

~~SECRET~~  
37 / 10/13  
POLICE DEPT. HEAD OFFICE

[Form No. 108.]



**NEW ZEALAND POLICE.**

*Subject:* DEUTSCHE-ENGLISCHE GESELLSCHAFT - ANGLO-GERMAN FELLOWSHIP

[15071-95/11/00701]

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy



~~SECRET~~ 37/10/13

**NEW ZEALAND POLICE.**

Subject: ANGLO - GERMAN FELLOWSHIP.

100,000/11/30-14051

The Chief Detective,

I have taken a copy of the attached precis of information and will retain it for future reference.

Further information concerning German activities in Auckland will be reported within a day or so.

The Department's informant in Auckland will not be made aware of information received from any other source or of the existence of such source.

*E. Stevenson*

21/4/38.

Det. 2627.

*Insp Waid  
S. Hall  
E. Hall  
21-4-38*

*For d. to the Supt*

*R. Ward  
Supt  
24/38*

*For?? to the Commissioner.*

*S. Gill  
21/4/38 Supt*

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~~SECRET~~ 37/10/13

~~SECRET.~~

POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
WELLINGTON, C.1. 9 th April 1938

MEMORANDUM for

The Superintendent of Police

AUCKLAND.

ANGLO-GERMAN FELLOWSHIP

In connection with Nazi activities in this country the enclosed precis of information received from a secret source is forwarded for your information. It is not desired that the Department's source of information in Auckland be informed or made aware of information received from another source.

*D. J. Cummins*  
Commissioner of Police.

*The Inspector.  
For Det. Stevenson  
S. Gill  
13/4/38 Supt*

*Det. Stevenson  
S. Odell  
B. Hill  
13-4-38*

*The Chief Det.  
13/4/38 R. Ward  
Supt*

*Chief Detective,  
Report attached.  
E. H. Stevenson  
Det. 2627.  
21-4-38.*

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~~SECRET~~  
37/10/23  
POLICE DEPT. HEAD OFFICE

[Form No. 108.]

**NEW ZEALAND POLICE.**

*Subject:* DEUTSCHE) ENGLISCHE GESELLSCHAFT - ANGLO-GERMAN FELLOWSHIP

[G.P.O. 100,000/11/35-14051]

COPY ONLY: Original to Minister

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET.~~

8th March, 1938.

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

Dear Sir Vernon,

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your summary of information relating to German propaganda in the United Kingdom (your No.55/Ger/1/B.2 a), the contents of which have been noted with interest.

With reference to the final paragraph of your letter, I can assure you full secrecy will be observed.

Yours sincerely,



Commissioner of Police.

~~SECRET~~

37 / 10/13  
POLICE DEPT. HEAD OFFICE



~~SECRET~~

**NEW ZEALAND POLICE.**

Subject: GERMAN PROPAGANDA

10,000/11/30-14051

The Commissioner of Police,

I attach a condensed summary of the matter referred to at considerable length in a letter received from a secret source overseas. The necessity for the strictest secrecy owing to the delicacy of the source of information in the first instance is stressed in the letter.

*A. J. Fleming*  
Detective 2645  
8-3-38

*The Hon. Minister in  
Charge of Police.*

*For your in-  
formation*

*Fleming  
Command  
15/3/38*

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A German organisation, which is considered by its sponsors to have produced useful effects in England is to be extended to some or all of the Dominions. This organisation is the Deutsch-Englische Gessellschaft in Berlin with its counterpart the Anglo-German Fellowship in London under the Chairmanship of Lord Mount Temple.

Among the important firms who belong to the Fellowship are Unilever Ltd, British Empire Steel Products Co Ltd, Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels Ltd and the Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd.

The above is one of several similar organisations controlled or paid by the German Government or the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, the functions of which are to disseminate propaganda aimed at diverting British foreign policy by influencing public opinion in a sense favourable to Germany.

The English people are to be taught to understand the German point of view, but there is no question of teaching the Germans to see the English point of view.

Another channel by which propaganda of this nature is disseminated in Britain is through the British Union of Fascists. It is known that both Mosley's movement and the small National Socialist organisation which recently broke from it have been subsidised from German sources.

