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24th September, 1938

Colonel Sir Vernon G.W.Kell,
Box No.500,
Parliament Street, B.O.
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Vernon,

I have to thank you very sincerely for your secret letter OF.22/7/DS 7a of the 24th July last and enclosed copy of notes relating to the Auslands Organisation of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei which I have perused with very great interest, and will treat as strictly confidential.

Yours sincerely,



Commissioner of Police.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

37/10/1

Telephone No.
VICTORIA 1552-3-4
OF.22/7/DS.7a.

BOX NO. 500,

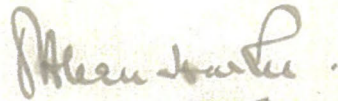
PARLIAMENT STREET, B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

24 July, 1935.

Dear Mr. Wohlmann,

I enclose for your personal information a copy of a note prepared in this office, from very secret sources, on the Auslands Organisation of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei (NAZI).

Yours sincerely,



↓
Colonel Sir V.G.W. Kell.

W.G. Wohlmann, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,
Wellington,
New Zealand.

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Note on the Auslands Organisation of the
National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter
Partei.

G L O S S A R Y.

Abteilung	...	...	...	Section
Amt	...	...	...	Office
Angestelltenschaft	...	...	...	Employee's Association
Ausland	...	...	...	Foreign Country
Beamte	...	...	...	Official
Gesellschaft	...	...	...	Association
Hafendienst	...	...	...	Harbour Service
Handel	...	...	...	Commerce
Jugend	...	...	...	Youth
Kassenleiter or Kassenwart	...	...	...	Treasurer
Landesgruppe	...	...	...	The Headquarters Organisation of the Party in a foreign country.
Landesgruppenleiter	...	...	...	The leader of a Landesgruppe
Lehrerbund	...	...	...	Teachers' Union
Mitteilungsblatt	...	...	...	Information Sheet.
Ortsgruppe	...	...	...	Small local 'groups' or organisations under a Landesgruppe
Recht	...	...	...	Right, justice
Reich	...	...	...	Empire
Referent	...	...	...	Reporter, official representative.
Schulungsleiter	...	...	...	Instructor
Stellvertreter	...	...	...	Deputy
Stützpunkt	...	...	...	A 'rallying point' - the small local group open to promotion to an Ortsgruppe on attaining sufficient members and importance.
Reichswirtschafts- kommer	...	...	...	A Government Office for Trade and Industry (economics).

Verbindungsmann	...	...	...	Liaison
Vereinigung	...	...	...	Association
Vertreter	...	...	...	Representative
Vertrauensmann	...	...	...	Confidential agent or representative.
Wirtschaft	...	...	...	Economics.

NOTE ON THE AUSLANDS ORGANISATION OF THE NATIONAL

SOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITER PARTEI.

The objects of the Auslands Organisation were, in February, 1935, described by its leader, E.W. BOHLE - as reported by the British Consul General in Hamburg - as the "welding together of all Germans abroad and of all seafaring party members into one great block", which, according to the Hamburger Nachrichten, was "to be regarded as an indissoluble part of the Reich".

In 1931, our attention was drawn to the activities of Nazi Propagandists among GERMANS living in other countries. During that year Hitler and some of his chief followers decided that it was desirable to create a section of the Party in foreign countries. Effect was given to this in or about June, 1931, when the Auslands Abteilung (Foreign Section) was set up in Hamburg and in that month a circular was issued to "All Party Comrades abroad", calling on them to fall in and join the ranks to take part in the struggle with all their strength. They were reminded that the struggle was being waged by the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei against the Liberal and Marxist parties, who had brought about the "downfall of our once proud Empire".

It was explained that the Auslands Abteilung was organically connected with the Organisationsabteilung I of the Reichsleitung and that the leader of the Reichs-organisation had entrusted the leadership of this foreign section to Dr. Hans NIELAND, who signed the circular. It went on to say that no money was available to assist in the creation of the foreign section, since every penny was required for the support of the movement in Germany and members of the Party in foreign countries were accordingly expected to make their own groups self-supporting and in addition to contribute to funds for the work of the party at home.

When the Party obtained power at the beginning of 1933, the Auslands-Abteilung had to some extent fallen into neglect, but in

or about April of that year steps were taken to re-organise it and it has since grown into the Auslands Organisation as it exists at present.

In the organisation of the Nazi Party the whole of Germany is divided into thirty-one Gau; there is or until recently was an independent Gau for Austria and there is the Gau Auslands. The head (Gauleiter) of the Gau Auslands is now E.W. BOHLE. The activities of the Auslands Organisation cover the whole of the world, except that it is reported "not to be competent for Austria, Danzig and Memel", while it has been restricted in scope in the U.S.A. as a result of the enquiry by the Committee of the House of Representatives.

Under the Auslands Organisation are Landesgruppen, Kreisen, Ortsgruppen, Stützpunkte and Zellen, which are local branches graded according to their size and importance.

THE AUSLANDS ORGANISATION IN GERMANY.
(in Hamburg until March, 1935, now in Berlin).

The Auslands Organisation consists, as far as the available evidence goes, of the following departments and sections (but the list is not believed to be exhaustive):-

1. Abteilung Adjutantur.
2. Abteilung II.
3. Presseabteilung.
4. Abteilung IV.
5. Abteilung für Beamte.
6. Kartei-Abteilung.
7. Hafendienstamt.
8. Inspektionsamt.
9. Rechtsamt.
10. Aussenhandelsamt (with a commissioner for economic affairs).
11. Kulturamt.
12. Kassenverwaltung Sektion.

Auslands Komissar and Amtsleiter who have special knowledge of different parts of the world are also attached to the staff of the Gauleiter, as expert advisers on the affairs of their particular regions.

The Abteilung Adjutantur is the central administrative section.

Abteilung II appears to be a general section.

The Presseabteilung - this section receives cuttings from the foreign press, as well as reports on the press in foreign countries and exchanges information with the press department of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in Munich and the Staff of the Führer's Deputy.

Abteilung IV appears to conduct its business by courier. It is known to have dealt with certain suggestions made by one Arthur KITSON of the British Union of Fascists relating to a proposed "Deutsches Institut" in London.

The Abteilung für Beamte deals with all matters relating to German officials, such as officials employed in Embassies abroad.

The Kartei-Abteilung deals with personal records of members of the party, which are kept in great detail and contain references to their age, civil state, membership of institutions and organisations, war service and previous employment throughout their life.

The Hafendienstamt appears to deserve special attention and is more fully dealt with below.

The Inspektionsamt and Rechtsamt appear to be concerned with the internal organisation of the personnel.

The Aussenhandelsamt deals with all economic affairs and receives reports from the local groups, in considerable detail, on various matters such as are ordinarily dealt with by a Commercial Attaché. It deals with economic affairs from the special point of view of Nazi party interests.

The Kulturamt deals with a variety of matters connected with education, the control of personnel of the National Sozialistische Lehrer Bund (National Socialist Union of Teachers) in foreign countries;

with such matters as foreign students, professors, doctors and members of other learned professions travelling in Germany; and with the Austauschdienst, the office which arranges for the exchange of German and Foreign students.

The Kassenverwaltung Section deals with all financial matters.

The whole of this organisation was moved from Hamburg to Berlin in March, 1935. A branch, however, is still maintained in Hamburg; its functions are not quite clear, but it appears to deal with urgent and general matters.

For instance it recently informed the Landesgruppenleiter in London that E.W. BOHLE, the head of the Auslands Organisation, was unable to visit England and that arrangements had been made for one of the Staatssekretär of the Reichsfinanzministerium to visit London and make a speech to the members of the party on the 1st May.

Reference has already been made to the special significance of the Hafendienstamt. This department deals with German seamen abroad and with Germans and foreigners proceeding to and from Germany. It is known to call for reports from the local Landesgruppen regarding every German who returns to Germany after residing abroad and the Landesgruppenleiter is required to report whether anything is known to his detriment.

