization; and one is German, located in the territory of Northern Schleswig ceded to Denmark by Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. All three parties are patterned on the German model, maintain Storm Troops who hold military drills, and have adopted the Hitler greeting. Party uniforms are banned in Denmark. The chief weight of Nazi propaganda among the Danes is laid on anti-semitism. These aims were announced by the leader of the Danish Nazis, Dr. Fritz Clausen. In an interview granted to the representative of a German paper on May 12, 1934, he said:

I feel exactly the way Alfred Rosenberg does. The relationship between the Germans and the Danes is that of a common destiny, which cannot be severed by territorial

boundaries. . . . What Alfred Rosenberg outlined in his great speech at Flensburg last year and what is understood by the expression "common destiny around the Baltic Sea" is also part of our idea. Germany and Denmark stand in need of mutual friendship. We will fight on for it, swastika beside swastika. They as followers of Hitler, and I as his apostle here.

The German National Socialists in Danish Schleswig carry on propaganda for Northern Schleswig's reincorporation in the Third Reich. The organization receives orders directly from German soil, from the city of Flensburg, where two special leaders' groups have been formed with the coöperation of the governor and NSDAP provincial leader of Schleswig-Holstein, Lohse, and Mayor Siewers of Flensburg. One group is composed of a council of six members, the other of a larger council of twenty-six members.

The official organ of National Socialism in Flensburg, the *Landeszeitung*, openly confesses that the goal of Nazi activity is the separation of Northern Schleswig from Denmark. It said at the beginning of 1935:

The lardy Danes will wake up one day and rub their eyes when they find that their boundaries have been pushed back over night.

And Hannsen, former representative of the German minority in the Danish Riksdag, declared that German National Socialism attacks Denmark "on a wide front and at all points. The church, finance and the peasantry are attacked by it. Germans are forced to take their children from Danish schools. . . . Chief of all, the German Labor Front penetrates Denmark with many of its units by way of Hamburg. The Front itself forbids German workers in Danish Schleswig to speak Danish."

Those members of the NSDAP in Northern Schleswig who are Danish subjects, among them many reserve and non-commissioned officers of the old German army, are obliged to transfer their oaths of loyalty to Hitler, the ruler of a foreign state.

The V.D.A. operates in Northern Schleswig under the direction of Siewers, the previously mentioned mayor of Flensburg. In 1933 and 1934 alone, he founded twenty-two German private schools in Northern Schleswig. They are subsidized by him, and, together with the thirty-three V.D.A. schools that already

existed before Hitler's seizure of power, "educate" 3,000 students. The school activities of the V.D.A. are directed by Rector Koopmann.

The V.D.A. also seeks to have National Socialists settle in Northern Schleswig. It buys farms through joint-stock companies and places loyal Nazis on them.

The Nazi and V.D.A. organizations receive powerful support from the all-inclusive agitation of the Foreign Groups of German Employees. On July 1, 1935, the Danish employees' association protested against the agitation carried on by the German Labor Front in its attempts to force pro-German functionaries in the border territories to join its organization.

Theodore Herban, a confidential agent of the German Gestapo, directs the surveillance of Hitler's German opponents in Denmark. The teachers, Johannsen and Fischer, and the former naval officer, Seidelmann, are actively at work in Denmark in the employ of National Socialist and Gestapo authorities. In July, 1934, the German emigré, Frederick Kuhlmann, was overpowered in bright daylight in Copenhagen and dragged off in an automobile to a villa. From there, he was to be carried across the German border, but, fortunately, he succeeded in escaping.

The annual conference of the International Police Commission was held in Denmark in June, 1935. Daluege was the German representative. This man, who is the lieutenant-general of the National Police and Schutz-Staffel leader, said in his speech:

The delegates of many nations consider the reorganized German criminal police a model on which to build in their own countries.

Storm Troops, Uprisings and Secret Tribunal Murders on the Baltic

THE BALTIC STATES (LITHUANIA, LATVIA, FINLAND and Estonia) figure in the Hitler war plans as the region through which the German troops will march to attack Soviet Russia. It is impossible for an army to march into the interior of Russia unless it controls the Baltic coast, can move through the Baltic border states and can use them as supporting bases. This consideration lies behind the activity Hitler Germany is financing and organizing in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia—and also Finland, which is contemplated as a springboard for an attack on Leningrad from the north.

Aside from this, Hitlerism regards the Baltic regions as partly "German national soil" and partly "soil under German influence."

Since the time General von der Goltz' Baltic Volunteer Corps fought side by side with General Mannerheim's Finnish troops in their common struggle against Soviet Russia in 1919, close relations have existed between the Reichswehr and the Finnish army. A part of the leaders' cadre of the Storm Troop divisions was filled by Finns and natives of other Baltic countries. Today a share of the National Socialist Party's "unofficial" intercourse with Finland is carried on through them. German instructor-officers, products of the Reichswehr's arms' factories, and uniforms patterned on those of the Reichswehr give the Finnish army its distinctive tone. The Finnish army's aviation fields are used by German airplanes.

The East European Institute is much concerned with German-Finnish relations. The chief seat of the Institute is Breslau, but at Koenigsberg it maintains a branch under the direction of Dr. Jonas, to deal with Finland and the other Baltic countries.

Since the German colony in Finland is comparatively small, the chief rôle in agitational activity is played by Finns, who are managed, instructed and paid from Germany. But the German colony in Finland has been reorganized in the same way as the German contingents elsewhere, and the Nazi agents' organization began activity on a large scale in Finland with Hitler's accession to power.

A Finnish National Socialist Party was founded early in the

summer of 1933, shortly after the National Socialists had come to power in Germany. Its leader is Kosola, a former member of the Lapp movement, which was outlawed after an unsuccessful insurrection in 1932. After this uprising the Lapp movement expelled radicals such as Kosola. Kosola went to Germany, where he was cordially received and instructed by the National Socialists. Then he returned to Finland and founded the Finnish National Socialist Party, which is supported by Germany. In spite of the ban on party uniforms, he has his followers march around in gray-brown shirts with swastikas on blue arm-bands. The Hitler greeting has been adopted, and the organization of the German National Socialist Party is duplicated. The party's political agitation is directed primarily against the neighboring Soviet Union, and it demands the annexation of Karelia, the territory in Soviet Russia closest to Finland.

This agitation has found fruitful soil in so much as Soviet Russia has an abiding hatred of Finland's militarist and reactionary parties. In 1917 a Finnish defense corps was already fighting against the young Soviet Republic. In 1921 and 1922 Finnish volunteer corps attacked and attempted to annex Karelia. Another "Finnish Volunteer Corps" appeared on the scene in 1933-34. Colonel Dennart Phjanheimo, an old lieutenant of General Mannerheim, gathers the veterans of the Karelian campaigns and recruits new volunteers into the Finnish National Socialist Youth, which is subsidized by Germany.

The Finns are not Germans, nor are they, according to their real origins, Aryans. But this does not disturb the Nazis. For them it is not a question of race and people, but of political goals and war plans.

The propagandist and political agents of the Hitler régime find especially favorable conditions for their underground work in the Baltic border states. The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were enslaved under the Czar, their masters being the German barons and great landholders and the German merchant class of the Baltic ports. With the creation of the Soviet Union, the German merchants lost their trade with the interior, and the German barons their prestige and authority. Added to this bankrupt aristocracy are the remnants of the armies which tried to intervene in Russia fifteen years ago—former Czarist officers and landowners, Czarist secret police officials, and all their sons. These elements are scattered through the whole Baltic country, work in the cities or live in boredom on the estates of White Russians. They place their only hope of restoration to

their former state in an eventual war against Soviet Russia. All these classes regard the Baltic German, Alfred Rosenberg, as their leader, and are all very receptive to Hitler's propaganda and money.

The organizations, clubs, schools and theatres of the German minority in the Baltic states were coördinated after National Socialism's victory in Germany. Agents are active everywhere, and German money flows in all channels; in every Baltic state, athletic clubs, cultural institutions, singing and bowling clubs have become nests of Nazis. The *Voelkischer Beobachter* of April 7, 1935, published an article, which states as propaganda for the Herder Institute in Riga (the capital of Latvia) that

German students can receive credit for two, and in some cases as many as four, semesters spent at Riga. Attendance at the Institute is especially recommended to those students who are engaged in some major work dealing with the question of borderland minorities. Of course it is still no substitute for a great German university, but it does offer Germans so many other advantages, such as interesting and valuable insights into questions of national and cultural life, of minorities and race problems and so many other things, that the time so spent brings a rich harvest.

The German-Baltic People's Commonwealth is the "legal" organ of Hitler's propaganda. Its chairman, Walter von Ruediger, an attorney, "voluntarily" resigned in May, 1935; that is, he was removed because he did not represent the "Hitler line" strongly enough. Under the pretense of philanthropy, this German-Baltic People's Commonwealth carries on propaganda throughout the Baltic country. Whoever refuses to acknowledge Hitler gets no charity. Pressure and influence in this direction begin with the child. The *Berliner Tageblatt* openly admitted this in an article called "Baltic Work," published on May 15, 1935:

The increase of charitable activity that can be noticed, particularly in Riga, is gratifying. Thus, a point may be reached where the development of every German child in the country can be observed and guided from his birth till the time he leaves school.

These "observers" and "guides" gave other insights into their work at the convention of the delegates of the German People's

Commonwealth, on May 11, 1935. They complained that in many of the smaller towns passive resistance was offered to their "communal strivings." They called those places which refused to surrender to Hitler's spirit, "old-fashioned, tired and resigned." And in their "Annual Report for 1934," they described the success of their propaganda for National Socialism in other places in the innocent sentence:

A lively communal spirit and a life of joyous activity reign elsewhere.

The work of the German-Baltic Commonwealth is camouflaged for the most part by the organization of so-called "Neighborhoods." The official aim of these Neighborhoods is:

as much as possible, to draw all Germans into active work for the people.

Secret associations wind their threads around Estonia and Latvia. There is the Baltic Brotherhood, which sees in Alfred Rosenberg its supreme authority. In Estonia it is under the direction of Dr. Ogler, the manager of the Estonian German Club. The organization of the brotherhood is highly conspiratorial. The Brothers of the Convent form the nucleus around which are grouped the Brothers of the Outer Circle. Each member of the latter knows only four or five other members.

These secret societies work hand in hand with fighting organizations which are sometimes "legal" and sometimes outlawed. Should an organization be dissolved, a new one steps into its place. In Estonia there are the Fighters for Freedom and the organization of the veterans of the war against Russia; in Latvia there are the Perkenkrust, New Latvia, and National Guard leagues. Baron von zur Muehlen, leader of the League of Fighters for Freedom, which is subsidized by the German National Socialists, was chosen leader of the Baltic German Party at the end of November, 1933, when the National Socialist coördination of the German parties and organizations in the Baltic states took place. The other positions in the party's steering committee were also filled with National Socialists or convinced supporters of it. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reported this proceeding at the time. Baron von zur Muehlen's helpers are his military expert, Engelhardt, Baron Stackelberg, Thormann and Deubner. Close contact is maintained with the

White Russian centers in Berlin. A German National Socialist agent named Strauss, arrested in Reval (the capital and chief port of Estonia) in February, 1934, admitted that the Estonian War Veterans organization was subsidized by Hitler Germany. This organization had been preparing for an uprising when it was dissolved. In the investigation which followed, it was learned that its subsidies were received through the German agent, von Maltzahn, with the help of the firm of Luther & Rottermann and the Schedl banking house, to whom the required sums were sent through Holland by a roundabout way. It was further learned that a German National Socialist agent, Hess, had often traveled about in Estonia. Plans for German "colonization" were confiscated from the Barons Meidel and Himmelstern.

In March, 1934, the London *Daily Express* published statements made to its correspondent by the investigating commissioner of the Estonian government:

Our investigations have allowed us to ascertain, without the shadow of a doubt, that Germany has organized the fascist propaganda circulated in Estonia and has determined its methods; that Germany has sent money with which to establish a secret printing press and that this was done at its command. The directing center of this movement is in Koenigsberg; the Nazis have set up a propaganda school there, in which Nazi students from all the Baltic countries go through an eight months' course. The Nazis in Reval often declare that the swastika will wave over all the Baltic states in five years' time.

Heide, agent of the German Propaganda Ministry, appeared in Latvia in August, 1933. His principal duty was to coördinate the German newspapers in the interests of National Socialism and its foreign policy. Schiemann, till that time editor in chief of the *Rigasche Rundschau*, was dismissed. The paper now receives financial support from Berlin.

At the beginning of January, 1934, the Riga newspaper, *Jaunakas Zinias*, revealed that, like the *Rigasche Rundschau*, German schools, clubs and societies were also being subsidized by Hitler Germany. Secret meetings were being held in every corner of the country. A network of espionage had been spun through every district:

In truth, a state within a state exists in Latvia today.

House searches revealed pamphlets and leaflets that had been printed in Koenigsberg. In February, 1934, a National Socialist agent named Treu was arrested. He had formed National Socialist cells in all the German organizations and was recruiting young Baltic Germans for the National Socialist leaders' school in Koenigsberg, where they would be trained as German agents. The leaders of the militant organizations, Perkenkrust, New Latvia and the National Guard, are frequent guests of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP at Berlin. In October, 1934, forty-one members of the Baltic Brotherhood, the conspiratorial organization supported by Hitler Germany, were prosecuted in court. The accused did not repudiate their connection with Hitler's régime and party. One of them even declared:

The development of the Baltic countries has brought about a situation reminiscent of that seven hundred years ago, and calls for a war in this region.

(The Teutonic knights began their conquest of the territory at the eastern end of the Baltic Sea in the twelfth century.)

The Perkenkrust organization was outlawed, and part of its members fled to Germany. A Baltic Legion has been formed in Kolberg, numbering among its recruits members of the Perkenkrust and of the similarly outlawed Estonian Fighters for Freedom.

The Abortive Putsch in Memel

LITHUANIA LIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND LATVIA. Logically, it must be the first offensive goal—the first region through which any German army will march against Soviet Russia. Except in the Memel area, the German element in Lithuania is weaker than in Latvia and Estonia. Naturally, the Baltic German agents and secret organizations find less fruitful soil here. Thus it was a Lithuanian party that Hitler Germany backed in an attempt at a putsch in the summer of 1934.

However, the most important field of activity in Lithuania for National Socialist organizations and agents is the Memel district, formerly German territory. In the Baltic port of Memel, as in Estonia and Latvia, the majority of the middle-class inhabitants are of German extraction. Germany's gestures in the direction of Lithuania are openly aimed at the reconquest of the Memel district.

Systematic propaganda against Lithuania is carried on in the East Prussian press, over the radio and at meetings. It is comparable to the anti-Austrian campaign conducted by the Munich broadcasting station just before the Austrian putsch. The directors of the East Prussian campaign, Oberlaender and Meier, received their assignment from the Propaganda Ministry and the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP. After the Saar plebiscite, the entire German National Socialist press proclaimed Memel the next goal. The East Prussian governor Koch * who is in close contact with the National Socialist organizations of the Memel district, declared at a convention in Koenigsberg in 1934:

After the Saar plebiscite, Memel is next in line. Our brothers there will also return to us.

After capturing the reins of power in Germany, the NSDAP and state authorities, in an ever closer unity of action, personally directed the political and military preparations against the Baltic states. In February, 1933—immediately after Hitler came

* This is the same Koch who is said to have beaten up one of his subordinates with his own hands in November, 1935. He was also accused of financial speculations.

into power—Alfred Rosenberg sought out the Reichswehr leaders and submitted a plan to effect the annexation of the Memel district by starting a revolt in Memel. In his arguments, Rosenberg stressed the affiliation of the East Prussian Reichswehr with the German political organizations in Memel, and declared that the success of this “first stage of our offensive against the East” was assured, because the only step Lithuania would take after the accomplished fact would be to protest to Geneva. The execution of this program was begun on a wide scale, but at the crucial moment the preparations for the putsch were discovered in Memel, and as a result the German agents’ network was partially destroyed.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, of January 21, 1935, reported that the massing of Reichswehr forces and Storm Troops and Schutz-Staffel divisions on the East Prussian border had awakened grave unrest in Lithuania. Several days later the London *Evening Standard* published an interview with the Lithuanian envoy at Berlin, in which the latter pointed out that 50,000 Reichswehr troops (one half of the then officially admitted total strength of the Reichswehr), 20,000 Storm Troops and 50,000 Schutz-Staffel men with military training were stationed in East Prussia.

Memel Germans and people acquainted with the Memel district had been given the preference in recruiting the East Prussian Storm Troop divisions and its leaders. For example, one of the Storm Troop group leaders, Juska, had lived in Memel until 1927. Another East Prussian Storm Troop leader, Willy Chmara, who later fled into Lithuania, told how he had attended a course for Storm Troop leaders, in which he was taught that the Third Reich would recover by force of arms all the territories lost by the Treaty of Versailles, the Memel district included.

Even before January 30, 1933 (the day Hitler was called to the chancellorship by Hindenburg), a Tilsit NSDAP functionary, Moser, had charge of Nazi work in Memel. After Hitler’s accession to power, Moser redoubled the activity of the agents there. From Tilsit he sent orders to the Nazi leaders in the Memel district and provided them with money, arms and leaflets. He is now the recognized leader of the Nazis in Memel. Special Storm Troop groups recruited in the Memel country are being organized under the leadership of the Storm Troop leader Hoffmann. Knoblauch, a German officer, has become the head of a Storm Division in the Memel district.

Air ports and airplane shops are being built in East Prussia and in other German Baltic coastal areas. In October, 1934, two bodies in German aviators' uniforms were washed up on the Memel coast. The German envoy announced that these were two of the seven victims of an airplane disaster. The body of a German aviator was washed ashore in Denmark. A German bombing plane with a crew of nine men never returned from a flight. This tragedy was kept secret, and the relatives of the lost men were forbidden to speak of it.

The economic policies of Hitler Germany are another instrument in the fight against Lithuania. A large portion of the Lithuanian farmers, especially those living in the Memel district, made their livelihood by exports to Germany. The Hitler government has lowered the quota on Lithuanian butter imports 10 percent. The quota on eggs from Lithuania has been reduced from between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 to 1,300,000 units. The importation of lumber from Lithuania has been stopped completely. The result is that business in Lithuania has come to a standstill, and prices have fallen. The farmers in Lithuania and the Memel country now gaze longingly across the border toward Tilsit and Koenigsberg, where the prices paid are three and four times as large. If the boundaries between East Prussia and the Memel district were wiped out, they would count it a blessing.

As has already been mentioned, the Whitsuntide convention of the V.D.A. was held at Koenigsberg, close to the Lithuanian border. The V.D.A. mobilized 40,000 men for this meeting. A poster bluntly advertised the purpose of the convention: "Memel, thou German city, we ever think of thee!" A Memel exhibition, a Memel badge and a Memel procession completed the demonstration.

The Hitler newspapers made no secret of the purpose of this eastern convention. The *Berliner Tageblatt* stated on June 5, 1935:

A meeting on the eastern borders of the Reich is apt to make one think of the unsatisfactory and somewhat disturbing conditions existing in one or another of our neighboring countries on the East. These conditions will obviously have an unfavorable effect on the sentiment of Germans living in the Reich and, consequently, a similar effect on the personnel of the League of Nations. . . . It would be contrary to human feelings if such were not the case.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of June 11, 1935, expressed itself as follows:

The representatives of the Memel Germans were gazed at with the greatest sympathy. Then came the banner of the Memel fishers, their lighthouse, their city coat of arms, then the Luise Bridge near Tilsit, across the middle of which the border now runs—a reminder to keep the faith that could nowhere be more readily understood than in this border province.

On June 11th, the organ of the General Staff, the *Berliner Boersenzeitung*, published a report of the convention that read much like the description of a battle:

Men from Memel, farmers and fishers . . . their hands grasp the flag poles with dogged defiance. . . .

