

25 PICAS  
11 PT. LEADED  
FOLLOW, INCL. CAPS

G. J. No. Orig.

Criminal No. 73086

Violation of Section 11, Title 18,  
United States Code.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES )  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA )

Holding a Criminal Term

734616

1

District of Columbia, ss:

October Term, A.D. 1943

INDICTMENT)

The Additional Grand Jurors for the United States of America,  
duly empaneled and sworn in the District of Columbia on October 26, 1943,  
for the October 1943 Term, upon their oaths present that:

In 1933 the National Socialist German Workers Party, also known  
as the N.S.D.A.P. and the "Nazi Party", came into power in Germany upon  
a program publicly announced by its leaders to destroy democracy through-  
out the world and to establish and aid in the establishment of national  
socialist or fascist forms of government in place of the forms of  
government then existing in the United States of America and other  
countries. As a means of accomplishing their objectives, the said Nazi  
Party and its leaders carried on a systematic campaign of propaganda  
designed and intended to impair and undermine the loyalty and morale of  
the military and naval forces of the United States of America and of  
other countries. The persons hereinafter named as defendants joined  
in this movement and program and actively cooperated with each other and  
with leaders and members of the said Nazi Party to accomplish the  
objectives of said Nazi Party in the United States.

On the 28th day of June, 1940, there were enacted sections 1  
and 3 of the Act of June 28, 1940, c. 439, Title I, 54 Stat. 670-671  
(18 U. S. C. 9, 11), and continuously thereafter up to and including  
the date of the filing of this indictment, in continuance of their afore-  
said movement and program;

FILED IN OPEN COURT  
10-1344  
CHARLES E STEWART, Clerk  
1330pm

25 PICAS  
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FOLLOW, INCL. CAPS

the  
JOSEPH E. McWILLIAMS,

GEORGE E. DEATHERAGE

WILLIAM DUDLEY FELLEY

JAMES TRUE

EDWARD JAMES SMYTHE

LAWRENCE DENNIS,

HOWARD VICTOR BROENSTRUPP, alias  
COUNT VICTOR CHEREP-SPIRIDOVICH;  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHEREP-SPIRIDOVICH

ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON

E. J. PARKER SAGE

WILLIAM ROBERT LYMAN, JR.,

GARLAND L. ALDERMAN

GERALD B. WINROD.

ELIZABETH DILLING, alias  
REVEREND FRANK WOODRUFF JOHNSON,

CHARLES B. HUDSON, alias  
REVEREND FRANK WOODRUFF JOHNSON

ELMER J. GARNER

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, alias  
JAMES BURR HAMILTON

PREScott FREese DENNETT

GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE,

AUGUST KLAPPOTT

HERMAN MAX SCHWINN,

HANS DIEBEL,

FRANZ K. FERENZ

ERNEST FREDERIK ELMHURST

ROBERT NOBLE

ELLIS O. JONES,

EUGENE NELSON SANCTUARY

DAVID BAXTER, alias JOHN PEPPER, alias  
JOHN H. RAND

LOIS DE LAFAYETTE WASHBURN, alias T.N.T.,

FRANK W. CLARK, alias G. P.

PETER STAHLBERG

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hereinafter called the defendants, in the District of Columbia and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at divers other places throughout the United States of America, in Germany, and elsewhere, in violation of Section 3 of the aforesaid Act of June 28, 1940, (18 U. S. C. 11) unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously, and knowingly conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed together and with each other and with officials of the Government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the said Nazi Party, said persons hereinafter being referred to as "co-conspirators," to commit acts prohibited by Section 1 of said Act (18 U. S. C. 9) in that they, the said defendants and the said co-conspirators, with intent to interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale, and discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States, would:

(i) Advise, counsel, urge and cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty by members of the military and naval forces of the United States; and

(ii) Distribute and cause to be distributed written and printed matter, advising, counseling, and urging insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty by members of the military and naval forces of the United States.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that, as part of said conspiracy and as means and methods of accomplishing the objects thereof, the said defendants and co-conspirators, during the period of said conspiracy, in the District of Columbia and within the jurisdiction of this court and at divers other places throughout the United States, in Germany, and elsewhere, would do, and they did, among other things, the following:

25 PICAS

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FOLLOW, INCL. CAPS 1. Print, publish, distribute, and circulate, and cause to be printed, published, distributed and circulated, among others, the  
following newspapers, magazines, books, leaflets, circulars, pamphlets,  
documents, cartoons, drawings, and photographs:

MEIN KAMPF

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY PROGRAMME

WELT DIENST (WORLD SERVICE)

DER STUERMER

NEWS FROM GERMANY

DEUTSCHE WOCHENSCHAU

MUENCHNER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN,

THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER,

THE WHITE KNIGHT,

THE AMERICAN NATIONALIST CONFEDERATION NEWS BULLETIN,

THE REVEALER

THE DEFENDER

LIBERATION

THE ROLL CALL

THE GALILEAN

NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY

YANKEE FREEMEN

YANKEE MINUTE MEN

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL REPORTS

SOCIAL REPUBLIC SOCIETY BULLETIN

COMMENT

THE CORPORATE STATE

WHAT PRINCE LIPPE TOLD ME

PATRIOTIC RESEARCH BUREAU NEWS LETTER

EDMONDSON'S ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

"AMERICAN VIGILANTE" BULLETINS

THE CHRISTIAN MOBILIZER

734616

4

THE WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTER,  
THE DYNAMICS OF WAR AND REVOLUTION  
PUBLICITY  
AMERICA IN DANGER  
NATIONALIST NEWSLETTER  
OUR COMMON CAUSE  
THE WORLD HOAX  
ROOSEVELT'S JEWISH ANCESTRY  
HISTORY REPEATS  
THE ANSWER TO THE BETRAYAL  
AMERICA ON THE MARCH  
NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND ITS JUSTIFICATION,  
Card headed "WEST AFRICA IS NOT ICELAND - IT'S  
ANYTHING BUT A NICE LAND!"  
THE MIRACLE OF HAPPINESS.

2. Organize, support, use, and control, and cause to be organized, supported, and used, among others, the following parties, offices, groups, organizations, publishers, and distributors:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY (N.S.D.A.P.)  
FRANZ EHER PUBLISHING HOUSE, MUNICH  
FOREIGN ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (A.O.)  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROPAGANDA OF  
THE GERMAN REICH  
GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION  
WELT DIENST, Erfurt (WORLD SERVICE)  
GERMAN FOREIGN INSTITUT, Stuttgart (D.A.I.)  
LEAGUE FOR GERMANDOM ABROAD (V.D.A.)  
FICHTE BUND, Hamburg  
TERRAMARE OFFICE, Berlin  
TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE  
FOREIGN OFFICE OF THE GERMAN REICH

25 PICAS  
11 PT. LEADED  
FOLLOW, INCL. CAPS

GERMAN EMBASSY at Washington, D. C., and various  
GERMAN CONSULATES in the United States

GERMAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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6

AMERIKA INSTITUT

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND

SILVER SHIRTS

SILVER LEGION

PELLEY PUBLISHERS

FELLOWSHIP PRESS, INC.

KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELLIA

AMERICAN NATIONALIST CONFEDERATION

NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY

NATIONAL WORKERS' LEAGUE

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS

PATRIOTIC RESEARCH BUREAU

SOCIAL REPUBLIC SOCIETY, also known as S.O.C.I.S.)

JAMES TRUE ASSOCIATES

FLANDERS HALL, INCORPORATED

ARYAN BOOK STORE

THE DEFENDERS PUBLISHERS

THE CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS

THE AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY

AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY

NATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION

3. Disseminate, by the means set forth in the preceding two paragraphs and otherwise, oral, written, and printed statements, representations and charges asserting among other things in substance that:

a. Democracy is decadent; a national socialist or fascist form of government should be established in the United States.

b. A national socialist revolution is inevitable if we are to rid our country of its decadent democracy.