Recent instances are:-

- (1). The Hafendienstamt asked the Landesgruppenleiter for a report on one HILL (evidently an Englishman and probably connected with the British Union of Fascists), giving his full name, age, personal description and a photograph.
- (2). The Hafendienstamt received a letter from the Gauleitung, Hessen-Nassau (one of the thirty-one Gaus into which Germany is divided by the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei) saying that a certain Jewish doctor had left Bad-Nauheim in the spring of 1933 and had remained in London as an emigrant since then. It was

expected that he would return to Germany and the Gauleitung asked for a report as to his behaviour in London. The Hafendienstamt passed this on to the Landesgruppenleiter for disposal and report.

(3). The Hafendienstamt informed the Landesgruppenleiter that a certain German, (not a member of the party), should be instructed that on his return to Germany he should report to the local branch of the Hafendienstamt of the Auslands Organisation in Hamburg for the eventual disposal of his case by the Auslands Organisation in Berlin.

(4). The Hafendienstamt informed the Landesgruppenleiter regarding the arrangements for the journey of a German girl to England to take up a post with a family (? English) in Essex.

(5). The Landesgruppenleiter reported to the Hafendienstamt regarding a certain German who had misinformed the Landesgruppe to the effect that he was returning to Germany, when filling in particulars in the appropriate form. If he did not return to Germany the Landesgruppenleiter would enquire whether he was still in England.

(6). The Landesgruppenleiter reported to the Hafendienstamt that a certain Miss HARLAND, an English woman known to him as a Communist, had applied to the British Union of Fascists and to BENE for assistance in a journey she proposed to make in Germany. The Landesgruppenleiter suggested that the appropriate surveillance over her should be arranged and that those concerned should be warned against her "beaux yeux".

(7). The Landesgruppenleiter reported that a certain party comrade was zealous and that the Landesgruppenleiter could commend him as a co-worker.

From the above details it appears that the Hafendienstamt forms part of the machinery for surveillance over Germans and foreigners proceeding to or from Germany. It is hoped to ascertain the strength of its personnel and to define their functions more precisely.

An important function of the Auslands Organisation is the circulation of the Mitteilungsblatt, which is in the nature of an official gazette. It is printed in Berlin and issued to all Landesgruppen and other local branches of the Party throughout the world. The greater part of it is confidential and reproduction is strictly forbidden, except in the case of certain marked paragraphs. Although it has been in existence at least since the middle of last year, only one copy - that for the beginning of May, 1935 - has come into our possession.

The first part, over the signature of E.W. BOHLE, contains orders regarding the posting of the party officials in various countries. The following are a few instances:-

"Pg.(Party Comrade) F.X. HASENOHRL (Captain retired), Foreign Commissar for East and South East Asia and the former Landesgruppenleiter in China, reverts from his post as liaison in the Reich Ministerium for Enlightenment and Propaganda to the post of Foreign Commissar. Pg. HASENOHRL will continue to hold the post of Amtsleiter for special duties on the Staff of the leadership of the Auslands Organisation. He built up the Landesgruppe China/Japan before the accession to power. I express my thanks and recognition for his outstanding services as Landesgruppenleiter and Commissar".

"With effect from 1st May, 1935, I appoint Pg. Oberingenieur Franz NEUHAUSEN, hitherto serving as Landesvertrauensmann, Belgrade, to be Landesgruppenleiter, Yugoslavia."

"Pg.Consulat Secretär Hans SCHRÖDER, Landesgruppenleiter, Egypt, has been seconded to the Headquarters of the Auslands Organisation, in consultation with the Foreign Office, for one month. He will be attached to my Staff for special duties as Amtsleiter during this period".

"I have appointed Pg. U.M. von CHELIUS, former Stützpunktleiter in Blomfontein, South Africa, to the Headquarters of the Auslands Organisation and designated him my Commissar and Referent for economic affairs".

"Pg. Friedhelm BURBACH, the Auslands Commissar for Spain and Portugal and former Landesgruppenleiter of Portugal is relieved of these offices and posted as Amtsleiter IV (Western South West Europe) at the Headquarters of the Auslands Organisation. Pg. BURBACH will simultaneously continue as Commissar of Amt II. Pg. BURBACH founded the Landesgruppe, Portugal a long time before the accession to power and led it until his departure in the middle of 1934. I express my thanks and recognition to him for his onerous and outstanding services to the movement".

Also over the signature of E.W. BOHLE, is a long order prescribing the relations to be maintained between groups of the party in foreign countries and official representatives of the German Offices of State. This order is issued with the concurrence of the German Foreign Office. Further orders over the signatures of the leaders of different sections of the Auslands Organisation deal with such matters as the party festival for 1935 and the transmission of propaganda on short wave lengths for groups of the party in East and South East Asia.

There are notices by the Kulturamt, dealing with the National Sozialistische Lehrer Bund of Gau Ausland; a circular over the signature of Alfred HESS of the economic section; and a circular dealing with social hygiene.

The circular from the economic section asks for information regarding the Schering Kahlbaum Chemical Manufacturers and their representatives in different countries.

All the above are included in the strictly confidential part of the Mitteilungsblatt. In addition are the following, reproduction of which is permitted:-

An article on National Socialism in Africa by W. BISSE, the Amtsleiter V of the Auslands Organisation, which describes the hardships and enthusiasm of a small German colony at Dabaga in East Africa.

Another article by a member of the party in Colon, describes

a Kraft durch Freude (Strength through Joy) voyage in the neighbourhood of the Panama Canal. This is written in an almost lyrical strain, which is obviously intended to encourage the spirit of adventure. There is also a section containing reviews of a number of books in the true party spirit.

A factor of considerable importance as affecting the policy and working of the Auslands Organisation is the order closing the party to new members, except where necessary to fill gaps caused by death, exclusion and emmigration.

New members of the party are to be chosen principally, but not exclusively, from "Party fighters with long service" ("alten verdienten Parteikämpfer"), including men from the SA and SS. (Membership of the SS or SA does not necessarily imply membership of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei).

Every member on joining the party has to sign the form of undertaking on the card of membership, which reads as follows:→

"I hereby declare that I join the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei. I am of German Aryan descent and free from Jewish or coloured racial taint. I do not belong to any Freemason's Lodge. I have not at any time belonged to a secret society and I do not belong to any other party and during the continuance of my membership of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei I will not join any such. I pledge myself to further the interests of the Party with all my strength and bind myself to pay an entrance fee of RM 3 and a monthly subscription of at least RM 3. In addition I am ready to pay a single voluntary subscription on joining of RM....".

The Office bearers on taking office sign a declaration which reads:-

"I hereby declare that I have been expressly instructed that I must always maintain the strictest secrecy regarding all matters connected with the service of the Party in their relations with all persons who are not members of the party service".

The Oath of Allegiance reads:-

"I swear absolute Allegiance to Adolf Hitler and implicit obedience to him and to the leader appointed over me by him".

THE LANDESGRUPPE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The head of the Landesgruppe in Great Britain and Ireland is Otto BENE and his Headquarters are at 5, Cleveland Terrace, London, W.8. Under him are the Ortsgruppe, London, Dalston and Dublin and also Stützpunkte at Bradford, Birmingham, Hull and Manchester/Liverpool.

In March, 1935, BENE informed the Auslands Organisation in Berlin that the Landesgruppe was in touch with 1500 Germans and naturalised British subjects of German descent (it is stated elsewhere that there is a card index containing 1500 such names). The corresponding numbers in Dublin are about 400 Germans and persons of German descent; in Bradford about 400; in Birmingham about 50; in Hull about 40; in Manchester about 50; and in Liverpool about 50.

The actual membership of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in this country is at present not known, but since March, 1933, it has been very difficult to obtain admission to the party and the members are, without doubt, only a small percentage of those mentioned above.

Lists of all Germans including Socialists and other opponents of the Nazi regime have also been prepared by the local groups and submitted through the Landesgruppe to the Auslands Organisation in Germany.

The Landesgruppe receives reports in the nature of economic, political and other intelligence and in turn reports to and corresponds with all branches and sections of the Auslands Organisation in Berlin.

A useful picture of the working of the Landesgruppe in subordination to the Auslands Organisation is given in the "Minutes of a Meeting of the Office Holders" of the Landesgruppe and Local Branches held in London at the end of February, 1935.