It is reported that the Germans - presumably impressed by the results which they think they have achieved in the United Kingdom - intend to set up similar organisations in the Dominions. A Deutsch-Sudaafrikanische Gesellschaft appears to have already taken shape, and a Deutsch-Australische Gesellschaft is said to be projected, as well as similar bodies in other Dominions, and possibly in some colonies. It is understood that these Dominion and Colonial organisations will be subject to the control of the Auslands Organisation.

One of the offices working under the Auslands Organis-

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ations deals with the question of the exchange of teachers and students. Positions are found for German teachers and students in public and secondary schools in England. (In that connection it is interesting to note that a German teacher recently passed through New Zealand en route to Western Samoa to take up teaching duties, and it was reported at the time that his mission was mainly propaganda work on behalf of his Government.)

There is evidence that these teachers are encouraged to deliver lectures of a political and semi political nature, prepared for them and submitted to the Anglo German Academic Bureau before delivery. Lectures are given to such audiences as Rotary Clubs and lecturers are warned to furnish detailed reports regarding their lectures and the audience.



~~SECRET~~

Telephone No.  
VICTORIA 1552-3-4

55/Ger/1/B.2a.

BOX NO. 500,  
PARLIAMENT STREET, B.O.,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

5<sup>th</sup> January 1938.

Dear Mr. Cummings,

With reference to my letter, 55/Ger/1/B.2a., dated 18th November 1937, I enclose a summary of information relating to German propaganda in the United Kingdom, which may be of interest to you, as showing the general nature of German propaganda and the method of its working through societies like the Anglo-German Fellowship.

It has been suggested that this propaganda aims at diverting British foreign policy by influencing public opinion here in a sense favourable to Germany. There are, of course, many English people who are, consciously or unconsciously, furthering these German aims and, since they are presumably sincere in their attempts to promote friendship between the two peoples, it is no part of our business to try to investigate or even keep abreast of their activities. The angle from which the question is of interest to us is that there is a clear indication, based on numerous items of evidence, to show that this attempt at influencing public opinion here in such a manner as to affect foreign policy is all inspired from one group of sources - the leading offices of the N.S.D.A.P. in Germany.

There is reason to suppose that, among other things, recent expression of opinion in the columns of the "Times", in connection with the question of the return of the colonies to Germany, has greatly strengthened the case of German advocates of an immediate intensive propaganda campaign. We also know that GOEBBELS and E.W. BOHLE, of the Auslands Organisation, claim a good deal of credit for having influenced British public opinion by methods which include those outlined in this summary.

Without attempting to assess its effect on English public opinion, (this is perhaps a matter outside our scope), it may be assumed that it is hardly likely that this propaganda is having the effect which GOEBBELS and E.W. BOHLE are reported to claim for it.

That propaganda conducted on these lines involves a certain interference in the internal affairs of this country is perhaps a matter of little practical importance. What may have importance is the possibility that self-congratulation and an over optimistic view of the results of their work may lead the acitivists of the N.S.D.A.P. - and Hitler - into a mistaken policy based on false premises.

D.J. Cummings, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Wellington,  
New Zealand.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

As it seems probable that a similar attempt is being or will be made to influence opinion in New Zealand, I hope that these details may be of some assistance to you, or your Government, in case it should be considered desirable to obtain information regarding the source of such propaganda as may make itself manifest.

I need perhaps hardly add that a great deal of our information has been obtained from very delicate sources.

Yours sincerely,

*V.G.W. Kell*

Colonel Sir V.G.W. Kell.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RELATING TO GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN  
THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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The following is a brief summary of the information which has been received from a variety of sources regarding organisations and individuals controlled or paid by the German Government or N.S.D.A.P. No attempt has been made to assess the effects of this propaganda on English public opinion or those sections of this opinion at which it is directed.

No direct enquiry has been made into these propagandist activities except to a limited extent in the case of Ribbentrop's Dienststelle. The material on which this summary is based has nearly all been received as a by-product of other investigations. It follows, therefore, that the view which we have obtained of these activities is not necessarily complete and comprehensive.