The convention speeches were along the same line. Dr. Oberlaender, director of the League of Eastern Germans, who had had a hand in the preparations for Rosenberg's Memel uprising, promised, according to the *Voelkischer Beobachter*,

that we will not stop or rest until justice again reigns in the German East.

Each year the V.D.A. holds its Whitsuntide convention near a "threatened" border. In 1933 it met at Passau, near the Austrian border. This convention was followed by outrages and dynamitings, and finally by the Austrian putsch and the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss. In 1934, the V.D.A. met at the Saar border in order to influence the voting in the Saar plebiscite. Its eastern meeting of 1935 was directed against Memel.

It would not be amiss to give a short chronological review of the events which have transpired in the Memel district since Hitler's seizure of power.

The coördination of all German positions of authority in the autonomous Memel area was carried out in December, 1933. Books banned in Hitler Germany were also excluded from the Memel city library—a public library in a territory governed by Lithuania. In January, 1934, 101 German subjects were unmasked as agents of the Third Reich. They had been active as teachers and administrative functionaries in the Memel district.

On June 6, 1935, an attempt was made at Kovno (Kaunas) to overthrow the Lithuanian government by force. The editors of the Berlin newspapers, whose information service is under the direction of the Propaganda Ministry, had this news earlier than any other agency in the world. The coup d'état failed, and Woldemaras, its leader, the former Lithuanian premier, was arrested. The connection between the insurgents and Berlin was never in doubt. After the wrecking of their putsch, the escaped members of Woldemaras' seditious organization, the Iron Wolf, collected in Hitler Germany and entered the Baltic Legion at Kolberg, on the Pomeranian coast.

At about the time of Woldemaras' attempted coup d'état, over one hundred leaders and functionaries of National Socialist organizations were arrested in the Memel area. Their mass trial began on December 15, 1934, with 126 defendants. Their depositions revealed a network of preparations for a putsch, showed the connection of the Memel organizations with the NSDAP, as well as with German government officials, and disclosed the activities of German agents, ranging from petty stool pigeon work to murder by a secret tribunal.

A special eastern division of the NSDAP, under the management of the engineer, Karl Motz, has existed for years next to the supreme national leadership in Munich. Commissioned by this bureau, Rehberg, Gaebler and Jesuttis had already founded a secret section of the NSDAP in the Memel district in 1928. The clergyman, Baron von Sass, and Baron von der Ropp, joined them. On August 17, 1933, the leaders of this group wrote a résumé of their activities for the heads of the German National Socialist Party, in which one of their tasks was stated as follows:

To keep the Reich leadership continually informed as to the political, economic and cultural situation here.

Further on it was stated that

We regard the Memel area as an integral part of the German Reich.

This group first stepped into the open at the Memel city-council elections in May, 1933. It called itself the Christian Social Labor Commonwealth. Von Sass was "chosen" leader of the Labor Commonwealth—with the approval of Herr Moser,

Nazi deputy for Memel in Tilsit; Tilsit Police Director and Storm Troop Leader Hoffmann; and Governor Koch of East Prussia. The Christian Social cloak under which it hid served its purpose: the Lithuanian authorities permitted the founding of the party.

When the Christian Social Labor Commonwealth won out in the elections, the old German parties of the Memel district—the agrarian party comprising the German landowners, and the Memel District People's Party, which represented the middle class and the German officials—were fearful lest they lose Hitler Germany's political and financial support. However, they did not wish to place themselves under the leadership of the old National Socialist, Sass. On the initiative and under the spiritual guidance of one of the greatest landowners of the Memel area, the former president of the Memel Diet, von Dressler, a second party, the Socialist People's Commonwealth, was founded. It sponsored a National Socialist program and likewise worked under orders from Hitler Germany. With the approval of "competent" party and state authorities in the Reich, the veterinarian, Dr. Neumann, was named leader of the Socialist People's Commonwealth. Freiherr von Sass was ordered to submit to the authority of this new leader, but refused. The struggle for leadership that followed eventually brought to light exhaustive evidence of the directing and organizational activity in Memel of the party and state authorities of Hitler Germany.

Sass first brought his grievances to the attention of Moser, the Nazi party functionary at Tilsit, but Moser repeated that Neumann had been named leader of National Socialism in the Memel district. Then Sass, together with Baron von der Ropp and Jesuttis, went to Berlin. Discussions took place at the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP at Berlin, to which Moser and Walter Priess of Memel, the representative of the Neumann faction, were summoned. The discussions were conducted by Herr Schickedanz, one of Rosenberg's aides. Dr. Oberlaender, director of the eastern division of the V.D.A., was also called in. The Foreign Political Office repeated that Neumann had been chosen Memel leader. Sass thereupon asked for an interview with Hitler himself. Several days later he, together with von der Ropp and Jesuttis, was received by Hitler's deputy, Hess. It was useless.

This futile visit to Berlin later resulted in tragedy for Jesuttis. On his return to Memel he was arrested by the Lithu-

anian police and under grilling divulged the purpose of the trip to Berlin and the details of the conference with Hess. This was more than was comfortable for the Nazis in Memel and the wire-pullers in Germany. From that moment they regarded Jesuttis as a traitor. His fate was sealed.

At the mass trial of the Nazi conspirators in Memel in December, 1934, it was testified that when the German consul Dr. Starck heard of Jesuttis' confession, he exclaimed to Walter Priess, "And this man still lives! Why hasn't he been put out of the way yet?"

The German Foreign Office preferred to avoid having its vice-consul and consul-general at Memel questioned at the trial: it recalled Starck and his superior, Dr. Toepcke, to Germany beforehand.

On March 22, 1934, Jesuttis disappeared. Moser and Horn, a Nazi agent active in Memel, went on March 26th to Jesuttis' sister in Tilsit and asked for him. They said they had sent men to help Jesuttis escape to Germany.

But Jesuttis did not arrive in Tilsit. Some time later Horn said to Jesuttis' worried wife, "It's likely he's dead."

Frau Jesuttis testified before the Lithuanian court that her husband had gone out on the evening of March 22nd without taking any money with him. She had seen a motor car before her door, whose driver she identified as one of the defendants in the trial, Wannagat. There were several others in the car, among them Walter Priess. Jesuttis got in the car and never returned.

The technique of Nazi kidnappings is always the same, regardless of whether they are carried out in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia or Memel. Apparently Jesuttis was only to have been abducted to Germany. Moser had expected him on the other side of the border, in Tilsit. Jesuttis was to have been ferried across the Jura River in a boat, which was waiting at the shore in the dark. But Jesuttis had struggled with his kidnappers. In order to prevent an outcry, they had strangled him in the car. When it reached the bank of the river, he was already dead.

In the court's preliminary investigation Wannagat confessed, and the circumstances of Jesuttis' death were then first made known. Wannagat also admitted that Moser paid him 2,000 lit (Lithuanian unit of money) for driving the kidnappers' car. The others, among them a man named Lange who had fled to Germany, received 5,000 lit each for their parts in the affair. These sums had been promised to them before the murder.

Later Wannagat had received another 500 lit from Moser as hush-money. . . .

Sass returned to Memel from the above-mentioned trip to Berlin, still adamant, and refused to admit defeat. He now began a struggle against Neumann's Socialist People's Commonwealth in earnest. The official powers of German National Socialism again took a hand in the matter. Sass, Neumann and Conrad, the chairman of the agrarian party, were summoned to Koenigsberg on June 24, 1933. At the mass trial Conrad gave the following description of the conference that took place in Koenigsberg:

If I'm not wrong, the invitation came from the Koenigsberg unit of the NSDAP. I know quite definitely that Dr. Neumann did not suggest the conference, for he told me, during our automobile ride back, that he had appeared at it only with the greatest reluctance. As far as I recall, the gentlemen from Memel were sitting at a table when the three representatives of the NSDAP entered, Professor Oberlaender, Dr. Thiel and a third gentleman whose name I forget. They remained standing. Dr. Thiel said, "We have a statement to deliver. There will be no debate." The statement ran as follows:

"First: Because of the decree to the same effect, issued by the Fuehrer's deputy, Hess, we refuse to mix in political relationships outside our borders.

"Second: The Reverend von Sass is not supported by us; we forbid him to appeal his case to us.

"Third: We have faith in Dr. Neumann.

"Fourth: We expect the Memel people to speak for themselves at this time, and to iron out their affairs among themselves.

"Hail Hitler! That's all."

After the Koenigsberg conference, the struggle between Sass and Neumann in Memel continued bitterly. Dr. Starck, German vice-consul at Memel, played a particularly active part in it. Sass himself was forced to admit at the trial that the German consul had ordered him, under threat, to submit to Neumann, and that Starck, wishing to give instructions to the Nazi fraction of the town council, had appeared for this purpose at a private meeting of the fraction, supposedly forbidden to non-members. One Mollinus, press reporter of the Neumann party,

divulged that Starck had requested him to work for the Neumann party and promised in return that his future would be taken care of in every respect. Several witnesses testified that Starck had invited them to appear at the German consulate. To one of the latter, Starck had declared that Neumann was a real National Socialist and had been appointed leader by responsible powers. City Councillor Fritz Elksneit declared that Starck had attempted to force him to abandon the Sass party for the Neumann faction and had even gone so far as to threaten him with a revolver. Baron von der Ropp stated that during a stay at Koenigsberg—that is, while he was on German soil—he had been imprisoned for a time, because of his refusal to join the Neumann party.

The dependence of the Memel National Socialist parties on Hitler Germany becomes more evident in several written communications sent to Koch, Governor of East Prussia and provincial leader of the NSDAP, in August, 1933, during the course of the struggle for leadership. In a joint communication, written by several members of the Sass party, the following appeared:

Then when the first waves of attack fell on our movement at the elections, half the candidates nominated by us came to me with frightened faces and reproached me for having persuaded them to place their names on the lists. At that time, I had to give individual party comrades direct orders, empowered by the authority of the German leadership, in order to raise the number of candidates to at least eighteen seats.

We were entirely dependent on our own resources then. Party Comrade Moser was forbidden to enter the District years ago, yet he was kept currently informed on all decisions here, and gave his assent to all measures taken, and to Freiherr von Sass' leadership in particular.

How can Priess and his clique today spread the unheard-of lie that Baron von Sass and Baron von der Ropp are Lithuanians when—even before the selection of Dr. Schreiber to the presidency of the directing board for the Memel district by the leaders of the NSDAP through Comrade Moser—Baron von der Ropp had been proposed to the Reich government as the governor of the Memel district? How can Priess and other comrades maintain today that Freiherr von Sass is a Lithuanian after Comrade von

Sass' leadership of the seventh list (in the city council) has received the approval of Comrade Moser? Is it of benefit to the German community when Comrade Moser gives Priess an order to split the seventh list into followers of the Christian Social Labor Commonwealth and followers of Dr. Neumann? The German consulate, which in its time refused to forward our congratulatory telegram to our leader Adolf Hitler on the occasion of his seizure of power, is now in opposition to our Christian Social Labor Commonwealth. It has gone so far as to force individual party comrades, under threat, to break their oaths of loyalty to the Commonwealth and to their leader, von Sass. It has threatened expulsion from the party, arrests on appearance in the German Reich and the refusal of visas of entrance to Germany. It has gone so far as to track down our printer and forbid him to print our literature. All of us who belong to our original movement, to Adolf Hitler's movement in this district, the Christian Social Labor Commonwealth, are threatened again and again by all the Party comrades on Dr. Neumann's side with: "You're finished in Germany; you're shut out of there. The moment you step into German territory you'll be arrested and put into a concentration camp. Yes, and those of you who have been the most active will 'disappear' when you go there."

An avowal of the anti-Lithuanian character of the organization is also found in this letter:

In my opinion, Lithuania has collected so much material that, at a given moment, it will be enough to prove the illegality of the National Socialist movement here.

In another written communication, also sent to District Leader Koch, Baron von der Ropp justified his refusal to obey the order to submit to Neumann:

In our opinion, it would have been an action which we could not have reconciled with the country's security had we suddenly placed ourselves under Neumann, after the German newspapers had written that Herr Neumann had been appointed leader or was recognized as such. An indiscretion of this sort made it impossible for us to submit publicly to Neumann without violating the principles laid down by Rudolf Hess.

The trial of the would-be Nazi putschists at Memel uncovered an agents' system spread throughout the Memel country. All organs and organizations active in Germany were in its service. The German-language newspapers were subsidized by the Concordia Publishing House in Berlin. National Socialist propaganda literature, according to Mollinus, press chief of the Neumann party, was brought into Memel through the German consulate.

A man named Wallat is the director of the Raiffeisen Bank in Memel; one Guba is chairman of the superintending board of the credit association. Both operate with German money. The credit association, itself a creation of the East Prussian Agricultural Bank, founded a special institution, the Agraria, to grant credit to farmers in the Memel district. It is registered, not in Memel, but in Tilsit, on German soil, so that Lithuanian authorities have no control over it. At the trial, von Dressler, director of the Agraria, explained its registry in German territory by the fact that Tilsit was easier to reach from his properties than Memel. Nevertheless, immediately after that, he was forced to admit that the offices themselves of the Agraria were located in Memel. Only those who submitted to the Hitler organization received loans from it. Sass told the court that the farmers in his party could obtain no credit after the founding of the Neumann party. Also, the cattle marketing association, which was engaged in buying cattle for Germany, bought only from cattle raisers who belonged to the Neumann party.

Storm Troop columns were organized in Memel patterned after the German Storm divisions. Their uniforms were black trousers, white shirts, black ties, peaked caps and belts with shoulder straps. A confiscated invoice proved that the uniforms came from Germany.

Military drills were carried on. Young men were sent to the leaders' training schools of the Storm Troops and National Socialist Party in Germany. One of the defendants, Kubuttat, said that the drills were performed in the strictest secrecy; that after he had testified in the preliminary investigation, he had been enticed into Germany, where police officials advised him not to say so much, adding that, if he so desired, he could remain in Germany; and that it was continually emphasized in the organization that the Memel district must be annexed to Germany. Other witnesses at the trial stated that the organization had been preparing for an armed uprising, which had been expected to break out in a short time. Elaborate putsch

plans were being discussed. At meetings the slogan was: "We are the first outposts in the enemy's country."

At the secret drills and meetings discovered by the police at different times, it was ascertained that German agents had been present, such as Storm Troop Leader Mueller, Sergeant-Major Schoeler, the former Reichswehr soldier Boettcher, the Tilsit Storm Trooper Goertsch and the teacher Goebbel. The establishment of a military labor camp was discussed at a session in the home of Dr. Luettgens, who had been sent from Germany to make a formal report on meat exports from Memel. The teacher, Statscheit, made school grounds available for drills.

This atmosphere of secrecy, lies, intrigues and business cliques was favorable to attempts at murder and secret tribunal executions. Wilhelm Loops of Memel was shot and wounded by the National Socialists, Ernst and Johann Wallat. As has been shown, the National Socialist, Jesuttis, was put out of the way by a secret tribunal directed from the Reich.

After months of discussion, the verdict against the Memel conspirators was handed down on March 15, 1935. Four of the accused were sentenced to death; the others were given prison and corrective sentences. The news of the verdict reached Berlin while Adolf Hitler was discussing German armament with British Foreign Minister Sir John Simon. Hitler used the news as a pretext for a pathetic scene, which, however, made no impression on the Englishman.

In view of the conclusive evidence of their responsibility, the Hitler régime and the leaders of the NSDAP could not cut themselves off from the Memel conspirators. The Fuehrer's deputy, Hess, had granted Jesuttis and Priess (one of the murderers) an audience a short time before the deed. Reich authorities and National Socialist officials and deputies had guided the leaders of the Nazis in Memel, had negotiated in various ways with the conspirators and provided leaflets, printed matter, money and arms. There was no way out for the Third Reich. Hitler had been involved with the secret tribunal murderers and conspirators in the same way he had made common cause with the murderers of Potempa three years before. The German press was ordered to attack Lithuania and uphold the murderers. On March 16, 1935, the *Berliner Boersenzeitung* stated:

All Germany is one of the victims of the bloody Kovno verdict!

The verdict became an excuse for new chauvinistic frenzies, new war-provocations toward Lithuania. Demonstrations were organized all over the Reich, in Hamburg, in Munich, in Beuthen, in Breslau, in Magdeburg and in Koenigsberg. There was a demonstration at the Lustgarten in Berlin, at which Dr. Steinacher, leader of the V.D.A., spoke. The demonstrators paraded to the Reich Chancellery, where Hitler greeted them from a window. The *Berliner Boersenzeitung* clearly stated the purpose of these demonstrations in the closing sentence of its leading article on March 17, 1935:

If, after today's new outrage against the Memel Germans, the powers signatory to the Memel convention still hesitate to make their full influence felt in Kovno for the benefit of the Memel district, they make themselves responsible for all that may follow this breach of treaty rights and outrage to human justice.

A second announcement followed it. Hitler stated in the Reichstag on May 21, 1935, that Germany refused to enter a pact of non-aggression with Lithuania.

White Russians—and the Third Reich

"It should not be forgotten that the present rulers of Russia are common blood-stained criminals. Here is a case where the scum of humanity, favored by the conditions of a tragic hour, overran a great state, butchered and uprooted millions of its leading intelligences in wild bloodthirst, and has for the past ten years maintained the cruellest tyranny of all times. Nor should it be forgotten that these despots belong to a people who in a rare mixture join bestial cruelty to an inconceivable ability to lie, and who today more than ever feel themselves called upon to burden the whole world with their bloody oppression. One signs no treaty with a partner whose only interest is the destruction of the other partner. . . ."

—Hitler: *Mein Kampf*, Volume II, page 750.

"We call a halt to the immemorial German march to the south and west of Europe, and turn our glances toward the East. . . . When we talk today of new ground and soil in Europe, we can think only of Russia and the border states subordinate to it."

—Hitler: *Mein Kampf*, Volume II.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PROPAGANDIST AND AGENT activity directed against the Soviet Union receives its special character from the fact that it is impossible for National Socialism to set up contact points and agents' controlling centers on Soviet Russian soil. To be sure, there have been no lack of attempts to introduce spies and saboteurs into the Soviet Union, but most of them have failed at the border. This does not stop National Socialism from trying again and again, no matter how vainly, to send its agents into Russia. The German agent, Busch, admitted, after his arrest in Riga in 1934, that he, together with a number of other pupils, had been trained by the National Socialist Party at Koenigsberg for espionage and sabotage work in Soviet Russia.

In all countries, National Socialist agitation uses the slogan: "Hitler has saved Europe from Bolshevism!" Leagues against communism and anti-Marxist institutes are established abroad and then directed from Hitler Germany. This has been the case in Switzerland, France and England. A campaign called Brothers in Suffering, exploiting the alleged misery of the Volga German colonists, is not only carried on in Germany, but

in the German-speaking areas outside the Third Reich as well. An inter-denominational and international aid committee has been formed under German leadership for the "famine regions" of the Soviet Union. Among its members are Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna and Professor Adolf Keller of Geneva. This committee tries by means of frequent appeals to spur the world into intervention in Russia.

In Germany the management of anti-Soviet activity is in the hands of the so-called Baltic Komitadjis. Alfred Rosenberg is at their head. Among them are Adrian von Rentelen, a native of Reval and director of the NS Hago (abbreviation for the National Socialist commercial and industrial organization); Professor von Freytag-Loringhoven, originally from Latvia, and State Secretary in the Reich Home Economics Ministry; and Herr Backe, who comes from the Caucasus. The Baltic Komitadjis have organized an army of anti-Soviet White Guard agents through their Baltic and White Russian contact men. This network of White Guard organizations, which forms the nucleus of Nazi activity against the Soviet Union, extends around the whole world.

The first of them is the National Russian Liberation Movement, called Rond for short, which Nicholas Dimitriev, a former Czarist officer, founded in Germany shortly before Hitler's seizure of power. It maintains military formations on the Storm Troop model, whose men wear black shirts and green-white swastika bands. Their fighting song has the same tune as the National Socialist "Horst Wessel" song.