A rough translation of extracts from these Minutes is attached - (Appendix A).

The principal members of the Staff of the Landesgruppe, Ortsgruppen and Stützpunkte, are ordinarily the following:-

1. Leiter or Leader.
2. Stellvertreter or Deputy.
3. Kassenwart or Treasurer.
4. Wirtschaftreferent or economic adviser.
5. Schulungsleiter or political instructor, and
6. A representative of the Hitler Jugend.

A list of the office holders, as far as is known is attached - (Appendix B).

The ordinary activities of the Stützpunkte include:-

- (a) The regular holding of meetings (Pflichtversammlungen) - attendance at which is obligatory on the part of all members of the Party and candidates for membership. Whenever a member fails to attend he has to give an adequate explanation or even obtain prior permission to stay away.
- (b) The regular collection of members' subscriptions; and they seem to be collected with unfailing regularity.

- (c) The collection of subscriptions for the Winterhilfe Werk, the fund for the maintenance of unemployed in Germany during the Winter.
- (d) The political instruction of members of the Party and candidates. This is effected by means of addresses and instruction from the Schulungsleiter and other older members of the Party, for whose presence he may arrange. In the case of individuals who live in places remote from the Stützpunkt, arrangements are made for instruction by means of a course of correspondence and the distribution of literature.
- (e) The Austauschdienst for arrangements in connection with the exchange of students between England and Germany.
- (f) Correspondence and organisational work connected with the Hitler Jugend, and
- (g) that connected with the Deutsche Vereinigung.

The ordinary work of the Landesgruppe includes:-

- (a) Supervision over the activities of the Stützpunkte, as detailed above.
- (b) Contact with all members of the party arriving in the United Kingdom from Germany. They are required to report their arrival to the Landesgruppe, which deals with them according to circumstances.
- (c) Work connected with the Austauschdienst, which is centred in the Landesgruppe, in direct touch with the Anglo-German Academic Bureau for this purpose.
- (d) The circulation to Stützpunkte of the Mitteilungsblatt, issued by the Auslands Organisation, and the consolidation of replies received from them in answer to circular enquiries contained therein.
- (e) The swearing in of the office holders of the Ortsgruppen and the Stützpunkte, shortly after the assumption of office.
- (f) Liaison with and, to some extent, supervision over the German Press Correspondents in this country.

Special activities of the Landesgruppe, which have come to notice have been:-

(1) Connected with the consolidation of party interests among German nationals:-

(a) The recent establishment of the German Chamber of Commerce in London.

(b) A project for the institution of a German House (Deutsches Haus).

(2) Connected with propaganda in favour of Anglo-German friendship:-

(a) Some form of re-organisation of the Anglo-German Club or the D'Abernon Club.

(b) Arrangements for combined Anglo-German camps and conferences of business men.

All German press correspondents abroad are now, almost as a matter of course, members of the Party. The doyen of the German press in London is Pg. (Party comrade) Dr. Theodor SEIBERT, who is the representative in London of the Reichs Verband der Deutschen Presse, the organisation in Germany through which the press is controlled. He is also Presse Referent of the Ortsgruppe in London, and is the medium through which instructions are passed on to correspondents here.

SEIBERT forwards periodical intelligence reports on the political situation in England to the Auslands Organisation through the Landesgruppe. These reports, which are of a confidential and not a journalistic nature, probably have considerable significance as the Nazi party appears to attach greater importance to intelligence received through its own organisation, than to that received from the regular, but old-fashioned, channel of the Embassy.

Among the press correspondents in London are two of some prominence, who are definitely known to be connected with espionage work.

SEIBERT is also in fairly close touch with FITZ-RANDOLPH,

of the German Embassy, who is Goebbel's representative from the Ministry of Propaganda.

SEIBERT's professional position is that of representative of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt".

The German Chamber of Commerce is regarded as a "bulwark of the Nazi Party" and great credit has accrued to BENE for the successful consummation of his plans in this connection.

Dr. Karl MARKAU is the Chairman of the Chamber and in this capacity is in direct communication with the Reichs Wirtschaftskammer in Berlin.

There is evidence that in his hands this institution is used as part of the state machinery for the purpose of making political and politico-criminal enquiries, e.g. as to the activities of firms in London suspected of having Jewish connections or of being concerned in evading the currency and exchange regulations.

The project for a German House in London - as a meeting place for all Germans residing here or passing through - is one in which BENE is receiving active co-operation from DUFOUR-FERONCE, formerly the right-hand man of STHAMER when he was Ambassador in London, and an expert in industrial matters. (Prior to 1927 DUFOUR-FERONCE was regarded as being connected with the collection of commercial, political and possibly military intelligence here - suspicion as to the last arising out of his connection with a group of German journalists in London).

Early in the current year, BENE met DUFOUR-FERONCE and told him that he thought a sum of £5,000 would be necessary to enable them to carry out their plans about the German House. DUFOUR-FERONCE intimated that he was a personal friend of SCHACHT and expressed the intention of speaking to him about this sum. A little later, DUFOUR-FERONCE returned to Germany and discussed the plan with Dr. OTH, the Treasurer of the Propaganda Ministerium, who expressed the opinion that

it was possible that a considerable part of the funds which BENE wanted for the purpose could be provided. DUFOUR-FERONCE advised BENE to get into touch with OTH personally, as he was likely to be able to further the project.

DUFOUR-FERONCE includes among his many activities the Chairmanship of the branch in Germany of the All People's Association, the creation of Sir Evelyn Wrench. On the international governing council of this institution the German representative in London is one Dr. Arnold BRAUER. This individual recently gave BENE a long and detailed account of the institution and its workings. After explaining the intentions of the founder, that it should serve as a medium for the people of all countries to learn to know one another better, he went on to say how it could be used in making the German point of view better understood in England. He said that the German representative would in the future, as in the past, devote his attention to observing which tendencies in the All People's Association were favourable and which were unfavourable to Germany and would endeavour to further the former and avert the latter.

DUFOUR-FERONCE and Herr STHAMER's widow have been invited to become Honorary members of the Friedrich Sthamer Gesellschaft, otherwise known as the Deutsche Englische Gesellschaft. This institution has recently been formed or is being formed in Germany in conjunction with the Anglo-German Association, in England. DUFOUR-FERONCE played an active part in bringing about the arrangements by which these two allied associations are apparently intended to take the place of the Anglo-German Club, later named the D'Abernon Club, and the Deutsche Englische Vereinigung in Berlin.

In this connection DUFOUR-FERONCE was working in conjunction with RIBBENTROP. He was also assisted by DR. Arnold KÖSTER, who for a short time acted as secretary of the newly formed Friedrich Sthamer Gesellschaft in Hamburg and has now come to London to work in the Anglo-German Academic Bureau.

The Anglo-German Academic Bureau represents the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst in this country. In July, 1930, Ernst DEISSMANN, who was then Director of the Bureau informed the British Home Office that it was maintained in London at the expense of the German Government and was not run on a commercial basis. Its objects were to arrange for the exchange of University students and teachers between Great Britain and Germany; to give information to Germans connected with the academic professions visiting England and to similar British visitors to Germany; and also to help to establish scientific and personal contact between individuals and institutions of this nature in both countries.

After the Landesgruppe was established in London, the Nazi Party gradually obtained control over the Bureau. DEISSMANN was removed and his place was taken by Hans SCHIRMER, who had been leader of the section dealing with questions relating to students in BENE's office. In the autumn of 1934, the bureau organised an Anglo-German camp. During the Easter holidays, 1935, a similar camp was organised at Bryanston by Jochen BENEMANN, working under the directions of Otto BENE, the Landesgruppenleiter, who visited the camp, and in close co-operation with the Anglo-German Academic Bureau. Jochen BENEMANN holds the position of a Standart Führer under the Reichsjugendführung. He appears to have been deputed to England for this purpose and in preparation for the camp visited a number of the principal Public Schools, with the object of inducing English boys to join.