It seems, however, worth while to bring all this material together in one summary because it shows that a considerable volume of propaganda is inspired and controlled by various N.S.D.A.P. organisations (Ribbentrop's Dienststelle in Berlin and London, the Auslands Organisation, Rosenberg's Bureau, Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry, the Hitler Jugend, and possibly also the Auswärtiges Amt), which are all working together with a common object. In order to understand this object it is necessary to bear in mind the great, possibly exaggerated, importance attached to propaganda and its effects by Hitler and the other leaders of the Nazi Party. The object of this propaganda is to bring about good feeling among English people towards the New Germany and to promote sympathy with the Nazi Party's outlook (including their opposition to "world bolshevism"). There is little or no attempt to

promote anything in the nature of mutual understanding between the two peoples. The English people are to be taught to understand the German point of view, but there is no question of teaching the Germans to see the English point of view. It is impossible to resist the inference that - partly under the guise of anti-bolshevism - the object has been to carry out the ideas outlined by Hitler in "Mein Kampf" in regard to German foreign policy, i.e. to bring about an alliance or understanding with England which would give Germany a free hand to develop elsewhere.

When Ribbentrop came to London to take up his appointment as Ambassador he made it clear that he hoped actively to promote Anglo German friendship and he was reported in the press to have made an incautious statement on anti-communist lines. As an organ which has enabled him to play the part he does in German foreign policy Ribbentrop has maintained his Bureau or Dienststelle at Wilhelmstrasse 63, Berlin. This Bureau is in direct touch with Hitler's Bureau, the Reichskanzlei, and it has played an important part in the negotiations which Ribbentrop conducted leading up to the German-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement (with its secret clauses) and the subsequent German-Italo-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement (without such clauses).

A considerable section of Ribbentrop's Dienststelle has been maintained in London and important members of the Berlin part of it are constantly coming and going between London and Berlin. The activities of many of these individuals have frequently been connected with propaganda aimed at influencing English opinion in a sense favourable to Germany. For this purpose the Dienststelle supports,

and in some cases has actively promoted, societies in the United Kingdom whose ostensible object is the furthering of friendly relations between the two countries.

Societies and organisations which are known to be directly connected with, and to a certain extent directed by, the Dienststelle are:-

- (1) The Anglo German Fellowship.
- (2) The Anglo German Circle.
- (3) The Anglo German Kameradschaft.
- (4) The Link.
- (5) The Anglo German Brotherhood.

As an organ for the promotion of such objects the "Anglo German Review" is also conducted under the direction of the Dienststelle.

Detailed notes on each of the above are attached (vide Appendix "A").

There are two organisations in Germany which have their counterparts over here - the Deutsche Englische Gesellschaft is the counterpart of the Anglo German Fellowship and the Deutsch Englischer Kreis is the counterpart of the Anglo German Circle and is also closely connected with the Anglo German Kameradschaft. The Deutsche Englische Gesellschaft and the Anglo German Fellowship obtain their membership from important people in the business world in both countries. The Deutsch Englischer Kreis, the Anglo German Circle and the Anglo German Kameradschaft aim at promoting good relations between school boys and other young people in various walks of life.

Similar objects are pursued by the Auslands

Organisation through (1) the Anglo German Academic Bureau (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst), which is closely connected with the National Socialist Teachers' Union (N.S. Lehrerbund), through which German teachers in England are utilised for propaganda purposes, and (2) the Anglo German Information Service.

Apart from those individuals mentioned in connection with the above societies and organisations, there are a certain number who have brought themselves to notice in connection with propaganda of a similar kind. Detailed notes regarding these individuals are attached (vide Appendix "B").

Another channel by which propaganda of this nature is disseminated here is through the British Union of Fascists. It is now known that both MOSLEY's movement and the small National Socialist organisation which recently broke from it have been subsidised from German sources. The exact objects of this subsidy are not known, but they probably include the immediate use of propaganda of this kind and the ultimate possibility that a National Socialist régime in this country would - in Nazi eyes - be likely to be favourable to German policy in various ways.

It is reported that the Germans - presumably impressed by the results which they think they have achieved in the United Kingdom - intend to set up similar organisations in the Dominions. A Deutsch-Südafrikanische Gesellschaft appears to have already taken shape, and a Deutsch-Australische Gesellschaft is said to be projected, as well as similar bodies in other Dominions and possibly in some

Colonies. Although Goebbels would be primarily concerned as being in charge of propaganda, it is understood that these Dominion and colonial organisations will be subject to the general control of BOHLE's Auslands Organisation.