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7

c. The Government of the United States, the Congress and public officials are controlled by Communists, International Jews, and plutocrats.

d. The Democratic and Republican parties and their candidates for public office are tools of International Jewry, and do not represent the will of the American people.

e. The acts, proclamations, and orders of the public officials of the United States and the laws of Congress are illegal, corrupt, traitorous and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

f. The United States is governed, not by the duly elected representatives of the people, but by a group of alien-minded persons opposed to American principles and ideals and seeking to overthrow the Constitution of the United States.

g. President Roosevelt is reprehensible, a warmonger, liar, unscrupulous, and a pawn of the Jews, Communists, and Plutocrats.

h. President Roosevelt is a Jew and is working with International Jewry against the interests of the people of the United States.

i. The activities and territorial acquisitions and plans of the Axis Powers constitute no real danger to the national existence and security of the United States or any of its territorial possessions.

j. The Axis Powers are fighting to free the world from domination by Communism and International Jewry, and to save Christianity, hence the United States should give no aid and comfort to the enemies of the Axis.

k. The cause of the Axis Powers is the cause of justice and morality; they have committed no aggressive act against

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17920

any nation and are fighting a solely defensive war against British Imperialism, American Capitalists, and the desire of American public officials to rule the world, hence any act of war against them is unjust and immoral on the part of the United States.

l. The nations opposed to the Axis, plan to use American lives, money, and property to defend their decadent systems of government.

m. The participation of the United States in the war has been deliberately planned by our leaders with the ultimate aim of promoting our enslavement by British imperialism and International Communism.

n. The public officials of the United States of America are trying deliberately to provoke war with peaceful nations, such as Germany, Italy and Japan, which are seeking only to live at peace with the rest of the world.

o. President Roosevelt and Congress, through a surreptitious and illegal war program against the Axis Powers sold out the United States and forced the Axis Powers to wage war upon us.

p. President Roosevelt by his war-mongering policies is draining dry the resources of the United States to save Communist China, Imperialist Britain and Atheistic Russia from inevitable defeat.

q. Our program of giving American arms and equipment to foreign nations results in United States military and naval forces being inadequately armed and equipped and in their being exposed to terrible slaughter.

r. The public officials of the United States are knaves who have deliberately concealed the truth that our unprepared boys, racked by disease and slaughtered like sheep, will be dumped in a million foreign graves to buy a valueless victory.

s. The whole war is the result of a Jew-sponsored money-making scheme to bleed the United States Treasury.

t. As the result of incompetence and corruption in public office, the United States is unprepared to wage war against the Axis Powers, who have the best equipped and most powerful military establishment in the world.

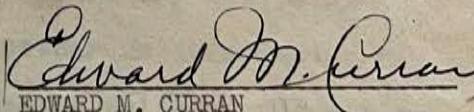
u. The present war is a dishonest war waged at the expense and measured in the blood and dollars of the people of the United States solely for the benefit of and to insure the continuance of world domination by "International Bankers", "International Capitalists", "Mongolian Jews", "Communists", and "International Jewry."

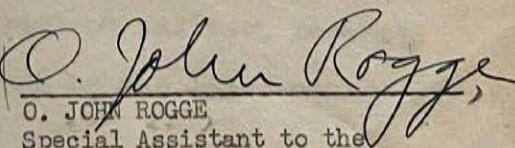
v. The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by the public officials of the United States, in order to involve the United States in a foreign war.

w. The war with Japan was deliberately provoked by the insane, unjust, aggressive and traitorous policies of officials of the United States.

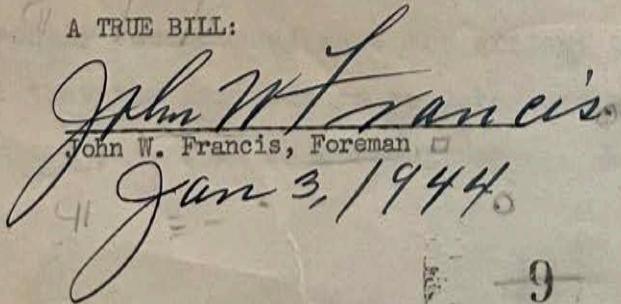
x. An honorable and just peace could be brought about speedily were it not for the opposition of Communists, International Jewry, and war profiteers.

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided (Section 11, Title 18, United States Code), and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

  
EDWARD M. CURRAN  
United States Attorney for the  
District of Columbia

  
O. JOHN ROGGE  
Special Assistant to the  
Attorney General

A TRUE BILL:

  
John W. Francis, Foreman  
Jan 3, 1944.

1922

17922

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff  
v.  
JOSEPH E. McWILLIAMS, et al.,  
Defendants

Criminal No. 73086

FILED

MAR 7 1944

CHARLES E. STEWART, Clerk

BILL OF PARTICULARS

I.

Answering Questions 2.(a) of the defendant McWILLIAMS, "What is the National Socialist German Workers Party?" and 1.(a) of the defendant SCHWINN, "Is the National Socialist German Workers Party a corporation, association, partnership, or individual?", 1.(b) of the defendant SCHWINN, "Give names of all officers, and describe their several ages, and places of residence since 1933", and 2. of the defendant SCHWINN, "Give the full name of the U.S.D.A.P. and whether it is a corporation, association, partnership, or individual, and where it has resided since the year 1933", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA alleges as follows:

On September 16, 1919, the conspirator ADOLF HITLER became a member of a political organization known as Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (German Workers Party).

On February 24, 1920, the German Workers Party publicly announced a program consisting of twenty-five points.

In April, 1920, the German Workers Party changed its name to Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National Socialist German Workers Party, also known as the NSDAP and the Nazi Party).

On July 29, 1921, HITLER became the leader of the Party and introduced the leadership principle. He converted the Party, which had been based upon parliamentary principles, into a revolutionary movement whose objective was to overthrow the Weimar Republic by

force, seize political power, and bring the government under the domination of the Nazi Party.

HITLER built up within the Party fighting units called Sturmabteilungen (Storm Troops, also known as SA), which used uniforms, emblems, and arm bands. The Storm Troops disseminated propaganda and engaged in terroristic activities, breaking up opposition meetings and staging public demonstrations.

According to the German Law Securing the Unity of Party and State of December 1, 1933, German Legal Register (Reichsgesetzblatt) 1933, I, p. 1016, the Nazi Party is a corporate public body. This law reads as follows (translated): Section 1. "After the victory of the National Socialist revolution, the National Socialist German Workers Party is the bearer of the German concept of state and inseparably united with the state."; Section 2. "It is a corporate public body. Its statute is established by the Fuehrer."

The seat of this corporate public body is Munich, Germany. Its branches have or had their seats in Germany and throughout the world.

The directorate of said corporate public body in 1933 was, according to the official National Socialist Yearbook, composed as follows:

ADOLF HITLER, the Fuehrer, born April 20, 1889, in

Braunau, Austria. Resided in Berlin.

RUDOLF HESS, Deputy of the Fuehrer, born April 26,

1894, in Alexandria, Egypt. Resided in  
Munich and Berlin.

MAX ALTMANN, Reich Leader for the Press, born November

24, 1891, in Munich. Resided in Munich  
and Berlin.

WALTHER DARRE, Chief of the Reich Office for Agricultural

Policy, born July 14, 1895, in Belgrano,  
Argentina. Resided in Berlin.

OTTO DIETRICH, Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP and Under-Secretary of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, born August 31, 1897, in Essen. Resided in Munich and Berlin.

HANS FRANK, Chief of the Reich Law Office and Reich Governor of the Occupied General Government of Poland, born May 23, 1900, in Karlsruhe. Resided in Cracow.

WILHELM FRICK, Fuehrer of the Reichstag Faction of the NSDAP and Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, formerly Minister of the Interior, born March 12, 1877, in Alsenz. Resided in Prague and Berlin.

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, Reich Propaganda Leader and Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, born October 29, 1897, in Rheydt, Rhineland. Resided in Berlin.

HEINRICH HIMMLER, Reich Commander of the SS Elite Guard and of the German police; Reich Minister of the Interior; Reich Commissioner General for the Administration and Commissioner for Strengthening Germandom, born November 7, 1900, in Munich. Resided in Berlin.

ROBERT LEY, Reich Organizational Leader of the NSDAP and Chief of the German Labor Front, born February 15, 1890, in Niederbreidenbach. Resided in Berlin.

ALFRED ROSENBERG, Chief of the Foreign Bureau of the NSDAP and Representative of the Fuehrer for the Supervision of the Spiritual and Philosophical Indoctrination of the NSDAP; Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Areas, born January 12, 1893, in Reval, Russia. Resided in Berlin.