Before he came to the Anglo-German Academic Bureau, Dr. Arnold KÖSTER was responsible for arrangements for a conference of English and German business men in Germany, during August, 1934; and in May, 1935, he was interested, in his capacity as Secretary of the Friedrich Sthamer Gesellschaft, in the arrangements for a similar meeting this year. He has suggested that the Gesellschaft, working in conjunction with the newly-founded Anglo-German Association, should succeed in inducing some of the members of

the latter from the city of London to go to Germany for this purpose. Dr. Arnold KÖSTER is in touch with Margarete GÄRTNER, who was interested in his former activities in the All People's Association in Hamburg. On relinquishing that post he informed her that his successor, Dr. KÖLLE, a former Rhodes scholar, would undoubtedly be glad to place himself at her disposal.

Fraulein GÄRTNER, who is also interested in the above-mentioned conference of business people, has been known to us for a number of years. She is a woman of about 50 years of age, who was working for DUFOUR-FERONCE when he was in England. At the time of the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and again during the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, she was directing pro-German propaganda in this country, through Sidney WALTON, a free lance journalist. Throughout these operations she was in close touch with Count BERNSTORF and DUFOUR-FERONCE of the Embassy, from whom she received considerable subsidies.

She acted in a similar way in connection with the Saar plebiscite, when Hugo BOLTON, an English journalist, was employed in the Saar Information Bureau, London, and acted under the directions of Fraulein GÄRTNER on the one hand, and FITZ-RANDOLPH and von SCHERBENBERG of the Embassy on the other.

Throughout these operations she was connected with the Wirtschafts Politische Gesellschaft, an institution in Berlin which is understood to be financed and controlled by the German Government. She is in touch with a number of Members of Parliament and has made arrangements for parties either of Members or of other people to visit Germany.

Among the people of this description with whom she has been closely in touch are Colonel T.C.R. MOORE and Victor and Thelma CAZALET.

Among English people who have assisted her in her

pro-German propaganda are G.E.O. KNIGHT, of the Anglo-German Group and Margaret BOTHAMLEY. She has also had some assistance from Hans SELIGO, representing the Frankfurter Illustrierte Zeitung in London, who also appears to be a representative of the Free State of Danzig in London. Enquiries into this individual's position are at present in progress.

Hans SELIGO was concerned in an incident of some interest in October, 1934. An article on Danzig in the Financial News attracted the attention of Dr. MARKAU, the economic advisor of the Landesgruppe in Great Britain and Ireland. He accordingly asked Hans SELIGO to make enquiries regarding it and they came to the conclusion that it was the work of a journalist named KNOPP, and that it was largely based on falsehood. Thereupon MARKAU directed SELIGO to keep in touch with KNOPP with a view to discovering the identity of his informants. BENE reported the whole incident to the Auslands Organisation in Hamburg, remarking that he had had correspondence with the Hafendienstamt in connection with KNOPP during the previous year.

Another recent incident of some interest is connected with the visit of a party of professors and students from Marburg University to Cambridge, shortly before Easter. In the official report prepared by the authorities of the Marburg University, they state that the visit was carried out under the auspices of the following:-

The German Educational Office,
(Reicherziehungsministerium).

The German Foreign Office.

The Propaganda Ministerium.

The Auslands Organisation of the N.S.D.A.P.

The Landesgruppenleiter of Great Britain - BENE.

The Wirtschafts Austauschdienst - SCHIRMER.

The Curator of Marburg University, and

The Rector of Marburg University,

and add that special assistance was obtained from the following English institutions:-

The International Union of Students - Miss
PARKINSON.
5, Endsleigh Street, W.

The Oxford Group of the International Student Service.

In the course of a long report on the educational aspects of the visit they state as follows:-

"The political horizon of the German participants was considerably widened as a result of this visit. We came into contact with all classes of the population in England.....We saw the process in English education by means of which English traditions are formed. We received the impression that the English - with whom as men we can so easily make friends - as the people with the longest political experience and a world-wide outlook in foreign affairs, have much to teach us. On the other hand we must admit that no Englishman can say to what political destiny the English people and the British Empire are being carried forward.....Internal and external circumstances and the problems which face England to-day are so serious that general consent is accorded to the remark of Sir Oswald Mosley: "This time we can't muddle through".....An important result of this Overseas visit (to England) will always be that we shall be strengthened in our gratitude to the man who has shown our people the new way".

A copy of this report was sent by the Marburg University Authorities to BENE, as the Landesgruppenleiter in London. They informed him that they had heard that the German visitors had, as a result of the conversation of some of them on political matters, created a 'catastrophic' impression. They asked him to make enquiries and inform them whether this was the slander of some "emigrant" or whether a bad impression had really been created in Cambridge. (The word 'emigrant' is used in Nazi

phraseology to describe German subjects resident abroad, who have fled from the present regime).

THE AUSLANDS ORGANISATION IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

CANADA.

So far as is known there is as yet no Landesgruppe in Canada, but there is a representative of the party named L. PFAU, whose office is at 3680, St. Urban, Apartment 11, Montreal. He is designated the "Vertrauensmann für Canada" and in this capacity he receives the Mitteilungsblatt and replies to circulars from the various sections of the Auslands Organisation. He also reports to the Auslands Organisation any information which he thinks likely to be of interest to them.

Two emissaries of the Auslands Organisation are known to have visited Canada during 1934. The first of these was Dr. R.C. HENNINGS, who lectured in Canada regarding the Nazi regime during the earlier part of the year. E.W. BOHLE, as Gauleiter, thanked him for the work he had done in Canada. The second was Karl GERHARD, who was in Montreal last October and entered into friendly relations with Dr. SCHLIMPERT, one of the Secretaries of the German Consulate General in Montreal and a member of the party. Karl GERHARD reported to Herr BISSE, already mentioned as Amtsleiter V and apparently a specialist attached to the Headquarters of the Auslands Organisation for the affairs of British Dominions and Colonies, regarding the Teutonia Club in Montreal and the Anti-Nazi tendencies of a certain Jew employed in the subsidiary company of the I.G. Farben in Canada, suggesting that there were a number of young German chemists in the homeland without work, who would profitably take the place of such traducers of the Third Reich.

HENNINGS was resident in England from 1903 until 1918, as London Manager of the Bayer Company Limited, a drug and chemical business. The company was wound up in July, 1918, when he was interned. He was repatriated in 1919, and joined the firm of Bayer and Company in Germany. He was eventually allowed to return to England and has been engaged in connection with the same business. The date of his joining the Nazi party is, however, not known.

SOUTH AFRICA.

There are three Landesgruppen in South Africa, namely at Johanesburg, Cape Town and Windhoek. The Landesgruppenleiters are respectively Professor FISCHER of the Rand University, Professor BOHLE of the Cape University (father of the Gauleiter) and Major WEIGEL in South West Africa.

As a result of the intensity of Nazi Propaganda in South West Africa in 1934, and in particular as a result of penetration by the Hitler Youth Movement, the administrator of the mandated territory notified the banning of the Nazi Party. The headquarters of the Party were searched and subsequent action was taken to prevent the Hitler Youth Movement from penetrating the Pfadfinder and other similar organisations of a Boy Scout type. There is, however, some doubt as to whether the Auslands Organisation will cease its attempt to "Nazify" the people of German origin in their former colony. According to one report they are credited with the intention of setting Dutch opinion against the British, with the ultimate object of securing German predominance in South Africa in the event of a weakening of the British power. No corroboration of this report has been received.

Dr. R.C. HENNINGS visited South Africa in the middle of 1934, after returning from Canada. On his return to Germany

he sent a report to BOHLE, the Gauleiter, and a copy of this report was sent to BENE, the Landesgruppenleiter in London. He gave a number of lectures in different parts of South Africa, which according to reports from other sources created a distinctly favourable impression. He found that there were considerable difficulties about the converting of Germans in South Africa to the correct party point of view and he expressed the opinion that the unity of the "Deutschtum" in foreign countries could only be fully achieved when a new generation had grown up. He also reported that, owing to the strength of Jewish influence in South Africa, the boycott was having a very harmful effect on German trade. In the South African Grey Shirt movement, of which the leader is Louis WEICHARDT, he saw a counter-poise to Jewish influence, but one which had not penetrated sufficiently. From this it appears that the Auslands Organisation had been considering the possibility of utilising the Grey Shirt Movement for their own purposes in some way which is not quite clear.