If the ultimate object of all this propaganda conducted under the direction of Hitler, Rosenberg, Goebbels and Ribbentrop is the aggrandisement of Germany on the Continent, they must view with satisfaction the fact that such substantial - if relatively small - sums are obtained for these purposes from English sources by working on the prevalent desire for peace among English people and their business interests. (vide Appendix "A" - The Anglo German Fellowship).

APPENDIX "A".

(List of societies and organisations).

The Anglo German Fellowship.

The Anglo German Fellowship, the English counterpart of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft in Germany, was founded early in 1935. A prominent part in its foundation was taken by E.W.D. TENNANT and Von RIBBENTROP. The latter took exception to its predecessor, the Deutsch-Englische Vereinigung in Berlin, on the ground that it included non-Aryan members, and he took steps for it to be superseded by the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft in consultation with Herr Hitler. The President of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft is the Duke Karl Eduard von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, and a long list of prominent members includes persons such as General Ritter von EPP, Staatssekretär LONK, of the Reichskanzlei (Hitler's Chancellery), General von REICHENAU, of the German War Office, Joachim von RIBBENTROP, German Ambassador in London, Hugo STINNES, Major-General WENNINGER, of the German Air Ministry, and a number of prominent German officials and industrialists.

The Anglo German Fellowship is under the chairmanship of Lord MOUNT TEMPLE, with E.W.D. TENNANT and T.P. CONWELL EVANS as Joint Honorary Secretaries. The Fellowship has an individual and corporate membership and in October, 1937, the number of members was said to be over six hundred. Among the important firms who belong to the Fellowship under the corporate membership are Unilever, Ltd., British Empire Steel Products Co., Ltd., Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels Ltd., and the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. During the year 1935-1936 Unilever, Ltd., made one contribution of £600 and another of £250; British Empire Steel Products, Ltd., contributed £26; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., contributed £50.



(ii)

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., although not on the list of members of the Fellowship, contributed £550.

The cumulative effect of a large number of items of evidence is to suggest very strongly that the affairs of the Anglo German Fellowship are arranged to a great extent through RIBBENTROP's Dienststelle.

The Anglo German Circle.

The Anglo German Circle, under the direction of Jochen BENEMANN, works in conjunction with the Deutsch-Englischer Kreis in Germany, collaborating in organising camps in both countries for young men and women of all classes. During the summer of this year BENEMANN organised an Anglo German Gliding Camp at Dunstable.

We have seen evidence that the Dienststelle in Berlin expect their branch in the Embassy in London to arrange that BENEMANN should keep in close touch with them.

We have also seen evidence that the relations between the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft and its proposed "youth section" as well as those between the Deutsch-Englischer Kreis, the Anglo German Circle and the Anglo German Kameradschaft are all the subject of discussion and are evidently to be settled by RIBBENTROP's Dienststelle in consultation with other German authorities (including the Auswärtiges Amt, who appear to have helped to finance the Deutsch-Englischer Kreis).

BENEMANN is understood to be the representative of the Reichsjugendführung over here, but appears to be subject to a certain amount of control by the Dienststelle and the Auslands Organisation. He is known to report to Walter HEWEL, of the Dienststelle, on his work in London

The Anglo German Kameradschaft.

The Anglo German Kameradschaft was founded in 1936, with Susan FASS, the daughter of Sir Ernest FASS, the Public Trustee, as secretary. Its object is to promote better understanding between English and Germans, especially the younger generation. In pursuance of its theory that the best way of doing this is by personal contact, the Kameradschaft arranges "exchange" visits, both for parties and individuals. It has been suggested that a house should be bought in London to be used for the offices of the Kameradschaft, with the idea of eventually turning it into an Anglo German residential club. Susan FASS has been in touch with the Dienststelle with regard to Kameradschaft matters, and BENEMANN was in correspondence with Walter HEWEL, of the Dienststelle, about a meeting of the Deutsch-Englischer Kreis to be held in London on 25.10.37., which he regarded as important from the point of view of the development of the Anglo German Kameradschaft.

The Link.

