

C.S.

SECRET.

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1941

No. S/13/41.

Orig. Sir D. Petrie.

SUBJECT.

1941

26th June.

Previous Paper.

MEMORANDUM ON THE AUSLANDS-ORGANISATION AND
GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

MINUTES.

1-2. Letter from Brig. Sir D. Petrie, 26/6/41.

OC Troops
N.O./c.

to see and return.

G. Ford
1/9/41

How Col See

Thank you
C. Ford
OC Troop
8.9.41

W.S. Very many thanks

Petrie
8.9.41
N.O./c.

G. S.

Please ack.

AD 11/12/41

Subsequent Paper.

Letter to Brigadier Sir David Peirce of 11. 9. 41. 3.

SECRET

2

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LONDON, S.W.1.

O.F.22/11/D.D.F.

26th June, 1941.

H.E. The Governor
Falkland Islands

I enclose a copy of a Memorandum on the Auslands-Organisation and German activities in South America which has been prepared here and which may be of interest to you.

Will you please acknowledge receipt.

I should be grateful if you would treat this memorandum as a very secret document and arrange that it should be seen only by a limited number of officers within your discretion.


for Brigadier Sir David Petrie.

JCC/DCMV

SECRET.

Copy No. 12

(1)

Memorandum
on the
Auslands-Organisation and German activities
in South America.

May, 1941.

Sources of Information

The first figure in brackets before any item indicates the date of the information; the subsequent letter shows the source, according to the following key:-

A : S.I.S.

B : Report from Diplomatic Mission

C : Canadian Intelligence

D : Censorship Intercept of apparent reliability

E : Mexican Intelligence

F : South American Press

G : German Informants

H : J.I.M.

K : M.I.2.c.

GENERAL

Source - Hitler reported by Hermann Rauschning
in "Hitler Speaks".

"It is a good thing to have at least two German societies in every country. One of them can always call attention to its loyalty to the country in question, and will have the function of fostering social and economic connections. The other may be radical and revolutionary. It will have to be prepared to be frequently repudiated by myself and other German authorities. I want to make it quite clear that I make no distinction between German Nationals and Germans by birth who are citizens of a foreign country. Superficially, we shall have to make an allowance for such citizenship, but it will be your task to train Germans without distinction to place their loyalty to the Deutschtum before their loyalty to the foreign state I must leave to your discretion the means."

In order to make this account of German activities in South America as free from repetition as possible, the first half consists of a general description of the workings of the A.O. in South America. In this part names and details have been omitted, so that it may serve as a background for the detailed information given in the second half.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Before describing the activities and organisation of Nazism in South America, a survey of the German situation there prior and up to 1933 will show the foundation on which the Auslands Organisation in Berlin had to build, and will make clearer the complicated structure which was gradually erected.

In 1933 there were nearly 1,500,000 people of German stock in South America; these were composed of Reichsdeutsche (those of German nationality) and Volksdeutsche (those of German origin and South American nationality.) There were 1,000,000 Volksdeutsche in Brazil, 250,000 in the Argentine, 50,000 in Chile and the remainder divided fairly equally between the other republics. The proportion of Volksdeutsche to Reichsdeutsche varied between 3:1 and 8:1. These figures are approximately correct to-day.

This German population was not a scattered one. It was distributed in definite "colonies", the largest groups being found in Brazil, Argentine, and Chile where in certain areas the population was almost exclusively German. In Brazil these areas were in the southern states, especially Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Mines Geraes; in the Argentine, in Buenos Aires, Chaco, Misiones, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios; in Chile, in the south-central sector; and in Uruguay, in Montevideo.

These German "colonies" remained entirely unassimilated into the rest of the population. There was little inter-marriage with South Americans, and social, cultural and economic intercourse was confined almost exclusively amongst themselves. Except for their nationality, these Volksdeutsche remained in every other respect German. They had their German schools, associations, sports organisations, musical clubs, etc. Race consciousness was an integral part of the German character long before the advent of Hitler.

Most of this German population was engaged in commerce; either in private enterprise, or in the branches of large German firms (Bayer, Thyssen's Lametall, etc.), or in public services, such as water and electrical supplies, communications, etc. The well-known efficiency of the Germans gave them a considerable advantage over the Latin Americans in this field, and constituted another important factor in segregating them from the remainder of the population.

Thus, when the Nazis began to penetrate South America they found circumstances ideal for their purpose, and also a wide variety of instruments already available for forging into one powerful machine. There were the solid German settlements, the existing German organisations, and, most important of all, a strongly established economic position with its roots in the Reich. The process of Nazification that followed was merely a matter of propaganda, reorientation of political outlook, changes of nomenclature, and co-ordination under an autocratic central control.

AUSLANDS ORGANISATION

It is the Auslands Organisation in Berlin which directs, or attempts to direct, the activities of all Germans living beyond the frontiers of the Reich.

This organisation, in its original state, had direct links with the other government offices in Berlin, and acted as an intermediary channel between them and the whole of the Auslandsdeutschtum. In this way all matters concerning Auslandsdeutsche passed through one of the many departments of the Auslands Organisation, where they were co-ordinated in accordance with the general policy.

But on 30th January 1937 a development of great importance took place. On that day Hitler appointed the head of the A.O., E.W. BOHLE, to a position in the Foreign Office. BOHLE thus became personally and immediately responsible to the Foreign Minister, and took part in Cabinet meetings. Since that date, as the result of BOHLE's ambitious efforts, the A.O. and the German Foreign Office worked together in ever closer collaboration, which trend was further accelerated by the appointment of RIBBENTROP as Foreign Minister.

In this partnership of the A.O. and the Foreign Office, the A.O. has played an increasingly predominant part, and consequently the Nazification of the German Diplomatic Corps proceeded apace, with the result that its members and amenities have been placed more and more at the services of the A.O.

In South America, up to 1938, German diplomatic establishments mostly attended to their proper functions, and, outwardly at least, dissociated themselves from the sometimes embarrassing activities of the A.O. But since then, German diplomacy has openly connected itself with furthering the activities of the A.O. In South America all German embassies or legations now have a "Special" or "Cultural" or "Press" Attaché on their staff, an individual who makes no secret of being solely concerned with Nazi activities. Furthermore, there is no doubt that the German Foreign Office consistently abuses diplomatic privilege by allowing its Bagns to be used for carrying propaganda and other documents of the A.O.

Thus German diplomatic establishments in the South American republics, apart from their normal diplomatic duties, act in concert with the A.O. The more old-fashioned German diplomats have certainly resented the position, but those reactionaries have been gradually replaced by thorough-going Nazis, who have no scruples and assist the activities of the A.O. in the countries to which they are accredited.

Another development in the collaboration between the A.O. and the Foreign Office is that, in addition to diplomats being appointed to a legation to work for the A.O. as in the case of Press and Commercial Attachés, a member (or members) of the Landesgruppe is incorporated in the Diplomatic Service under the resounding title of "Hoheitstraeger der Partei" and similarly attached to the Legation. It is not known whether this extraordinary proceeding has any more precise purpose than further strengthening the liaison between the A.O. and the Foreign Office.

The A.O., then, controls and organises all "Germans" living abroad - in this particular case, in South America. The definition of "Germans" as used here and henceforward means all persons of German origin, irrespective of nationality. As Hitler has said:- "I want to make it quite clear that I make no distinction between German nationals and Germans by birth."