The contact man between the Rond and the high positions in the National Socialist Party was Heinrich Pelchau, an actor of Baltic birth. A few months before the founding of the Rond, its fuehrer, Dimitriev, had already come to an impasse with this confidential agent of the NSDAP. Then one day Dimitriev was arrested out of hand by the German authorities on instructions from Pelchau. The latter, now the lone fuehrer of the Rond, adopted the pseudonym of Svetosarov, meaning in Russian the "light bringer." In place of the old organ, the *Rond Indicator*, he founded a newspaper, *Russia's Awakening*, which gave space to only one-hundred percent National Socialist agitation, and also carried on an open and bitter fight against "godless" France, which had dared to undertake friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

With the support of Goering's Secret State Police, the new fuehrer decisively swept aside elements that wavered or op-

posed his aggressive and unrestrained policies. Professor Ilyin, an enthusiastic disciple of Hitler, refused to join the Rond, terming it an "organization penetrated through and through by an adventurist rabble." In August, 1933, he was arrested by the Gestapo. Even Colonel Lampe himself, the representative of the White Russian Military Union in Germany, disappeared into the Gestapo's prison at Pelchau's wish. By the autumn of 1933, Pelchau-Svetosarov was the absolute master of the Rond.

The Rond imitates the Storm Troops in everything it does. Its members plundered in Lubeck, together with the remnants of the Ehrhardt Brigade, attacking rich Jews and forcing them to pay tribute money. But finally, at the end of 1933, the Rond had to disappear from the picture. The White Russian organizations outside of Germany had refused to work with it any longer. And since Rosenberg was out to unify all the White Russian emigrés under National Socialist leadership, this resulted in the formal suppression of the Rond at the end of 1933. Actually, however, the organization is still in existence. The Paris White Russian paper, the *Posledni Novosti*, the organ of Miliukov, former foreign minister of Russia under Kerenski, confirmed the survival of the Rond in a series of articles in June, 1935.

In the spring of 1933, Rosenberg had already sent his agents to Paris, at that time still the center of the White Guard emigrés. In the summer of 1933, these agents also appeared among the White Russian groups in Hungary, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Great Britain and the United States. Their task was to iron out, or at least smooth over, friction between the various White Russian groups and organizations and join them together in common action under National Socialist leadership.

Rosenberg's efforts were most warmly supported by the Berlin White Guard leader, Prince S. Obolenski, who wrote the following in the Berlin Russian paper, *Novoye Slovo*, during the autumn of 1933:

The Russian emigrés must oppose with all decision the atrocity propaganda against the new National Socialist Germany. National Socialism is the only faithful ally of the Russian emigrés.

Obolenski advanced the slogan:

With Nationalist Germany in the fight for a new Russia

The work of the Baltic Komitadjis led to the desired results. The officers of the former White Russian armies in the French capital, now joined together in the All-Russian Military Union, were asked to enter new Russian regiments that were to be formed in Germany.

The Union of Young Russians held a conference in Paris at the end of December, 1933. At this conference, the Union's leader, Katzem-Beck, said that he and his followers had followed the development of National Socialism with joy. He closed his talk with the words:

The Young Russians enjoy a freedom of action in Germany that the Russian groups of no other country enjoy. Our doctrine deviates from the concepts of National Socialism in several points, but we are joined to fascism in a common spirit.

In the winter of 1934, the White Guard leaders came together in Berlin for a conference. Besides Obolenski, there were Katzem-Beck, the adventurer; Bermond-Avalov, the military organizer; and A. A. Vonsiatzsky, leader of the National Socialist White Guard movement and a member of Bermond-Avalov's former staff. At this meeting the unification of the White Guard organizations under National Socialist leadership was completed and strategically operative plans for war against the Soviet Union were drawn up.

It is worth examining Rosenberg's allies, who were the chief actors in the Berlin complot.

In the last months of the Czarist régime, Prince Bermond-Avalov was one of the many aspirants to the Czarist throne. The October Revolution of 1917 put a decisive end to his ambitions. Since that time he has always aligned himself with the enemies of the Soviet Union. He commanded the so-called Volunteer Army of the West in 1919, merging his White Russian formations with the Baltic army of Count von der Goltz. The path of Bermond-Avalov's troops was marked by the most inhuman cruelty.

The end of the Baltic adventure did not mean the simultaneous end of Bermond-Avalov's army. It continued to fight beside the interventionist armies in Finland, Estonia and Latvia until the Red Army put an end to the civil war, and with it an end to Avalov's army. Its remnants scattered, chiefly to Finland, to await the "coming of the next war" against the Soviet Union.

“Army Commander” Bermond-Avalov now became a “diplomat”—a White Russian diplomat—which means an agitator against the Soviet Union.

After National Socialism’s accession to power, Bermond-Avalov’s name again came to public attention. In 1933, he worked as Rosenberg’s agent in the border countries. In 1934, he pitched his headquarters in Tilsit on the Lithuanian border, collected the remnants of his former troops and enrolled part of them in the Baltic Legion being formed at Kolberg, and part of them in the newly established Russian Legion. He had a hand in the attempted coup d’état, made by former Lithuanian premier Woldemaras in Kovno, Lithuania.

If Bermond-Avalov is the military organizer of Rosenberg’s White Russian troops, A. A. Vonsiatzsky is their political brain. One of the earliest emigrés, Vonsiatzsky, lived for a long time in Paris, and then in Berlin, from where he made a series of trips covering almost the whole world. Even before Hitler’s seizure of power, he founded the pan-Russian Fascist Movement, which he transformed at the beginning of 1933 into the All-Russian National Socialist Labor Party. Vonsiatzsky conceives of preparation for war against the Soviet Union as his sole duty. After Hitler’s seizure of power, he announced to his faithful adherents:

War is coming toward us with great steps; the first gusts of its storm can already be felt over a sleeping Europe, chloroformed in its folly.

Vonsiatzsky runs a newspaper in Berlin, *The Fascist*, whose pages are devoted to this sort of material.

From abroad, Vonsiatzsky prepares acts of violence and sabotage against the Soviet Union. In 1934, three of his agents, Fuchs, Kotgasser and Bortzikocski, were arrested and sentenced in Leningrad.

One of the organizational centers to which Vonsiatzsky looks for support is the secret society, Brothers of Russian Truth, in Jugoslavia.

Led by the former White Russian general, Krassnov, it comprises chiefly former officials and secret agents of the Czarist Ochrana (secret police of the Czar, feared and famed).

At the beginning of 1931, the Brothers of Russian Truth had already begun to hold training courses at Paris, Belgrade and Zagreb, with one obvious purpose in mind. The following

branches of study were taught at the Brothers of Russian Truth school in Zagreb on Jugoslavian soil:

- History of the Russian and French Revolutions.
- Organization and technique of political and criminal research.
- Sociology.
- Effects of poisons.
- Technique of explosive machines.
- Application and effects of poison gases.
- Tactics of street fighting.
- Military espionage.
- Criminology.
- Telegraphy and radio telephony.
- Organization of the police in France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

After completion of the course, the "students" were handed diplomas.

A good many of the instructors of the IMRO (Inner Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) and of the Croatian terrorists came from the schools of the Brothers of Russian Truth, which can be characterized as neither more nor less than colleges of terrorism.

In the spring and summer of 1934 news reached Europe of deadly attacks on members of the Manchukuoan government by Soviet agents and of border violations by the Red Army; there were reports of Japanese air attacks on the Soviet maritime provinces. The source of these inventions was Berlin. On an understanding with Rosenberg and Goebbels, Vonsiatzsky engineered these false reports in the hope of creating new tension between the Soviet Union and Japan. The reports were sent from Harbin. Closer investigation proved that Goebbels and Rosenberg had directed a part of the network for falsifying news by way of Riga to Harbin. The first unfounded reports had hardly been put into circulation before Vonsiatzsky set out on a propaganda tour. He went first to the United States, and from San Francisco sailed to Tokyo, where in May, 1934, he held several conversations with Japanese military men and some of his own confidential agents. His route then took him to Shanghai, a center of White Russian emigrés, and Dairen, where he conferred at length with the White Russian, Ataman Semonoff, once the cruelest butcher in all Kolchak's armies.

The last stop in Vonsiatzsky's journey was Harbin, where White Guardist troops are concentrated in tens of thousands.

Here he conferred with the secretary-general of the White Guardist All-Russian Movement, Rodzayevsky, and witnessed a parade of the All-Russian members, who marched before him in black shirts with swastika arm-bands.

In Manchukuo, Vonsiatzsky controls, in addition to his own formations, the Union of Young Fascists, the Cossacks of the Far East, the Legitimist Monarchists, and the Union of Musketeers. These organizations are said to number collectively 30,000 members.

What was the object of this trip? Vonsiatzsky explained it frankly to a representative of the English Reuter's News Service in May, 1934. He declared that \$50,000,000 was at his disposal for his "work" in Manchukuo; for the rest, he depended on an intervention shortly in the Soviet Union; he had traveled in great haste to the Far East in order to devote all his skill to making the outbreak of the war against the Soviets of advantage to the "national subjects" of Russia.

In the summer of 1934, Vonsiatzsky was back in Berlin to make his report. As the result of an understanding with Goebbels and the Baltic Komitadjis, it was decided that he should make a new propaganda tour, this time to Paris, Budapest, Sofia and Belgrade. Except for Paris, it was exactly the same route Goering took nine months later.

The Ukrainian Nationalists fill a special rôle in this network of conspirators, mercenaries and agents. They too work disguised as emigrés among the emigrés, supported by Rosenberg's Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP. Their leader is the Hetman Skoropadsky, who during the World War had once believed that he could maintain the power of his Ukrainian butchers with German bayonets. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Ukraine had chased him out of the country. His close contacts with German reactionary groups have existed since then, and out of these relations he soon developed a friendship with National Socialist circles.

After the Nazis took over the German government, Berlin also became a controlling center of the Ukrainian counter-revolutionists. At the time of the Rond, the Ukrainian exiles formed a Storm Troop section in Berlin-Charlottenburg. The Ukrainian Storm Troops, who are chiefly students, are placed under a supreme leader. Ukrainian students, studying on "scholarships" granted by the Foreign Organization of the

NSDAP, must undergo the same conditions and instructions as the National Socialist students. Each has to serve a year in the Labor Service; some of them have even served for a time as guards in the concentration camps. However, it appears that Rosenberg does not trust the Ukrainians completely, for they are kept under the closest surveillance.

In the summer of 1934, a secret congress of Ukrainian emigrés was held in Berlin, at which the military training of the Ukrainian emigrés and the function they would perform in a war against the Soviet Union were discussed. Besides Skoropadsky, a representative and close friend of Goering and a delegate from the Reichswehr Ministry took part. Alfred Rosenberg greeted the congress in Hitler's name. In addition to the Storm Troop section in Berlin, Ukrainian emigrés are given military training in Hungary and the Balkans. Furthermore, they keep up a military school in the United States together with the White Russians.

Since Hitler's seizure of power, Skoropadsky has become more and more the central figure among the Ukrainian counter-revolutionists, and since January, 1934, when the German-Polish treaty was signed, Rosenberg has endeavored to provide his Ukrainian bands with opportunities for action in Warsaw.

According to information printed in the White Russian press, Rosenberg, with the help of Skoropadsky, undertook negotiations in April, 1935, which aimed to bring about the unification of all the Ukrainian emigré groups.

A committee, seated in Warsaw, was to head this collective organization. It appears from this that Rosenberg had obtained the approval of the Polish government for his plan. Another consequence of his step was that his Ukrainian agents declared themselves willing to work together with the Polish government, regardless of the fact that their Ukrainian "racial brothers" in Poland were carrying on a desperate struggle against the central powers at Warsaw. It seems the Ukrainian grandees have renounced the Polish Ukraine, and that they have also renounced the idea of an independent Ukrainian state for which they are ostensibly fighting, since they must well know that Rosenberg is only helping them because he wants to make the Russian Ukraine, in the event of war against the Soviet Union, an area of German influence and a colony of the Third Reich.

The Counter-Offensive Against the Nazis in South America

IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE NAZIS WORK IN THE same way as in the United States. Trade with South America is of great importance in supplying raw materials for German rearmament. There are considerable German settlements in South America, which even before Hitler's seizure of power had been intensively worked on by National Socialists with partial success. The German schools are the centers of the activities of the German settlements, and their clubs and organizations in South America. The V.D.A. supports through its affiliated organizations thousands of schools in South America, most of which receive additional aid from the German missions and consulates. After Hitler came to power, an intensive coördination of these schools was begun. School directors who refused to make their institutions centers of National Socialist propaganda were driven out, or their schools were deprived of support. Teachers who did not adhere to National Socialist principles of education were dismissed. Still, many schools put up a strong resistance to the coördination.

The V.D.A. dispatches numerous agents to South America. The authoress, Maria Kahle, made a journey through the South American countries in 1934 as its emissary. On her return she spoke at a meeting in Berlin. Her report revealed that in Brazil alone the V.D.A. is supporting 1,400 schools.

Since Hitler's seizure of power the National Socialists have been carrying on a war against the South American Germans unwilling to submit to their rule.

In Buenos Aires the *Argentinisches Tageblatt* and its readers refused to be coördinated, and a new German school was founded, which from the beginning renounced all relations with the German embassy and refused its bribes. The school began with eighty children and soon tripled its attendance. A Nazi attempt to break up a meeting of the school body by attacking it with an armed band failed. An attack with incendiary bombs on the *Argentinisches Tageblatt* also failed. This was followed immediately by a sudden assault on the newspaper's editor. A presentation of Bruckner's *Races* (a play

describing the persecution of Jews by National Socialism) at the Teatro Comico was interrupted by organized gangs. Shortly after, the police arrested four men with incendiary bombs in the theatre. They turned out to be professional criminals and admitted they were carrying out the orders of a German, Hans Hermann Wilke. Although Wilke had come to Buenos Aires six months before as an employee of the Banco Germanico (German bank in Buenos Aires), he had at no time worked for the bank. For some extraordinary reason the police immediately released Wilke so that he could take up collections for the German Winter Relief fund.

Wilke had his office in the bank building, which also houses the offices of the German legation. It was ascertained that the man who bore the real responsibility for the bombing attempt was Willi Koehn, an attaché of the German legation, operating in conjunction with Dr. Brand, the confidential agent of the NSDAP for the Argentine.

The *Argentinisches Tageblatt* in 1934 reported Wilke's testimony concerning the financing of this bombing attempt:

The source of this money is easily discovered. No account has yet been rendered of the disposal of the sums collected for Winter Relief, for the National Socialist Party and for the German Relief Work at the banquets of the NSDAP and other functions of its various groups. The sources of money for Nazi terror will be found here. These funds, collected for winter relief and other pretended causes, are administered by organizations and persons enjoying the support of the German Legation. . . . The money collected under the aegis of the German Legation is placed at the disposal of Wilke. The German Legation and its members are guilty of subsidizing terror.

In the middle of 1934, the Hitler government sent a trade mission under the leadership of its envoy, Dr. O. C. Kiep, to South America, in order "to remove existing difficulties and further to give visible and actual expression to Germany's interest in trading with her." This delegation did not confine itself to commercial duties. On March 15, 1935, Dr. Kiep published a report of the trip in the *Koelnische Zeitung* in Germany. It included the following:

Among the most beautiful experiences and most gratifying duties of the delegation's trip was to mix with Ger-

man circles at the places visited, for the purpose of exchanging thoughts and bringing news of the new Germany and the political, economic and cultural goals it has set before itself, as well as to distribute reports and consult for information.

This is a definite avowal that the delegation also served the interests of pure National Socialist propaganda and had been assigned the task of recruiting for the Hitler régime in the German circles of South America.

National Socialism has its national group or unit in every South American country and thereby commands an enormous number of coördinated organizations. An annual convention of the League of German Societies took place in Saõ Paulo, Brazil, on July 11, 1935. Fifty-two organizations, with a total membership of 15,000, took part. These were the Hitler organizations of a single South American district. The goal of these organizations and the object of this convention are revealed in the unanimous "Resolution (Stellungnahme) of the League of German Societies and the National Units of the NSDAP:"

We resolve in the future to foster an even closer co-operation among all the groups of the German population. We pledge our enthusiastic acknowledgment to Adolf Hitler's National Commonwealth and the Third Reich.

Brazil offers the unique example of a country where German and Italian fascism work hand in hand: German and Italian fascist immigrants are said to be the leading spirits of the Integralistas, the strong Brazilian fascist movement.

With an eye on the war planned against the Soviet Union, Hitler cultivates close relations with Japan. In the first half of 1935 no less than three German military missions, two trade delegations and one cultural mission were sent to Japan. German instructor-officers train students in the Japanese flying schools; German professors teach at Japanese universities, according to Rosenberg's educational ideas.

The German colony in Nippon, in itself not very important, is under the strictest National Socialist régime, while the Nazi party members in Japan and China are organized in the NSDAP National Units for Japan and China.

On November 30, 1935, all the Japanese military attachés in

Europe came together in Berlin for a meeting. It was held in private, and no details were announced. This occasion brought attention to the fact that there were no less than twenty-two Japanese officers on military missions in Germany at the time.

German employees and functionaries in the Far East are forced to join the German Labor Front, which increases the number of its units monthly and now has local groups and supporting centers in Shanghai, Peiping, Dairen and Harbin. The Labor Front groups in these localities work on close terms with the Russian White Guardist organizations there. A Storm Troop division has even been formed in Harbin, registered as a hunting club.

Several periodicals are in the service of the Nazis in the Far East. The *Ostasiatische Rundschau*, published in Hamburg, is active along commercial lines. The *Ostasiatischer Beobachter*, official party organ of the National Units for China and Japan of the NSDAP, is openly National Socialist, and its issue of May, 1935, announced that the chief duties of Germans in China were:

1. The establishment of a daily press published simultaneously in German, Chinese and English and supported energetically by the state.
2. More concentrated school activity among the Chinese, in order to win the children of this foreign country to our side.
3. The advancement of the German cause by the influence of missionaries on these foreign people.

The *Ostasiatischer Beobachter* particularly emphasizes the importance of missionaries. The German missionaries in Eastern Asia (except for the Catholics) are almost entirely dependent on the Third Reich for financial support. After Hitler's accession to power, they too were coördinated. Among the leading missionaries is Steyler, who operates in Kansu, the province neighboring Sinkiang in far western China and close to the area of Soviet Russian influence.