The Link is a newly formed Anglo German society under the chairmanship of Sir Barry DOMVILE. C.E. CARROLL, the editor of the "Anglo German Review", has been taking a considerable part in its organisation. At the end of October, 1937, CARROLL informed HEWEL, of the Dienststelle, that the membership of the Link had reached 470 and was climbing steadily. According to our latest information the number of members is now well over 600. The attitude of the Link to its financial problem is interesting. CARROLL is anxious to get members from among the employees of German firms as these would have a direct interest in

Anglo-German friendship, and he says, "When we have got a few thousand members the donations are likely to come of their own accord from various quarters in this country (i.e. the United Kingdom) and the financial problem will be solved.

The Anglo German Brotherhood.

The Anglo German Brotherhood is an organisation in which the chairman, Baron Friedrich von der ROPP, is the moving spirit. Von der ROPP has been working as a paid propagandist agent in clerical and religious circles in England with the object of promoting Anglo German friendship. As Von der ROPP has proposed that members of Ribbentrop's Bureau in Berlin, Rosenberg's Bureau and the N.S.D.A.P. organisation in London, as well as other German propagandist agencies, should serve on his Committee it is reasonable to suppose that they are interested in his activities and are kept informed of developments in connection with the Anglo German Brotherhood.

The "Anglo German Review".

The Dienststelle has shown considerable interest in C.E. CARROLL's publication, the "Anglo German Review". K.F. DURCKHEIM, of the Dienststelle, has expressed great satisfaction with the way in which the "Anglo German Review" was brought out and said that, "we (presumably the Dienststelle) had agreed that CARROLL's plan should be supported". Walter HEWEL, of the Dienststelle, is known to be contributing an article to the Review.

CARROLL got into touch with both E.W. BOHLE, the Gauleiter of the Auslands Organisation, and O.G. KARLOWA,

the Landesgruppenleiter here, on the subject of the Review, and asked them to help in obtaining subscribers both among the German community in England and in other parts of the British Empire.

Goebbel's Propaganda Ministry is also interested in CARROLL's publication, and has urged him to publish articles about Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, etc., from the German point of view. CARROLL, however, is unwilling to do so as it is contrary to his previous line of policy and he is afraid that if he joined the Anti-Communist Front the Review would lose influence here.

K.F. DURCKHEIM, who is quoted above, also said of the "Anglo German Review" that it was the first paper brought out by an Englishman - and also otherwise a purely English production (sic) - which published the truth "in our sense", but he noticed that in the first four numbers nearly all the advertisements were German ones, and he thought it necessary that English advertisements should also be included as otherwise the paper was likely to fall under suspicion of being a German production which, he said, it was not. He therefore asked Karl MARKAU, of the German Chamber of Commerce, who had made various reports on CARROLL's proposal to start the Review, to arrange for the German Chamber of Commerce in London to see what could be done to remedy this by inducing English firms with whom they were on friendly terms to advertise in the "Anglo German Review".

The Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst.

The Auslands Organisation and the Landesgruppe are closely connected with the working of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (or Anglo German Academic Bureau). This office deals with questions of the exchange of teachers and students. Positions are found for German teachers and students in public and secondary schools in this country and arrangements are also made to send English teachers and students to Germany. Information was received in January 1937, which went to show that the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst was responsible for between sixty and seventy Germans in different parts of the United Kingdom. Subject to the ultimate control of the Party organisation, these teachers and students are closely supervised by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst in the approved Party manner. At present the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst is under the leadership of Dr. G. KRAUSE, who has been described as "a skilful propagandist and one who understands British tastes". There is reason to believe that KRAUSE is a member of Ribbentrop's Dienststelle. The Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst is also closely connected with the National Sozialistischer Lehrerbund (National Socialist Union of Teachers), of which the representative in this country is A. WEGENER.

There is evidence that these German teachers and students are encouraged to deliver lectures of a political and semi-political nature. These lectures which have not been supplied to them by the Anglo German Academic Bureau, but have been obtained from some other source, must be submitted to the Bureau before delivery. In the case of

members of the Party who belong to Ortsgruppe or Stützpunkte established in this country the rule is that political lectures are not to be delivered without the previous consent of the Party representatives here. Reports on all subjects connected with such lectures are to be sent to the Party representatives through the Bureau. Lectures are given to English audiences (such as Rotary Clubs and so on) and lecturers are required to furnish detailed reports regarding their lectures and the audience.