In a report by the Commandant, S.W. Africa Police, a copy of which was received from the Commissioner of the South African Police, Pretoria, he states:-

"Civil disputes are adjusted by an Arbitration Court - Untersuchung und Schlichtungs Ausschuss (abb. Uschla.) - and there is reason to think that usurpation of the functions of the criminal courts has also taken place, but up to the present, it has not been possible to procure the evidence necessary to establish a prima facie case for prosecution".

AUSTRALIA.

The available information goes to show that there are Nazis, i.e. members of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, in Australia, but the extent of the organisation is at present

uncertain. It is known, however, that instructions have been issued from Germany to the effect that propaganda is to be restrained and no activities are to be indulged in, which would brand the Germans in Australia as unfavourable citizens of the country in which they reside. They have been advised to ensure that there is no possibility of anything of the nature of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives in the U.S.A. to enquire into the "un-American" activities of certain prominent U.S. citizens.

Just as in England, there appears to be a certain amount of pro-German propaganda in Australia, prominence having been given to the literature of the Fichtebund.

NEW ZEALAND.

A branch of the Deutscher Verein, otherwise known as the German Club, was formed in Auckland in 1932, with the object of promoting social intercourse and the study of German literature. Political discussions were forbidden. Towards the end of 1933, in consequence of a change in the policy of the club, some two-thirds of the members resigned, reducing the membership to between sixty and eighty. This change was largely brought about by the Treasurer - Kurt Wilhelm SCHMIDT - who visited Germany in the latter half of 1934. He is reported to have had interviews with Herr Hitler and to have engineered the conversion of the club into a branch of the Auslands Organisation. This change was unpopular among a large number of Germans in New Zealand, who were content to live peacefully under the British Flag and feared the consequent political stigma and possible antagonism of the general business community in New Zealand.

It, therefore, seems probable that a Landesgruppe has been established in New Zealand, but no definite intimation to that effect has been obtained.

COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

EAST AFRICA (Kenya and Tanganyika).

No information has been received of the existence of any Landesgruppe or similar organisation of the Nazi Party in Kenya, but a certain Frau von NEUMANN has been active as the leader of the Deutscher Jugend, a body in which the Hitler Jugend is incorporated. During 1934 she endeavoured to arrange a camp in the Colony for local members of the Hitler Youth Movement, in order to introduce the spirit and ideas of the Third Reich among the German youth resident there. She is reported to be in direct touch with the German Government (presumably through the Auslands Organisation) and to report on all Germans possessing views antagonistic to those of Hitler in order, it is said, that their property, if any, in Germany may be seized.

According to a report in the "Morning Post" of 15.1.35., the leader of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in Tanganyika is Herr Ernst TROOST. No other information regarding the existence of a Landesgruppe is available, but we know that there is an Ortsgruppe at Tanga, the leader of which is Dr. DAMMANN, and there is a Stützpunkt at Lupembe, the leader of which is Hans MITTAG. According to the "Morning Post", the moderate men among the Germans in Tanganyika and Kenya are opposed to the activities of the more enthusiastic Nazis. In particular doubts are said to have been raised as to the propriety of "Courts of Arbitration" set up by the Nazis. It has been suggested that such courts involve an imperium in imperio, it having been asserted that they "were binding on all Germans in the territory", before recourse could be had to British Courts of Justice.

WEST AFRICA - (Nigeria, Gold Coast and Cameroons).

There is a Stützpunkt at Accra on the Gold Coast, with twenty members, the leader being Otto MAASS, and there is a

Stützpunkt at Lagos, of which the leader is B. KLUVER. The leader of the Party in the Cameroons is Jurgen von HOHNHORST.

Otto MAASS is an assistant in a firm of General Merchants and Cocoa Buyers and the fact that, contrary to the usual practice, he as a junior member of the firm has a private post-office box, has attracted attention.

B. KLUVER, the Stützpunktleiter in Lagos, is known to have collected information regarding the types and makes of motor-cars in use in the Colony. This was done to enable him to reply to one of the circulars contained in the Mitteilungsblatt, the object being to enable the economic section to discover what openings existed for the export of German cars.

Jurgen von HOHNHORST is in a strong position as an agent of the party, in view of his employment in the Woermann-Linnie. There is reported to have been some propaganda in the Cameroons in favour of the restoration of the Colonies to Germany. Maps produced by German firms show the lost territory in such a way as to emphasise its former ownership. An ostensibly scientific expedition of Paul LIEBERENZ is believed to have been inspired by similar nationalistic ambitions.

There is also reported to have been some talk among natives on the lack of material progress in the British sphere in the Cameroons and this kind of talk has been attributed to German influence.

A certain Count von SCHWERIN is reported to have visited Western Africa during 1934, and to have threatened the luke-warm among the German community with concentration camps. Since his visit the display of the Nazi flag has been much more noticeable.

SAMOA.

An attempt to form a branch of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei in the mandated territory of Samoa, dates from the visit of the German cruiser 'Karlsruhe' in February, 1934. Previous to this visit, the local Germans had almost entirely lost touch with Germany since the war. As a result of this visit and of a letter dated 15th January, 1934, from E.W. BOHLE, a Stützpunkt was formed, the Stützpunktleiter being Alfred Julius Valdemar MATTHES, an ex-cavalry lieutenant of the Landwehr and formerly a plantation overseer at Apia. Other prominent members are: Gustav STOECKICHT, Frederich Heinrich Oskar STUNZNER and Rudolph BERKING.

The receipt of large quantities of Nazi propaganda literature in both the German and English languages has had the effect of causing a strong desire among Samoan Germans to become members of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, but serious difficulties have arisen owing to the fact that a large number of the Germans in Samoa have married Polynesian women and it is not expected that they or their descendants of mixed blood will be allowed to join the party. The number thus available for membership is inconsiderable.

A further complication arises from the decree of 4th May, 1934, strictly limiting the admission of new members to the Party, with the result that the names of ten "Reichsdeutsche", who should have been proposed as candidates, could not be submitted to the Auslands Organisation. The whole position of the Stützpunkt in Samoa is, therefore very uncertain, but propaganda continues to be sent out from Germany, including films from the Ausland-Abteilung des Lichtbilddienstes.

Arrangements for the despatch of films to Samoa are understood to have been made through the German Consul in Wellington, New Zealand.

HONG KONG.

There are two hundred and fourteen persons registered as Germans in Hong Kong, of whom about eighty are believed to be members of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei.

The principal officials of the Party are:-

Otto H. NEIDT	- Secretary of the German Consulate.
Conrad BITZER	- Bitzer & Company.
Franz TOLLE	- Carlowitz & CO.
Fritz KUELPS	- Jebsen & Company.
Heinrich LIERMANN	- Habade Limited.

The exact positions held by these five men have not been established. According to one report Fritz KUELPS is the Vertrauensmann for Hong Kong and according to information received from another source, Franz TOLLE was formerly leader and handed over recently to Conrad BITZER.

Meetings of the Party are reported to be held at the German Club, Heinrich LIERMANN being the principal speaker (he is presumably the Schulungsleiter). His speeches are described as being pro-Aryan, anti-semitic and often violently critical of the Colony Government.

The former Consul for Germany - Dr. HAHN - is believed to have been recalled because he was disinclined to commit himself in any way in support of the interests of the Party. This may possibly have some connection with the recent visit of F.X. HASENÖHRL to the Far East, as he is reported to have "purged" the Party there.

MALTA.

The representative in Malta is a certain Josef GULPEN, a German subject who is employed as a motor mechanic by a local firm. His exact position is not known, but he is probably Vertrauensmann. He deals with Nazis passing through Malta and is in correspondence

with the Auslands Organisation.

He has been suspected by the local authorities of being connected with espionage, but nothing definite has been proved against him.

There are about sixty Germans in Malta, half of whom are female artistes employed in local dance halls.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE

ARBEITER PARTEI IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

No attempt has been made to enquire into the activities of the Party in countries outside the British Empire, but a certain amount of fragmentary information is available, most of which is, however, uncorroborated by independent evidence.