The Nazi Offensive in the United States

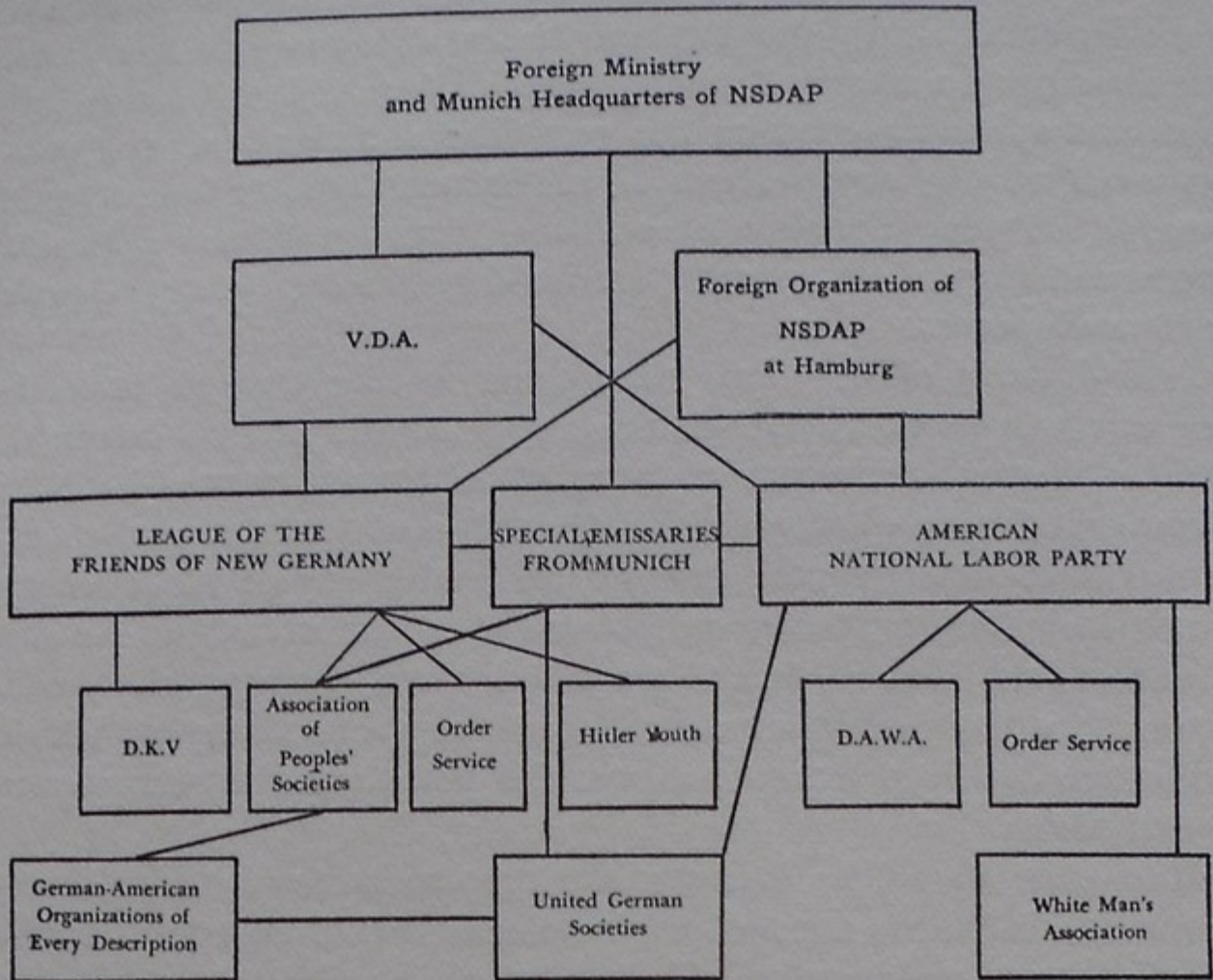
BECAUSE OF THE PREPONDERANCE OF GERMAN-Americans living in the United States, this country has from the first been a happy hunting ground for NSDAP propagandists and spies. Favored by the very liberal attitude of the government and by the practically unlimited right of free speech granted all people within its borders, Nazi agents and agitators succeeded in gaining a strong foothold here long before Hitler's seizure of power.

The history of the Nazi movement in the United States is one of corruption, abjection, broken faith and mutual betrayal. It has become customary to hear of such occurrences in Nazi Germany through official news reports—such things as the sentences continually meted out for embezzlement of trade union funds and Winter Relief collections—but the details of similar affairs in the United States are not known, because the disinterested judges presiding over the court proceedings in which Nazis are involved do not suspect the perjury being committed before them.

The split-up of the leading Nazi group in the United States first revealed these conditions. The real cause, however, of the "flight" and replacement of important Nazi leaders was the wholesale corruption so rife in the Hitler organizations themselves. This caused ill-will and unendurable scandal among the group members, making changes in leadership essential. The pressure of embittered members and the watchfulness of American public opinion forced Heinz Spanknoebel to make his "escape" to Germany in October, 1933. The organization leader and physician, Dr. Ignatz Griebel, who had been employed for a long time in the Harlem Hospital in New York City, was forced to do the same.

Some time later, however, Griebel returned to New York, armed with extraordinary powers from the Hamburg directorate of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. His new tactics were borrowed from Goebbels, and consisted in agreeing with everybody, only to characterize them behind their backs as traitors; in listening to everybody and provoking them to criticize the current leadership, only to report them to a power closely bound to the Gestapo and working in the United

THE BROWN NETWORK IN THE UNITED STATES



The above chart shows the organization of National Socialist activity in this country.

All organizations are directly dependent upon the Foreign Ministry of the NSDAP at Munich. Only the larger groups have been listed here.

States as it does in the Third Reich—the Uschla, so-called from the abbreviation of the German words for the “Investigation and Adjustment Committee of the NSDAP.” This organization is a secret court for the trial of party members accused of disloyalty to the party and other like offenses. It is the terror of the minor Nazi leaders and carries out its decisions with the same ruthless precision as the notorious German secret tribunals. Working hand in hand with the Gestapo, the Uschla is empowered at critical moments to give orders to all party members. Any failure to execute these orders is regarded as high treason to the movement and to Germany. For instance, before the Dickstein Committee, Reinhold Walter, the supposed successor of Spanknoebel—although in reality only a dummy for the real leader, Fritz Gissibl—made disturbing admissions. While Walter was still in the presence of the Committee, the Uschla decided to get rid of him, and, once out of the movement, to keep him under close observation.

Spanknoebel, intimate friend of Hanfstaengl, in January, 1933, founded the first large Nazi organization in the United States, the United German Societies of New York. When Spanknoebel’s intrigues came to the notice of American newspapers and authorities, and especially when his bands of rowdies began to show themselves on the streets, Spanknoebel received an order from Berlin to dissolve the organization for the sake of form and rebuild it under a new name. Colonel Edwin Emerson, a lawyer and journalist, was placed in the foreground since he was an American, and, disguised as a legal aid and translating office, quarters were established for him in the same building that houses the German consulate. Naturally, he works hand in glove with the consulate.

It was in this office that Nazis met each other and worked out the first plans for the “Germanization” of the United States. But it was here also that the first internal dissensions began, the first threats were voiced: it was here that the American Nazis began to call each other “traitors,” and “dishonorable comrades.” The office was the center of a network that extended over the whole country and carried repercussions of the factional struggle to other cities. Bearing the slogan of unity, emissaries from the Third Reich came here and tried to patch things up. (They also told of the drinking parties on the *Bremen* and other news.) An important contact man at this time was Georg Schmidt, who as a wine salesman could make numerous trips to Germany without arousing undue notice. His efforts to

smooth out the differences were to no avail. The "leadership principle" could not be put into effect, since, for the time being, violent methods were to be renounced—for tactical reasons only—and without these methods, the split in the Nazi movement in the United States could not be healed.

It is important not to be deceived by this factional struggle. In spite of its many separated groups and its many leaders, the Nazi movement in the United States is as great a menace as a unified organization.

Hanfstaengl stepped on the scene in the United States long before Hitler's seizure of power. He traveled about the country, selling pictures for his father's publishing firm, reproduced by a new method. His mother, Mrs. Sedgwick-Heine, is an American from New York. Aside from selling pictures, Hanfstaengl cleared the ground for Spanknoebel, sought contact men and made sources of money available in the United States. The sale of pictures was and still is a good business, but Hanfstaengl's trips were even more successful to Hitler's plans. During the inflation era in Germany, when entire blocks of houses could be bought for a few hundred American dollars, Hanfstaengl brought a thousand dollars to Hitler in Munich.

The connections of his mother had stood Hanfstaengl in good stead, reaching as they did to Wall Street. Out of this American money the *Voelkischer Beobachter's* printing press was bought for a few dollars, and the Nazis were able to provide themselves with the most expensive equipment and furnishings, such as motor cars, offices, etc.

It should be mentioned here in parenthesis that in the summer of 1932, when the Hitler movement was on the decline in Germany and its sources of money had suddenly dried up, those sources in the United States were still kept flowing by the constant efforts of Hanfstaengl. During this critical period, American money was the most important aid to the Nazis in their propaganda campaigns. It was in the very nature of this propaganda to be expensive, as it relied on pomp and display, and thus could not have been continued without American dollars.

Busily visiting the German travel bureaus all over the United States, Hanfstaengl was able to create Nazi cells in all of them. On his last visit to the United States, employees of the Hamburg-American line received confidential instructions from him in the Hotel George Washington in New York. As it happens the Nazi cell in the New York office of the Hamburg-American numbers twenty-eight men.

Hanfstaengl developed the employees of the German travel bureaus into dependable contact men, with whom, in his capacity as foreign press chief of the NSDAP, he still maintains connections. Naturally, he is kept well informed as to moves of the Nazis in the United States, and reports on them regularly to the Fuehrer. His best agents are Frederick C. Mensing of the North German Lloyd line and Walter Haag, who was Spanknoebel's aide at the time the offices were in the Hotel George Washington. Since then Haag, on the recommendation of Hanfstaengl, has been drawn into open Gestapo work by the Gestapo go-between, William Petersen.

This Petersen goes to and fro between Germany and the United States on the liners *Bremen* and *Europa*. Although he is carried on the passengers' lists under the name of Petersen, his name in the Third Reich is plain William Mueller. He comes from northern Germany. As a plain-clothes guard he took part in the shootings in the old military school at Berlin-Lichterfelde during the purge of June 30, 1934. His last stay in the United States was during October and November, 1935. On December 6, 1935, he returned to Germany on the *Bremen*.

He had at some time or other appointed Walter Haag, "Commissioner for the Observation of Emigrés" in the United States, but due to the watchfulness of the German political exiles, Haag's work in this field was a lamentable failure. But as he had done valuable service in other directions he was transferred to Toronto, where he was appointed manager of the German National Railways' bureau. In the words of the Gestapo agents, "a little grass was to grow over things."

This same Haag was the one who wrote the following letter, quoted word for word from the original:

On orders from the Leader of the National Directorate,
Heinz Spanknoebel. To be kept strictly secret!

September 23, 1933.

Ushla

Alexanderplatz, Berlin.

812 No X

Re yours of September 5th.

The formation of a special division cannot proceed as rapidly as you wish, for the circumstances are more difficult than you suppose. We are being observed, and must be very careful. Count Sauerma is out of question for the pro-

posed position as he lacks experience. He is more useful to the Bunaste. Count Norman has returned from Berlin and brought his brother along. Dr. Spanner urgently asks that the representatives of General Electric in Germany be watched, as they intend to carry on espionage there. General Electric stole his invention, and he now wishes to take action against them. Since his brother has done much for us at the Medical Center, for example, winning two of the professors there to our side, we want speedy action and protection for Dr. Spanner's business affairs.

Send us a trustworthy young woman of attractive appearance, preferably one whose father and brothers are Storm Troopers. She must speak some English and be able to speak Russian fluently as she will have to replace our agent at the Amtorg. Have her come on the *Bremen* or *Europa* as a hair-dresser. We will send another person back to Germany on the same ship so that we can avoid the immigration authorities and any observation from the direction of Untermeyer.

I cannot take care of Van der Luebbe here. The best thing would be to throw him overboard into the sea on the way to some other country. Whom do you want to hang in his place in Germany? I fully agree with you that it would be advisable to give that damn Communist in Leipzig a squirt of syphilis. Then it could be said that Communism is the product of the syphilitic brains of fools.

Send us a new key. We believe the old code can be read by Untermeyer.

Spanknoebel has just come into the room and sends you his best regards. He would like to have the student exchange office furnish him a scientific student for some small jobs. Theremin is lazy and wants too much money. In addition, he seems to be half a Jew-pig. The man betrays his own country, and therefore we cannot trust him any more, in spite of all assurances. And little Katja, as Count Sauerma calls the Constantinov woman, is a stupid and conceited girl. She worked well enough by and for herself, but now she's forever crying, and I think she would be taken care of better over there. She might be of use for Russian translations.

Let us know how it's going with the Hitler book. We shall have to distribute many of them gratis. We'll have a

great success with it too. It's child play to make good anti-semites of the Americans.

Please act quickly in the Spanner matter. It's a question of a lot of money for us.

Hail Hitler!

W. Haag

Aide of the National Leader

(stamp)

The German Railroads Information Office in New York functions as an agents' central of the first rank. The main threads run together here; from here well-camouflaged agents are sent out all over the country on the most varied assignments. The head of the office is Ernst Schmitz, an enrolled member of the NSDAP. This man had a vote in the A.A.U. meeting in December, 1935, which dealt with the question of sending American athletes to the Berlin Olympics.

The German Railroads Information Office has many branches, of which those in Chicago and San Francisco are especially active for the Nazi cause. The San Francisco office is managed by Kurt Beyer, also an enrolled member of the NSDAP. A Toronto branch was established in the fall of 1935, managed, as has been already pointed out, by Haag. This branch provides a center of operations in Canada; it welcomes and instructs agents arriving at Canadian ports such as Halifax. The Nazis are becoming more careful now and prefer sending their agents into the United States by roundabout ways.

An article dealing with the work of the German Railroads Information Office appeared in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* in Germany on June 14, 1935:

The number of copies of written advertising material distributed in the United States in recent years by the New York office of the German National Railways' Division for Travel in Germany is far over five million. More than a quarter of a million placards were distributed; over 3,000 ocean liners were regularly provided with German advertising material; the beauties of Germany were brought before Americans by almost a million moving picture showings; over 45,000 slides were used in lectures; more than 1,200 radio talks and around 1,800 lectures served to advertise and spread enlightenment about Germany. More than 150,000 publications in newspapers and periodicals were ef-

fects, and far over 32,000 photographs were distributed for illustrative purposes.

The New York office took part in the creation of its own American literature on Germany by coöperating with the authors of 96 travel and text books. More than a third of a million pieces of mail were received, and over a half of a million were sent out.

In his instructions to propaganda agents, Dr. Goebbels stated that travel bureaus and other agencies for intercourse between the United States and Germany were to be converted into propaganda centers. The above quotation shows on what a large scale these instructions were carried out. Furthermore, Goebbels expressly stated that all items placed in newspapers and magazines were to serve the ends of political propaganda. These objectives are made particularly apparent in the advertising of the Olympic Games by the German travel bureaus, in which Jewish athletes are promised full equality, and it is declared that German-Jewish sportsmen are being given every opportunity to train.

Supplementing the work of the travel bureaus, every German ship disgorges Nazi agents on American shores. They come as innocent tourists, as hair-dressers and manicurists, as salesmen, as students on vacation. Very often the agents appear as employees of steamship companies or as travelers' guides and interpreters. Some are even camouflaged as nurses: Miss Kitty Aschenbrenner, for example, who was long active in New York, and was finally exposed.

Under the patronage of Hanfstaengl and with the coöperation of the German consulate in New York, a propaganda committee was organized in May, 1934, with the task of recruiting propaganda agents among the "better circles." Important members of this committee are the representatives of the I.G. dye works and the Hamburg-American line. Expensive lecture tours are organized, such as those of Friedrich Schoeneman, professor at Berlin University, of Count Luckner and of Colin Ross, the adventurer. The last is engaged most actively in work for the Nazis; he appears at every large meeting of the Nazis and agitates for the "Germanization and re-ordering" of the American nation. He also writes for the Nazi weekly, the *Deutscher Wecker und Beobachter*.

A Dr. Hubert Schnuch appeared in the Nazi movement in the United States. Under his leadership, corruption and em-

bezzlement in the Nazi organizations developed on a large scale. A demagogue on the grand style, he tried to seize power on all sides. He organized his own Gestapo detachment under the name "Bunaste," and appointed Joachim Deutsch its leader. Deutsch's special contact man with Germany is Hans Cremer of Chicago, who is also a particular friend of Gissibl's.

Cremer took his latest trip to Germany shortly before Christmas, 1935, after having received an exact and detailed report on the situation of the Nazis in the United States from Gissibl in the latter's home at 5535 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago.

Schnuch spent money on the organization of an intelligence service, which, like the Bunaste, was intended to suppress eventual expressions of distrust by members of the Nazi movement. Count Sauerma-Douglas was named as the head of the service. This same count had been present, years before, at the conference at the Hotel Eden, in Berlin, that laid the plans for the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg. Subsequently, Germany became too uncomfortable for him.

The Bunaste and intelligence service developed their chief activity in spying on the German clubs and societies that are openly anti-Hitler, or else unwilling to be coördinated.

Soon another gentleman appeared, to clean out the "pig pen of leadership cliques" in the "honorable Nazi way," and he gradually found followers all over the country. He is Anton Haegele, and his "cleaning" activities were first made public in the course of a suit waged against him by Schnuch.

Together with a great part of the membership of the League of the Friends of New Germany, Haegele had founded a new Nazi organization, the League of American National Socialists. Schnuch's suit, which lasted for many days, was over the question of the ownership of the newspaper, *Deutscher Beobachter*. The suit was decided in favor of Haegele. This only led to a further sharpening of differences, which now began to be expressed in violent forms. There were brawls between the thugs of both factions, and both sides increased their military organizations until they numbered 10,000 men all over the country. What kind of men are in these terrorist groups can best be seen by reading the Nazis' own press accounts. On July 4, 1935, the *Deutscher Beobachter* stated:

One wonders whether the members of the Friends of New Germany, who since 1933 have contributed hundreds

of thousands of dollars, ever think of what has happened to that money and what has been accomplished with it.

The suspicions of the *Deutscher Beobachter* were justified, as the money has actually disappeared without a trace—not that Haegele's organization has any cleaner hands. Who the individuals were who filled their pockets has never been disclosed. Haegele calls Schnuch a cut-throat and liar, and Schnuch replies with similar epithets. Both are careful enough to have others do their dirty work for them, however.

Carrying the fight further, the *Deutscher Beobachter*, in the same issue, characterized Joseph Schuster, the national leader of the military organization of the Friends of New Germany and a friend of Gissibl and Schnuch, as follows:

Schuster's misled followers have to accept penal sentences for their "great leader." He, however, keeps himself at a safe distance, thus imitating the tactics of the chief of a band of robbers.

Every member of the Friends of New Germany must sign a declaration promising to protect his leader from court proceedings, and in case of need to commit perjury. If any district attorney would take the trouble to review the entire proceedings of a trial in which Nazis have been involved, he would find plenty of material for new indictments on the ground of perjury. The declaration mentioned reads as follows:

I am prepared to enter the League of the Friends of New Germany. The aims and purpose of the League are known to me, and I pledge myself to support them without any reservation whatsoever. I acknowledge unconditionally the leadership principle upon which the League is formed. I belong to no semitic organization (Freemasonry, etc.). I am of Aryan stock and have neither Jewish nor colored blood in me.

To "acknowledge unconditionally the leadership principle" means that no legal or moral considerations can stand in the way of absolute loyalty to the wishes of whomsoever the leader may be.

The American Nazis have long been the favored protégés of the German Propaganda Ministry. But that department has,

nevertheless, recognized that Nazi propaganda in the United States is too one-sided, is concentrated too exclusively in the direction of the German-Americans and can show no progress in the "Germanization" (and whatever is included in that term) of the United States. All propagandist methods were derived from Goebbels, and nothing has been created that is especially attractive to Americans or takes into account the particular character of the United States or breaks through the confines of the old propaganda. Thus, when news of the Schnuch-Haegele split reached Berlin, there was joy instead of sorrow, for now the Nazis in the United States could start their propaganda campaigns all over again, with new and better methods. Haegele received orders to work on the Americans with the support of the "better circles" and behind good Anglo-Saxon names, and to attempt to dispense with financial support from Germany, since if he were clever enough and "American" enough, he would be able to find his own sources of money in the United States. This was the provisional program, but it was soon upset, as we shall see later. Haegele proceeded to change the name of his League of American National Socialists to the American National Labor Party. The *Deutscher Beobachter* disappeared to be followed by the weekly *National American*, most of which is written in English and proclaims the A.N.L.P. as a strictly American political party, whose mission is to regenerate the United States with Hitler's ideals. Gissibl and Schuster were to continue to work on the German-Americans, but more effectively than heretofore. Further orders were to keep internal dissension under cover. Thus a sort of action division was created for Nazi propaganda in the United States. But the efforts to conceal internal dissension were in vain.