THE GROWTH OF NAZISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

Up to 1933 there were comparatively few adherents to National Socialism in South America. When Hitler came into power, a certain number began to support the movement, either in the hope of obtaining economic advantages thereby, or because they made the fundamental error of confusing Nazism with conservatism and monarchism. But on the whole this internal initiative amounted to little in comparison with the widespread activities which were instigated and directed by the A.O. in Berlin.

The A.O. in South America works in two definite fields:-

- I. Among the Volksdeutsche;
- II. Among the rest of the population.

Its methods in each field differ, and therefore each will be dealt with separately: but the means used are the same, and are as follows:-

- (a) Commercial Organisation
- (b) Political Organisation
- (c) Terrorist Organisation
- (d) Propaganda Organisation

Naturally the whole complicated machinery took a number of years to build up. The peace-time organisation throughout South America was probably complete about 1935.

I. VOLKSDEUTSCHE.A. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION

With the advent of National Socialism in Germany came the Nazification of all German industry in the country, and following on this, of all foreign branches of German firms. These commercial "Stuetzpunkte" in South America, which, as has already been indicated, were numerous and strongly placed, formed the nucleus of Nazism in every South American republic. In fact, it is noteworthy that the South American branches of such firms have played a predominant part in all German activities up to the present time. The following firms have been most active in this respect: (details about each will be found under the various republics) :-

Casa Bayer
 Union Quimica
 Banco Germanico de la America del Sud
 Banco Aleman Transatlantico
 Deutsche Bank
 Deutsche Nachrichten Buero
 Hamburg-Amerika Line
 Thyssen Lometall
 Siemens Schuckert
 A.E.G.
 Lahusen
 Krupp
 Pfaff (Sewing Machines)
 German State Railways

These German firms, therefore, became the spear-heads of further Nazi penetration. Their managers and employees were staunch National Socialists. Working in collaboration with the Commercial Attaché and the German Chamber of Commerce, they controlled all trade to and from Germany, and the lesser German merchants, who were already dependent on Germany for supplies, could easily be brought into line by the threat of economic strangulation. (In Uruguay, for example, all private individuals and German business houses are obliged to do their business through the Banco Aleman Transatlantico.) In addition to genuine trading, these larger firms with headquarters in Germany were soon allocated other activities. These were:-

- (a) the distribution of propaganda, particularly that of the Fichtebund;
- (b) commercial espionage, reports being sent to the Commercial Attaché;
- (c) the application for immigration permits for "confidential employees" coming from the head office in Germany, who were in reality German agents;
- (d) the housing of Nazi archives (as an example, confidential Party papers in Mexico City were first kept by Motores Koerting, and subsequently passed on to the care of Union Quimica);
- (e) acting as covers for German money coming into the country for the financing of subversive activities.

The control of the A.O. over all German commerce was further strengthened by the following means:-

- (a) agents were sent direct from Germany;
- (b) the German Legation had certain diplomatic means of "pressure" which, at the request of the A.O., it would use against those having connections with Germany;
- (c) so-called "Commercial advisers" were sent out by the A.O. to reorganise unwilling firms.

So it will be seen that the A.O. had little difficulty in gaining complete political control over all German commercial activity in South America.

B. POLITICAL ORGANISATION

In South America a development simultaneous and complementary to the Nazi control of commerce was the building up of political organisations among the German elements of the population. This was done largely on the foundation of already existing clubs, societies, and associations, new members being enrolled by means of propaganda and varying kinds of pressure.

In considering the following account of the National Socialist organisations as they now exist in South America, it must be borne in mind that the complicated system on which Nazism is founded makes it difficult to give an absolutely clear-cut picture. However, the following is the simplest picture of the whole structure.

In each republic in South America there is a Landesgruppenleiter, or a Landeskreisleiter (depending on the importance of the territory), who is in charge of all Nazi activities in that republic, even to the extent of co-operating in, though probably not controlling, sabotage, military espionage, and Gestapo functions. He is directly responsible to the A.O. in Berlin.

There is also in South America an Auslands-kommissariat which appears to be a sort of co-ordinating or advisory body for the various Landesgruppenleiter. The head of this is the Auslandskommissar, a position at present held by Willi KOEHN, who is also Press Attaché to the Legation in Montevideo, and "Civilian" Attaché to the Legation in Buenos Aires. In this work KOEHN is assisted by Paul G. SIEMSEN, who was formerly Landesgruppenleiter in Bolivia until 1935, when he was transferred to his present position at KOEHN's request.

Attached to the Landesgruppenleiter's office are the heads of all the different Nazi organisations in the country, and this office functions as a miniature replica of the A.O. in Berlin. All orders from the A.O. go to the Landesgruppenleiter, who then passes them on to the head of the organisation for which they are intended.

The Landesgruppe, then, has jurisdiction over the whole republic. Under it the country is divided geographically into subsidiary administrative regions, each with its local head office which deals with all political activities in its district.

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These regions are as follows, the area covered being indicated in brackets:-

Kreis - (state, i.e. largest sub-division of a republic)
Stuetzpunkt - (municipality)
Ortsgruppe - (town)
Zelle - (rural district)

In charge of these local headquarters is a Kreis-leiter, Stuetzpunktleiter, etc., generally a member of the N.S.D.A.P., who is responsible to the Landesgruppenleiter, and who, in accordance with instructions from the Landesgruppenleiter, co-ordinates the work of the local leaders of the various political organisations.

The following are the chief political organisations, all of which exist in every geographical division. (Both German and Spanish names are given):-

1. N.S.D.A.P.
2. Hitler Jugend (H.J.) - Agrupacion de la Juventud Alemana
3. National Sozialistische Frauenschaft (N.S.F.) - Comunidad Obrera de la Mujer Alemana
4. Bund Deutsche Maedchen (B.D.M.)
5. Deutsche Arbeitsfront (D.A.F.) - Frente Aleman de Trabajo, or, Union Alemana Gremios
6. Kraft durch Freude (K.D.F.) - Club Nazi de Esparcimiento

and in addition to these there are innumerable associations of doctors, engineers, musicians, etc. which are none the less political in character. Examples of the latter are:-

War Veterans Association
German Gliding Club - Club Aleman de Planeadores
German Sports Club - Grupo Deportivo Aleman
N.S.Verein Deutsche Ingerieure (V.D.I.)

If there is, in South America, a body similar to the S.A. in Germany - and although this has been suggested no convincing evidence has come to light - its members would be drawn from all of the various political organisations mentioned above (excepting, of course, those for women).

1. N.S.D.A.P.

The N.S.D.A.P. forms the core of the political body in German communities. Membership is carefully restricted. Only pure "Aryans" are taken, though actual nationality is of no consequence. What recruiting there is, is done mainly among the younger generation who have passed through the German schools and the Hitler Jugend.

2. Hitler Jugend

The Hitler Jugend has already become the most prolific source of "new blood" for the Nazis in South America. Pupils of the German schools (see under) are compelled to belong

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to the Hitler Jugend. Its members are subjected to intensive propaganda and are trained in military exercises. On attaining leaving age members graduate to the adult organisations, such as the D.A.F., etc.