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, Reich Youth Leader; Reich Governor,  
Vienna, Austria, born May 9, 1907 in Berlin.  
Resided in Vienna.

II.

Answering Questions 2.(b) and 2.(h) of the defendant Mc-WILLIAMS, 1. of the defendant DEATHERAGE, 1.(B) of the defendant HUDSON, 12. of the defendant KUNZE, 1.(B) of the defendant LYMAN, 3. of the defendant NOBLE, 27. of the defendant SCHWINN, 1. of the defendant TRUE, and 1.(b) of the defendant WINROD, all of which state in substance, "Who are the leaders of the National Socialist German Workers Party and with what members and leaders of said Nazi Party did the defendants conspire and cooperate?", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA names the following, among others:

ADOLF HITLER, of Berchtesgaden, Berlin, and Field Headquarters of the German Army, Fuehrer of the National Socialist German Workers Party.

ALFRED ROSENBERG, of Berlin, Reich Minister.

RUDOLF HESS, at present in England, Deputy Leader of the NSDAP.

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, of Berlin. German Foreign Minister.

ERNEST WILHELM BOHLE, of Berlin, Chief of the Foreign Section of the NSDAP.

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, of Berlin, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

OTTO DIETRICH, of Berlin, Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP.

WILHELM FRICK, of Berlin and Prague, Reichminister.

GOTTFRIED FEDER, of Berlin, formerly Undersecretary of State.

GREGOR STRASSER, formerly of Berlin, Reich Organizational Leader of the NSDAP.

OTTO STRASSER, formerly of Berlin.

HANS HEINRICH DIECKHOFF, formerly German Ambassador at Washington, D. C.

FRITZ WIEDEMANN, formerly German Consul General at San Francisco.

MANFRED VON KILLINGER, formerly German Consul General at San Francisco.

GEORG GYSSLING, formerly German Consul General at Los Angeles.

ULRICH VON GIENANTH, formerly of the German Embassy at Washington, Elite Guard officer.

HERIBERT VON STREMPFL, formerly of the German Embassy at Washington, D. C.

HANS BORCHERS, formerly of the German Consulate General at New York City.

FRIEDHELM DRAEGER, formerly of the German Consulate General at New York City.

MATTHIAS SCHMITZ, formerly Chief, German Library of Information at New York.

MAX ALMANN, of Munich and Berlin, Reich Leader of the Nazi Party and Manager of the Franz Eher Publishing House, Munich.

HERMANN ESSER, of Berlin, Undersecretary, Reich Authority for Tourism.

ERNST HANFSTAENGL, formerly of Munich, Foreign Press Chief of the NSDAP.

H. R. HOFFMANN, of Munich and Starnberg, Foreign Press Section of the NSDAP.

EUGEN HADAMO SKY, of Berlin, Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

KARL BOEMER, formerly of Berlin, Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

HANS DRAEGER, of Berlin, Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

K. O. BERTLING, of Berlin, Director of the Amerika Institut.

KARL HAUSHOFER, of Berlin, Chief of the Bund for Germandom Abroad, (VDA), Berlin, and Munich.

KARL STROELIN, of Stuttgart, Chief of the German Foreign Institute (DAI).

GUSTAV MOSHACK, of Stuttgart, German Foreign Institute.

WALTER KAPPE, of Stuttgart, German Foreign Institute.

FRITZ GISSIBL, Elite Guard Officer.

ULRICH FLEISCHHAUER, of Erfurt and Frankfurt-am-Main, Chief of World Service, Erfurt and Frankfurt-am-Main.

A. SCHIRMER, of Frankfurt-am-Main, World Service.

JOHANNES KLAFFROTH, of Erfurt, World Service.

THEODOR KESSELEIER, of Hamburg, Chief of the Fichtebund.

JULIUS STREICHER, of Nuernberg, Editor in Chief of  
Der Stuermer.

PAUL TURM, of Nuernberg, Editor of Der Stuermer.

KARL EMIL WEISS, of Berlin, Editor, Deutsche Wochenschau.

GISELHER IRSING, of Munich, Editor of the Muenchener  
Neuste Nachrichten.

COLIN ROSS, Author and Lecturer.

MANFRED ZAPP, formerly New York correspondent of Transocean  
News Service.

### III

Answering Question 6 of the defendant SCHWINN, "Give particulars  
how either, and all of the said described parties 'Came into power in  
Germany? The time, manner, and date?", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
alleges as follows:

On November 8, 1923, at Munich, the conspirator HITLER attempted,  
by means of a putsch, to overthrow the German government. The putsch  
failed and HITLER was sent to prison for high treason. In his con-  
cluding speech at his trial, HITLER said: "One day the hour will  
come when the Reichswehr will stand at our side, officers and men."

On December 20, 1924, HITLER was released from prison and  
resumed his activities as leader of the Nazi Party. The objective  
of the Nazis continued to be the overthrow of the Weimar Republic  
and the institution of a National Socialist dictatorship. However,  
the conspirator HITLER and his co-conspirators decided to be more  
cautious in the methods they employed to accomplish their objective.  
Before the Munich putsch of November 8, 1923, the conspirator HITLER  
and his co-conspirators had thought in terms of a violent overthrow  
of the Weimar Republic. HITLER himself said: "I can quite frankly  
confess that from 1919 to 1923, I thought of no other method than  
a forcible overthrow of the Government!"

After the conspirator HITLER'S release from prison, he and  
his co-conspirators adopted the new tactic of exploiting

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all the rights and privileges granted by the Weimar constitution in order to overthrow the Weimar Republic. They abused the rights of freedom of speech and assembly granted by the Weimar constitution by engaging in an intensive mass propaganda campaign which included incitement to hatred and anti-Semitism, and was supplemented by terrorism. In order to set up a new order diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles of the parliamentary democratic-republican constitution, the conspirators used the weapons of propaganda and terrorism to destroy the faith of the people in the leadership of the Weimar Republic, undermine the loyalty of the members of the Reichswehr and the police force to the Weimar Republic, and cause the disintegration of the existing social structure.

The conspirator HITLER outlined the technique to be followed in this propaganda campaign of the Nazi Party in his book MEIN KAMPF, originally published in two volumes. The first volume was written in 1924 while he was in prison and published in 1925. The second volume was published in 1927. Concerning the tasks of propaganda, Hitler said in MEIN KAMPF:

"The first task of propaganda is to win people for subsequent organization; the first task of organization is to win men for the continuation of propaganda. The second task of propaganda is the subversion of the existing social order and the permeation of this social order with the new doctrine, while the second task of organization must be the struggle for power, thus to achieve the final success of the doctrine."

Regarding the use of terrorism, Hitler stated in MEIN KAMPF:

"I achieved an equal understanding of the importance of physical terror toward the individual and the masses.

"Here, too, the psychological effect can be calculated with precision.

"TERROR AT THE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, IN THE FACTORY, IN THE MEETING HALL, AND ON THE OCCASION OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS 'ILL ALWAYS BE SUCCESSFUL UNLESS OPPOSED BY EQUAL TERROR.'

(page 46)

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The conspirator, ERNST RUDOLF HUBER, in his book VERFASSUNGSRECHT DES GROSSDEUTSCHEN REICHES (Constitutional Law of the Greater German Reich), stated:

"The parliamentary battle of the NSDAP had the single purpose of destroying the parliamentary system from within through its own methods. It was necessary above all to make formal use of the possibilities of the party-state system but to refuse real cooperation and thereby to render the parliamentary system, which is by nature dependent upon the responsible cooperation of the opposition, incapable of action." (p. 31)

"with its gradual increase in parliamentary strength, according to HUBER, the party was able to achieve these aims:

"It was in a position to make the formation of any positive majority in the Reichstag impossible . . . Thus the NSDAP was able through its strong position to make the Reichstag powerless as a lawgiving and government-forming body." (p. 32)

"It is the nature of revolution that the previous constitution should be destroyed and that a new basic order should take its place. The National Socialist revolution cast aside the entire system of the Weimar Constitution and at the same time established the new Nationalist Constitution." (p. 44)

The conspirator GOEBBELS stated on April 30, 1928:

"We enter Parliament in order to supply ourselves, in the arsenal of democracy, with its own weapons. We become members of the Reichstag in order to paralyze the Weimar sentiment with its own assistance. If democracy is so stupid as to give us free tickets and salaries for this sabotage, that is its affair . . ."