One of the first steps to follow the founding of the Friends of New Germany was the establishment of the "Dawa" or German-American Economy League (*Deutsch-Amerikanische Wirtschaftsorganisation*) for action against the boycott, and also to drum up a little money for the movement. Every German-American business man, even if he lived in a section lacking a German population, was forced by all sorts of subversive means to join the Dawa. With the slogan, "Fight the boycott of German goods," unnumbered small storekeepers were milked for contributions, membership dues and expensive ads for the Nazi weeklies. The coördination was carried out with as little let-up as in the Third Reich; a whole armory of methods was available, whose application was equally as effective as were

the tactics of the Storm Troops in Germany. First a call was sent out: whoever refused to enroll as member of the Dawa would be put on a "black list" by the agents of Sauerma-Douglas' intelligence service and "worked on" by them. Most German-American business people have relatives in Germany or business connections or sentimental attachments which lead them to make trips to Germany now and then. In order to protect their relatives and themselves from concentration camps, and avoid being branded as traitors to the Fatherland in the eyes of Germans in the United States, they surrendered readily. In a short time, the enrollment of the Dawa was one hundred-percent complete. A special emblem was pasted on the windows of stores whose owners belonged to the Dawa. Any German-American store without this emblem was considered an enemy of the Germans. Hundreds of thousands of dollars flowed into the Dawa, and as the *Deutscher Beobachter* pointed out, no one seems to have "thought about" the ultimate fate of all this money. It was extorted from its contributors under every kind of pretext and threat, without calling forth any notice from the American authorities, who could have quickly pointed to the true nature of the Dawa: a racket.

The Schnuch-Haegele fight was also primarily a struggle for the control of the Dawa, with its mighty financial resources and mass basis. During the struggle, many storekeepers took advantage of the opportunity and threw their Dawa emblems away. But their peace was short. Haegele secured control of the Dawa, while the opposition formed a similar organization, the D.K.V. or German Consumers' Association (*Deutscher Konsum Verband*). Its official English name, however, is the German-American Business League. A new coördination began, with the result that every last German-American storekeeper was forced into one or the other of these "business leagues." Whoever offered resistance was set down in the "black list," that is, referred to the Gestapo; his relatives and connections in Germany were investigated, and the newspapers published his name as that of a traitor. The Nazi papers in the United States, with their small editions and high-salaried staffs, were kept alive only by extorted ads. The largest sums flowed from the travel bureaus and the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines, all of which have to place altogether useless half-page ads in these papers.

After the split in the Nazi movement in the United States

and its reorganization, it presented the following set-up at the beginning of 1936:

League of the Friends of New Germany

Leaders: Gissibl, Schnuch, Schuster, Luedecke, Kappe
(editor of the New York weekly, *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*.)

Subordinate Organizations:

- League of German Girls
- Women's Groups
- Order Service (Storm Troops in Uniform)
- Hitler Youth
- Ship cells (crews of *Bremen*, *Europa*, etc.)
- D.K.V. (German-American Business League)

Under the same control is the Association of People's Societies comprising the following organizations, each of which is kept under observation by a Nazi fraction:

- German Veterans' League
- Steel Helmets (the American unit is the only one undissolved)
- German Legion
- German Edda Culture League
- General von Steuben Society
- Bronx A B C Knighthood
- Action Committee of German Musicians
- League of German-American Waiters
- Natural Healing Lore Association
- Hindenburg Youth Association
- First South German Sport Club
- First German Sport Club
- German Commonwealth for Art and Literature

The internal structure of this last organization reveals its name as a camouflage, for it is articulated into:

- a) Defense group (Storm Division)
- b) Political group
- c) Homeland Regional Groups (members of each group all come from same region in Germany)
- d) Culture group
- e) Youth group

American National Labor Party

Leaders: Anton Haegele, National Leader
 Richard Dessecker, Adjutant Leader
 Werner Kuehtz, National Treasurer
 Karl Soika, National Organizer
 Franklin Thompson, editor of New York weekly, *National American*
 William Meyer, Culture Director

Local leaders in New York: Henry Hunt, Herbert Lange, August Schlosser, Lothar Winkel, Herman Warth.

National offices are at 305 East 46th Street, New York City.

Subordinate Organizations:

Edda Culture League
 Order Service (Storm Troops in uniform)
 Young Men's Groups
 Women's Groups
 League of German Girls
 The White Man's Association

Absolute control is maintained over the Dawa and the United German Societies, which last comprises another hundred German-American organizations of all types.

In memory of the first German pioneers to come to America, "German Day" is celebrated every year in all American cities. By 1935 the Nazis had created such dissension among the German-Americans that in the December of the same year two separate German Day celebrations took place in New York, one at Madison Square Garden under Haegele and the other at St. Nicholas Palace under Schuster and Schnuch. In these circumstances many German-American societies all over the country took the bit in their teeth and celebrated German Day without swastika flags and Nazi oratory at all, in fact, in violent opposition to the Nazis. Just at this time there was a sharp fight on the question of the display of the swastika by German-American societies, and many had enough courage to throw the swastika flags out of their meeting halls for good. For instance, the Nazis are now very weak in such a strongly German city as Milwaukee, hardly numbering more than 50 party members.

Even before this, German-Americans had stepped out in op-

position to the swastika. The Nazi press branded them as traitors and drew up lists of "German enemies," in which were given the names and addresses of these anti-Hitlerite individuals. For example, the *Weckruf und Beobachter* of August 23, 1935, attacked George Seibel of Pittsburgh under the headline, "German Enemy Number 2," because as president of the German-American Gymnastic League, he had advised all organizations connected with his to avoid controversies and to display no other flag than the American, and to take part in no meeting, parade or demonstration in which any other flag was displayed.

The so-called "mission of the Nazis in the United States" has an elastic context, but at the end of 1935 it was particularly bound up with the again acute question of German colonies. At the time of this writing it seems as though the Nazis are actually claiming the United States as a German colony. They do not express themselves as boldly as that, but emphasize rather the services of the "Nazis" to the American nation. Thus the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* of December 24, 1935, ran the following under the head, "Our Mission":

For this land became great and mighty through the loyal coöperation of its citizens of German stock. . . . The first bible printed in this country was in German. German inventiveness, German industry, German tenacity and German toughness have made this nation great; German fervour, the German song, German music, German sport have had a fruitful effect on American life. How different, probably, the United States would appear without the Germans! . . . Everywhere we were the planters of culture, the pioneers who cleared the way so that others could follow and reap the fruits of this work.

The article exhorts its readers to heed the old Nazi phraseology: "Be the hammer, not the anvil. Do not let yourselves be manipulated and stepped on, but lay on yourselves."

If so much credit is due the Germans for their part in building up the United States, it belongs to Germans whose spirit the Nazis have entirely repudiated. The first Germans in the New World came in search of religious freedom; the Germans who emigrated to the United States in 1848 and whose accomplishments stand first among the contributions made by Germans to the American nation were democratic revolutionaries fleeing political absolutism at home. In Hitler Germany every last one

of them would be in a concentration camp. The German soldiers who fought for the North in the Civil War were, so far as they knew, fighting for the freedom of the colored race. . . . As for German songs, the one that the Nazis like to sing most of all goes this way:

When Jewish blood spurts from the knife
Then everything's all right,
Then everything's all right.

Anti-semitism is an integral part of the propaganda of the Nazis in the United States. They know very well how effective it can be in critical times. In this case their anti-semitism is remarkable for its filth. They forget they are no longer in Germany, and under the protection of democratic institutions carry on unrestrained agitation. Anyone who opposes the Nazis is called a Jew or Bolshevik, from Roger Baldwin to Governor Lehman and President Roosevelt; the president happens to be a "Master Mason" in the Holland Lodge, which for the Nazis means being an enemy of the state (*Weckruf und Beobachter*, August 30, 1935).

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually on anti-Jewish propaganda, and tons of printed material are imported from Germany and distributed all over the United States. One of the distributing centers of this literature is an office at 156 Fifth Avenue in New York, which is managed by Col. E. N. Sanctuary, who coöperates with Haegele. Before the Dickstein Committee, Dr. H. F. Vollbehr admitted that he had spent several thousand dollars on anti-semitic propaganda, supposedly out of his own means. He told the committee that he intended to give up his trips to Germany. In spite of this, a few days later, he sailed for the Third Reich. He returned, supplied with writings and instructions from the Racial Policy Office of the NSDAP.

In the summer months of 1935 one could see a "proclamation" to "all good Americans" on the walls of bathhouses in Southern California. This proclamation was an attack on the Jews. Some of the leaflets it was printed on were inserted in the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Times* was forced to publish an explanation, according to which it was completely ignorant of how the anti-semitic leaflets had come between its pages.

Since the Nazis have established an office at 630 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Southern California has become the chief

center of anti-semitic propaganda. The proclamation just mentioned appeared originally in a Nazi newspaper in Berlin. Its translator was Ingram Hughes, a lawyer. He coöperates with William Dudley Pelley, and both of these gentlemen are supported by Royal Scott Gulden. Gulden has long denied this connection, but an article signed by him appeared in the *Deutscher Weckruf* of Chicago, which contained the following sentence:

Copies of the anti-semitic proclamation can be ordered from Mr. Ingram Hughes, 430 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles.

The Nazi units in California are on close terms with the Gestapo. In public they call themselves the "California Vigilantes."

The following are excerpts from the mimeographed publication, *American Bulletin (The White Man's Viewpoint)*, of December 3, 1935, No. 35 (It is affiliated with Haegele's group.):

We demand that all secret societies, associations, etc., of any kind whatsoever must be made unlawful and rigidly suppressed. Any society that pretends to work for the welfare and enlightenment of the human race has no reason for secrecy. . . . We demand legal warfare against spreaders of political lies. . . . Well, we hope that this prejudice against the Jews among Christians will soon mount to such heights that not a single one of the filthy tribe is left alive. . . . The middleman system is a purely Jewish invention. . . . Oust the Jew from political power, take over complete control of politics, economics and culture and institute a real American government and our life will be a joy forever.

Julius Streicher's *Stuermer* is imported into the United States and can be bought with as little trouble as the *New York Times*. Although there is a law prohibiting the sending of pornography through the mails, thousands of copies of the *Stuermer* and similar papers go through the post offices every week. German-American societies are forced to help circulate this literature. When the threats of the American Nazis cannot effect this, Streicher himself takes a hand, politely at first and then more

menacingly. The following was sent by him to the president of a German-American club:

DER STUERMER, Julius Streicher, Nuremberg,
Pfannschmiedgasse 19.

Mr. ———

German Clubhouse

— Washington Street

(Name of City)

U.S.A.

For over twelve years *der Stuermer* has carried on a heroic fight against the universal iniquity. The race desecrators, swindlers, criminals and grave-diggers of Aryan culture must be combatted as strenuously as possible. As profiteer and arch-embezzler, the Jew plans to win for himself by his swindles supreme power over the economic affairs of the world. Therefore, a *Stuermer* salesman must be in front of every Jewish store. . . .

The man who received this letter answered very gently that as yet anti-semitic papers could not be sold in front of Jewish stores in the United States. He could not have answered more outspokenly, because he had relatives in Germany and feared that any tactlessness on his part would be revenged on them. Many Germans and German-Americans in the United States live in as much dread of the powers of the Third Reich as though they were still in Germany. The threads of the brown network are particularly tight-spun in the United States. The Gestapo is as ubiquitous as in France.

After anti-semitism, Red-baiting is the most important feature of the propaganda and membership campaigns of the Nazis in the United States. Most often anti-semitism and Red-baiting are identical: Jews are all Communists, and vice-versa. Declaring that the American Communists had drawn up lists of names of thousands of people all over the country who were to be murdered at the first favorable opportunity, the *National American* blazed the following headlines across its first page:

If you want to know whether you are on the Red murder-list, telephone either the California Vigilantes or the Intelligence Service of the American National Labor Party and inquire!

The paper, however, gave no details as to how the murders were to be carried out.

The *National American* is also violently anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal. It does not hesitate to brand the president and his supporters as Reds plotting to overthrow American ideals and institutions—which it is the duty of Haegele's followers to "defend." The viciousness of these attacks on the administration exceeds anything found in the most hide-bound Republican newspapers.

After the "stupid and harmful" policies of the Nazis in the United States had been sharply criticized by the German Foreign Ministry, Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, decided to have the American Nazis exclude from their organizations all those who were not American citizens. This took place in December, 1935. Hess' instructions were published with special prominence in all the Nazi papers, as though they came from the president of the United States himself—that is, with as much deference and as many expressions of unconditional obedience. Simultaneously, the Nazi leaders announced that they were no longer Nazis, but good Americans. The outspoken goal of their propaganda was now to be not the creation of favorable opinion towards the Third Reich among Americans, but the conversion of the United States into a fascist state.

As the result of Hess' move, the Friends of New Germany and the American National Labor Party apparently have lost a large part of their membership, but it is safe to say that these will soon reappear in camouflaged "non-political" organizations.

Several weeks before this step, Gissibl, the recently appointed leader of the Friends of New Germany, had been in Germany, where he conferred with Hess and E. W. Bohle, the head of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. They accused him of being responsible for the dissension in the Nazi movement in the United States and of having seriously disturbed the Third Reich's diplomatic relations with the United States. On his return to New York, Gissibl resigned his post at the head of the Friends, and new leaders were, according to the Nazi press, "elected unanimously." (It is said that complaints by Luther, the German ambassador to the United States, were responsible for Gissibl's deposition.)

At the same time, the terms, "German national" and "foreign German," were defined by authorities in Germany; those in the first category were under the authority of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, those in the second were unrecog-

nized officially, but actually were to place themselves under the formally independent Nazi organizations abroad. These distinctions were to absolve the Nazis of any charge of interfering with domestic affairs at the behest of a foreign government or party. The organ of the National Association of the German Press gave the following explanation of this new tactic:

The differentiation of "foreign German" and "German national in a foreign country" is of the greatest practical importance. It is the confusion between these two concepts that often enough gives the enemy the desired chance to talk of "German interference in the internal affairs of a foreign state." All this (the differentiation) seems self-evident to us, but not to the enemy, who waits for any loophole we might give by the use of such ticklish terms, in order to find an excuse for accusing the German policies or the NSDAP of interference in the affairs of a foreign state.

On the occasion of Hess' decree, the American Nazis made the following statement, which was published in American newspapers:

The leaders of the Friends of New Germany will require from its members who are German nationals an unconditional compliance with this order. The severance of such members from the organization must be complete by December 31, 1935. This includes also those who have only their first American citizenship papers.

The leadership of the Friends of New Germany now presents the following picture:

National Leader: Fritz Kuhn, former provincial leader of the Middle West.

Provincial Leader of the East: Rudi Markmann.

Provincial Leader of the Middle West: George Froboese.

Provincial Leader of the West: Hermann Schwinn.

Fritz Kuhn has the typical past of a Nazi leader. In Bavaria, in 1919, he was a member of the notorious counter-revolutionary Epp Volunteer Corps, later he joined the similar Ober-

land Corps. He took part in Hitler's "beer putsch" fiasco in Munich in 1923, and with Hitler fled from the scene of the shooting.

Uniforms, military music, "military evenings" and barked commands play the same part among the American Nazis as in the Reich. The units of the so-called Order Service are organized on the pattern of the Storm Troops and Schutz-Staffel. The members wear the same rank insignia and are under the same system of detachments. They march in uniform through the streets of American cities; they can be seen at steamship piers where German ships dock, greeting or saying farewell to Nazi leaders.

The military organizations, both of Haegele's American National Labor Party and the Friends of New Germany, number about 16,000 (end of 1935). They have at their disposal numberless drilling grounds, exercise halls and meeting places. For example, the Friends of New Germany own Camp Siegfried at Yaphank, Long Island, which during the Great War was a training camp for United States army recruits. Any Sunday on Route 25A, one can see trucks and motor cars, filled with men in Nazi uniforms, traveling there, not to mention motorcycle squads and couriers importantly bustling to and fro. Aside from the official drilling grounds, there are others camouflaged as vacation camps and winter sports clubs. Usually a piece of land is rented from a farmer, or a hotel or camp, with woods, lake and fields, is leased for several summers.

The most important point in the regulation code of these organizations is the article requiring members, in case of arrest at any of these places, to deny any affiliation with the Order Services, and to pose as vacationers who have come to bathe and play and eat sauerkraut. Individuals are ordered to assume complete responsibility for any crime or misdemeanor committed in carrying out orders, and under no circumstances to implicate or compromise the organization. (This is vouched for by a man who was a member of one of these Order Services.)

The ostensible purpose of the Order Services is to serve as ushers and attendants at meetings, to eject hecklers and prevent disorder. Actually, however, the Order Services are the "strong arm" detachments of the Nazi organizations, terrorizing dissentients and attacking anti-Hitlerites. Naturally, most of their victims are German-Americans or Jews. The methods used by the Order Services to cover up their forays are very reminiscent of the Storm Troop practices.

The Lindbergh Baby Affair

Jewish Ritual Murder

LE MIROIR (Montreal) in its issue of 3rd of July, 1932, says:— "The presence of numerous Jews, like Spitalo and Bitz, etc., around Lindbergh after the kidnapping of his child last March, as well as certain particular aspects of the murder, have given rise to the suspicion in certain European papers, that the child was the victim of Jewish ritual murder."

The child was kidnapped on 1st March; the body was found on 12th May 72 days later, with fractures of the skull, and the reports published in the "New York Times" of 13.5.32 said that it was estimated that death must have taken place at least 2 months before the discovery of the body.

Jewish Ritual Murder is practised on Christian children on the occasion of the feast of Purim, where Jewish hate is worked up to frenzy in the Synagogues. "Purim" is the annual celebration of the death of Haman, who had decreed the massacre of all the Jews in Asia but was betrayed by Esther; whenever the name Haman is uttered in the reading of the book of Esther on this day, the Jews cry out "Let his memory perish."

These ritual crimes are not legendary; they are real enough. In the Universal History of the Catholic Church, by Rohrbacher, 1845, many cases are cited. Sometimes the blood of a perfectly formed child is taken for the making of ceremonial bread by the Rabbis; sometimes the child is simply tortured to death. It was Sir Richard Burton who gave publicity to the celebrated ritual murder in Damascus in 1840, wherein a Capuchin, Pere Thomas, was kidnapped, his throat cut and his blood taken in a bottle to the Rabbis for their foul rites. For reporting this, Sir Richard was removed from his appointment by Jewish influence. The detected culprits escaped the death penalty by the money power of the Rothschild family, acting through the Alliance Israelite Universelle, a fine of half a million piastres being paid by the prominent Jews Adolphe Cremieux, Moses Montefiore and Munck. Details of the trial are given in a pamphlet "Jewish Ritual Slaughter," (published Britons,) obtainable from us, 3½d. post free.

The Lindbergh baby was evidently slaughtered in March, and the Purim of 1932 fell on 22nd of that month. Lindbergh is the Nordic hero of the United States, and his child was supposed to represent Gentile perfection. As we have already reported in THE FASCIST, Lindbergh appointed Jews (Spitalo and Bitz) as his negotiators with the kidnapers, and the all-Jewish "Purple Gang" of Detroit was the object of the Police search. Jewish money then, no doubt, stepped in and silenced revelations which would have shaken the Christian world out of its torpor.

Information about Ritual Murder is impossible to obtain in the Encyclopedia Britannica, because the article thereon is written by a Jew, Israel Abrahams, who carefully avoids any facts and merely croaks out "anti-semitism."

Reprinted from THE FASCIST, London (England). No. 40 (New Series), Sept., 1932

Leaflet published and circulated by the Nazis in the United States.

On the evening of December 21, 1935, over twenty uniformed Nazis attempted to invade and wreck an anti-Nazi German club on Third Avenue in New York. They forced their way past two ushers at the door, but were held up long enough for the alarm to be spread to the rest of the club members upstairs. These rushed out and, finding the Nazis jammed in the narrow stairway, tumbled them downstairs again. There was a furious scuffle for a few minutes, during which men on both sides were hurt. Then the assailants fled, pursued down the street by the club members, dropping uniform caps and weapons on the side-

walk behind them. These were picked up and turned over to the police. The next day a man named Bagi, identified as one of the assailants, was arrested and haled before the night court. He was a salesman in a large furniture store in the Yorkville section (Bolle & Detzel at 1495 Third Avenue). Willi Bolle, his employer, appeared at the court and swore that on the night of the brawl Bagi had been working in his store until ten at night, and that Bagi, moreover, was no Nazi. As a matter of fact, Bolle himself is one of the most notorious Nazis in New York. He supports Haegele's group with large contributions of money and places immense ads in the New York papers of both Nazi groups. Nevertheless, the court released Bagi on Bolle's cognizance until such time as he would have a chance to be tried before a regular jury.