3. Deutsche Arbeitsfront

The D.A.F. is the most widespread and useful of all Nazi organisations in South America. It has the ostensible purpose of organising all workers in the German community. Nominally it controls wages, working conditions etc., exacts dues, and purports to pay benefits. In reality it is yet another means of regimenting all Germans in South America for the purpose of subversive activities against the country in which they live. Its members are active in general espionage, propaganda, terrorism, and sabotage (as regards sabotage, it appears probable that although saboteurs are drawn from the ranks of the D.A.F. they are controlled by organisers independent of the A.O.)

It is obligatory for every German to belong to the D.A.F. Employment in German firms can only be obtained, or offered, through the headquarters of the D.A.F., where full records of all Germans in the republic are kept; (similar records are also kept in the headquarters of the N.S.D.A.P.)

German firms are forbidden to employ non-members of the D.A.F.

All members, both employers and employees, have to furnish reports on their businesses, and on any other subject of interest of which they may have knowledge. These reports are collated by the D.A.F. and passed on to the Commercial Attaché, the Press Attaché, N.S.D.A.P., or to whatever quarter is likely to be interested.

4. Kraft durch Freude

The K.D.F. covers the same section of the community as the D.A.F., the difference being that the K.D.F. organises the spare time and pleasures of its members and thus ensures a continuous control during both work and leisure hours. It offers cheap mass entertainment, and by this means attracts its members - although, of course, these pleasures are merely financed out of the subscriptions which the members pay to the D.A.F. and other organisations.

For the purpose of dealing with the A.O. as a whole there is little point in differentiating between these various organisations, except to note that N.S.D.A.P. members are more fanatical Nazis than the rest. Whether a person is a member of the D.A.F., the N.S.D.A.P., the N.S.F., or any other group under the aegis of the A.O., the distinction is scarcely more than a convenient system of labels invented for the benefit of the organisers of the whole structure.

The fact remains that, vis-à-vis the rest of the world, a member of any of these organisations is imbued with the Nazi Weltanschauung, and serves to the best of his abilities the furthering of German plans, wherever he may be. In view of the universal and thorough dragooning of Volksdeutsche in South America by the A.O., it should be borne in mind that once a man has joined such an organisation he can hardly be regarded as any less dangerous than a convinced Nazi - for having once brought him into the fold, the A.O. have means of ensuring that he shall do exactly what is required of him.

C. TERRORIST ORGANISATION

In the preceding section it has been mentioned that members of the various Nazi organisations are forced to obey implicitly orders from Party headquarters. The steps taken to enforce obedience in this respect, and also to compel Germans to join the organisations, are the same as those used by the Germans all the world over. There are many different forms of pressure adopted by the Nazis, and it has been stated in an official document that it can be said that in South America they use all the means they can devise, not stopping at murder or threats of violence, so long as they avoid coming into open conflict with the State whose hospitality they enjoy.

Actually there are few instances when extreme measures have had to be resorted to, as sufficient pressure can usually be brought to bear in other ways. The following are the chief means of compulsion used by the A.O.:-

- (i) through commerce
- (ii) through the Party
- (iii) through the Legation or Consulate
- (iv) through spying on anti-Nazi organisations
- (v) through victimisation of children
- (vi) through playing upon the fear that "some day the Nazis will be in control."

(i) Prior to 1933 German commercial interests in South America were closely integrated and interdependent; furthermore, they depended to a large extent on direct trade with Germany. Consequently once firms with headquarters in Germany were working in conjunction with the A.O., the remaining South American German businesses were easily brought into line by the Commercial Attaché or local German Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with these large firms, who had only to threaten the stoppage of supplies or markets. In addition, the information supplied by the members of the D.A.F. could be used for commercial blackmail.

Once an individual firm had been brought into conformity with national socialistic ideals, its members were dealt with by methods most suited to each particular case.

Thus the whole of German commerce in South America was pressed into the service of the Nazis.

(ii) The N.S.D.A.P. and D.A.F., through their complete records of all Germans living within their area, can by their control of German firms ensure that an anti-Nazi German is debarred from any employment in German businesses, or, if he is a professional man, that he loses all his German clients and that he is subjected to continual persecution.

Members of any Nazi organisation are forbidden, so far as is practicable, to deal with non-German business, or to buy non-German goods. Party discipline thus ensures that a recalcitrant individual or firm can be ruined by the cutting off of supplies and/or customers.

(iii) German diplomatic establishments in South America also have records of all Germans living in the country.

Germans emigrating from the Reich have to give full details of themselves to the A.O. in Berlin which then forwards the information to the Legation or Consulate concerned.

In addition to this, all German nationals abroad have to report at regular intervals to their Legation; if they do not do so they are liable to lose their nationality. (In Uruguay, in 1938, this obligation to report even applied to Uruguay citizens of German origin. The German Legations explanation of this was that in this way the Reich was able to ensure that all Germans adhered to the laws of Uruguay and were completely loyal to the land of their adoption.)

When reporting to the Legation, Germans must give a statement of their financial position; they must also give names and addresses of their relations in Germany. The implications of this need no comment.

If a Reichsdeutscher is reported to be unsympathetic towards National Socialism, the Legation has the following means of exerting pressure:-

- It can refuse diplomatic protection.
- It can refuse passports, birth certificates, marriage certificates.
- It can threaten confiscation of property in Germany and reprisals on relations there.
- In collaboration with the German banks it can refuse to grant "devisen".

(iv) Anti-Nazi organisations are spied upon and their members then subjected to violence or economic boycott.

(v) Children at German schools are compelled to report on their parents. A disloyal parent is dealt with by persecution of the child at school.

(vi) The bogey that "Nazism will some day control the republican government" is a threat that is frequently successful when used against wavering members of the German community, particularly owing to the known instability of South American Governments.

These various methods of terrorisation, when used in conjunction with propaganda, have enabled the A.O. to bring the German settlements in South America into a state of complete subjection to the will of the authorities in Berlin.

In addition, there are two other methods of intimidation, the first of which is a purely Party concern - the Schlichtungsausschüsse. These are Party courts which try cases of disaffection or disobedience. The penalties inflicted include political excommunication and various forms of boycott.

Secondly, there is the Gestapo. Although the Gestapo, as such, is an organisation whose activities are confined to the Reich, there have been many reports from South American republics of "Gestapo" agents and organisations. From this it must be concluded that similar bodies to the German Gestapo exist in South America. There have been reports to this effect from Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and the Argentine, from which it can be safely inferred that the other South American republics are similarly covered.

The "Gestapo" in each republic has a "head" who is responsible directly to Berlin, but whether to the Gestapo itself or to the A.O. is not known. In his own sphere his actions are entirely independent of all other German organisations in South America.

In Colombia the head of the local Gestapo is the First Secretary of the Legation, Karl REIGNER, and of him the German Minister is alleged to have said:~ "I have here an agent of the Gestapo, and I would give much to get rid of him, but I cannot."

In March 1939 a Foreign Office report stated that in the Argentine the "Gestapo" were functioning under the guise of the Hafendienst. This is the only reference to the Hafendienst in South America.

In spite of innumerable allegations concerning the pressure exerted by the A.O. on all Volksdeutsche living outside Germany, there is an almost entire absence of concrete evidence to support these stories. But this, indeed, is only to be expected; for the more successful the methods of persuasion, the less likely are the victims to report the matter to the authorities.