"We do not come as friends, nor even as neutrals. We come as enemies. As the wolf bursts into the flock, so we come." (Der Angriff: Aufsaetze aus der Kampfzeit, pp. 71, 73)

The conspirator GOEBBELS further stated:

"The Stupidity of Democracy"

"It will always remain one of the best jokes on democracy that it provided its deadly enemies with the means of destroying it."

"The persecuted leaders of the National Socialist German Workers' Party as deputies entered into the enjoyment of immunity, per diems, and transportation passes. Thereby they were rendered immune from action by the police, could permit themselves to say more than ordinary citizens, and furthermore had the costs of their activity paid by the enemy."

"Excellent capital could be made out of the democratic stupidity. The followers of the National Socialist German Workers' Party grasped that immediately and got a lot of fun out of it." (Der Angriff: Aufsaetze aus der Kampfzeit, p. 61)

In WESEN UND GESTALT DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS (The Nature and Form of National Socialism), the conspirator GOEBBELS said:

"If democracy permitted us to use democratic methods in the time of our opposition, it was because this was necessary under a democratic system. We National Socialists have never maintained that we were representatives of a democratic viewpoint, but we have openly declared that we only made use of a democratic means in order to gain power, and that after the seizure of power we would ruthlessly deny to our opponents all those means which they had granted to us during the time of our opposition." (p. 13.)

The conspirator GOEBBELS said in his propaganda booklet,

DER NAZI-SOZI (first ed., p. 16):

"History is replete with examples of showing that a young and determined minority has always been able to overthrow the rule of a corrupt and disintegrated majority. Thus for a time they were able to control the State and its administrative forces, in order to accomplish through a dictatorship of force, motivated by a self-conscious responsibility, the conditions in the State which were necessary for the complete conquest and enforcement of the new ideas of the minority.

"Thus it will be with us. Once we have conquered the State, the State is ours. Then shall we, and we alone, be the responsible bearers of the State. If, while at present we are fighting a corrupt system and must be a party--of course not in the sense of a parliamentarian party--then the moment that we overthrow this system, we shall become the State itself. Then, by dictatorial force, we will reshape the State according to our principles. Then the responsible minority will force its will on a lazy, incompetent and stupid majority, behind which only the Jew hides in order to carry out his nefarious plans. And we shall know how to enforce the necessary measures to save the people.

"We want to make the German nation free, nothing more. If the German people do not approve of their being set free, then we shall do without their approval . . .

"A large majority of the German people today have become so materialistic and so cowardly that they can only be made happy against their will - by force."

And at page 18:

"Yes, what then? This 'what then?' can be understood only by him who with heart and brawn is one of those fighters, one of those conquerors. The others will always be puzzled by this answer."

"What then?! Then we shall set our teeth and get ready. Then we shall march against the State. Then we shall risk everything for Germany, and revolutionism in word shall become revolutionism in deed. Then we shall make revolution!

"Then to the devil with parliament and we shall organize the State on the basis of the strength of German brain and German brawn . . .

"The determination for power creates the means to power. If the other side has arms, we on the contrary have that which it does not have: the desire for violence. This desire creates arms wherever they are needed."

In an article in DER ANGRIFF of February 18, 1929, the conspirator GOEBBELS explains how "legal methods" are defined by the NSDAP:

"A revolutionist must be able to do everything. His revolutionary convictions are proved not alone by fighting but also by the fact that he knows how to strike at the right moment. To be prepared is everything. Anyone can be blackjacked by the police, outlawed, or thrown into prison. But to arouse volcanic passion, to awaken anger, to set the masses in motion, to organize hatred and despair with ice cold calculation, that is, so to speak, with legal methods, is what differentiates the revolutionist from the revolter.

"The revolution must also be organized. If revolution means nothing else, it means the breaking through of new spiritual, intellectual, and political ideas, and if the revolutionist is so unshakeably convinced of the justice and necessity of this transformation that he will sacrifice his life if necessary, then he will also find ways and means of actually setting this insurgency in motion. . . . To know how to wait is now essential, both for the leaders and the led. We must believe in the revolutionary strength of the Movement, even though it wanders respectfully and peacefully along seemingly bourgeois paths.

"The most effective avengers are not those who let their hatred engulf them in blood and fury. To creep up on the enemy coolly, to feel him out and ascertain where his most vulnerable spot is, and to throw the spear calmly and with careful aim, so that it will pierce this weakness, and then perhaps to smile pleasantly and say: 'Pardon me, neighbor, I cannot do otherwise!' is a dish of vengeance which is enjoyed in cold blood."

The conspirator GREGOR STRASSER in No. 23 of the "National-socialistische Briefe" in June, 1929, entitled, "Katastrophenpolitik", (Policy of Catastrophe) said:

"Then definitely, a revolution against the existing system: -- This, once and for all, defines our political attitude as well as the potentialities and extent of our political tactics: everything that is detrimental to the existing order has our support; everything which can be used to prolong the existing order which, according to our conception, is a deadly disorder, will be opposed by us."

"Or, in other words, inasmuch as we desire the catastrophe towards which, according to our conviction, the liberalistic world is heading, we shall not interfere and shall even prevent, as far as we are able, anyone else's interference which could postpone this collapse. In short: we are promoting policies of catastrophe -- for only catastrophe, that is, the collapse of the liberal system, will clear the way for that new order which we call National Socialism.

\* \* \* \* \*

"And we are and must be engaged in this type of policy of catastrophe for the sake of that German revolution, the fulfillment and goal of which is National Socialism!"

"Let us always be conscious of this: all that serves to precipitate the catastrophes of the ruling system -- for instance, every strike, every governmental crisis, every disturbance of the power, every weakening of the system (such as the abolition of capital punishment, pacifism, etc.), -- is good, very good for us and our German revolution. And it is and always shall remain our endeavor to increase such difficulties, to deepen and extend them, in order more quickly to bring about the death of the system."

On March 15, 1929, at Munich, the conspirator HITLER said,

as reported in a special edition of the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER of

March 26, 1929:

"For us National Socialists, the Reichswehr is not only a militia, or an army recruited from the people, or a standing army; it is also a means to an end. We National Socialists must reject any concept which sees in one of these institutions an end in itself. Our viewpoint will never be: 'Is this advantageous to the Reichswehr?' or, perhaps, 'Is this advantageous to the standing Army?' But we will always consider these problems from the standpoint: 'Is this advantageous to our people?' \*\*\*"

"Do you wish to drag the Army down to the level of the politicians, or do you not wish to do away with the present low political morals, so that they may again be raised to the standard of the Army? (Loud applause).

"Even here the Army has a political mission to fulfill, namely, that of not participating in party politics, but instead, of helping to destroy the muddle and pestilence of party politics.

"If, for instance, they had been filled with the National Socialist ideology and had acted accordingly, then Germany would never have found herself in this swamp of party politics and parliamentarianism. The Italian Army, which embraced the cause of Fascism, was thereby able to save Italy.

"There is no army which is only an end in itself, but rather the task of an army is service to the nation. Naturally, a war cannot be waged outside the borders with 100,000 men, but the nation can develop such an army to a degree which will again restore its power sufficiently to fight for its destiny. You say that we are only here to maintain peace and order. I ask you, is that peace which you are protecting? Do you call that order which you are defending? Because history will one day have another name for it.

"There is another State in which the Army had a different conception of these exigencies. That was in the State where in October, 1922, a group made ready to take the reins of the State out of the hands of the gangsters, and the Italian Army did not say, 'Our only job is to protect peace and order.' Instead, they said, 'It is our task to preserve the future for the Italian people.'

(Loud applause)

"And the future does not lie with the parties of destruction, but rather with the parties who carry in themselves the strength of the people who are prepared and who wish to bind themselves to this army, in order to aid this army some day in defending the interests of the people. In contrast, we still see the officers of our Reichswehr belatedly tormenting themselves with the question as to how far one can go along with Social Democracy. But my dear sirs, do you really believe that you have anything in common with a world ideology which stipulates the dissolution of all that which is the basis of the existence of an army?