WEGENER is reported to have expressed the opinion that the administration of matters connected with these German masters is of great importance to Germany as the secondary schools, and above all the public schools, produce the future leaders of this country, and the boys naturally see in these masters the representatives of the "new Germany".

Anglo German Information Service.

Another form of propaganda conducted by the Auslands Organisation through its local branches is that which emanates from ROESEL's Anglo German Information Service. The object of this propaganda is to encourage Anglo German friendship and to emphasise the achievements of the Nazi Regime. R.G. ROESEL is Ortsgruppenleiter for London and Schulungsleiter (instructor in the Nazi 'Weltanschauung' to members and would-be members of the Party) under the Landesgruppe in this country. He is a journalist and represents the National Zeitung Essen. The propaganda issued by ROESEL's office is circulated to Members of Parliament and a large number of other individuals. The material is brought into this country through the Party transport system (via German ships) and distributed under the general control of the Landesgruppe.

APPENDIX "B".

List of individuals.

H.R. HOFFMANN.

H.R. HOFFMANN, head of the Foreign Press Bureau of the N.S.D.A.P. in Munich, is responsible for the distribution of a certain amount of propaganda. This office is kept in close touch with opinion in England through detailed reports giving the views of newspapers of all shades of opinion which it receives from the Landesgruppe. HOFFMANN corresponds with C.E. CARROLL, of the Anglo-German Review, who has asked him to assist with advertising matters, and Barry DOMVILLE, of the Link, among others.

Margarete GÄRTNER.

Fräulein Margarete GÄRTNER, of the Wirtschafts-politische Gesellschaft, corresponds with a large number of people in this country, including many of those mentioned above as being connected with propaganda work (e.g. CONWELL EVANS, of the Anglo German Fellowship, DUFOUR FERONCE, and Baron von der ROPP, of the Anglo German Brotherhood), and she sends propaganda material to English correspondents in various walks of life. She also looks after English people when they visit Germany and has conducted propaganda on behalf of Germany on a number of specific questions such as the Saar, Danzig and Memel.

Albert DUFOUR FERONCE.

Baron Albert DUFOUR FERONCE, formerly Counsellor of the German Embassy in London, is now a very old man, but he still takes an active interest in British affairs and has assisted von der ROPP in his work. He has also been

(ii)

responsible for setting up Committees in England and Germany to arrange for the "exchange of young business men".

Erich HETZLER.

Dr. Erich HETZLER arrived at Croydon in March, 1937, describing himself as a merchant. On being interrogated he admitted that he was a "high official of the Deutsch Englische Gesellschaft", which he said was a private organisation and had no connection with the German Government. He then said that the real object of his visit was to lay before the German Embassy in London the full details of the organisation and explain an article which appeared in the "Daily Herald" alleging that the Deutsch Englische Gesellschaft was a body working under the control of the German Government. HETZLER had with him a quantity of memoranda which were found to refer to the activities of the Deutsch Englische Gesellschaft and included three letters with a list of names of politicians and others written in English. HETZLER was refused leave to land, but he subsequently visited this country in April and June, 1937, on both occasions stating that he intended to visit the German Embassy, the German Chamber of Commerce and the Anglo German Fellowship.

Edgar von SPIEGEL.

Baron Edgar von SPIEGEL was in close touch with the German Embassy in London and the Dienststelle during his visit to this country in the summer of 1937. While he was here von SPIEGEL delivered some eighty lectures to different branches of the British Legion. The general purport of these was to suggest that friendship and goodwill were desirable and that those who had fought in the War should be the first to promote peaceful relations. The impression



left on some hearers was that von SPIEGEL's lectures tended to have an anti-recruiting effect. An important point to be noticed is that there was no reciprocity about von SPIEGEL's visit, and no attempt was made to encourage members of the British Legion to make similar speeches to Germans. This lack of opportunity for reciprocal propaganda is typical of the German attitude as a whole.

Prince Ludwig von HESSEN.

Shortly after RIBBENTROP arrived here it was reported that in connection with general measures for propaganda in various circles in this country he had brought Prince Ludwig von HESSEN und bei RHEIN, who as a great grandson of Queen Victoria was considered by the Nazis to be very suitable for their purposes.

Baroness von der GOLTZ and Anna Marie BONER.