Here however, are some definite cases of such terrorism in South America.

Colombia Up to 1935 Jurgen SCHLUBACH was Ortsgruppenleiter in Bogota. This man reported another German living in Bolivia, one Hans Otto GAST, to A.O. headquarters "for failing to respect the Party." GAST, on returning to Germany for a holiday in 1935, found himself in serious difficulties and would have been sent to a concentration camp had not his reputation as an ex-officer of the Imperial Army saved him.

Colombia Dr. BERCHTOLD, an employee of the Curacao Trading Company, maintained a Black List of all politically suspicious members of the German colony. Among the names on this list, there was even a Swiss subject - ZUERCHER, of the Ferreteria Roberto Beck.

Colombia In 1937 Professor ESPERSTAEDT of the German College in Bogota, backed by Dr. FRICKE, the German Chargé d'Affaires, began an infamous campaign against a Catholic priest named Father Richard STRUVE, in an attempt to have him expelled from Colombia, and to force him to return to Germany where a dismal fate awaited him. As a climax, the aforementioned Dr. BERCHTOLD, together with H. BOCK, then Ortsgruppenleiter, and some other members of the Party, burst into the priest's study and threatened him with violence.

Colombia In 1938 Herr RONSDORF, a respected business man, was obliged to join the D.A.F. in order to avoid German customers boycotting his cloth business. In this case ROWSDORF became a convinced anti-Nazi, although afraid to confess it publicly.

Colombia H. FELLNER, an important worker in the scientific section of the Scadta (German controlled air service) was pestered so persistently that he was finally driven to belong to the D.A.F.

Further examples of D.A.F. pressure in Colombia are;-

Ed. SPERLING & Co. and a certain Dr. HOECK were advised to dismiss their Jewish employees; a Mr. KESSLER was told to break off relations with Dr. MENDEL. In such cases the "suggestions" came from the German Colombian Chamber of Commerce, Vice-Consul KRAUSE, and the D.A.F.

Mexico In Mexico City, a distributor of Fichtebund propaganda threatened three men with death for their anti-Nazi activities.

Brazil In Brazil it came to the knowledge of the Party that a German, who had been settled in the country for thirteen years, had criticised the Nazi regime, whereupon a letter was sent to him warning that if he continued doing this his misconduct would be reported to the authorities in Germany. Eventually this man's life was made so difficult for him that he was obliged to turn to the Brazilian authorities for protection.

Uruguay In early 1940 a man who had for some years held Uruguayan citizenship, who was not a Nazi and who had an important post in a neutral concern, was approached for a subscription to the "Winter Help Fund". It was suggested that a thousand Uruguayan pesos would be appreciated. He replied that he was a Uruguayan citizen, that as representative of a neutral business concern he did not wish to be involved in such matters, and finally that anyhow he was not a sympathiser of the Nazi Party. He was then shown a piece of paper bearing a Berlin address, and asked if he knew anyone living there, and if so, did he not think he had better reconsider his decision. The address was that of his mother, a widow. He paid.

D. PROPAGANDA

Simultaneously with the continual use of terrorism to recruit and consolidate South American Germans in the service of the A.O., a constant stream of propaganda is directed at these elements of the population. This propaganda serves both to attract new adherents and to cement more firmly those already enlisted. Its general tenor follows familiar Nazi lines - stirring up discontent and emphasizing the attractions of living under a National Socialist regime.

The various channels used for instilling Nazism into the Volksdeutsche may be defined as follows:-

- (i) Education
- (ii) Social activities
- (iii) Radio
- (iv) Party Press

(i) Education. In every republic there are German schools, which are most numerous in Brazil, Chile and the Argentine. These schools are financed from German funds, and are entirely under Nazi control. Their teachers are all politically "sound" from the viewpoint of the A.O., many of them having been trained in Germany.

All Germans in South America are under compulsion to send their children to be educated at these schools. There the totalitarian ideology is thoroughly inculcated and all lessons are taught with the usual Nazi perversions. Pupils have to join the H.J. or B.D.M., the activities of which occupy most of their spare time in much the same way as the K.D.F. regiments the leisure hours of D.A.F. members.

The German schools also try to attract non-Germans by accepting "cut-rate" fees. The following figures reveal some interesting facts:-

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>Argentine</u> (1938) | 215 German schools with 15,000 pupils; 74% of pupils Argentine; 11% German nationals. |
| <u>Uruguay</u> (1938) | Pupils of the Hindenburg school: 90% Uruguayan, 10% German nationals. |
| <u>Mexico</u> (1941) | Teachers in German school are 90% German nationals. |
| <u>Brazil</u> (1936) (1938) | 2,000 German schools, 2,845 German teachers dismissed. |

The figures for the Argentine and Brazil give some idea of the large number of potential Nazis that the school must have turned out between 1933 and 1938. The figures for Uruguay and the Argentine show how widespread is the Nazi influence among South American nationals of German origin. From the figures for Brazil and Mexico it can be seen that the education of all these children has been almost exclusively in the hands of Reichsdeutsche.

After leaving school, thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of Nazism, a selected number of graduates were, up to the outbreak of war, given free trips to Germany, free courses at a University, free living, free travelling in Germany, and a monthly allowance from the A.O. The benefits were also extended to non-German South Americans who were considered suitable for the purpose.

It must be noted that the foregoing description of German schools in South America applies to them in their most expansive period, i.e. up to 1938, for in that year Brazil, Argentine and Chile passed strong restrictive legislation controlling both teachers and teaching in all schools, and since then the activities of the German schools have been considerably cramped. However, even now their influence is by no means negligible.

(ii) Social Activities German sports clubs, music clubs, social clubs, etc., are active in maintaining the Party spirit by means of lectures, sporting events, films and other communal entertainments. Books, propaganda films and recordings of speeches by leading Nazis are sent from Germany to the Press Attachés under diplomatic cover.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Uruguayan authorities strongly suspected the German Sports Club in Montevideo of being a "cover" for the Gestapo.

(iii) Radio Low-priced radio sets, of German manufacture, are sold to Germans - and to anyone else who cares to buy - in South America. These sets are so adjusted as to receive only the short-wave stations in Germany, and, like printed propaganda and films, are frequently imported as "diplomatic goods."

In addition, the Press Attaché buys "time" on the local wireless stations, by which means Nazi propaganda can be widely disseminated.

(iv) Party Press Newspapers in German are published by the Party headquarters and all members of organisations are expected to read them. Certain of the more extreme papers are for circulation only to German subscribers and are not on sale to the general public.

FINANCE

For the purpose of maintaining the German organisations and propaganda in South America, the A.O. has had to provide enormous sums of money. Up to the outbreak of war a considerable amount of money came from Berlin, and was distributed by the various South American branches of the Banco Germanico de la America do Sud and the German Transatlantic Bank. (In Mexico City the former Bank never issues a financial statement and does not belong to the Mexico Clearing House.) Other large firms with headquarters in Germany act as channels for Nazi funds. On the instructions of the A.O., these firms, instead of remitting their profits home, place the money at the disposal of the Party. Equivalent sums in Reichsmarks are then paid by Berlin to the firm's head office. Secret distribution of funds is also done through these firms, who thus cloak the source of the money.