Two days after the brawl, on December 23, a story appeared in Hearst's *New York American* with the headline, "Communists Try To Steal Nazi Corpse." The story stated that on the night before the attack on the club an attempt had been made to steal the corpse of a Nazi, lying in the funeral parlors of Charles Peter Nagel, and that a window had been broken in the place. The attack on the club was to avenge this. According to the Hearst paper, these details had been secured from the police. But Captain Mulligan of the Nineteenth Precinct immediately announced that the *American's* story was a pure fabrication and that nothing of the sort had happened. It turned out that the source of the lie was Haegele himself, the leader of the American National Labor Party. Not only Captain Mulligan, but Haegele's own paper, the *National American*, contradicted him, for the latter published a story of the funeral of the dead Nazi, Karl Stoeger, that mentioned no disturbance whatsoever. In addition, the undertaker made public the statement below:

December 23, 1935.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby declare that on Friday, December 20, 1935, one of our windows was broken accidentally, but any damage done was not connected in any way with either the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Kulturverband or the American Nationalistic Socialist Party; nor was any attempt made by either to obtain possession of a dead body.

(signed) CHARLES PETER NAGEL.

What is more, Nagel himself advertises in Haegele's paper.

At the beginning of 1935 the Third Reich's National Socialist and anti-semitic organizations in the United States found their hero and martyr in the person of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was sentenced to death for the kidnapping and death of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's son.

The American National Socialist League made the Hauptmann case an excuse for raising the cry of "ritual murder." In a leaflet, of which many thousand copies were circulated, the thousand-times repeated anti-semitic lie of ritual murder was used to show that Lindbergh's child had been slaughtered by Jews at their Purim festival in 1932. The police confiscated the greater part of these leaflets, but a new edition was immediately supplied from another source—the National Socialist Workers' Party of America. After the verdict against Hauptmann, a campaign was started to show that the convicted kidnapper and murderer was a victim of the Jews—a real hero. New leaflets concerning the "ritual murder" were circulated. The following is a specimen from one of them:

The question as to who murdered the Lindbergh baby still remains unanswered and will remain so until a justice that does not allow itself to be influenced by hardened and malicious lawyers is found. Concerning the ritual murder which, as some Aryan papers have emphasized has really occurred, no investigation has yet been set under way. However, the number of proved murders and crimes committed by a race, the number of whose immoral acts is far greater than any other's, is demonstrated by accounts which fix ritual murders at the following times and places. . . .

A list of supposed ritual murders follows, beginning in the year 418 and ending with a "ritual murder" at Paderborn in Germany in 1932.

As can be seen, Streicher's "material" is not despised by the Nazis in the United States. At its close, the leaflet turns to address the Jews, who are supposedly persecuting the "Aryan" Hauptmann:

Is your feverish activity against the accused Bruno Richard Hauptmann anything else than an attempt to vent your desire for revenge against Germany, whose representative you consider Hauptmann to be? . . . This sort of action possibly may not turn out so well for you.

The Nazi movement abroad has caused the formation of powerful opposition movements. After three full years of the Hitler dictatorship, the Third Reich is struggling desperately to rid itself of international political isolation. After three full years of the Hitler dictatorship, it is faced in its own country by an opposition ready to brave death in fighting it. The murder of 3,000 Socialists and Communists has not brought the opposition work in Germany to a standstill and has not won the Social Democratic workers to the Hitler régime. The persecution of Catholics has caused the Catholic camp to rise against National Socialism. After these three years of the Hitler dictatorship, the world sees that the number of Hitler's opponents in the Third Reich has not decreased, but that, on the contrary, their power and militancy have been strengthened. The anti-Hitler movement inside Germany as well as the world struggle against Hitler fascism is the guarantee of its final defeat.

at z z. st. New York,

... der N. Y. Schlichtungs-
kommission) mit allen Mitteln in seinen
Ermittelungsarbeiten zu unterstützen.

Diese Anweisung ist gueltig fuer jede
Landesstelle, ganz gleich, welcher Gruppe.



Fragment of order from Berlin NSDAP to an agent in the United States. This document was found by an anti-Nazi emigré journalist during the course of a raid in the Yorkville section in New York City. It definitely proves the connection between the NSDAP in Germany and its agents in America.

APPENDIX

NAZI PROPAGANDISTS, AGENTS, STOOL PIGEONS AND SPIES OUTSIDE GERMANY

Belgium

EHLERT, F. O.	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP in Brussels.
VON DER HEIDEN, THEODORE	Cashier of the Antwerp local unit of the NSDAP.
HELLWIG	German consulate official; director of the National Socialist organizations in Brussels and in Antwerp.
HENNIG, KARL	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP in Antwerp.
HOHMANN, KARL	Gestapo agent at Brussels.
KLEE	German consulate official; director of the National Socialist organizations in Brussels and Antwerp.
KREUTZBERG, ROBERT	Secretary of the Brussels local unit of the NSDAP.
PRIMADZULA, JOSEPH	German military spy; arrested at Eupen at the beginning of 1935.
RICHTER, RUDOLPH	Administrator of the NSDAP cell at St. Niklaas-Waas.
SIEDHOFF, MAX	Stool pigeon who appeared in Antwerp in December, 1933.
WAGNER, HERBERT	Administrator of the NSDAP cell at Ghent.
WEHMEIER, HEINRICH	Cashier of the Brussels local unit of the NSDAP.

Denmark

FISCHER	Nazi agent (<i>a German teacher</i>).
HERBAN, THEODORE	Confidential man of the Gestapo.
JOHANNSEN	Nazi agent (<i>a German teacher</i>).
LICHTENSTEIN, PAUL	Confidential man of the NSDAP for Denmark, at Flensburg.
LORENTZEN, JENS L.	Agent of the NSDAP at Apenrade.
PEPERKORN	Clergyman; agent of the NSDAP
SCHMIDT	Clergyman; leader of the Nazis in Northern Schleswig; member of the Danish parliament.
SEIDELMANN	Nazi agent (<i>former naval officer</i>).
SIEWERS, DR.	First-burgomaster of Flensburg; president of the Schleswig-Holstein Federation.

*Great Britain**(Including its mandated territories and colonies)*

ASCHENBORN, FRAU	Member of the National Socialist Colonial Women's Federation; agent in the former German colony of Southwest Africa.
BENE, OTTO	Chairman of the NSDAP in London.
LESCH, VIKOR	One of the leaders of the South African Gray Shirts.
LETZNITZER VON	Captain; director of the Hitler Youth in Great Britain's mandated territory in Africa; deported because of his anti-British agitation.
VON MOLTKE, JOHANN	Director of the South African Gray Shirts, an organization that maintains a secret service for the NSDAP and works on the closest terms with it.

- OLIVIER, HERMANN One of the leaders of the South African Gray Shirts.
- RANDOLF, FITZ Confidential agent for Goebbels in Great Britain; political director of the NSDAP in England.
- RHODE, FRAU Agent in the former German colony of East Africa.
- SCHWIETERING, DR. Nazi agent; director of the German Federation at Windhuk, Southwest Africa.
- STREICHER, L. Son of the provincial leader of the NSDAP at Nuremberg, Julius Streicher; worked for the Nazis in England and was deported.
- TANN, GUENTHER Was London representative of the *Trans-Oceanic News Service*; aide of Fitz Randolph (Goebbels' confidential man for Great Britain).
- TROOST London representative of the *Voelkische Beobachter*.
- WEIGEL Director of the Hitler Youth in Great Britain's mandated territory in Africa; deported because of his anti-British agitation.
- WILLIS, FREDERICK Naturalized German; was special propagandist in the diplomatic service at London; was deported.

Estonia

- DEUBNER Aide of the leader of the Baltic-German party, von zur Muehlen.
- ENGELHARDT Von zur Muehlen's military expert.
- HESS Sent to Estonia in different capacities by National Socialist propaganda authorities.
- HIMMELSTERN, BARON Agent of the Reichswehr.

- LUTHER & ROTTERMANN Banking house; active in financing the Estonian veterans' organization.
- VON MALTZAHN As German agent financed the Estonian veterans' organization which was dissolved in 1934 when its preparations for an uprising were discovered.
- MEIDEL, BARON A house search brought to light German colonization plans drawn up by him.
- VON ZUR MUEHLEN Cavalry captain; was leader of the suppressed Fighters for Freedom; since 1933 leader of the Baltic-German party.
- OGLER, DR. Leader of the Baltic Brotherhood in Estonia; manager of the Estonian German club.
- SCHEIDL Banking house; involved in Hitler Germany's financing of the intended putsch by the Estonian veterans.
- STACKELBERG, BARON Aide of von zur Muehlen.
- STRAUSS National Socialist propaganda agent; arrested in Estonia in 1934.
- TORMANN Aide of von zur Muehlen.

Finland

- KOSOLA Leader of the Finnish National Socialists.
- POHJANHEIMO, COLONEL Organizer of the Finnish Volunteer Corps, which is directed against the Soviet Union and supported by National Socialism.

France and its Colonies

- ABETZ, KARL Member of Hess' liaison staff; frequently at work in France.

- VON ALVENSLEBEN
Nazi agent; arrested at Vienna in 1934 for his part in the Dollfuss assassination.
- ANDERS
Gestapo agent in Paris; attendant at the German embassy.
- APPEL, H.
Director of the German Employees' body in France and its colonies.
- AUER
Secretary of the legation at the German embassy in Paris; leading member of the Paris NSDAP.
- BATSCHARI
Nazi agent in Paris; publishes the Rosenberg magazine, *International Voice of the Nationalists*; was an aide of the German spy, Bernhuber.
- BENDER, FRITZ
German spy in Paris; formerly Nazi agent; from Altona in Germany; also works in other countries besides France.
- BERNHARD, ERNST
From Altona; also works in other countries.
- BERNHUBER
Austrian officer; was arrested in the spring of 1935 in Paris as a spy.
- BIDDER, DR. HANS
Legation secretary; secret service man of the German embassy at Paris; since called back to Germany.
- BIRKEL
Embassy cook; district leader of the local Steel Helmet unit at Paris, 78 rue de Lille.
- BLATTMANN
Nazi agent with special mission; was employed by the North German Lloyd.
- VON BRAND-NEIDSTEIN
Legation secretary at the German embassy; one of those entrusted with keeping emigrés under observation.
- VON BRUEMER
Taxi driver; Russian White Guardist; Nazi agitator in Paris, 13 rue Riblette; has gone off to Germany since.

- BRUMDER, DR. At Strasbourg; one of the *ELZ* (*Alsatian*) circle.
- BURG Military spy for the Third Reich in Marseille; arrested in the spring of 1935.
- BUSCH, DR. Manager of the Siemens' agency at Paris; one of the leaders of the NSDAP in Paris.
- DALGRUEN Pastor at the German Evangelical Church in Paris; member of the Paris local unit of the Steel Helmets.
- DEHNICKE Detective from Frankfort on the Main; stool pigeon among the emigrés at Paris.
- DIETRICH, DR. Member of the German embassy; contact man for Nazi foreign agents.
- VON DINKLAGE, FREIHERR
HANS GUENTHER Attaché at the German embassy until June, 1934; since then active on special missions.
- DROSZT, SOPHIE Called "La belle Sophie;" German military spy.
- EBERHARDT Church warden; member of the Nazi local unit.
- EPTING, DR. KARL Director of the German student exchange service in Paris.
- ERNST, DR. ROBERT At Berlin; leader of the society, Germans in the West, and the society, Federation of Alsatians and Lorrainese in Germany.
- FABRICIUS Nazi teacher at the German school in Paris.
- FRIEDMANN White Russian emigré; worked with the German spy, Bernhuber.
- GEISSERT Nazi teacher at the German school in Paris.
- GIESE, OTTO German spy and agent in France.

- GLIENCKE, FRANZ
Former Foreign Legionnaire; stool pigeon for the Hamburg and Berlin Gestapo in Paris.
- GOHLS
Employee of the German embassy at Paris.
- VON GROTHE, NIKOLAUS
Director of the official *German News Service (Deutsches Nachrichten-Buro)* at Paris.
- GUENTHER
Director of the German gymnastic and athletic club, 33 Boulevard Poissonière, Paris.
- HAHN, EUGENE
German military spy; arrested at Nice in August, 1935.
- HAHNELT
Merchant; economic expert of the German embassy at Paris; 2 bis, rue Pétel.
- HARTMANN, M.
Detective; watches emigrés in Paris.
- HARTMANN
Student; "studies" in Strasbourg as agent of the Foreign Office of the NSDAP.
- HASSELBRINK, W. A.
Director of studies for the German Employees at Paris.
- VON DER HEYDEN-RHEYSCH
Member of the German embassy at Paris; directs a cell of the Paris NSDAP.
- HERBERT, DR.
Journalist; correspondent of the *Voelkische Beobachter*.
- HOFFMAN
Director of the Nazi student group at Paris.
- HOHNEMANN
Gestapo agent in Paris.
- HOLLEBEN, FREIHERR
(BARON) VON
Member of the Paris local unit of the Steel Helmets.
- HOLMQUIST (ALIAS FARBER,
ALIAS FREYLER)
Active in Paris as a stool pigeon in the service of the Gestapo.
- HOPPE, FRITZ
Stool pigeon; was partly assisted by the German consulate at Geneva; has a passport "for all parts of the world."

- HUMBERT
Deputy director of the physical training division of the German Employees at Paris.
- IHLEFELD, DR. KURT
Lives at 31 rue Surcouf, Paris; Nazi journalist; confidential agent of the Gestapo.
- JAHN, R. A.
67 rue La Fontaine; Paris representative of the German Luft-hansa (aviation lines); Goering's confidential man for aviation espionage; coöperates with the Gestapo stool pigeon, Hjalmar Kronberg; was called back to Germany.
- JUETTNER
Deputy director of the German Employees' body in Paris.
- KARWEG
Vice-Director of the Siemens' agency at Paris; member of the German Chamber of Commerce at Paris; controls and checks the French propaganda material of the NSDAP.
- KEMPER, MAX
Nazi agent in France; deported.
- KLEIN
Deputy local unit leader of the NSDAP; called back to Germany in May, 1935.
- VON KIRSTEN, BORIS
At Garches zur Seine, 70 rue Frédéric Clément; native of the Baltic countries; leading member of the Nazi local group at Paris.
- KOCHANKI, WERNER
Formerly bank official; Gestapo agent in Paris.
- KOENEMANN, DR.
Director of the Paris branch of the Strength through Joy.
- KORRODI (ALIAS KOFINK)
Nazi journalist at Paris.
- KRAMER, DR.
Director of the I.G. Dyes firm at Paris.
- KRONBORG, HJALMAR
(ALIAS KRONENBERG)
Former Foreign Legionnaire; worked in Paris and Amsterdam as Gestapo stool pigeon; had with him proof of connection with Gestapo; was unmasked at Amsterdam.

- KRUG ZUR NIDDA, DR. ROLAND Nazi journalist at Paris.
- KUZNIECZ, DR. Agent of the Third Reich; radio expert at the German embassy in Paris; lives at 23 rue Bernard.
- LORBACH, JOSEPH German military spy; arrested at the beginning of 1935 at Sarreguemines.
- LOENNIG In charge of the telephone central of the German embassy; deputy leader of the local unit of the NSDAP at Paris.
- LOEVIG From Altona; one of the Hamburg Hundreds; Nazi stool pigeon; also works in other countries.
- MENDEL Vice-consul at Lyons; director of the Nazi local unit there.
- MERKEL Director of the physical training division of the German Employees at Paris.
- MITTERMUELLER, JACOB Works in close contact with the secret agents of German embassy at Paris.
- MUELLER, HEINRICH From Dortmund in Germany; was political stool pigeon in the Saar district; then arrested as a military spy at Strasbourg.
- MUELLER At Bellevue, 7 rue de Bassin; Gestapo agent at Paris.
- NEUKAMM Director of the Professional Group for Commercial Employees of the German Employees.
- NIKOLASCHESSEK, ANUFRY German military spy; arrested at Toulon.
- OSWALD, GRETA Military spy; arrested at Brest.
- PETERS Lives at 97 rue Erlanger; big merchant; prominent member of the Nazi organization; director of the Federation of Commercial Travelers.

- PLOESCH Deputy director of the physical training division of the German Employees at Paris.
- POLLACK Detective from Berlin; Gestapo official with special assignments for France.
- DE POTTÈRE, GEORGES
(ALIAS O. FRAMER) Former Austrian diplomat; director of the Aryan Christian Alliance, 23 rue Roussel, one of Alfred Rosenberg's international organizations for the spread of anti-semitism.
- REINARZ Nazi journalist; correspondent of the *Westdeutscher Beobachter*; special confidential agent of the Propaganda Ministry; arranged the Westland swindle in the Saar district; lives at 3 rue Mont-Tabor.
- ROECHLING Brother of the Saar industrialist, Roechling; director of the German Relief Union on Rue Huysmans in Paris.
- ROEDERN, COUNTESS Gestapo agent; temporarily in Paris; was active as correspondent for the *German News Service* in the Saar district.
- ROEHR Member of the German embassy at Paris; contact man for foreign agents.
- ROEHRIG Agent of the Society for Germans abroad (*V.D.A.*); posed as a theological student; arrested at Strasbourg.
- ROEMER, DR. WILHELM
(ALIAS LUDWIG) Gestapo agent in Paris; member of the Reichstag; director of the Foreign Branch of the Union of National Socialist Jurists.
- ROOS, DR. KARL Paid agent for Alsace of the Society for Germans Abroad.
- SCHALL, PAUL Editor in chief of the *ELZ* (*Elsass Lothringische Zeitung: Alsace-Lorraine Times*).

- SCHLEIER
Expert on French affairs for the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP in Hamburg; made "tours of inspection" through France as a wine salesman.
- SCHMOLZ, DR. ARTHUR
Propaganda attaché at the German embassy in Paris and Gestapo agent.
- SCHOENEMANN, LEON
Nazi stool pigeon and provocateur.
- SCHOENLEIN, JOSEPH
Was sent to Paris by Hamburg Storm Troop Flag Leader Richter; stool pigeon; in possession of incriminating evidence, ciphers and addresses; arrested in Paris.
- SCHOPP, AUGUST
German military spy; arrested at the beginning of 1935 in Metz.
- SCHULTZ, VICTOR
German military spy; arrested in August, 1935.
- SCHWELLUNG, FELIX
Nazi agent in Paris.
- SCHWIND, DR. HELLMUTH
German attaché at the International Chamber of Commerce, 55 Avenue des Champs Élysées; confidential agent of the NSDAP.
- SCHWOB, RUDOLPH
Nazi agent in Paris.
- SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH
Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.
- SPIECKER, WERNER
Director of the Nazi local unit at Paris; 12 rue de Chartran, Neuilly (*Seine*); employee of the I.G. Dyes firm.
- STAUB, KURT
(REALLY DIMITRI KORSAKOFF)
Nazi stool pigeon in France; connected with Storm Troop Standard Leader Thoensmann of the Bueckeburg Standard and also with Storm Troop Leader Blaschko of Bielefeld.
- TETZLAFF, DR. ARTHUR
(ALIAS M. SCHMIDT)
Detective from Berlin; sent to Paris to watch emigrés.
- VON TOGGENBURG
Nazi journalist at Paris; 5 rue Honoré d'Éylau.