"You first need a people which is healthy. You, as officers, cannot maintain that you do not care about the fate of the nation: whether it is poisoned or overrun with disease, or whether it believes in God or not, whether it has an ideal or not; or that it is immaterial to you whether children are born or not. That you cannot say. You need all of those things, otherwise all your actions are only superficial and feigned.

"You can...not say either that it is immaterial to you whether we ultimately have a democracy or not. Gentlemen, either laws are correct or they are not. Imagine introducing democracy into your ranks!

\* \* \* \*

- 12 -

"The Reichswehr Generals may well keep in mind the following: The victory of one course or the other lies partially in the hands of the Army -- that is, the victory of the Marxists or of our side. It is only necessary that one be able to visualize the consequences clearly. Should the leftists win out through your wonderful unpolitical attitude, then you may write over the German Reichswehr: 'The end of the German Reichswehr.' For then, gentlemen, you must definitely become political, then the red cap of the Jacobins will be drawn over your heads, and then you will have to make haste to adjust yourselves quickly to the new state of affairs.

"Then you will become commanders of an organization which has nothing more to do with the German people, and then a troop will arise which is similar to the Russian Army of hangmen which has only one task: to subjugate their own people to the Jews. Then you will be renouncing the happiness of a rebirth of our people and the glory of the Reichswehr, which is the continuation of the glory of the old Army."

The conspirator HITLER continued his activity aimed at the disruption of the Reichswehr in Pamphlet No. 3 of the National Socialist monthly entitled DEUTSCHES "EHRGEIST" (German Military Spirit), in which he states, p. 101:

"In reality, the German Reichswehr alienates itself from the traditions of this glory from year to year in the same manner as it stops being a representative of the consciously and definitely national concept. The more it kills the aggressive nationalistic spirit within its own ranks and alienates the representatives of that spirit in order to give positions to the democrats or even ordinary careerists, the more it becomes alienated from the real German people.

"\*\*\* By not opposing, but rather by recommending the dismissal of consciously and emphatically nationally minded officers and leaders, the former Chief of the German Reichswehr, General von Seeckt, has finally created an organization which ousted him with little remorse!

"Since the retirement of von Seeckt, the democratic-pacifist influence has worked untiringly to make of the German Reichswehr a thing which the parliamentarian lords of the present State envision as the most desirable ideal: a republican-democratic guard for parliament!"

In the same pamphlet Wilhelm Weiss said, p. 137:

"In Article No. 1 of the 'Berufspflichten des Deutschen Soldaten' (Professional Duties of the German Soldier) we read:

"The German Reich is a Republic. A soldier  
swears allegiance to its Constitution. Unswerving  
loyalty to the Fatherland is the soldier's noblest  
duty."

"Article No. 2 reads:

"The Reichswehr serves the State, not the parties.  
Political activity is forbidden to soldiers."

"In Article No. 1 the soldier swears allegiance to the 'Constitution'. That is, he swears allegiance to something abstract, the product of a majority decision in Parliament, which might again be changed at any time by a majority decision. And this decision is made by political parties in which, according to Article No. 2, the soldier is not allowed to participate. The Reichswehr soldier must, therefore, be prepared to risk his life unreservedly for any constitution, (The latter according to Article No. 3.)

"What is written in the Constitution is not to concern him, for that is stipulated by the majority of the parliament (red and black pacifists!) Thus, the oath of allegiance of the Reichswehr soldier becomes an absurd demand on the soldier, to say the least. He swears to risk his life for a matter of which he knows nothing and which does not concern him. He swears to let himself be killed for any whimsical decision of the majority made by more or less anti-military parliamentarians."

The conspirator MANFRED VON KILLINGER stated in the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, No. 60 of March 13, 1930, in an article entitled "Der Groener-Erlass" (The Groener Decree):

"It is true that we wish to abolish the existing system of irresponsibility, with all of its Jewish and Marxist implications. However, not by violence, but rather by the methods of spiritual revolution which the Constitution grants us.

\* \* \* \*

"We shall use all means and extensive publicity in the press, which the Reichswehr also reads, to tell the people what must be done in the face of political events and political collaboration, and we shall hammer not only into every soldier but also every German the reason why he carries a weapon and the reasons why he must free his people."

The government was unable to protect itself against these tactics of the Nazi conspirators. When the true nature of the situation became fully evident, President Von Hindenberg appointed the conspirator HITLER to the Chancellorship on January 30, 1933.

The Nazi conspirators immediately proceeded to destroy the Weimar constitution. On February 18, 1933, they formed a secret

police (Gestapo) as an instrument for terrorizing and arresting opponents.

On February 28, 1933, the day after the Reichstag fire, they suspended the articles of the Weimar constitution guaranteeing the essential democratic rights of the individual. They promulgated a decree which provided that "restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press, on the right of assembly and the right of association, and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications, and warrants for house-searches, orders for confiscations as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed." This decree gave the police the power of arresting persons for an indefinite period of time without any judicial review. The police immediately executed mass arrests of the Reichstag deputies, politicians, newspapermen, and people who had been opposed to National Socialism.

On March 24, 1933, the Nazis abolished parliamentary government entirely and empowered HITLER as Chancellor to prepare and publish any national laws.

On July 14, 1933, the Nazis prohibited the establishment of new parties. The effect of this was described by the conspirator HUBER as follows:

"On July 14, 1933, was issued the law against the formation of new parties which raised the NSDAP to the only political party in Germany [document 11-III-7] . . . The overthrow of the old party-state was accompanied by the construction of the new movement-state [Bewegungsstaat]. Out of a political fighting organization the NSDAP grew to a community capable of carrying the state and the nation. This process was accomplished step by step in the first months after the National Socialist seizure of power. The assumption of the office of Chancellor by the Führer of the movement formed the basis for this development. Various party leaders were appointed as Reichsminister; the governors of the provinces were national leaders or Gauleiter of the party, such as General von Epp; the Prussian government officials are as a rule Gauleiter of the party; the Prussian police chiefs are mostly high-ranking SA leaders. By this system of a union of the personnel of the party and state offices the unity of party and state was achieved."

The dissolution of democracy in Germany was sealed by the unification of the authoritarian Nazi Party with the German state on December 1, 1933, when they proclaimed the NSDAP "the bearer of the German state-idea and indissolubly joined to the state". In order to guarantee the complete cooperation of the party and SA with the public officials, the Fuhrer's Deputy and the Chief of Staff of the SA were made members of the Cabinet.

IV.

Answering Questions 1. and 2. of the defendant KUNZE, 1. of the defendant NOBLE, 1. of the defendant PELLEY, and 14. of the defendant SCHWINN, "What means were used by the 'Nazi Party' in announcing publicly its plan to destroy democracy throughout the world?", "When and where was such announcement made public?", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA alleges as follows.

The Nazi Party and its leaders publicly announced their program to destroy democracy throughout the world in speeches, newspapers, pamphlets, books, and other writings.

The conspirator HITLER, in his closing speech at the Nuernberg Party Day, on September 3, 1933, declared:

"Therefore in the year 1919 I set forth a program and laid down a tendency which knowingly struck the pacifist democratic world in the face."

In MEIN KAMPF the conspirator HITLER stated:

"I began to make myself familiar with the democratic principle of majority rule as the foundation of this whole institution, but devoted no less attention to the intellectual and moral values of these gentlemen, supposedly the elect of the nations, who were expected to serve this purpose.

"The Western democracy of today is the forerunner of Marxism which without it would not be thinkable. It provides this world plague with the culture in which its germs can spread. In its most extreme form, parliamentarianism created a 'monstrosity of filth and fire,' in which, however, sad to say, the 'fire' seems to me at the moment to be burned out." (pp. 84, 85.)

\* \* \* \*

"By rejecting the authority of the individual and replacing it by the numbers of some momentary mob, the parliamentary principle of majority rule sins against the basic aristocratic principle of Nature, though it must be said that this view is not necessarily embodied in the present-day decadence of our upper ten thousand." (p. 87)

On April 12, 1922, at Munich, the conspirator HITLER stated:

"And the Rightist Parties have further completely forgotten that democracy is fundamentally not German; it is Jewish. They have completely forgotten that Jewish democracy with its majority decisions has always been without exception only a means towards the destruction of the existing Aryan leadership. The Rightist Parties do not realize that the moment every small question of profit or loss is regularly put before so-called 'public opinion,' he who knows how most skillfully to make

this 'public opinion' serve his own interests becomes forthwith master in the "state."