Other sources of revenue are:-

Winterhilfswerk Only half the amount raised is used for its avowed object. The remainder goes to swell the Party funds in each republic.

Subscriptions to Nazi Organisations The D.A.F. is a steady source of revenue, membership being compulsory, and subscriptions being deducted at source from wages wherever this is practicable.

Levies on Business Full details of the financial status of all German business are known to the Commercial Attaché, and payment of quotas is demanded from these firms.

Levy on Private Wealth The same procedure as above is applied to private fortunes.

Donations from Wealthy Sympathisers Large sums are subscribed by those who optimistically hope that German activities will further their own commercial or political aspirations.

The funds from the above sources are used to pay for activities both among the Germans and among the Latin-American population.

At the outbreak of war German activities in South America were largely self-supporting financially. But not entirely self-supporting, it appears - for German establishments in the Argentine have recently been instructed to mortgage their assets. Expenditure, which obviously has increased during the war, is evidently in excess of receipts, and the question of raising money for A.O. activities will doubtless become increasingly acute.

II LATIN-AMERICANS

The A.O., while thoroughly organising the German elements in the South American republics, has been equally active in propagating National Socialism among the Latin-American population. There can be no other purpose for these activities than the ultimate German domination of South America.

In this field, too, the usual methods of penetration are employed.

A. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION

Germans hold important positions in public works. In Mexico, Argentine and Chile they control numerous telephone systems. Throughout South America 20,000 miles of air-services have German technicians and pilots. (Certain republics have recently been taking steps to remedy this situation.) To a lesser degree, other forms of transport in South America are also German managed and staffed.

Thus the Nazis have key men in concerns that are essentially non-German, and these men are able to exert considerable influence on their Latin-American employees.

Among smaller enterprises penetration has been effected by German subvented price-cutting, a manoeuvre which aims at making the South American trader as far as possible dependent on German channels of supply and therefore amenable to Nazi influence.

B. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

German organisations and money have played a large part in building up in the South American Republics political parties of a fascist or National Socialist character. The membership of these parties is mainly composed of non-German South Americans, particularly of the younger generation. Their ostensible aim is to introduce "home-grown" fascism into the country, and they form a convenient disguise for subversive German activities. They are, of course, largely dependent on their German "backers", particularly for finance. In the event of a Government ban on German organisations, these parties can be, and are, used to cover the continued activity of the Nazis.

The following are the more influential of such parties in South America:-

| | |
|------------------|--|
| <u>Brazil</u> | INTEGRALISTA |
| <u>Uruguay</u> | REVISIONIST (as yet small, but nevertheless important) |
| <u>Argentine</u> | YOUNG NATIONALIST PARTY RESTAURACION |
| <u>Chile</u> | DEUTSCH-CHILIENSCHER BUND AMIGOS DE ALEMANIA VANGUARDIA POPULAR SOCIALISTA |

C. TERRORISM

Among non-German South Americans the means of coercion at the command of the A.O. is, naturally, considerably more limited.

A certain amount of commercial pressure can be brought to bear on those Latin-American firms and individuals that are in any way connected with German commercial interests.

In a restricted way the "native" fascist organisations can employ the same methods as the A.O. does among the Volksdeutsche, and there is little doubt that they do this under the guidance of their German backers. Also, they are

considerably more useful than their German counterparts for harassing the Republican governments, since they can be employed to create open dissension without involving the A.O. in any illegal activities.

In addition, there are violence and bribery, both of which means are particularly effective in South America.

D. PROPAGANDA

German propaganda among the Latin Americans is carried on under the auspices of the Press and/or Cultural Attachés. Its main themes are: anti-communism, anti-semitism, the decadence of the democracies, the glorification of Nazism. Its vehicles:

- (i) Radio
- (ii) Newspapers
- (iii) Press Services
- (iv) Films
- (v) Social Entertainment
- (vi) Fichtebund Literature
- (vii) Ibero-American Institute.

(i) Radio Propaganda is sent out from numerous short wave stations in Germany, and also from local stations during "hired time".

(ii) Newspapers Independent newspapers are "controlled" by the allocation of advertising. All German firms have to leave the placing of their advertisements in the hands of the Press Attaché. Thus the Press Attaché can handle en bloc the whole advertising appropriation of the German commercial community, which is no mean weapon. In return for receiving advertisements a newspaper has to agree to make the tenor of its news pro-German, to use the Transocean service (see under), and to abstain from pro-British sentiments. A newspaper which agrees to these terms receives its share of German advertisements which are paid for at strictly non-commercial rates. (This advertising lever is also used on commercial wireless stations.)

The A.O. also publishes newspapers and lavishly produced periodicals in Spanish, the latter being either given away free or sold at ridiculously low prices.

Of late these methods of press propaganda have been proving less successful; firstly because the "wielding" of advertisements is a game that two can play and the British have imitated the German methods with growing success; secondly because the republican governments have been taking steps to suppress purely propagandist publications backed by foreign money or influence.

(iii) Press Services The Transocean Press Service, with its headquarters in Berlin, supplies free "news" to anyone who will publish it. This source of information is, however, now so universally suspect that only a very few South American newspapers will avail themselves of its services.

(iv) Social Entertainment Socially eminent Germans are lavish in their entertainment of those who are highly placed in the government or the armed forces. The leaders in this field

of work are diplomats, men of letters (who also lecture), and those with aristocratic titles.

(v) Fichtebund Literature is sent out from Hamburg in the form of leaflets. The distribution of these leaflets is carried out largely by German firms.

(vi) Ibero-American Institute The headquarters of this institution are in Berlin; its chief is General Wilhelm Faupel; its overt object is the furthering of cultural relations between Germany and the South American countries. In reality it is, of course, yet another means of disseminating Nazi Propaganda. The Institute has various subsidiary bodies attached to it which appear to appeal to definite professional categories of South Americans; one such body is the Academia Medico Germany-Sud-Americano, - in 1936, 380 South American doctors visited Berlin under the auspices of this Society.

ESPIONAGE

In April 1939 a considerable stir was caused in the Argentine by the publication of a document purporting to be a facsimile reproduction of a report on the possibilities of a German annexation of Patagonia. This report was addressed to the Colonial Policy Department of the Central Direction of the N.S.D.A.P., and a copy was destined for the Auslandsorganisation.

The information contained in the document was alleged to have been obtained through the following channels:-

1. German Embassy (Details of coastal fortifications and oil-wells).
2. German Chamber of Commerce (Figures re Imports and Exports of raw materials, excepting wool).
3. German Bank and German Transatlantic Bank (Details of foreign capital in the Argentine).
4. Lahusen & Cia (Position of the wool production).
5. Antonio M. Delfino & Cia (Maritime and river navigation, harbours, railways, roads and aerodromes).
6. Popular German Unions and Society for the Protection of German Immigration, i.e. Party Organisations (Racial composition of the population and census of Germans).
7. D.A.F. (Numbers of Germans employed in technical posts, Conditions of work, political groups, etc.)

In addition to this report there were said to be enclosed six general staff maps, four plans of establishments for coastal artillery, one album of aerial photographs, fifteen section reports. This material was supposed to have come from the following sources:-

- (i) Ministry of War
- (ii) Ministry of Marine
- (iii) Ministry of Agriculture
- (iv) State Oil Fields
- (v) Argentine National Bank

The signatures on the documents were those of Von SCHUBERT, counsellor of the Legation, and Alfredo MUELLER head of the D.A.F. in the Argentine.