- DE VERSI, IRENE
(ALIAS SIEVERS)
- VOCKRODT, MARGARET
- WALTER, DR.
- WARNER, JUERGEN
- WESTRICK, H.
- WIEN
- WINCKEL
- WINCKEL, MRS.
- WULFF, HORST
- ZEBERER
- ZINNOW, MINNI
- BERTELOMEN, PROFESSOR
- LIEGENT, CAPTAIN
- Military spy of the Third Reich; active in Paris, Morocco, and Algeria; arrested in the spring of 1935 in Morocco.
- Deputy of the German employees at Paris; 2 rue Meyerbeer.
- Detective from Berlin.
- Student stool pigeon at Paris; left France in May, 1935.
- Big merchant at Paris; prominent Nazi propagandist.
- Detective from Frankfort on the Main; in Paris on a special mission for the Gestapo.
- Chairman of the NSDAP at Paris.
- Lives at Clamart (*Seine*), 26 rue Paul Bert; women's leader of the NSDAP at Paris.
- Former organizational director of the NSDAP at Paris; organized stool-pigeon work among the emigrés; was employed at the Hotel Terminus, Gare St. Lazare; left France in March, 1935.
- Press chief of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP; lectures on propaganda to German Nazi local groups abroad.
- Nazi agent; helped the German spy, Bernhuber.
- Nazi agent in Morocco.
- Nazi agent in Tangiers.

Greece

- BAUDE
- Chief of the foreign intelligence board of the Propaganda Ministry; was in Athens at the beginning of July, 1935, as a "journalist" to negotiate for German arms' supplies for Greece.

VON WEISENHOF, BARON

Intelligence expert on Balkan affairs for the Propaganda Ministry; was in Athens at the beginning of July, 1935, to negotiate for German arms' supplies for Greece.

The Netherlands

ANDERSEN, P. F. W.

National treasurer of the RDG at Rotterdam.

AMMER, G.

Secretary of the Hengelo local unit of the NSDAP in Overysel.

BAECKER, PAUL

Cashier of the Enschede local unit of the NSDAP.

BAUER, DR. (ALIAS DR. FEIGE)

Official of the Hamburg Gestapo; worked in Amsterdam; lived for a time at the Victoria Hotel.

BECKER

Member of the NSDAP; committee leader of the German colony in Helmond; address, 33 Julini-laan.

BECKER, ERICH

Cashier of the Utrecht local unit of the NSDAP.

BERNAU

Member of the NSDAP; director of school and cultural affairs; address: 1 Weimarlaan, Amsterdam.

BERNING

Director of local unit of the NSDAP in southern Limburg.

BORLINGHAUS

Member of the NSDAP; entrusted with special duties.

BOTTENBERG

Member of the NSDAP; entrusted with special duties.

BRENER, W.

In Heer Heide; in charge of Winter Relief.

DAN

Local unit director in Tilburg.

DITTMANN, HEINRICH

Cell administrator of the Heer Heide local unit of the NSDAP.

DREWS, HANS GEORGE	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP in Groningen.
DYKERHOFF, DR.	Member of the NSDAP; party director and committee leader of the German colony in Rotterdam.
EDZARD	Member of the NSDAP; director of "enlightenment."
EIDT, OTTO	NSDAP cell administrator in Alkmaar.
EISENKOLB	District director of the NSDAP in Tilburg.
FAHLE, JOSEPH	Cashier of the Arnheim cell of the NSDAP.
FENGLER	Chief director of the NSDAP groups in Haarlem.
FISCHEMICH	Representative of district director of Limburg RGD.
FLESCHE, ALFRED	Leader of the League of German Societies in the Netherlands.
FLOSS, WILHELM	Cell administrator of NSDAP in Brunssam.
FLOEZER	Member and cashier of NSDAP; 110 Euterpestratt, Amsterdam.
FORMA, DIRK	Secretary-treasurer of the National Socialist Netherlands Workers' Party; 18 Sterelaan, Hilversum.
FRANKE	Member of the NSDAP; athletics director; 23 Jan Luykenstraat, Amsterdam-Z.
FRIESE, HANS	Representative of District Director Vogeler of RDG at Amsterdam.
GENSCH	Member of the NSDAP; entrusted with special duties.
GERADTS	District director of RDG at Maastricht.
GERK, NICHOLAS	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Hoensbroek.

- GOLDBACH, WILLIAM
Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Lutterade.
- GRUBE, JOSEPH
Secretary of Enschede local unit of the NSDAP.
- HAASE, FRITZ
Cashier of The Hague local unit of the NSDAP.
- HAFEMANN
Director of the Netherlands-Belgium sub-district of the German Labor Front; lives in Rotterdam.
- VON HAHN, DR.
Member of NSDAP; German consul-general at Amsterdam; distinguished himself as a speaker at various functions connected with the reorganization of Germans in the Netherlands.
- HARTUNG
Nazi agitator and speaker.
- HAUPT, JOHANNES
Secretary of the Utrecht local unit of the NSDAP.
- HEINEMANN, A.
Deputy secretary of the Groningen local unit of the NSDAP.
- HEINRICHS, ALPHONSE
Cashier of Apeldoorn local unit of the NSDAP.
- HOFFMEISTER
Organizational director of the NSDAP for Rotterdam.
- HOPPMANN, FREDERICK
Secretary of Apeldoorn local unit of the NSDAP.
- HORNS, A.
Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Hengelo in Overysel.
- HOECHST, DR.
Committee leader of the German colony in The Hague.
- INGENHAAG, W.
Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Schaesberg.
- IVEN, DR.
Confidential man of Gestapo.
- JOHNEN, WILHELM
Secretary of the Almelo cell of the NSDAP.
- KERSTING
Local unit director of the NSDAP at The Hague.
- KIEZLE
Treasurer of Haarlem local unit of the NSDAP.

KLEINWAECHTER, WILHELM	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Nieuwenhagen.
KLOEBER	Leader of German colony in Tilburg.
KLOMP, H.	Deputy local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Enschede.
KNAUSDORFF, ARTHUR	Cashier of Nijmegen local unit of the NSDAP.
KONEN, HEINRICH	Administrator of labor funds of Apeldoorn local unit of the NSDAP.
KRAUSE, DR.	NSDAP district director for South Holland province.
KRIEGER, BRUNO	Cashier of Venlo local unit of the NSDAP.
KRIPPENDORF, MAX	Local unit administrator of DAF, Rotterdam.
VON KRUYT, MAJOR	Leader of the National Socialist Netherlands Workers' Party.
KUIPERS, H.	Cell administrator of Nijmegen local unit of the NSDAP.
LEHNERT, K.	Cashier of Tilburg local unit of the NSDAP.
LEYH, REINHOLD	Secretary of The Hague local unit of the NSDAP.
VON LINSINGEN	Member of the NSDAP; deputy of Alfred Flesche, the leader of the Association of German Societies in the Netherlands.
LUTTERBECK	Propaganda speaker of the specialists' groups of the German Employees' Body in the Netherlands.
MANNHARDT	Director of the NSDAP at Amsterdam.
MARTIN, ERICH	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Apeldoorn.
MARTIN, W.	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP in Amsterdam-Z.
MARTON, W.	Local unit administrator of DAF at The Hague.

MAURER	Member of the NSDAP in southern Limburg.
MEIER, JAN	Gestapo agent.
MEYER, LOUIS	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP in Tilburg.
MUELLER, HUBERT	Cell administrator of the NSDAP in Maastricht.
NACKEN	District director of RDG in Limburg (<i>deported</i>).
NOWACK, RUDOLPH	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Breda.
NOWAKOWITZ	Church warden; local unit director of the NSDAP in southern Limburg.
ODENWALT	Deputy local unit director of the NSDAP in Haarlem.
OLDACH, C. H.	Leader of German colony in Amsterdam.
PASSMANN, GUSTAVE	Cell administrator of the NSDAP in Heerlen.
PATZIG, MARTIN	National unit director of the NSDAP; in Amsterdam until August, 1933.
PFEIFFER	Member of the NSDAP; aide of Alfred Flesche, the head of Association of German Societies in the Netherlands.
PIEPERBECK, WILHELM	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Vaals.
PRESSLER, HANS	Cashier of Leiden local unit of the NSDAP.
PREUSS, E.	Secretary of Vlissingen cell of the NSDAP.
PRONK, C. A.	Gestapo agent.
REINHOLD, WALTER	Cashier of Breda cell of the NSDAP.
ROHRMANN, OTTO	Cell administrator of the NSDAP in Weert.
RUF, ROBERT	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Leiden.

RULLKOETER, WILHELM	Treasurer of Almelo cell of the NSDAP.
RUTH, F.	Cashier of Vlissingen cell of the NSDAP.
SAMTER	Lawyer; Gestapo stool pigeon.
SCHICHTHOLZ, OTTO	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Hertogenbosch.
SCHIRMANNS, WILLY	Deputy local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Venlo.
SCHMITZ	Retired captain; lives at Vaals; directing member of the Netherlands NSDAP national unit.
SCHNEEKLOTH	Director of German Girls' Home, 35 Heerengracht, Amsterdam; recruiter and agent for Gestapo; deported.
SCHROEDER, R.	Cell administrator of NSDAP in Vlissingen.
SCHULTEN, HEINRICH	Local unit administrator of DAG at The Hague.
SCHWAMBERGER, R.	Cashier of Rotterdam local unit of the NSDAP.
SCHWEIGEL, ERICH	Cashier of Groningen local unit of the NSDAP.
SEILER, H.	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Arnheim.
SEIBERT, BRUNO	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Eindhoven.
SIET, W.	221 Vorbergwal, Amsterdam; publisher of <i>The German in the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg</i> , the monthly of the German Professional Groups of the DAF.
SPRANGERS, W.	Proprietor of hotel and restaurant in Breda which is a meeting place for Nazis.
STOELZER, H.	Cashier of Hertogenbosch cell of the NSDAP.
TETTENBORN, W.	Secretary of Nijmegen local unit of NSDAP.

TROSCHKA, PAUL	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Helmond.
TYKER	Director of the NSDAP at Limburg; deported.
UEKOETTER, HANS	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Enschede.
VOGEL, PAUL	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Venlo.
VOGELER	District director of RDG; lives in Amsterdam.
WEHL, WOLFGANG	Local unit administrator of the NSDAP at Utrecht.
WINTER, C.	Cashier of Hengelo local unit of the NSDAP in Overyssel.
WITTE, A. R.	Retired major; foreign commissioner of the NSDAP for the Netherlands; deported.
ZEIDLER, ERICH	Cell administrator of the NSDAP at Kerkrade.
ZEISKE	District director of the NSDAP for North Holland at Amsterdam.
ZOERNER, ERNST	Director of the NSDAP cell at Almelo.

Italy

RIGGEMEYER, MARLENE	Agent of the German secret service; connected with Rintelen and the Nazi putsch in Vienna.
SPITZY	Gestapo agent; connected with the Rintelen affair.

Jugoslavia

KLUIC, STEVO	Hitler Germany's Jugoslavian political agent.
NEUHAUS	Engineer; director of the Belgrade NSDAP.

VON RIESEN

Storm Troop leader from Berlin-Steglitz; sent to Yugoslavia to arrange for Nazi propaganda.

THIERFELDER, DR.

Director of foreign propaganda for the Balkans at Munich; makes repeated trips to Yugoslavia.

WINDISCHGRAETZ, PRINCE

Hungarian franc counterfeiter; belongs to Gestapo; was contact man between Pavelitch (Croatian terrorist leader), the Hungarian government and the Nazi leaders.

Latvia

HEIDE

Active as propaganda agent in Riga in 1933.

VON RUEDIGER, WALTER

Lawyer in Riga; chairman of the Baltic-German People's Commonwealth; was dismissed in May, 1935, because he did not represent "Hitler's line" strongly enough.

TREU

Director of National Socialist propaganda in Riga; arrested at the beginning of 1934.

TROTA

Organizer of National Socialist cells in Latvia.

ZELLMINSCH

Director of the suppressed Perkenkrust organization.

Lithuania and the Memel district

GUBBA

Chairman of the superintending board of the Memel credit association and head of the Agraria Credit Society.

HENKEL

Teacher; director of Memel Athletic Associations.

KAKIES, MARTIN

Editor of the *Memel Steamboat*, which is controlled by Dr. Neumann and National Socialist authorities in Germany.

NEUMANN, DR.

Veterinarian; leader of the Socialist People's Commonwealth, the Nazi party in Memel which is recognized, supported and directed by the German NSDAP.

SASS, BARON D. VON

Clergyman; leader of the Christian Social Labor Commonwealth of Memel, a disguised Nazi organization.

SCHREIBER, DR.

Former president of the directory of the Memel government; removed in 1934, after he had coöperated with National Socialist organizations working against Lithuania under orders from German authorities.

STARCK, DR.

German consul at Memel; was recalled after the preliminary investigation at the Memel secret tribunal murder trial had made it plain that he had worked in close contact with the National Socialist organizations in the Memel district and had delivered instructions to them.

SZEGAUD, OTTO

Former member of the directory of the Memel government; after joining the Socialist People's Commonwealth made governmental documents available to Dr. Neumann.

TOEPPKE

German consul-general at Memel; was recalled for the same reasons as Dr. Starck.

WALLAT

Director of the Raffeisen Bank at Memel, one of the financial centers of the Memel Nazis.

WALLAT, ERNST

Carried out the assault on Wilhelm Loops in Memel.

WALLAT, JOHANN

Gave his brother the order for the attack on Loops.

BOETTCHER, MAX

GOEBBEL

GOERTSCH, PAUL

MUELLER, STORM TROOP LEADER

SCHOELLER, WALTER

German subjects active in the National Socialist movement in the Memel district, especially in the creation and instruction of Storm Troop divisions there.

Secret Tribunal Murderers of Jesuttis.

BOLL

PRIESS

SEPP

WANNEGAT

Under the orders of Moser, the leader of the NSDAP in Tilsit (*thus the orders of the German National Socialist party*), carried out the murder of Jesuttis; Moser promised them money for this.

Active and Leading Members of the Memel National Socialist Organizations.

BROKOPH

BRUHANDT, MARTIN

COSTEDE

VON DRESLER

ENDREJAT, DR.,

PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR

GAEBLER

HERBST, DR.

HERTEL, THEODORE

HORN

KLEIN, PAUL

KLINGER, HEINZ

KWAUKE, PAUL

LAKISCHUS

LAPIN, ERICH

LAUTZ, ARTHUR

LEMM, HORST

LORENZ

LUETTGENS, DR.

LUTTKUSS

MEDING, HANS

MEYER

MOLLINUS, ADAM,

PRESS REPORTER

PURWINS

REHBERG

RIEGEL, BRUNO

RADEMACHER, ERNST

VON DER ROPP, BARON

SABROWSY

SCHICKEDANZ, FRITZ

SCHWEDE

STOELGER, HUGO

STUERZEBECKER

WEITKUSS

WILSON

Luxemburg

HILDEBRAND

Organized the NSDAP; was unmasked in 1933 as a forger of documents.

SCHOELLER

National leader of the NSDAP; fled after discovery of plans for a Nazi uprising.

ZUCKER, DR. ARTHUR

Gestapo agent in Luxemburg, Switzerland, France and the Saar district.

Austria

GARDEN

Director of an advertising office in Vienna, actually a Nazi agent center with branches in Styria and Carinthia; was raided in May, 1935.

HARTMEYER

Viennese correspondent of coordinated German newspapers; arrested in Vienna at the end of May, 1935, and deported.

HOSMAKE

National Socialist functionary; secret tribunal murderer.

KRAUS, FELIX

Viennese correspondent of the *Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten*; took an outstanding part in the rebuilding of the Nazi party in Austria; conducted the distribution of V.D.A. money; was arrested in the middle of July, 1935.

LEOPOLD

Former captain; leader of the National Socialists in Austria since the autumn of 1934; was arrested in June, 1935.

NEUBACHER

Director of the German-Austrian People's Federation, which propagandizes for Austria's union with Germany; arrested in June, 1935.

REBEWIK

National Socialist functionary; secret tribunal murderer.

ROETZELT

Captain; Nazi agitator among the Viennese students.

SUSNIK

National Socialist functionary; secret tribunal murderer.

Poland

- BUERHAM, KARL
Secretary of the German consulate at Warsaw; head of the NSDAP district unit in Poland.
- GUTTMANN, ROLF
Manager of the National Socialist Union of Germans in West Poland; was sentenced in 1934 for the preparation of anti-Polish leaflets.
- FRANK, PAUL
With Buerham, directs the NSDAP district unit in Poland.
- WIESNER
Director of the following Nazi organizations: Union of the German East, Young Germans' Party, and the German youth associations in Bielitz.

Roumania

- CONRADI
Chairman of the Society of German Nationals in Bucharest; stool pigeon and Nazi agent; fled Roumania.
- ELSER, JOSEPH
German subject; Catholic priest at Emmenthal in Bessarabia; deported for carrying on Nazi propaganda.
- FABRICIUS, DR.
Director of V.D.A. work in Roumania; organizer of a Roumanian Storm Troop division; on close terms with the reactionary and anti-semitic leaders, Vaida, Cuza and Gaza, and with the Iron Guard.
- KOENIG
Was agent of the Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP in Roumania in 1934.
- KONRADI
Merchant; was unmasked as a Nazi agent.

Sweden

- ARIE
German of Polish ancestry; directs the observation of the Swedish church.
- BARTELS, HEINZ
Manager of the Cyklop Nordiska Foerpacknings-AB; national director of the NSDAP in Sweden.
- BRUNNHOF
Legation secretary.
- ECKSTROEM, COLONEL
Organizational head of the National Socialist Bloc.
- GRUETTNER, DR. WERNER
German teacher in the boys' seminary, Sigtuna-Skolen; Nazi agitator.
- HANKOW, CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT
Director of the German travel bureau; proprietor of the freight delivery firm, Skandia-Transport; is under the orders of the national director of the NSDAP in Sweden.
- KAPPNER, DR.
Inspector of instruction in German in the Swedish schools; uses his official position to make cultural contacts for Hitler Germany.
- KOEHLER, H.
Director of the German Athletic Club in Stockholm, a particularly active supporting center of the NSDAP.
- LINDHOLM
Leader of the Swedish National Socialist Workers' Party, which coöperates with German directive centers.
- NEUBERT, PAUL
Manager of the Central Book Dealers; director of the Winter Relief in Sweden.
- ROSEN, COUNT ERIC
Former brother-in-law of Goering; leader of the National Socialist Bloc in Sweden.
- SCHROEDER, HANS
Employee of the Skandia-Transport; national youth leader of the NSDAP in Sweden.

STENGEL, DR. H.

Confidential agent of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP; the NSDAP national organization in Sweden is placed under him.

WAGENER, H. G.

Director of the periodical, *News for the German Colony*; correspondent of the *Voelkischer Beobachter*; national press chief of the NSDAP in Sweden; supplies the German embassy with lists of anti-Hitler literature and authors.

WELLIN, DR.

Publisher of a Swedish newspaper financed by German money; could escape arrest only through flight to Germany.

Switzerland

AHRENS, A.

Local unit director of the NSDAP at Lucerne.

BAUER, KARL

Was active as a Gestapo agent in Kreuzlingen.

BAECHLI, OSCAR

Chief customs inspector at Hilzingen in Baden, Germany; active in special missions for the Gestapo.

BEHA, ANTON

Gestapo stool pigeon; was arrested in Basle together with a German criminal police official by the Swiss police.

BOEHMER, C.

NSDAP district director of northern Switzerland.

BRAUS, CAPTAIN OF THE
RESERVE

With Hartung organized Storm Troops in Basle.

BURCKHARDT

Head physician of the German Veterans' Sanatorium at Davos, one of the principal supporting centers of the work of NSDAP National Director Gustloff.