In MEIN KAMPF the conspirator HITLER further stated:

"This mob (the press) manufactures more than three quarters of the so-called 'public opinion,' from whose foam the parliamentarian Aphrodite arises. To give an accurate description of this process and depict it in all its falsehood and improbability, one would have to write volumes. But even if we disregard all this and examine only the given product along with its activity, this seems to me enough to make the objective lunacy of this institution dawn on even the naivest mind."

"This human error, as senseless as it is dangerous, will most readily be understood as soon as we compare democratic parliamentarianism with a truly Germanic democracy." (p. 94)

\* \* \* \*

"There is no principle which, objectively considered, is as wrong as that of parliamentarianism." (p. 92)

\* \* \* \*

"Such an institution can only please the biggest liars and sneaks of the sort that shun the light of day, because it is inevitably hateful to an honorable, straightforward man who welcomes personal responsibility."

"And that is why this type of democracy has become the instrument of that race which in its inner goals must shun the light of day, now and in all ages of the future. Only the Jew can praise an institution which is as dirty and false as he himself," (pp. 98, 99.)

On January 27, 1932, at Duesseldorf, the conspirator

HITLER said:

"Thus democracy will in practice lead to the destruction of a people's true values, . . ."

\* \* \* \*

"To sum up the argument: I see two diametrically opposed principles: the principle of democracy which, wherever it is allowed practical effect, is the principle of destruction; and the principle of the authority of personality which I would call the principle of achievement, because whatever man in the past has achieved - all human civilizations - is conceivable only if the supremacy of this principle is admitted."

On July 28, 1922, at Munich, the conspirator HITLER said:

"Today we all of us feel that two worlds are struggling with one another, and not alone in our country, but everywhere we look, in oppressed Russia, in Italy, in France, and England, etc. An inexorable struggle between the ideals of those who believe in a

racial nationalist people and the ideals of the intangible, supra-national international . . . ."

The "inexorable struggle" between the national socialist world and the democratic world has not ceased. On December 10, 1940, at Berlin, the conspirator HITLER stated:

"We are involved in a conflict in which more than the victory of only one country or the other is at stake; it is rather a war of two opposing worlds. . . ." \* \* \*

". . . In this Anglo-French world, there exists, as it were, democracy, which means the rule of the people by the people."

\* \* \*

". . . The fact remains that two worlds are face to face with one another. Our opponents are quite right when they say: 'Nothing can reconcile us to the National Socialist World'."

\* \* \*

"These are the two worlds. I grant that one of the two must succumb. Yes, one or the other." \* \* \*

In an article entitled, "The Racial Concept of State - Downfall and Rebirth", published by FRANZ EHER PUBLISHERS in 1923, the conspirator ALFRED ROSENBERG said:

". . . the struggle has begun and will not be ended until a new synthesis of life has become victorious. First in one country of Europe, and then in the other states." (p. 119.)

On September 10, 1922, at Toelz, the conspirator HITLER said:

"Aryans and anti-Semites of all nations, unite in the struggle against the Jewish race of exploiters and oppressors of all nations!"

In DER MYTHUS DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS (Myth of the Twentieth Century), published in 1930, the conspirator ROSENBERG said:

"The 'meaning of world history' has radiated out from the north over the whole world, borne by a blue-eyed blond race which in several great waves determined the spiritual face of the world . . ." (p. 29.)

\* \* \* \*

"The essence of the contemporary world revolution lies in the awakening of the racial types. Not in Europe alone but on the whole planet. This awakening is the organic counter movement against the last chaotic remnants of the liberal economic imperialism, whose object of exploitation out of desperation has fallen into the snare of Bolshevik Marxism, in order to complete what democracy had begun, the extirpation of the racial and national consciousness." (p. 470.)

\* \* \* \*

"The new thought puts folk and race higher than the state and its forms. It declares protection of the folk more important than protection of a religious denomination, a class, the monarchy, or the republic; it sees in treason against the folk a greater crime than high treason against the state." (p. 542.)

\* \* \* \*

"After throwing off the worn-out idea upon which it was founded . . . , i.e., after the destruction of the idea represented by New York, the United States of North America has the great task, in line with a similar future European policy, of setting out with youthful energy to put into force the new racial-state idea which a few awakened Americans have already foreseen: . . . , the removal and re-settlement elsewhere of Niggers and Yellows, the cession of East Asian territories to Japan, further work on the preparation of a black colonization in Central Africa, and the removal of the Jews to a territory where this entire 'nation' can find space," (p. 673.)

The conspirator HITLER further stated in MEIN KAMPF:

"As National Socialists we see our program in our flag. In the red we see the social idea of the movement, in the white the nationalistic idea, and in the swastika the fight for the victory of Aryan man and at the same time for the victory of the idea of creative work, which in itself always was and always will be anti-Semitic." (pp. 556, 557.)

The conspirator ROSENBERG stated in WESEM, GRUNDSAETZE UND ZIELE DER NSDAP (1933) (Nature, Principles and Aims of the NSDAP):

"But National Socialism also believes that its principles and its ideology - with fighting devices always adjusted to the various racial nationalist conditions - will lead the way far beyond Germany's borders in the unavoidable struggles for power in the other countries of Europe and America. In these other countries it is likewise necessary to draw lines and take up the racial nationalist fight against ever present loan-capitalism and Marxist internationalism. National Socialism believes that the great world struggle will some day be ended, that the present age will be destroyed and that afterwards an epoch will arise when the Swastika will be woven into the various flags of Germanic nations as the symbol of an Aryan renaissance. The German struggle has today become a world struggle . . ." (p. 48.)

In an article entitled, "National Socialism in its World Wide Struggle", printed in the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER on January 27, 1933, on the occasion of the Party Congress, the conspirator ROSENBERG stated:

"Many in Germany are fighting us; many people are becoming very much aroused over 'putsches', 'planned murders', etc. But there are a very few who know that National Socialism is far more dangerous to the present-day world than a putsch. It is the herald of a new epoch for all of Europe, and for the white race in general.

"The German struggle has today again become a world struggle." (p. 115.)

V

Answering Questions 2. (g) and 2. (i) of the defendant McWILLIAMS, "What is meant by 'this movement and program'?" and "What are the objectives of said Nazi Party in the United States?", and 25. of the defendant SCHWINN, "Give particulars of this movement, what it actually consists of, etc.", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA alleges as follows:

The National Socialist Movement originated in Germany and spread throughout the world. With the rise of Fascism to power in Italy in 1922, the leaders of the National Socialist movement

began to cooperate with the leaders of the Fascist movement to accomplish their mutual goal, the destruction of democratic-republican parliamentary forms of government throughout the world. Prior to the seizure of power in Germany in 1933, the Nazi Party already had branches in most of the countries of Europe, South America, and the United States. These branches, called "gaus" ("cells") disseminated propaganda, and party members preached the National Socialist doctrine. By May 1931 the Nazi Party had so many members and branches outside Germany that a Party Office was established, designated as the "Foreign Section of the Reich's Directorate of the NSDAP," under the direction of HANS NIELAND with headquarters in Hamburg. On May 8, 1933, the conspirator ERNST WILHELM BOHLE became the leader, and later also Undersecretary of the German Foreign Office. In 1934 the name was changed to AUSLANDSORGANISATION DER NSDAP (Foreign Organization of the NSDAP) (AO). The AO is divided into eight regional departments, Department VI having jurisdiction over North America, other departments having jurisdiction over other sections of the world. In New York FRIEDHELM DRAEGER, who was Vice Consul of the German Reich, was also the leader in charge of the AUSLANDSORGANISATION.

After the seizure of power by the Nazi Party in 1933, they used all means available to establish their "new order" throughout the world. Ambassadors and consuls were replaced by members of the Nazi Party, and the embassies and consulates became active in the dissemination of National Socialist propaganda.