Naturally the German Embassy denied the authenticity of the document. But whether genuine or not, the "report" provides an excellent illustration of the co-operation of every element of the German community in furthering Nazi plans.

In January 1939 it was reported that the Germans were running a secret organisation on the River Plate. This organisation consisted of ex-naval officers under the control of Thilo MARTENS, a shipping agent of Avenida 25 de Mayo 267, working in conjunction with Captain Dietrich NIEBUHR, Naval and Air Attaché at Buenos Aires. Its objects are probably espionage on and sabotage of shipping.

SABOTAGE

The German sabotage organisation is divided up according to subjects, i.e. marine, railway, etc. These main divisions are composed of small units called "Stuerme" consisting of 5-10 men. Saboteurs are, naturally, largely drawn from the ranks of the D.A.F.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE GERMAN ACTIVITIES

IN SOUTH AMERICA

From 1938 onwards most of the South American Republics, becoming aware of the dangerous nature of German activities, enacted various forms of legislation restricting or banning foreign political organisations, the uniforms of such, foreign financed propaganda, and foreign controlled schools.

This was a development for which the A.O. had obviously been prepared. In compliance with these new laws, German organisations dissolved themselves, reformed themselves, limited themselves to Reichsdeutsche, and assumed numerous protean shapes. With the result, that all went on as before.

A few examples will illustrate the change. In Rio de Janeiro the D.A.F. turned into the "Bund der Schaffenden Reichsdeutschen", cast off its dual-national members, gave up its financial support from abroad, and divorced itself from political activities. Likewise the "Instituto de Cultura Teuto-Brasileira" reformed its statutes and became the "Instituto de Estudos Teuto-Brasileiros" with a solely Brazilian directorate and German associates as "friends". It became financially self-supporting, but was allowed to receive gifts. Also in Brazil, the Hitler Jugend emerged intact as the "Teuto-Brazilian Scout Movement".

As a result, it was reported in June 1938 that the back of the Nazi movement in Brazil had been broken - than which nothing could be further from the truth, for the whole organisation simply went underground and continued to function as efficiently as before.

Shortly before the outbreak of war the Germans decided to restrict the public activities of the A.O. in South America; meetings were stopped, uniforms abandoned. Whereupon people, confounding this pretence with moderation, thought that the Nazis had changed their spots over night, which was exactly the impression intended.

German propaganda, too, has assumed protective colouring, and material from Germany is sent to the Falange in Spain, who in turn forward it to South America in the guise of Spanish, not German, propaganda.

Therefore, it can be accepted that, under whatever disguises or subterfuges, the A.O. in South America is still functioning vigorously in every branch of its activities.

P A R T T W O

The most sensational recent development of A.O. activities in South America was the discovery of the "Fuhrmann Plan" in Uruguay in June 1940. This plan was drawn up by ARNULF FUHRMANN and JULIUS DALIDORF, together with seven other leading Nazis in Uruguay. (See under Uruguay for names.) It was a scheme for "taking over" Uruguay as a German "agricultural colony", which was to be effected by armed German organisations in Uruguay assisted by those in Argentine and Brazil. How far A.O. Headquarters in Berlin were involved, it is at present impossible to state definitely, but it is also impossible to believe that they were not fully cognizant of the whole affair.

When the scheme was first exposed, the above mentioned eight ringleaders were arrested. (DALIDORF being Press Attaché enjoyed diplomatic immunity!) In the course of legal procedure, and, it is believed, because the German Minister threatened to break off diplomatic relations, these men were soon afterwards released, whereupon OTTO LANGMANN, the Minister, who was probably as deeply involved as anyone, had the effrontery to threaten with a libel action the Uruguayan deputy who first brought the plan to light. (OTTO LANGMANN is yet another example of the close association of the A.O. and the Foreign Office, for LANGMANN was previously Landesgruppenleiter for Guatemala in 1931-3.)

As a result of the public outcry against their release, and also, apparently, in the further process of the law, the ringleaders were once more arrested. They are still (April 1941) awaiting their trial. An eminent German lawyer has arrived to defend them.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of the "FUHRMANN plan", however many dementis Herr LANGMANN may issue. The Uruguayan Public Prosecutor has based his case on over 1,300 pages of material, the full details of which are not yet known to us.

What may possibly be a similar instance is a reported Putsch by a Colonel SCHMIDT in Paraguay on January 6th, 1941, which proved abortive.

These plans for the forcible acquisition of power by the Germans in South American republics must depend on the possession of arms by the various Nazi organisations. Although definite proof is lacking, there have been too many reports of secret caches in South America to lead to any conclusion other than that the Germans have been smuggling in and accumulating arms as hurriedly as possible.

Arms depots are said to exist particularly in Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine. It appears probable that arms are landed in Brazil, smuggled across to Entre Rios (Argentine), which is largely populated by Germans, and distributed from there. Entre Rios, in fact, is the centre of gravity for Nazi activities in South America. Geographically it is bordered by Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, and Chile is not far away. The frontier control is lax, and it is a convenient place for both assembly and distribution. Information indicates a great deal of Nazi coming and going in this area.

A recent informant, about whose reliability nothing is known, stated that in his opinion the Germans in Buenos Aires would be able to carry out a military coup at any time they wished. He was sure that the following German sports clubs, which are,

strategically, favourably placed on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, are well-supplied with revolvers, machine guns and hand grenades:-

Deutscher Turnverein, Villa Ballaster;
 Deutscher Turnverein, Dock Sur;
 Neuer Deutscher Turnverein, Vincente Lopez;
 Deutscher Turnverein, Vincente Lopez.

(1941-D)

It is reported that on January 14th, 15th and 16th, 1941 a Pan-South-American conference of Nazi leaders took place at the Brazilian town of Quarahim, close to the Uruguayan and Argentine borders. The South American "Fuehrer", General Gunther NIEDENFUHR, from Rio de Janeiro, was present.

The delegates were:-

Carlos KOHLER, Itaqui, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil;
 REISSENWEBER, Villavica, Paraguay;
 BOHER, Quito, Ecuador;
 DECKER, Puerto Suarez, Bolivia;
 Federico MALHER, Lima, Peru;
 Franz SCHILDER, Corrientes 225, Concordia, representing Chile;
 MASSENBACH, Montevideo, Uruguay;
 Dr. HERBOLEIN, Bogota, representing Columbia, Venezuela and Panama;
 HESS, Sucre 3201, Buenos Aires.

Otto LANGMANN, German Minister to Uruguay, was also present.

General NIEDENFUHR started by informing the conference that Hitler was not satisfied with the Nazi activities in South America, with the single exception of Brazil. He said that the South American Nazis had not only failed to organize themselves well in the face of opposition, but at the moment completely lacked funds, finding it necessary to mortgage their properties, as has been the case in the Argentine.

He continued by referring to the unfavourable state of the movement in Uruguay and Ecuador, and the lack of energy in the Argentine and Chile, and also to the complete failure of the rising in Paraguay headed by Colonel Federico SCHMIDT. "This rising had been anticipated by Hitler as a sure triumph, and relying on this success we arranged for this meeting to take place." He then went on to refer to the practically non-existent Nazi movement in Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, thus giving no help towards the formation of the "the German America."