As might be expected, the Party appears to be particularly active among the German communities in the Baltic and Danubian countries. In the Baltic countries in particular, the Party seems more likely to act in such a manner as to amount to interference with the internal affairs of the countries concerned. For instance, the Esthonian Fascist party was said to have been free from German influence in the early stages of its growth, but Nazi penetration made considerable headway by March, 1934, when it was closed down by the Esthonian authorities.

S.A. uniforms are reported to have been despatched to Germans resident in Esthonia from Germany.

As might be expected, there are numerous German institutions in Latvia, which are disseminating Nazi propaganda, including the German Mission and the Riga Bank of Commerce.

There is no special evidence available regarding Nazi activities in Austria, which have been widely advertised in the Press.

Nazi activities in France and the French colonies are understood to be chiefly of two kinds: (a) commercial, that is to say

the Nazi agents indicate various ways of developing German trade abroad and (b) Nazi protective information, that is to say information about Germans or other nationals, regarded as actively hostile to the Nazi movement.

What little military information is collected by the Party organisation is usually confined to matters dealing with the movements of military units and is stated to be regarded by their own headquarters as very inferior.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives in the U.S.A. in March, 1934, for the purpose of investigating the extent, character and objects of Nazi propaganda activities in the United States, as well as communist and other subversive activities, reported that they felt constrained to compliment the twenty-odd million Americans of German birth or descent, who had refused to participate in the Nazi movement and propaganda, which the evidence plainly showed to have been founded, in the main, on racial and religious prejudices. They noted that with the advent of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor, efforts to obtain supporters for the Nazi movement had been redoubled in the United States. Campaigns were conducted, gigantic mass meetings held, literature of the vilest kind was disseminated and the short wave radio was added to the effort.

Orders were issued in Germany and transmitted to the United States, ordering certain lines of conduct in connection with this movement. There was ample evidence to show a dual allegiance to the U.S.A. and to Germany on the part of those interested. German steamship lines not only brought over propaganda, but transported American citizens, without cost, for the purpose of furthering pro-German propaganda. In some cases this free transportation was arranged by the German steamship company, at the request of the German Ambassador "in the interests of the State".

Summer camps were held in different localities, at which nothing

of American history or American principles of Government were taught, even to the children of American citizens of German extraction. On the contrary the children were taught to recognise Herr Hitler as their leader, to salute him on all occasions and to believe that the principles of Government taught by him were superior to the principles of the American Government.

When the Committee was appointed, the Nazi movement had made considerable headway and was greater in its influence than its actual membership indicated. Its efforts and activity, particularly with reference to its intolerant features were disturbing. From the evidence taken by the Committee it was shown that all kinds of efforts and influence, short of violence and force, were used to obtain the desired objective which was to consolidate persons of German birth or descent, if possible, into one group subject to dictation from abroad. The disclosures made by the Committee, it is said, not only stopped the progress of the movement and caused the activities of certain German accredited representatives to the U.S.A. to cease, but disintegration of the movement took place.

No information is available as to the exact nature of the reactions in Germany to the disclosures made by the Committee or as to the line of action which they have laid down for the future.

Presumably the whole organisation with its Landesgruppen, Ortsgruppen and Stützpunkte was created in the U.S.A., but we have no evidence of the fact.

The organisation in South America appears to be important. The Auslands Commissar for South American States is Pg. KÖHN. There is the Landesgruppe, Chile; the Landesgruppe, Argentine; and the Landesgruppe, Peru.

As already mentioned, the Auslands Commissar, Pg. F.X. HASENÖHRL, played an important part in founding the movement in China and Japan. He was sent on a special mission to the Far East during 1934, which was ostensibly of a commercial character, but appears to have been in reality undertaken for the purpose of carrying out a thorough "purge" of the party. He is reported to have made several drastic changes in its organisation and personnel in Shanghai. He even went so far as to warn the Committee of the German Garten Club, which is the centre of German social and community life in Shanghai, that the secret ballot for election to the Club should be abolished and that Germans who were true Nazis no matter what their condition and rank should automatically become members. This ruling is said to have been greatly resented and even challenged by the more senior members, and although never actually rejected, it is said not to have been applied.

HASENÖHRL gave a number of lectures at the German school and attendance was reported to have been compulsory under penalty of excommunication from the Party or under threat of a concentration camp should the absentees return to Germany.

About the same time the Consul General, von COLLENBURG, was recalled and his place was taken by Colonel KRIEBEL, said to be a personal friend of Hitler's and a staunch Nazi. KRIEBEL was originally head of the German Mission in Nanking and was persona grata with Chiang-Kai-Shek and other members of the National Government.

Reports have also been received, but we have no independent corroboration of them, to the effect that HASENÖHRL was in very close touch with the Japanese authorities in Shanghai and that he sent a representative to Japan to discuss German/Japanese policy in relation to the Soviet.

The Nazi organisation in Shanghai is said to exchange information with the Japanese authorities concerning individuals, both German and non-German, who are in any way suspect.

We have heard of Vertrauensmänner or group leaders at the following places in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this note:-

In British countries:-

Bombay.

In Egypt:-

Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said.

In Foreign countries:-

Genoa, Trieste, Naples, Leghorn, Messina, Venice, Lisbon, Oporto, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Barcelona, Angora, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Gemarong (Java), Makaffar, Java, Mozambique, and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), New York, Port-au-Prince, Montevideo, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), and Iceland.

So far this note has dealt exclusively with facts for which there is clear direct evidence, except in a few comparatively unimportant instances where less certain sources of information have been indicated. Apart from these instances every fact could be documenté.

There are certain considerations of a more general nature which arise from the total of evidence and information available.

To view the position of the Auslands Organisation in correct perspective, it is necessary to see it in its relation to the complex machinery which now binds the German people, the Nazi party organisation and the State apparatus in an organic unity.

The political organisation of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei - the Reichsleitung - includes departments dealing with all classes of the population, the employers and the employees in trade, industry and agriculture, officials, jurists,

teachers, women, youth and the press. Each of these departments has prescribed relations with the old offices of State; and each is based on the organisations of the people themselves. Thus the party Press department (Amtsleitung der Presse bei der Reichsleitung) is directly related to the Reichs Propaganda ministerium and works through the Reichsbund der Deutsche Presse. In the same way the Führer of the Hitler Jugend and the Reichsjugendführung have definite relations with the Ministry of the Interior (in which they have a 'referent') and are based on youth organisations which in turn consist of an elaborate system of Banns or formations covering the whole country and administered by Ober-banns, Gebiets and Obergebiets.

The Gau Auslands conforms to the organisation of the whole Reichsleitung and all its principal departments. It is organically connected, for instance, with the Deutsche Angestelltenschaft, the organisation for German employees in foreign countries. (It is by such machinery that the party controls the lives and activities of the people in all their aspects). It has, for obvious reasons, no organisation representing German agricultural labourers and industrial workers in foreign countries, but it exercises supervision over consular and embassy officials, traders, teachers, students, women and press representatives abroad.

So far as the available evidence goes this machinery does not appear to exist only on paper. Nor would such an interpretation be consistent with the German character. On the contrary, the dictatorship of the party, backed by an immense volume of popular enthusiasm, appears increasingly to penetrate into every activity of the national life.

Thus we have very recently noticed indications that the whole resources of the party, i.e. the State, have been placed, through the medium of the Landesgruppenleiter, at the disposal of the competitors of firms which are not favoured by the Party.

Again the relations between the Landesgruppe and the Embassy in London are peculiar and probably unparalleled in history. We see that prominent members of the Embassy Staff, such as Prince Bismarck and others, are anxious to work for the Auslands Organisation, in addition to performing their normal duties. Prince Bismarck is actually the liaison between the Embassy and the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei Headquarters here. The terms of the arrangement were peculiar and were first approved by the Auswärtiges-Amt. We see that every German is expected to devote himself - to the extent of offering himself as a sacrifice - to the interests of the Party and the State, which are now one; and he is, in fact, being compelled by circumstances either to seize (Or accept) that position, or in the alternative to declare himself a rebel and seek refuge in another country as an 'emigrant'.