Baroness von der GOLTZ conducts propaganda by writing letters to the English provincial press on such subjects as the return of the colonies to Germany. She is assisted by Anna Marie BONER.

Margaret BOTHAMLEY.

Margaret BOTHAMLEY is an Englishwoman who does a certain amount of propaganda work by lecturing, in consultation with the N.S.D.A.P. organisation in London and such people as Margarete GÄRTNER.

Dr. Carl BUDDING.

Dr. Carl BUDDING is not himself a Nazi. He is a retired Regierungspräsident, who belonged to the old Catholic Zentrum. He is believed to be genuinely in favour of promoting good relations between British and Germans. At the same time he is acting in close collusion with

Rosenberg's Aussenpolitisches Amt and with Lady Alexandra HARDINGE.

Lady Alexandra HARDINGE.

Lady Alexandra HARDINGE is believed to be paid as a propagandist by some branch of the N.S.D.A.P. It is known that Dr. Carl BUDDING recently asked the Aussenpolitisches Amt to supply her with material to support the argument that Germany's rearmament was necessary in view of her geographical position in Europe.

Princess Stephanie HOHENLOHE.

The friends and associates of Princess Stephanie HOHENLOHE include Lord ROTHERMERE, Lady ASQUITH and OXFORD, Lady SNOWDON, Colonel T.C.R. MOORE, the SACKVILLE WEST family, Fritz WIEDEMANN (Hitler's Adjutant) and other prominent Nazi officials. She worked actively for the revision of the Peace Treaties in favour of Hungary and is believed to carry on some form of propaganda suitable to the circles in which she mixes.

Dr. H.S. FITZ RANDOLPH.

FITZ RANDOLPH is an Attaché at the German Embassy in London and he deals with press matters and German press representatives in this country. There is reason to regard him as being Goebbel's representative on the Embassy staff. Although he is not now entirely in Ribbentrop's favour, he has been an important link between the Propagandaministerium and various other vehicles of Nazi propaganda here.

Captain P.J. FAULKNER.

Captain P.J. FAULKNER is employed by the Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union, 58 & 60 Victoria Street, S.W.1., of which the Chairman is Lord MOUNT TEMPLE. FAULKNER is known to be working for FITZ RANDOLPH and to be receiving payment, via FITZ RANDOLPH, from an address in Berlin which is believed to be a branch of Goebbels' organisation or Rosenberg's Bureau. (It appears that in this connection both Goebbels' and Rosenberg's organisations are acting together.)

Vladimir KOROSTOVETS.

Vladimir KOROSTOVETS was formerly an agent of SKOROPADSKY, the Ukrainian emigré leader (who now plays a less prominent role). KOROSTOVETS is reported to be in receipt of a subsidy from the Aussenpolitischesamt via the German Embassy. His instructions are to foster pro-Nazi sentiment, collaborate with active anti-Soviet and anti-Communist organisations, and to propagate pro-German and anti-Soviet views generally. His funds are limited and his circle of acquaintances does not appear to be large. He is a member of the R.A.C. He lectures in London and in provincial centres. He is also reported to have contacts with the Auswärtiges Amt. KOROSTOVETS collaborates closely with P.J. FAULKNER, of the Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union. He is of very doubtful value as a propagandist.

Dr. G. Kurt JOHANNSEN.

JOHANNSEN is in charge of a Bureau in Hamburg which receives voluminous and detailed reports from German journalists and other sources in England about the

political situation here. The office also sends out material to be used for propaganda purposes in other countries including the United Kingdom. It has recently taken particular interest in the German colonial question and has secured the publication of letters in the press and articles and books on this subject. There is reason to believe that in other countries it is responsible for propaganda of a different kind. For instance, in Spain it appears to have taken an anti-democratic line.

Leo Paul Friedrich Wilhelm PARCUS  
@ Count Leo von ZEPPELIN.

ZEPPELIN recently came over here and informed the authorities that he was opposed to the Nazi form of government. Since then he has told Kurt JOHANNSEN that he is anxious to work for the Fatherland. He appears to be doing so by assisting in the promulgation of the kind of propaganda which emanates from JOHANNSEN's Bureau.

~~SECRET~~ 37/10/13.

~~SECRET~~

6th January, 1938.

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

Dear Sir Vernon,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter 55/Gen/1/B.2a of 18th November, 1937 concerning the proposed extension of German activities through the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft.