- BUSER
Book store on the Spalenburg in Basle; center of Nazi and anti-semitic literature.
- COLLITZ
Member of the Austrian Legion, and Nazi arms smuggler.
- DEBOOR
Professor at Berne University; serves Nazi propaganda.
- FEDER
Head of the Zurich local group of the Militant League for German Culture.
- FAHRBRUCH, CAND. JUR.
Director of Berne local group of the National Socialist German Students' Body; lives with the university professor, Frey, in Berne.
- FISCHER, THEODORE
Architect of Zurich; founder and leader of the Swiss Storm Troop division in Germany.
- GILFERT, C. W.
Lives at Zurich; member of the directorate of the NSDAP National Unit for Switzerland; responsible editor of the *National Socialist Correspondence*; publisher of the *Reichsdeutscher*.
- GOEHRING, M.
NSDAP district director in western Switzerland; resides at Geneva.
- GRUMME
Former captain; Nazi agent in Switzerland; arrested at Lugano.
- HAEMMERLE, WILHELM
Agricultural worker; member of Austrian Legion and Nazi arms smuggler.
- HARTUNG, C. (ALIAS PHILIPPY)
Organizer of Storm Troops in Basle.
- HERMANN
Gestapo agent; formerly active in the Saar; professes to be a Black Front fugitive (*Black Front is Strasser's opposition faction to Hitler in the Nazi party; its members were killed, arrested or exiled*).
- HOEFLINGER, ERNST
Collaborator of the national directorate of the Swiss NSDAP.

- HOPPSTAEDTER, ADOLF
Gestapo agent; formerly active in Saar; also professes to be a Black Front fugitive.
- HUNSTIGER
Head of Basle local group of the Militant League for German Culture.
- JANSEN-ADLER, F.
Deputy national director of the Swiss NSDAP; lives at Davos.
- KALB, ANTON
Manufacturer; member of Austrian Legion and Nazi arms smuggler.
- KELLER, DR. D. E. L.
NSDAP agent; chairman of the International Labor Commonwealth of Nationalists.
- KLOETZEL, E.
Propaganda director of Swiss national unit of the NSDAP.
- KOEBL
Member of Austrian Legion and Nazi arms smuggler.
- KRAUSE (ALIAS OTTO)
Drove the auto in which Berthold Jacob was abducted.
- KUNG, ROLF
So-called Police Chief for Cultural Questions of the NSDAP; assigned to the organization of terroristic activity in Switzerland.
- LORENZ, FREDERICK
Customs inspector; active in special missions for the Gestapo.
- MAIER, GEORGE THEODORE
Local unit director of the NSDAP at Zurich and director of German Students' Body.
- MAY, ERICH
Founder and leader of Swiss Storm Troop division in Germany.
- MANZ, HANS
Gestapo official; coöperated in the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob.
- MATT, JACOB
Agent; member of Austrian Legion, and Nazi arms smuggler.
- MEYER
German police officer from Loerrach; arrested in Basle for carrying out investigations and raids without approval of Swiss authorities.

MICHAELIS

Professor of theology at Berne University; serves Nazi propaganda.

MORGANTI, DR. P.

Founder and leader of Swiss Storm Troops in Germany.

MORSTADT, WILHELM

Collaborator of the directorate of the Swiss national unit of the NSDAP; lives at Lugano.

MUELHAUSEN, HANS

Collaborator of the directorate of the Swiss national unit of the NSDAP; also lives at Lugano.

PORZIG, W.

Director of Berne local unit of the NSDAP; professor at Berne University.

REGGLI-JESCHKY

Swiss subject; stool pigeon for Storm Troops.

RICHTER, DR. WALTER
(ALIAS DR. BECKER)

Gestapo official; organized kidnapping of Berthold Jacob.

RICKEN, FRAU

Member of Nazi Women's Working Committees, Berne local group; lives at Sulgenauwge.

SAGET, HUBERT

Advertising expert, graphologist and author; lives in Basle; German; confidential agent of Gestapo; said to have lured German emigrés from Switzerland into Germany.

SAUER, KARL

Gestapo inspector at Stuttgart; state police candidate; at Basle attempted to get German emigrés across the border by stratagem or violence; arrested by Swiss police.

SCHAER, WILHELM

Lives in Geneva; responsible for publication of the periodical, *League of Nations*, organ of the German Society for League of Nations questions.

SCHERZ, ERNST

Former first-lieutenant in Swiss 15th Pursuit Planes Corps; twenty-six years old; agent of German secret service; discharged from Swiss army, November, 1934.

- SCHLENKER, HERR AND FRAU
Germans from Tiengen; on special missions for Gestapo and recruited agents for same; both arrested at Schaffhausen, November, 1934, for political spying, and deported.
- SCHMIDT-EHRENBURG, A.
SCHNEIDER, HANS
Chairman of German colony.
Correspondent of the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten*; next to Goehring, plays chief rôle in the NSDAP in western Switzerland.
- SCHRADER
National unit administrator of the German Labor Front.
- SCHUMACHER
Agent of Foreign Organization of the NSDAP.
- SCHULZ
Nazi agent in Basle, whose name was mentioned in the Jacob affair (*not to be confused with the secret tribunal murderer, Schulz*).
- SCHULZ, WALDEMAR
Collaborator of directorate of the Swiss national unit of the NSDAP; lives at Lugano.
- SCHWARZ, GEORGE
Nazi agent in Geneva; his name was connected with Jacob affair.
- TREFF, HANS
Gestapo stool pigeon in Basle; attended a Gestapo police course at Mannheim.
- WEIDLE, OTTO
Former officer; member of the directorate of the Swiss national unit of the NSDAP.
- VON WEIZSAECKER
Son of German envoy at Berne; director of Berne local unit of Hitler Youth.
- WERNER, GEORGE
Swiss subject; lives at Schaffhausen and does stool pigeon work for Storm Troops.
- WESEMANN, HANS
Gestapo agent in western Europe (*now imprisoned for his part in the kidnapping of Jacob*).

- WIRTH
Member of Austrian Legion, and Nazi arms smuggler.
- WURZ
German police officer from Loerrach, confidential agent of the Gestapo; was arrested in Basle for having undertaken investigations and raids without approval of the Swiss authorities; was deported; is said to head political police in Loerrach.
- ZETSCHE, GERTRUD
Daughter of Berne University professor; director of local group of German Girls' Federation at Berne.

Spain and Portugal

- ARNOLD, EUGENE
Local unit director in Granada.
- BALJOHR, EDUARD
Local unit director in Santander.
- BAUMEISTER, ALBERT
Nazi stool pigeon; member of the NSDAP at Barcelona; after his exposure fled to southern France.
- BEHN, HERMANN
District accountant.
- BURRÉ, KARL
Local unit director at Bilbao.
- CLAUS, A. W.
Director of Nazi espionage in Spain and emissary in unofficial matters of the German embassy at Madrid.
- FIEK, ERNST
Business manager at Madrid.
- VON FREEDEN, W.
Deputy in the district.
- FRISCHE, HORST
Nazi provocateur in Barcelona and member of the NSDAP there.
- FUCHS
Storm Trooper and Nazi propagandist in Barcelona.
- GEORGI, KONRAD
Local unit director at Oporto.
- HECKLE, KURT
Local unit director at Valencia.
- JEHLE, KARL
Local unit director at San Feliu de Guixols.

KELLER, WILLY	Local unit director at Alicante.
KLUMPP, FELIX	Cell director at La Coruña.
LEISTERT, ANTON	District chairman.
LEWITT, MISS	Nazi stool pigeon; formerly correspondent of coördinated <i>Deutscher Echo</i> in Barcelona; last in Madrid.
MARAUN	Nazi propagandist in Barcelona.
ORTH, ERNST	Local unit director at Vigo.
PEDROSA, D.	Director of a school of languages in Barcelona.
VON ROLLAND, ENO ESTRATI	Reichswehr spy at Madrid.
SCHAFF, WERNER	Head district organizer.
SCHUBEIUS, FRITZ	Local unit director in Lisbon.
SEELMANN-EGGEBERT, EBERHART	District secretary.
SEITER, ARTHUR	Cell director at Eibar.
SOEFFNER, WILLY	Manager at Barcelona.
STAMMER, KLAUS	Cell director at Melilla.
STEFFIN, KURT	Deputy district chairman.
STEGMUELLER, JOSEPH	Committee local unit director at Saragossa.
STEIN, MARGARET	German spy in Spain; arrested.
STICHLING, ANSELM	Local unit director at Malaga.
TISCHNER, EHRENFRIED	Local unit director in the Balearic Islands.
WAHL, ADOLF	Local unit director at Gijon.
WEIDNER, WALTER	Professional Association of Traveling Merchants.
ZIEGLER, WOLFGANG	Cell director in Morocco.

Czechoslovakia

BAIER, JOSEPH	German military spy.
BIBRA	German embassy secretary at Prague; supplies the German government with information concerning the addresses of emigrés.

- BORSTENDOERFER, ADOLF
Informer; arrested March, 1935, for "intrigues against the security of the Czechoslovakian state."
- BRAUSER, WILLI (WILHELM)
Gestapo stool pigeon; also suspected of military espionage; escaped arrest by flight; tries to continue his work in western Europe.
- BROM
Detective and Gestapo agent.
- DOBNER
Helped plan the murder of Professor Lessing.
- ECKERT
Paid by the Nazis to murder Professor Lessing in Czechoslovakia; member of the Schanz local group of the National Socialist trade unions association of Czechoslovakia.
- FECHNER, OTTO EMIL
Formerly editor of the Social-Democratic party paper in Spandau; later mayor of Landeshut in Silesia; delegated as agent by Gestapo; works chiefly in Prague.
- FISCHER
Functionary of a Storm Troop directing office at Annaberg.
- FRIEDRICH, KURT
Czechoslovakian subject; Gestapo agent; arrested at Chodau.
- GALUSCHKE, BRUNO
German student; NSDAP agent; arrested at Neu-Oderberg.
- GRUBER, ANTONIN
Austrian subject; German spy; arrested at the beginning of August, 1935, at Kaschau.
- GEBAUER, OTTO
German student; NSDAP agent; also arrested at Neu-Oderberg.
- GOEFFERT, JOSEPH
Nazi stool pigeon; was standard leader of Naval Storm Troops at Bremen.
- GOERICKE, HERBERT
Gestapo agent.
- HEISIG, DR.
Detective; Gestapo agent.
- HOHLER
Helped plan murder of Professor Lessing.

- HUBL, FERDINAND
NSDAP agent and special duty man for the Chemnitz Gestapo.
- KASPER
Nazi propagandist and journalist.
- KARLEBACH, EDITH
Gestapo agent; participated in murder of Formis.
- KLOCKE, DR. HELMUT
Confidential agent of Gestapo; arrested at Oderberg.
- KUNDT, ERNST
Confidential agent of the German Labor Front.
- LANGHANS
German leader of Nazis in western Bohemia.
- LEONHARDT, FREDERICK
NSDAP agent.
- LUKA, J.
Confidential agent of the Gestapo at Prague; arrested.
- LUKA, I.
Agent; used forged papers to pass himself off as Czechoslovakian police official in order to search homes of Hitler's opponents.
- METZGER, ERWIN
Gestapo stool pigeon; at Prague was in contact with German embassy and the Berlin Gestapo.
- MINARZ
As district director of the Sudeten German Homeland Front was confidential agent of NSDAP; arrested for his "relations with an anti-state central in Germany."
- MUELLER, HANS
Gestapo agent; took part in the murder of Formis.
- RAABITZ
Functionary of Storm Troop directing office at Annaberg.
- RIEDEL
Storm Troop leader from Sachsenberg; confidential agent of Gestapo; carried out attacks on individuals on Czechoslovakian soil.
- RUTHA
Architect; was intermediary in financial transactions between Hitler Germany and the Sudeten German Homeland Front.

SCHENKER & Co.	Branch of Berlin transportation company at Prague; supplied systematic reports on the activity of anti-fascist emigrés to German authorities.
SCHIERZE, ALFRED	Confidential agent of Gestapo and Storm Troops at Reichenberg.
SCHUBERT, GERD	Gestapo agent; took part in Formis' murder.
SCHULZ, GOTTFRIED HERBERT	Confidential agent of Gestapo at Komotau; arrested.
SCHWABE, REINHOLD	Gestapo stool pigeon in Czechoslovakia and other countries.
SIMON	Gestapo agent at Gross-Aupa; arrested.
STERNKOPF, ERNST	Gestapo confidential agent at Marienbad; arrested.
TOLLER, PAUL	NSDAP and Gestapo agent.
VITTRICHOVA, ANNA	Gestapo agent.
WEITLICH	Storm Troop leader and Gestapo confidential agent from Sachsenberg; carried out attacks on Czechoslovakian soil.
WOLF, VICTOR	Gestapo agent.
ZIRKA, HANS	Gestapo agent.

Hungary

MILOTAI	Editor in chief of the newspaper <i>Uj Magyarzag</i> , which was established with Nazi money.
SCHLIMBERG	Member of the German legation staff; director of the Hitler German organizations in Hungary.
WAGNER	Member of the German legation staff; also director of Hitler German organizations in Hungary.

South America

- BRAND, DR. NSDAP confidential agent for Argentina at Buenos Aires.
- BUSCH, DR. German-Brazilian; Nazi propagandist in Sao Paulo.
- VON COSSEL National group leader of the NSDAP in Sao Paulo.
- VON HARDT National leader of the Kyffhaeuser League of German war veterans; leader of the League of German Societies in Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- KAHLE, MARIA Authoress; agent of V.D.A. in South America.
- KOEHN, WILLI Attaché of German embassy at Buenos Aires; director of terrorist attempts.
- SPANNAUS Deputy national unit leader of the NSDAP; managing chairman of Association of German Societies in Sao Paulo.
- WILKE, HANS HERMANN Nazi terrorist in Buenos Aires; he came there as an employee of the German Bank.

United States

- ASCHENBRENNER, KITTY Disguised as nurse she was for a long time active as a Nazi agent in this country. She was finally exposed and deported.
- BEYER, KURT Enrolled member of the NSDAP. Manager of San Francisco office of German Railroads.
- BOLLE, WILLI Owner of large furniture store at 1495 Third Avenue, New York City, and a notorious Nazi sympathizer.
- BRUNKHORST, CAROL Former Stahlhelm contact man and confidential messenger.

- CREMER, HANS
Contact man between Bunaste Leader Deutsch and NSDAP in Germany.
- DESSECKER, RICHARD
Adjutant Leader of American National Labor Party.
- DEUTSCH, JOACHIM
Leader of the Bunaste.
- EMERSON, COLONEL EDWIN
American lawyer, journalist and adventurer. Employed by Nazis as "front" to disguise their activities and give them an ostensibly legal foundation.
- FROBOESE, GEORGE
Provincial Leader of the Middle West of the Friends of New Germany.
- GISSIBL, FRITZ
The power behind the throne in Nazi intrigue in this country and one of the leaders of the Friends of New Germany.
- GRIEBL, DR. IGNATZ
Nazi organization leader, formerly with Harlem Hospital in New York; Uschla spy.
- GROSS, REV. FRANCIS
Catholic priest and vitriolic anti-semitic writer.
- GULDEN, ROYAL SCOTT
Leader of the Order of '76, whose anti-semitic diatribes reflect the Nazi outlook.
- HAAG, WALTER
Former aide to Spanknoebel; at present engaged in Gestapo work with the German National Railways bureau in Toronto, Canada.
- HAAS, HUGO
National Commander of the Youth Movement of the Friends of New Germany.
- HAEGELE, ANTON
National Leader of American National Labor Party.
- HANFSTAENGL, DR. ERNST
FRANZ
Forerunner of Spanknoebel in the United States. Posing as picture salesman, he succeeded in raising funds for Hitler previous to his seizure of power. Enlisted contact men for Spanknoebel and generally cleared the way for him.

- HUGHES, INGRAM
Lawyer and translator in Los Angeles who coöperates with William Dudley Pelley and Royal Scott Gulden in the circulation of anti-semitic leaflets.
- HUNT, HENRY
Local Leader of American National Labor Party in New York.
- KAPPE, WALTER
A leader of the League of the Friends of New Germany and editor of the New York *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*.
- KIEP, DR. OTTO
Former German Consul General in New York City and espionage pay agent.
- KUEHTZ, WERNER
National Treasurer of American National Labor Party.
- KUHN, FRITZ
National Leader of the Friends of New Germany and former Provincial Leader of the Middle West.
- LANGE, HERBERT
Local Leader of American National Labor Party.
- LUEDECKE, KWIT GEORG
WILHELM
Nazi propagandist, now one of the leaders of the League of the Friends of New Germany.
- MARKMANN, RUDI
Provincial Leader of the East of the Friends of New Germany.
- MENSING, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C.
Official of North German Lloyd Line and espionage worker for Hanfstaengl.
- MEYER, WILLIAM
Culture Director of American National Labor Party.
- MUTSCHINSKI, FRANK
Was formerly Commander of the Stalhelm.
- NORMAN, COUNT
Nazi agitator and liaison man.
- PELLEY, WILLIAM DUDLEY
Adventurer and former fascist leader of the now extinct Silver Shirts, whose policies were closely linked with the Nazi offensive in this country.

- PETERSEN, WILLIAM
(WILLIAM MUELLER)
ROSS, COLIN
- SANCTUARY, COLONEL E. N.
- SAUERMA-DOUGLAS, COUNT
SCHLOSSER, AUGUST
- SCHMIDT, GEORG
- SCHMITZ, ERNST
- SCHNUCH, DR. HUBERT
- SCHUSTER, JOSEPH
- SCHWINN, HERMANN
- SOIKA, KARL
- SPANKNOEBEL, HEINZ
- SPANNER, DR.
- Gestapo contact man in this country.
- Adventurer, journalist and lecturer; violent agitator for the "Germanization" of the United States.
- Associate of Haegele and a leading distributor of anti-semitic literature. He operates from an office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- Nazi agitator and liaison man.
- Local Leader of American Nationalist Labor Party.
- Nazi contact man between the United States organizations and the Third Reich. Disguises himself as wine salesman.
- Head of German Railroads Information Office in New York City. Voted in the A.A.U. meeting (December, 1935) which approved of sending American athletes to the Berlin Olympics.
- A leader of the League of the Friends of New Germany; organized his own Gestapo detachment, the Bunaste.
- National Leader of the military organization of the Friends of New Germany.
- Provincial Leader of the West of the Friends of New Germany.
- National Organizer of American National Labor Party.
- First large-scale Nazi agitator; founded United German Societies of New York and coördinated leading German-language newspapers, in 1933. Forced to flee country.
- Nazi agitator and liaison man.

- THOMPSON, FRANKLIN
A leader of American National Labor Party and editor of the New York *National American*.
- VOLLBEHR, DR. H. F.
Nazi propagandist and anti-semitic writer.
- WALTER, REINHOLD
Was figurehead leader of Nazi organizations in the United States; actually a dummy for the real leader, Fritz Gissibl.
- WARTH, HERMANN
Local Leader of American National Labor Party.
- WINKEL, LOTHAR
Local Leader of American National Labor Party.

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FIVE LOVERS OF MUSIC ATTEND A BERLIN CONCERT

Reading from left to right, Reich Minister of Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels; the late Chief of the Storm Troopers Staff, Ernst Roehm (killed by Hitler's orders in the blood purge of January 30, 1934); and der Fuehrer.



NAZI LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES

At the left, Heinz Spanknoebel, recognized Nazi leader in this country until his flight in 1933. At the right, Fritz Gissibl, of New York City, who succeeded to the reins of power relinquished by Spanknoebel.



THE REICH CABINET, JANUARY 30, 1933.

Reading from left to right, Herr Kube; President of the Prussian Diet Kerrl; Dr. Goebbels; der Fuehrer; the late Captain Roehm; Prussian Premier Hermann Goering; Minister of Agriculture Darre; Gestapo Leader Heinrich Himmler; seated in front row, Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick:



BERTHOLD JACOB

His kidnapping from Switzerland to Germany by the Gestapo roused a complacent world to its senses.



RUDOLF HESS

Der Fuehrer's right-hand man, who coordinates the legal and extra-legal agents of the Reich Government and the Nazi Party.



HANS WESEMANN

The Gestapo agent who arranged and executed the daring Jacob kidnapping plot.