The Party dictatorship can tolerate no opposition within the State. The whole object of the Auslands Organisation is to 'nazify' German nationals living in other countries. It goes further in carrying on propaganda among persons of German descent who possess British or other nationality. Its medium for this is the Deutsche Vereinigung, which is under Party control and in the case of German nationals is also used as a recruiting ground for the Party. E.W. BOHLE, the Gauleiter of the Auslands Organisation, is himself believed to possess dual (German and British) nationality.

While such persons, if resident abroad, are apparently not readily admitted to the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, we see that their enthusiasm is often aroused. They attend meetings organised by the Landesgruppe or the Stützpunkt and, displaying their loyalty to the new Germany, they identify themselves with it by using the current subscriptions: "Mit Deutschem Gruss" and "Heil Hitler".

The question created by propaganda among British subjects

who possess dual nationality and those who are merely of German descent is not on the same plane as the corresponding problem in the U.S.A., where the Americans are seeking to absorb large numbers of Germans and Nazi activity was directed towards embracing them in the essential unity of the German race - a spiritual unity transcending political frontiers. The position in Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand may approximate more closely to the American; and even in the United Kingdom this particular aspect of the question would seem to deserve careful attention.

Other matters which appear to require further investigation are:-

(1) Whether and to what extent the arbitration courts of the Party in British countries infringe the jurisdiction of British Courts or constitute an imperium in imperio (cf. Dr. KUTSCHE's definition of the functions of an Arbeiter in Appendix A).

(2) To what extent the organisation under the Landesgruppenleiter is connected with the 'Gestapo' (the Geheimnis Staats Polizei or Secret Police).

Generally speaking it is clear that every activity of the Party is brought within the sphere of the Landesgruppenleiter. The activities of Party and State are inseparably connected. The Hafendienstamt of the Party is an important part of the machinery for surveillance over Germans and foreigners proceeding to and from Germany and it is in close touch with the Landesgruppenleiter for this purpose. The German Chamber of Commerce, an organ of the Landesgruppenleitung, is used for political and politico-criminal enquiries regarding suspicious individuals. In short it is certain that the whole machinery of the Party and the State is available for the purposes of the Gestapo and that they function through the Landesgruppenleiter.

On the other hand, it seems extremely probable that the Gestapo acts independently of the Landesgruppenleiter whenever it desires to do so; and we have no evidence to show that BENE was in any way cognisant of

the activities of WESEMANN who lured JACOB into the clutches of the Gestapo from Switzerland and was engaged in work on the same lines and with the same object among German refugees in Denmark and in England.

The directions issued to every member of the Party proceeding abroad strictly require them to refrain from participating in the affairs of the country whose guests they are. Hitler and the other leaders have frequently emphasized that the Nazi philosophy is not for export and that there is to be no attempt to spread it among other peoples. On the one hand, however, are situations such as that created in the U.S.A.; on the other, the party organisation as such has shown the greatest desire to win English sympathy and devotes considerable attention to this end. Its methods include various forms of propaganda, exchange of students, visits to English schools and Universities, involving speeches and the showing of films, joint camps (such as Bryanston), visits by English people to Germany and so on.

An interesting side light on the prominence given to this question of English friendship in the minds of the leaders of the Auslands Organisation is furnished by a remark of Dr. R.C. HENNINGS to E.W. BOHLE in connection with his propagandist work in England, Canada and South America. HENNINGS said that the Party needed the goodwill of Germans living abroad, who could not perhaps fully identify themselves with the Homeland with which they were not in touch, not only on their own account, but because they were intermediaries "between ourselves and English circles".

Emphasis should be laid on the potentialities of the all-embracing organisation of a Party which swallows and absorbs the whole apparatus of the State. Among the results in countries outside Germany is to be counted the fact that since the Nazi machine has unprecedented power over the individual, it can direct the energies of every member of the Party in any desired direction. If, as at

present, the Führer desires English friendship, every man is adjured to act and speak with that end in view. We cannot lose sight of the fact that in certain eventualities the whole energy of the machine could be directed in the reverse direction. It is, for instance, a ready-made instrument for intelligence, espionage and, ultimately, for sabotage purposes.

In these particulars, as in the larger aspects, we are confronted - in the new Germany as, in a somewhat different form, in Soviet Russia and with less insistence in Fascist Italy - with a situation that is without an exact parallel.

In Germany a people with marked aptitude for organising and being organised has not only found a leader, but has created an immense machine. So long as Hitler with his direct peasant's mind - not lacking in subtlety, but very inflexible - remains in power, friendship with England may be expected - unless he meets with a sufficiently vigorous rebuff or is deflected from his present purpose by a change of view as to Germany's interests - to remain one of the main planks of his policy. After Hitler, if it seems unlikely that the machine will fall to pieces, it is probably impossible to forecast the nature of the influences which will obtain supreme power over it.

Apart from the storm centre of politics in Europe, there would seem to be the germs of possible future friction in those new countries which are seeking to absorb populations of different origin - especially in Africa and on a smaller scale in other countries in the Empire.

The idea of the claim to the allegiance of all Germans who have settled abroad is older than Hitler and is not likely to be lightly abandoned. Still less is that expressed by Baldur von SHIRACH of the Hitler Jugend of "building in the

hearts of youth a great altar on which Germany stands".

Hitler and his friends have placed before all the Germanic peoples the question whether this larger patriotism is to be a more powerful moral and emotional force than their older religions.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETING IN LONDON OF OFFICIAL
REPRESENTATIVES ON 27.2.1935.

Present - Ortsgruppe, London.
Pg. Bene, Dr. Markau, Pg. Karlowa, Pg. Himmelmann,
Dr. Kütschke, Prince Bismarck, Pg. Frauendorf,
Dr. Rössel, Pg. Leipold, Pg. Pachmann,
Pg. Czechanowski, Pg. Decker.

Ortsgruppe, Dalston.
Pg. Schmidt, Pastor Schoenberger, Pg. Limper,
Pg. Heller, Pg. Brill.

Stützpunkt, Birmingham.
Dr. Becker, Pg. Funk, Pg. Schmeiger, Pg. Kerstner.

Stützpunkt, Dublin.
Pg. Ritter.

Dr. Kippe, Pg. Graf, Dr. Seibert and Dr. Schirmer
were prevented from attending and sent apologies.

Stützpunkt, Hull.
Could not attend for business reasons.

Stützpunkt, Manchester.
Could not attend for business reasons.

The Country Group Leader, Pg. Bene, greets all present and expresses his pleasure that so many have come. He introduces them all shortly and gives a comprehensive sketch of the creation and development of the Group in Great Britain and Ireland in the last two years.

At the time when the power was taken over in 1933, there existed here a small Group of about 60 Party members, who were nearly all young men, that is to say, hardly any men of responsible age belonged to it. We came under the Auslands Abteilung in Germany, which corresponds to the Gau-Leitung to-day. Then Dr. Nieland became Police Senator at Hamburg and the head of the Auslands Abteilung of that day fell. There were the greatest difficulties to be overcome, for actually the Auslands Abteilung

as such was wound up. We had no support and were left in the air. At Easter, 1933, I was in Germany and met there our present Gau Leiter. In collaboration with him and Dr. Nieland, we decided that Pg. Bohle was the only one who could take over the leadership of the Foreign Countries Organisation and that further steps should be taken in this matter. This gave us a great deal of trouble, for within the Party Circles only a few knew the value of the Auslands Organisation, and most people thought it unnecessary for Partei Genossen abroad to be linked to Germany. At the discussion with the Führer at Munich we were able to convince Pgs. Ley and Hess of the fact that there was no one looking after this linking up and unity abroad, that something must be done and that it could only be done by the Party. Certain experiences have proved us to be right, and now we are very glad that the Auslands Organisation as such has been established once more.

We had no protection in England and were regarded everywhere with dislike and as being peculiar. In these circumstances it was absolutely impossible to come out into the open at the beginning of 1933. In March, April, May and June there was a great influx here of reliable older men, which was very welcome. The second half of 1933 was used to consolidate the Organisation as such and to overcome as far as possible the housing and living difficulties. Although the beginning was a humble one, we gradually proved ourselves to be worthy citizens and people came to our social evenings. By the spring of 1934 we had reached the point of considering the establishment of Ortsgruppe London, which Group had increased considerably. Other Pgs. had been discovered in the Provinces and the possibility arose of forming Stützpunkte. These were formed with the idea that they should serve as props for the future.