A watch will be kept for any developments on those lines in this country.

Yours sincerely,

Commissioner of Police.

~~SECRET~~

Telephone No.  
VICTORIA 1552-3-4  
55/Ger/1/B.2a.

BOX NO. 500,  
PARLIAMENT STREET, B.O.,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

7<sup>th</sup> November 1937.

Dear Mr. Cummings,

We have recently heard that a German organisation, which is considered by its sponsors to have produced useful effects in England, is to be extended to some or all of the Dominions. (Without attempting to estimate the actual effects of German propaganda of this kind, it may be observed that it does not always work exactly in the direction aimed at; and that the Germans are perhaps apt to overestimate the effects favourable to themselves.)

This organisation is the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft in Berlin, with its counterpart, the Anglo-German Fellowship in London. The President of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft is the Duke Karl Eduard von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, and a long list of prominent members includes persons such as General Ritter von EPP, Staatssekretär FUNK, of the Reichskanzlei, (Hitler's Chancellery), General von REICHENAU, of the German War Office, Joachim von RIBBENTROP, Ambassador in London, Hugo STINNES, Major General WENNINGER, of the German Air Ministry, and a number of prominent German officials and industrialists.

The Anglo-German Fellowship is under the Chairmanship of Lord MOUNT TEMPLE, its membership including a number of representatives of important firms in London.

The object of these two organisations is to promote Anglo-German friendship, but it has been observed that it works for an understanding of the German point of view by English people and not for a mutual understanding. It has been suggested that the real ultimate object is in accordance with the lines laid down in Hitler's "Mein Kampf", to work for an alliance or understanding with the British Empire, which would enable Germany to develop on the Continent.

A Deutsch-Südafrikanische Gesellschaft has recently been formed. This is an organisation under the N.S.D.A.P. and it forms part of Herr BOHLE's Auslands Organisation of the German Foreign Office. The Director of the Deutsch-Südafrikanische Gesellschaft is Dr. Karl HEUSLER, the business manager is Herr HAPPACH, and another prominent member is Herr Bernard SCHMIDT, formerly of the Ausländerdienst, Dr. HEUSLER is reported never

D.J. Cummings, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Wellington,  
New Zealand.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

to have been in South Africa, but since 1927 to have been "working" South Africans who have visited Germany. He is unpaid and works "only for glory". HAPPACH receives a salary.

No foreigners can be members of the Society. Its general aim is somewhat similar to that of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft in that "just as the latter seeks to extend German influence in England, so does the Deutsch-Südafrikanische Gesellschaft seek to extend German influence in South Africa." Like the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft, it works for an understanding of the German point of view by South Africans, and not for a mutual understanding.

According to a reliable report, the methods of the Society are as follows:-

The Society is informed from South Africa about people who are leaving for Europe and it "knows which of them will be of use". These people are visited on arrival and free help and hospitality are placed at their disposal in Germany. They are taken to see the "right" things and it is ensured that they hear only the "right" things. The "South African Colony" is kept together by HEUSLER. The members can be trusted to look after their countrymen who visit Germany for short periods. This makes it look less like propaganda. But the main object of the teas and various social gatherings is to "pay special attention to the Boers - the Dutch element - of South Africa", who on no account must be allowed to come too much into contact while in Germany with British South Africans or with British people.

The Society only wants to welcome to Germany those people who will speak well of the country. "The others need not stay here - they are advised to go elsewhere."

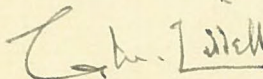
Herr HAPPACH, the business manager of the Society, has latterly been devoting attention to the chances of making use of the "Cape Times". He has been thinking of finding an intermediary who would transmit articles to that paper. The articles would be free of charge, but it would be important to ensure that the editor did not alter them in any way.

The Society is also out to persuade young South Africans to improve their knowledge of the German language. This is part of the policy to get German more generally spoken abroad, as is the case with English. "The mistakes of the past are to be remedied."

It is also reported that the reason why the Society is showing increased activity is to be found in the new German-Italian collaboration in the Colonial sphere.

It is also proposed to form a Deutsch-Australische Gesellschaft and similar societies in other parts of the British Empire.

Yours sincerely,



Colonel Sir V.G.W. Kell.