The Nazis established the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda under the conspirator GOEBBELS, which had jurisdiction over the whole field of spiritual indoctrination of the nation, of propagandizing the State, of cultural and economic propaganda, of enlightenment of the public at home and abroad; furthermore, he is in charge of the administration of all

institutions serving these purposes. Section 7 of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda was divided into twelve regional subsections to cover the world. By this act, the Nazi Party took over complete control of the press, radio, theaters, all possible means of disseminating propaganda, and all agencies and institutions of learning and enlightenment. Institutions which had been in existence prior to 1933, with branches and contacts throughout the world, were reorganized and used by the Nazis to disseminate National Socialist propaganda.

The FICHTE BUND (Fichte Association, Hamburg) came under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The FICHTE BUND consisted in disseminating National Socialist propaganda in foreign countries, particularly through leaflets. The leaflets were printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Portuguese, Roumanian and Hungarian. Among the officials of the FICHTE BUND were the conspirator THEODOR KESSEMEIER and OSCAR O. PFAUS.

The VEREINIGUNG CARL SCHURZ (Carl Schurz Society, Berlin) came under the German Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. Among the officials of the society were HANS DRAEGER, Chief of the Foreign Propaganda Section of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, K. O. BERTLING, of the ALTRIKA INSTITUT, Berlin, and ERNST HANFSTAENGL, formerly Foreign Press Chief of the NSDAP.

The VOLKSBUND FUER DAS DEUTSCHTUM IM AUSLAND (VDA) (League for Germandom Abroad) was controlled, supervised and financed by the German Government. It was an organization with branches all over the world. Through the branches of the VDA the political influence and philosophies of the National Socialist Movement were strengthened among peoples of German descent. The VDA was under the leadership of KARL HAUSHOFER, a Major General of the German Army, and professor of Geopolitics at the University of

Munich, which is a national institution of the German Reich. The personnel of the VDA was composed mainly of high ranking Nazi officials. Many officials of the VDA act as subordinates of HEINRICH HIMMLER, Reich Leader of the SS Elite Guard and of the German Police.

The DEUTSCHES AUSLANDS INSTITUT, Stuttgart, (DAI) (German Foreign Institute) was an official agency of the German Government organized as a corporate public body. It functioned as a training, intelligence and research center in the field of Germandom abroad. It was closely connected with the Propaganda Ministry and German Naval Intelligence. Among the leaders of the INSTITUT were: KARL STROELIN, President, and also a General of the Nazi Storm Troops; GUSTAV MOSHACK, Section Chief; and WALTER KAPPE, also an officer of the SS Elite Guards, the commander of which was the conspirator HEINRICH HIMMLER.

The DEUTSCHE INFORMATIONSSTELLE (German Information Office, Berlin) was a bureau of the German Foreign Office under joint supervision of the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry.

The DEUTSCHE WOCHENSCHAU (German Weekly) was a weekly newspaper supervised and controlled by the Propaganda Ministry. The offices of the DEUTSCHE WOCHENSCHAU were located in Berlin.

WELT DIENST (World Service) was an organization which gathered news of the anti-Semitic and anti-Communistic activities of the movement from all over the world and published it in eleven different languages. The leaders were ULRICH FLEISCHHAUER and A. SCHIRMER.

In the beginning the Nazi conspirators formulated a program designed to influence the mass of the people, including the armed forces. They knew that they could never succeed without the support of the armed forces. The character and quality of the propaganda which was disseminated by those who joined the movement was described by the leaders. HITLER stated that propaganda was

a frightful weapon in the hands of the expert. (MEIN KAMPF, p. 196.)

The conspirator GOEBBELS said:

"In order to find understanding among the masses, we consciously practiced a popular propaganda." ("Esen und Gestalt des Nationalsozialismus, p. 6.)

The conspirator HITLER stated in MEIN KAMPF:

"All propaganda has to appeal to the people and its intellectual level has to be set in accordance with the receptive capacities of the most-limited persons among those to whom it intends to address itself. The larger the mass of men to be reached, the lower its purely intellectual level will have to be set." (p. 197.)

"The receptive capacity of the great masses is very restricted, its understanding small. On the other hand, however, its forgetfulness is great. On account of these facts all effective propaganda must restrict itself to very few points and impress these by slogans, until even the last person is able to bring to mind what is meant by such a word." (p. 198)

"But all talent in presentation of propaganda will lead to no success if a fundamental principle is not always strictly followed. Propaganda has to restrict itself to a few matters and to repeat these eternally." (p. 202.)

"The task of propaganda is, for instance not to evaluate diverse rights but to emphasize exclusively the single right of that which it is representing. It does not have to investigate objectively the truth, so far as this is favorable to the others, in order then to present it to the masses in strict honesty, but rather to serve its own side ceaselessly." (p. 200.)

"In general the art of all truly great popular leaders at all times consists primarily in not scattering the attention of a people but rather in concentrating it always on one single opponent. The more unified this use of the fighting will of a people, the greater will be the magnetic attractive force of a movement and the more powerful the force of its push. It is a part of the genius of a great leader to make even quite different opponents appear as if they belonged only to one category, because the recognition of different enemies leads weak and unsure persons only too readily to begin doubting their own cause.

"When the vacillating masses see themselves fighting against too many enemies, objectivity at once sets in and raises the question whether really all the others are wrong and only one's own people or one's own movement is right." (p. 129.)

On April 10, 1923, at Munich, the conspirator HITLER said:

"For liberation something more is necessary than an economic policy, something more than perseverance: if

if a people is to become free it needs pride and will power, defiance, hate, and one again hate! . . ."

The aim of the propaganda of the entire world-wide movement was to unite the masses of the people under the single concept of "Aryanism", and to arouse in them a hatred of certain alleged enemies, designated by such conveniently broad and simple terms as "Jews," "democrats," "plutocrats," or "bolshevists," which as far as possible were to be identified with one another in the public mind.

Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries was considered an almost indispensable medium of the movement. By attacking the Jews the Nazi conspirators hoped to destroy the feeling for law and order of the whole world.

The National Socialist revolution was planned in two phases. During the pre-revolutionary phase the essential aim was to undermine the confidence of the people in their leadership and to stir up race against race. This was to be accomplished by propaganda.

The movement endeavored first to convert to National Socialism all persons of German descent outside of Germany, and to make them disciples for the movement. The movement then used these persons of German descent, many of whom had accepted citizenship, or even were born in countries outside Germany, to convert other citizens of those countries who were not of German descent.

The second phase was the revolution itself, at which time the people of German descent would play a decisive role as an organized minority in cooperation with native groups in each country.

The conspirators spread their propaganda over the United States, seeking to undermine the faith of the people in their leaders, and to cause unrest and lack of faith in democracy among the members of the armed forces. They recognized that National Socialism in the United States could be instituted

only if the armed forces and the police no longer believed in democracy and were unwilling to take up its defense.

In carrying out this activity the conspirators followed two lines of propaganda at the same time. The first line was intended to promote the Nazi ideology in America, in an effort to build up an American form of National Socialism. This part of the movement was based on anti-Semitism and opposition to the Negro. They did not attempt to import National Socialism from Germany without change or adaptation, but tried to conceal their real object by giving every group a slogan expressing its interests and hopes in terms of American traditions and language and by adopting old patriotic ideas and figures such as Washington and Lincoln. The second line was distinct from the first, and even used different organizations to carry it out. This line promoted general suspicion between all groups and classes in an attempt to cause national disintegration and paralysis. Suspicion and hatred between various groups, between different economic classes, between different religious groups, between different geographical groups with varying economic interests, were promoted by every means and in every way so that when the proper disintegration had been accomplished, selected persons in strategic positions would then, acting together, be able to seize power.

The aim of the Nazi conspirators in the United States to establish their "new order" -- a national socialist or fascist form of government -- was described by the conspirator OOLIN ROSS in his book UNSER AMERIKA (1936) (pp. 285-287):

"If Americans ever give up their empty, self-righteous ploy with the words 'democracy' and 'dictatorship', they will recognize that the new states, which have arisen from earlier democratic governmental forms, have sprung from the will of the people, which commissioned one man from their midst--in Italy a blacksmith, in Germany a World War corporal--to create a new social order which would bring justice to the whole community of the people..

\* \* \*

"This basic law will finally establish itself in America also, although perhaps only after violent struggles and troublesome detours. . . .