1. The founding of the Stützpunkte at Dalston, Birmingham, Dublin, Bradford and Hull made the work much easier.
2. I see to-day that all Stützpunkte have come up to expectations and that all are working according to plan. It was certainly not easy for the leaders, who had to work everything up for themselves.

Feeling in England gradually improved and the Auslands Organisation became more firmly established so that we were able to move more freely. The 30th June, 1934, caused a set-back, as it did everywhere. We were forced to be more cautious again. Germans in England had not identified themselves with the Hitler idea, in 1933 they had not understood it and had withdrawn from all our advances. So our attempts were the more difficult and led to nothing. We lived very much withdrawn until the autumn of 1934 and employed the time in consolidating ourselves. Now the Organisation in England is firmly established at home and is a factor to be reckoned with.

In the course of 1934, the Hitler Youth Movement, the N.S. Teachers Union (Lehrerbund), the N.S. Students League (Studentenschaft) and the German employees League (Angestellten-schaft) were started. They are all subject to orders from the Landesgruppe Leaders and do not work independently. Since I am responsible for them all, and can only assume the responsibility if I am informed of everything that is going on, I would emphasize my request that no important step shall be taken without my being informed of it.

In January, 1935, we founded the last Stützpunkt - Manchester-Liverpool, and I fear that the Stützpunkt Manchester will be most difficult, because there is a pronounced Jewish population there who will not let any chance slip of catching us out. I hope, however, that Pg. Dr. Galinsky will carry the matter through.

Our task for 1935 is, therefore, the following:

To realise afresh our Deutschtum as such by the help of

the existing organisations in London and the local groups outside London and to develop it in the spirit of the new Germany. Last year we celebrated the "Day of Labour" with a gathering of 800 people. We held dances, visited cruisers at Portsmouth and went to see a film in January. The 30th January has been up to date the most epoch-making date of all our arrangements. On that day the Landesgruppe issued official invitations to about four or five hundred Germans of responsible age, who have lived here for 30 - 40 years. The Pastors helped by lending their lists of addresses for the invitations.

Four hundred of these old Germans came to the gathering and I am of the opinion that we have the good will of these old people.

I can report that our Fancy Dress party on the 14th February was a great success and about 900 people came to it.

The day before yesterday the German Association (Deutsche Vereinigung) in Dublin met for the first time under our leadership and 270 people were present. When I tell you that last year when I visited Dublin there was no organisation at all, this is a great work on the part of our colleague and I ask Pg. Ritter to give this message to Pg. Mahr.

As I said, we are faced now with the important task of working without ceasing at establishing a Deutschem in Great Britain and Ireland. I should be grateful if you would make suggestions to me and that, once you understand the matter, you will carry out your duties with the greatest independence. This, of course, does not imply a state of anarchy. Recently when we were swearing in I had occasion to point out that we as Political Leaders have ceased to be private individuals. I hope that you are all fully conscious of the meaning of your oath. I should like to emphasize one point: though we are all useful, as men we are all different. It may arise, naturally, that people will have to work together who as individuals do not get on well together, and whose jobs may not overlap. If co-operation does not seem possible, never

forget that you are working for a great cause. The co-operation of the Landesgruppe with the Embassy and also with the Auslands Organisation is, as the Gauleiter (E.W. Bohle) said, typical. If you should fall into temptation, read over the oath:

" I swear absolute allegiance to Adolf Hitler and implicit obedience to him and to the leader appointed over me by him".

With these words Pg. Bene closes and Pg. Kutschke, the official Party Arbiter, continued.

Dr. Kutschke explains the task of the Arbiter whose duty it is to settle disputes within the Party. He draws attention to special ordinations in foreign countries, as each Auslands Group has its special circumstances. No hard and fast legal attitude will be adopted, but all essential regulations in Germany will also be in force abroad. London is regarded as a District Court (London ist Kreisgericht). It is, therefore, not necessary for each Stützpunkt to have its own special court. The function of the Arbiter is purely judicial enquiry (rechtsuchend) and he cannot pass sentence. His efforts are devoted to bringing about a mutual settlement. He does not attempt to touch the private life of the individual except when the Party may be injured thereby. If an exclusion from the Party is approved by the Kriesengericht and by the Landesgruppenleiter, the accused may protest and appeal to the Gauleiter. The eventual expulsion remains expulsion however, and will not be revoked. Every member of the Party is forbidden to have any dealings with an individual who has been expelled from the Party.

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Pg. Beckhoff enquiries whether it would not be possible to make a list of all Germans in the country from cards left at

the Embassy.

Prince Bismarck, who is responsible for liaison between the Party and the Embassy, informs him that such lists are already made and contain the names of all persons who call at the Embassy.

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Dr. Becker, Birmingham, gives a description of the German Association (Deutsche Vereinigung) at Birmingham. This includes all German-born Germans. Foreign-born Germans without passports are enrolled as Special Members. There is also a small affiliated circle for friends, which consists of English people who are sympathetically inclined to us. The Leadership, however, is under the control of the Stützpunkt. In this way by degrees we attract those people whom we consider suitable for the Party.

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Landesgruppe, Great Britain and Ireland.

Landesgruppenleiter	Otto BENE.
Stellvertreter and Wirtschaftsreferent	Dr. MARKAU.
Schulungsleiter d. Landesgruppe	Rudolf G. ROSEL.
Verbindungsmann zur Botschaft	Otto v. BISMARCK.
Hitler Jugend	Kurt D. CZECHANOVSKI.
Adjutant der Landesgruppenleiter	E.P. HIMMELMANN.

LONDON.

Ortsgruppenleiter	Otto G.G. KARLOWA
Stellvertreter der Ortsgruppe	
Ortsgruppenleiter of Deutschen	
Arbeitsfront	A. SAUERWEIN.
Presse Referent Ortsgruppe	Theodor SEIBERT.
National Sozialistische Lehrer Bund	
Obmann.	Fritz RIPPE
Vertrauensmann b.d. Deutsch.	
Angestelltenschaft	Curt FRAUENDORF.
Abteilungsleiter National	
Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt	A. LEIPOLD.
Referent d. Hafendienstes	Hans BECKHOFF.
Hilfskassenwart	Emmy BECKER.
Schulungsleiter (Manner)	R.G. ROSEL.
" " (Frauen)	H.K. KUTSCHKE.
" " (Arbeitsfront)	Curt FRAUENDORF.

DALSTON.

Stützpunktleiter	Karl SCHMIDT.
Schulungsleiter	Gustav SCHONBERGER
Schriftwert	F. HELLER
Kassenleiter	Erich LIMPER
Referent fur Wirtschaftsfragen	Richard Julius BRILL
National Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt	
and Winter Hilfe Werke Referent	Ludwig GRAF.

DUBLIN.

Stützpunktleiter	A. MAHR
Stellvertreter	Oswald MULLER-DUBROW
Kassenleiter	Hermann RITTER
Leiter d. Wirtschaftstelle	Hahn WOLFGANG
Schulungsleiter	Karl KUNSTLER
National Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt	R. STUMPF.

BIRMINGHAM.

Stützpunktleiter	Enno BECKER
Stellvertreter	Josef SCHWEIGER
Wirtschaftsreferent	Max FUNK
Referent National Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt and Winter Hilfs Werke	Erich KERSTNER
Schulungsleiter	LORCH
Kassenwart	Josef SCHWEIGER

HULL

Stützpunktleiter	Karl LUTHER
Kassenwart	Georg SCHMIDT
Schulungsleiter	Richard H. HUNECKE
Other office bearers not known.	

BRADFORD.

Stützpunktleiter	Adolf PELTZER
Stellvertreter	Max KNEUSELS
Kassenwart	Otto MULLER
Schulungsleiter	A. PELTZER
Other office bearers not known.	

There is also a Zelle at Doncaster, under the Leadership of WINKELMANN.

MANCHESTER

Stützpunktleiter	Karl Hans GALINSKY.
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