General NIEDENFUHR said that Brazil "is within the New Order, and a part of Germany." He gave details of two sites given by the Brazilian government from which small fishing boats leave to provision German raiders and submarines,

and to which they return laden with valuable goods, such as drugs, which are distributed through Brazil and other South American republics.

He mentioned the setback caused by the arrest of Jorge WEISSEBACH, who was discovered in Concordia carrying contraband to Hugnagel, Polattier & Co, of Concordia, whose head office is in Buenos Aires.

An employee of this firm was awaiting WEISSEBACH's arrival at Concordia Station.

He mentioned that the Argentine is the South American country into which the greatest number of arms, of all types and sizes, including light machine-guns, have been introduced by means of the Brazilian frontier. In the province of Entre Rios, three quarters of the arms are hidden, one of the principal caches being that of a Mr DENING, who has a small farm about five miles outside Las Moscas in the Department of Villaguay.

A yacht-owner who lives in Calle Paroissien 2050 takes an active part in transporting arms and contraband from Corrientes, via the river Uruguay, to Entre Rios and the Delta Islands belonging to the province of Buenos Aires. He is in touch with a certain SCHAFER, owner of the Tigre Club, Calle Victoria 876, Tigre, who in turn hands the contraband to Heinrich FEUREHAHN, owner of a restaurant called "Teutonia" on the River Paranasito, and also to someone in the place called Heiden in the Arroyo Chiquero.

The indications are that serious action by the A.O. in South America will be taken at the latest on the entry of the United States into the war.

The detailed information which follows is arranged under the various republics. So far as is practicable, names, etc., are divided under the following headings:-

- A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS
Names of Party Officials, and of active and important Nazis.
- B. GESTAPO
- C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS
Names of firms known to be working on behalf of the A.O.
- D. PROPAGANDA
- E. FINANCE
- F. ESPIONAGE
- G. SABOTAGE
- H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIES
(excepting the Falange)

It must be borne in mind that the information which follows is far from complete and should be regarded as presenting only a fraction of the whole picture.

N.B. All leading officials of A.O. organisations are N.S.D.A.P. members.

ARGENTINE

(1939-B) There are in the Argentine 42,000 Reichsdeutsche and some 220,000 Volksdeutsche. The chief settlements of Germans apart from those in Buenos Aires, are in Chaco, Misiones, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and La Pampa.

Co-operation between the various branches of the A.O. is ensured by the fact that the German Embassy, the Banco Germanico, the German Chamber of Commerce and the Headquarters of the Propaganda Bureau are all housed in the same building.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

HESS : ? Landesgruppenleiter

(1937-D)

ZIESCHANK : Landesjugendführer. Address: Av.3 de Febrero 2240, Buenos Aires.

(1940-D)

In August 1940 a meeting of the heads of the Nazi movement in the Argentine was held in the house of Federico BERGER, at General Pacheco 1034, Martinez, Buenos Aires. There were present:-

Wolf von STEINGER, Calle Azcuenaga 1544,
Vincente Lopez (private), and
Recenquista 491, City (business)

Carl SPRINGER, Calle Bebedero 3720 (private),
and Bolsa de Comercio (business)

Carlos W. STORZ, Calle Doctor Penna 995,
Vincente Lopez (private), and
Tucuman 839, City (business)

Otto Van Der VELDE, Calle San Martin 235 (business)
and Calle Orientales 986, Olivos (private)

(1940-D)

HESS, Calle Sucre 3201, Buenos Aires
(? Landesgruppenleiter)

BERGER's job is to "sound" the political atmosphere.

SPRINGER is an official broker on the Bolsa. His work for the movement is to keep statistics of the finances and riches of the country.

STORZ is a well-to-do man who does business in insulating materials. He keeps detailed statistics of British finances, commerce and assets in the country.

Van Der VELDE is in charge of all statistics in connection with U.S. finances, commerce and assets in the Argentine.

HESS is said to be in charge of collecting reports from the aforementioned individuals, which he condenses and hands direct to the German Ambassador.

Active Nazis in Buenos Aires

Otto WETZLER, 3 de Febrero 1654

Kurt WEISS, Oran 3975

Walter KNAUTH, Pedro Lozano 3499

Dr. Luis A. WEBER, Galileo 2433

Dr Oscar BEHR, Arcos 1829

Willi WERTHEIM, Molles 2740

Juan OEFINGER, Cordoba 5653

Leopoldo TUTZER, Cessito 512

Arnold RUNGE, Villa Ballester, America 165

Enrique STAUBLI, F.J.Sarmiento 1649, Florida

(1940-D)

Ing. Otto Walter WEBER, Monastario 778, V.Lopez

Hans WELTIN, Pasteur 361, Martinez
 Roberto von WERNICH, General Guemes 865, V. Lopez
 (1939-A) Dr. LUETGE, Leandro. N. Alem. 168, Buenos Aires
 Max WISSNER, Azopardo 802, runs "family and
 cultural gatherings" and an Employment
 Agency as a blind.
 E.M. WENGER, Corrientes 540
 UHLITZ, Sarmiento 501
 Herman TJARKS, Corrientes 672
 H. PREUSSE, Corrientes 438
 T. MESSERER, Cangallo 338
 B. WILKENING, Lavalle 1143
 Pedro WORNIS, Sarmiento 377
 Willy SCHECKENBACH, Lavalle 368
 Dr. Ernesto T. FRERS, Suipacha 670
 Carlos WOLIENWEBER
 E. AHRENS, Reconquista 445
 L. van de DAELE, Calleo 467
 J. NAGEL, Cangallo esquina, Maipu
 Von BORRIES, 25 de Mayo 195
 (1939-A) Juan WOLF, Rivadavia 2030
 Eugen KURZ, Av. Saenz Pena 530
 Juan MUCHALL
 Johann LUZIAN, Zabala 2479
 (1940-D) Ernesto LIEBHARDT, Gualequaychu 3415
 Walter SCHOVARCK, M. Pelliza 926, Olivés
 Federico LUERS, Pampa 2975
 Hans von HORSTEN, Juan Bautista Alberdi 2286
 Otto LOTZ, José Hernandez 2536
 Walter STAUFACHER, Larrea 1022
 Antonio LANDESBREGER, Juncal 1693

(1939-A) In Bahia Blanca

Principals:-

Von der HELLEN, wood buyer
 E. PEPPER, wool buyer and ex-submarine officer
 J. BRANDENBURG, Mannesmann
 W. CUTSCHOW, Int. Harvester
 G. GROCHOLL, Rector German School

Also:-

NEBER, works at Siemens Schuskert
 C. MOENCH, Eng. Power House
 F. NOVARRO
 G. RIETH MEYER & Cia
 Fritz BURGIN
 Hans J. PAULIG }
 Joachim PAULIG } represent German newspapers

(1939-A)

In C. Rivadavia

Karl GRAUHUBER

In Necochea

Frick DALHKE
 Carl BRAUN
 Ludwig MEYER

In Piedad de Obera

Paul HASE, Leader (returned to Germany December 1940)
 Albrecht DIEHL, Deputy Leader
 Franz ZEITZ
 Peter HELFENRITTER, Pastor
 HOPPE, Pastor
 WEISS, Schoolmaster
 Ludwig JAIS
 Miguel JAIS

(1939-A) In Punta Arenas

Capt. SCHMIDT of Gildermeister is Chief Nazi

In Rosario

Carlos BRENNEKE, Mitre 588

Emilio OHMSTEDE, do.