\* \* \*

"Today the old idea is running down and a new one is being born. For Americans of German blood arises the mission of realizing this new idea, not against, but with, their compatriots of Anglo-Saxon blood. . . ."

After the Nazi conspirators planted the seed of their worldwide revolution in other countries, they planned to convert natives of each country to their movement, and use these natives as leaders.

The conspirator HITLER said:

"The day will come when we shall make a pact with these new men in England, France, America. We shall make it when they fall into line with the vast process of the reordering of the world, and voluntarily play their part in it."

The conspirator HITLER did find these men, among others: in Austria, Arthur Seyss-Inquart; in Czechoslovakia, Konrad Henlein; in Norway, Vidkun Quisling; in France, Pierre Laval; in England, Oswald Mosley; in Holland, A. A. Mussert; in the Union of South Africa, Henry H. Beamish; in Canada, Adrien Arcand; and in the United States of America, the defendants herein.

Answering Questions 5. of the defendant DEATHERAGE, 2. of the defendant DIEBEL, 3.(A) of the defendant GARNER, 3.(A) of the defendant HUDSON, I(c) and III of the defendant KLAFFROTT, 8. and 9. of the defendant KUNZE, 3.(A) of the defendant LYMAN, 6. of the defendant NOBLE, 5. of the defendant TRUE, and 3.(a) of the defendant WINROD, which ask, in substance, "which of the publications set forth on pages 4 and 5 of the indictment were used by the defendants, and the places at which said publications were printed and published?", the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA alleges as follows:

The defendants or co-conspirators principally responsible for the printing and publishing of the following publications set forth on pages 4 and 5 of the indictment and the places where such publications were principally printed are as follows:

MEIN KAUFF, Adolf Hitler, at Munich, Germany.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY PROGRAMME, Gottfried Feder and Adolf Hitler, at Munich and Berlin, Germany.

WELT DIENST (WORLD SERVICE), Ulrich Fleischhauer, A. Schirmer, and Johannes Klapproth, at Erfurt and Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

DER STUERER, Julius Streicher and Paul Wurm, at Nuernberg, Germany.

NEWS FROM GERMANY, H. R. Hoffmann, at Starnberg, Germany.

DEUTSCHE WOCHENSCHAU, Karl Emil Weiss, at Berlin, Germany.

MUENCHNER NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN, Giselher Wirsing, at Munich, Germany.

THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER ECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, August Klapprott, Herman Schwinn, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, Hans Diebel, at New York, N.Y.

THE WHITE KNIGHT, George Deatherage, at Charleston and St. Albans, West Virginia.

THE AMERICAN NATIONALIST CONFEDERATION NEWS BULLETIN, George Deatherage, at St. Albans, West Virginia.

THE REVEALER, Gerald B. Winrod, at Wichita, Kansas.

THE DEFENDER, Gerald B. Winrod, at Wichita, Kansas.

LIBERATION, William Dudley Pelley, at Asheville, North Carolina, Noblesville and Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE ROLL CALL, William Dudley Pelley, at Asheville, North Carolina, Noblesville and Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE GALILEAN, William Dudley Pelley, at Asheville, North Carolina, Noblesville and Indianapolis, Indiana.

NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY, Frank W. Clark and Lois deLafayette Washburn, at Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

YANKEE FREEMEN, Frank W. Clark and Lois deLafayette Washburn, at Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

YANKEE MINUTE MEN, Frank W. Clark and Lois deLafayette Washburn, at Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS, Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, at Los Angeles, California.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL REPORTS, James True, at Washington, D.C.

SOCIAL REPUBLIC SOCIETY BULLETIN, David Baxter, at San Bernardino and Colton, California.

COMMENT, David Baxter, at San Bernardino and Colton, California.

THE CORPORATE STATE, David Baxter, at San Bernardino and Colton, California.

WHAT PRINCE LIPPE TOLD ME, David Baxter, at San Bernardino and Colton, California.

PATRIOTIC RESEARCH BUREAU NE'S LETTER, Elizabeth Dilling, at Chicago, Illinois.

EDMONDSON'S ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, Robert Edward Edmondson, at New York City, Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, and Grass Valley, California.

"AMERICAN VIGILANTE" BULLETINS, Robert Edward Edmondson, at New York City, Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, and Grass Valley, California.

THE CHRISTIAN MOBILIZER, Joseph E. McWilliams, at New York City.

THE WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTER, Lawrence Dennis, at New York City.

THE DYNAMICS OF "WAR AND REVOLUTION, Lawrence Dennis, at New York City.

PUBLICITY, Elmer J. Garner, Edward James Smythe, Ellis O. Jones, and Howard Victor Broenstrupp, at Wichita, Kansas.

AMERICA IN DANGER, Charles B. Hudson, at Omaha, Nebraska.

NATIONALIST NEWSLETTER, E. J. Parker Sage, William Robert Lyman, Jr., and Garland L. Alderman, at Detroit, Michigan.

OUR COMMON CAUSE, Edward James Smythe, at New York City.

THE WORLD HOAX, Ernest Frederik Elmhurst, and William Dudley Pelley, at Asheville, North Carolina.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND ITS JUSTIFICATION, Peter Stahrenberg, at New York City.

Card headed "EST AFRICA IS NOT ICELAND - IT'S ANYTHING BUT A NICE LAND!", George Sylvester Viereck, Prescott Freese Dennett, and Charles B. Hudson, at Washington, D. C., and Omaha, Nebraska.

THE MIRACLE OF HAPPINESS, Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, at Hollywood, California.

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA further alleges that all of the defendants and all of the co-conspirators printed, published, distributed, and circulated, and caused to be printed, published, distributed, and circulated, all of the publications, etc. set forth on pages 4 and 5 of the indictment, in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States, as alleged in the indictment.

## VII

Answering Questions 6. of the defendant DEATHERAGE, 3. of the defendant DIEBEL, 3.(B) of the defendant GARNER, 3.(B) of the defendant HUDSON, 10. of the defendant KUNZE, 3.(B) of the defendant LYMAN, 7. of the defendant McWILLIAMS, 7. of the defendant NOBLE, 11. of the defendant KLAPPRETT, 6. of the defendant TRUE, and 3.(B) of the defendant WINROD, which asked in substance which of the parties, groups, organizations, and publishers set forth on pages 5-6 of the indictment the defendants organized, supported, used, and controlled, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA answers as follows:

The defendants chiefly responsible for the organization of the following parties, organizations, and publishers set forth on page 6 of the indictment are as follows:

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, August Klapprott, Herman Max Schwinn, Hans Diebel, and Franz K. Ferenz.

SILVER SHIRTS, William Dudley Pelley.  
SILVER LEGION, William Dudley Pelley.  
PELLEY PUBLISHERS, William Dudley Pelley.  
FELLOWSHIP PRESS, INC., William Dudley Pelley.  
KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELLIA, George E. Deatherage.  
AMERICAN NATIONALIST CONFEDERATION, George E. Deatherage.  
NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY, Frank W. Clark and Lois de Lafayette Washburn.  
NATIONAL WORKERS' LEAGUE, E. J. Parker Sage, William Robert Lyman, Jr., and Garland L. Alderman.  
FRIENDS OF PROGRESS, Robert Noble, Ellis O. Jones, and Franz K. Ferenz.  
PATRIOTIC RESEARCH BUREAU, Elizabeth Dilling.  
SOCIAL REPUBLIC SOCIETY, also known as S.O.C.I.S., David Baxter.  
JAMES TRUE ASSOCIATES, James True.  
FLANDERS HALL, INCORPORATED, George Sylvester Viereck and Prescott Freese Dennett.  
ARYAN BOOK STORE, Hans Diebel.  
THE DEFENDERS PUBLISHERS, Gerald B. Winrod.  
THE CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS, Joseph E. McWilliams.  
THE AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY, Joseph E. McWilliams.  
AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY, Peter Stahrenberg.  
NATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION, Peter Stahrenberg.

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA further alleges that all of the defendants organized, supported, used, controlled, and caused to be organized, supported, and used all the parties, offices, groups, organizations, publishers, and distributors set forth on pages 5-6 of the indictment in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States of America as alleged in the indictment.

O. John Rogge  
O. JOHN ROGGE  
Joseph W. Burns  
JOSEPH W. BURNS

Special Assistants to the Attorney General.