The meeting-place is Av. Paraguay 525 or 562

In Tigre Delta

Von BERNARD ZEITNER

The Volksbund has absorbed the Winterhilfswerk.

In La Plata the VOLKS BUND assumes all duties of the D.A.F. at Calle 60 esquina de Calle 126.

The D.A.F. (Union Alemana Gremios)

(1940-A) In the Argentine the D.A.F. is officially domiciled in Calle Alsine 1250/1252, but the Edificio STAUDT, Bernardo de Irrigoyen 330, and Calle Moreno 970 are the principal centres of D.A.F. activities, the second of these addresses being the Nazi Braunhaus.

Leader : Alfredo MUELLER (involved in alleged scheme for annexation of Patagonia in 1938)

Principals:-

Dr. ESSICH, Calle Gral. Paz 827, V. Lopez; said to be Secretary of the D.A.F.

(1940-A) Richard LEUTE, Gral Roca 1224, Vincente Lopez. Financial head.

Dr. Gottfried BRANDT, (see under sabotage)
Organiser of the Arbeitsfront in the early stages, and later during MUELLER's imprisonment.

Reinhardt KUESTNER, Gutierrez 2231, Martinez

Thilo MARTENS, shipping agent of Av. 25 de Mayo 267
(see also under sabotage and espionage)

C.H. RADEMACHER, Calle Mariano Moreno, La Leocila

Ricardo G. STAUDT, of Messrs. STAUDT & Co.

Udo VOSBERG

Major Viktor von SCHUMANN, of Siemens Schuckert
(imprisoned with MUELLER)

Franz DORFEL, of Quimica Bayer. Leader of the provincial groups

Ing. Franz HAAS, Calle 25 de Mayo 145. Head of the "Sturm" No. 5 (sabotage)

Ing. Joachim UPLERBAUMER, Cangallo 2625

The Embassy

Dr. Hermann METZGER : Civil Attaché

Gottfried SANDSTAEDE : Civil Attaché (see under sabotage)

BURMESTER : Commercial Counsellor

Captain Dietrich NIEBUHR : Naval and Air Attaché (see under espionage)

(1940-A) Willi KOEHN : Press Attaché; Landeskommissar. Resident chief of all Nazi activities in South America

Christian ZINSER : Secretary. (This man was reported as being a specialist in "preparing" countries for German domination)

B. GESTAPO

(1940-B) Headquarters are on Av. 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

In Buenos Aires

(1939-A) The local chief of the Gestapo and head of the Sabotage Corps is Dr. Gottfried BRANDT, who gets his orders direct from Berlin, and within his own sphere of action can give orders to any German or German entity, and even to the Embassy.
(See also D.A.F.)

(1940-D) A German between 22 and 25 years of age lives at Segurola 1186, Vincente Lopez, and is known to be one of the Gestapo's "official agents".

Others are:-

Jorge LANDESEBERG

Otto LANDESEBERG

Jorge BLAUHORN

In Santa Fe

(1940-B) Frank WEIDENHOFFER : Chief

Carlos EISLE

(1939-A) Adolf MARX covers the district from Santa Fe to La Plata.

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

(1939-A) These firms run Party groups among their employees:-

Banco Germanico
Banco Aleman Transatlantico
Chadopyf
Thyssen Lametall
Geops
Quimica Bayer
Lahusen & Co.
A.E.G., Siemens Schuckert
Boehler
Rocchling
Kloekner
Krupp

(1940-D) Burkhardt & Cia, Defensa 321, Buenos Aires
Enriquez, J.B., Rastreado 621, Buenos Aires
Hugo Stinnes
Sindicato Condor (Lufthansa)

Antonio M. Delirino y Cia
Messrs. Staudt & Co.
Compania Riberena del Plata
Compania Fabril y Mercantil Acerometal

(1941-D) Frigorifico Montegrando, Buenos Aires, contributed \$2,500 to Nazi funds on 3.2.41.

D. PROPAGANDA

(1939-A) The Headquarters of Propaganda is in the Banco Germanico building.

(1939-D) Hans FICKERT connected with General Motors, is active in German propaganda.

(1940-D) Sanchez SORONDO, son of Senator Sorondo, receives \$5,000 a month for distributing Nazi propaganda. (See also under Fascist Parties.)

Dr. METZGER, Chief of the Union of General Schoolmasters. (? identical with Civil Attaché)

Nazi Newspapers:-

"Der Trommler", Official Party Organ; editor is Dr. ALBRECHT

"El Pampero"

"Deutsche La Plata Zeitung"; editor is Edward Franz BONN

(1940-D) On December 28th 1940 sixteen of the principal Nazi leaders in the Argentine held a meeting in the "Transocean" offices in Buenos Aires. Those present included:-

Otto ROLLER

Hans FANDRICH, San Martin 388

Alejandro SCHOLZ

Enrique BOSEMBERG

Emilio KESSLER

Otto OBERHOLZER

Emilio RUTH

Luis SAUER

Julio WOHLSTEIN

(1940-D)

Ernesto BEUTELSPACHER, Sarmiento 915

Carlos W. STORZ

Henry MORSCH

Eduardo LANGEN

Ernesto MEY

Paul MERKLE

Otto SCHUCHARDT

HESS (? Landesgruppenleiter) said:- "The high authorities and myself will continue to push the movement for the greatness of the Reich and National Socialism. You all know how. It does not matter if we are not seen or heard. You yourselves ought to intensify the Spanish propaganda, and to this end I am putting you in contact with the necessary elements. Our propaganda in Spanish ought to be continually inundating the country, and must above all be anti-British, anti-U.S.A. and anti-Jewish. Russia should only be named with moderation and when absolutely necessary."

Following this, Carlos STORZ informed the meeting about different periodicals, the cost of this propaganda, and the manner in which it is distributed and directed. "El Pampero" has a deficit of \$3,000 per month after deducting income from advertisements and sales.

Similar subsidies are paid to "Afirmacion Argentina", "Alianza de la Juventud Nacionalista", "Nueva Ordon", "Choque", "Nueva Politica", "El Pueblo", "Restauracion", "Clarinateda", and "El Pais".

E. FINANCE

(1940-A) Richard LEUTE is financial leader. Address: Gral Roca 1224, Vincenne Lopez.

(1937-G)

In 1937 it was reported that SCHMITS, Chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce, organised the distribution of money. Funds passed clandestinely through the accounts of the Riberena del Plata Co., a German concern importing mainly coal.

(1940-A) Mail and money is also collected and despatched through Compania Fabril y Mercantil Acerometal, Piedras 736-744, Buenos Aires.

(1940-D) Many commercial firms give monthly subscriptions to the A.O.:-

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Siemens-Schuckert S.A. | \$3,000 |
| Hugo Stinnes S.A. | \$2,000 |
| Quimica Bayer S.A. | \$1,500 |
| Sindicato Condor (Lufthansa) | \$1,500 |
| Banco Germanico | \$1,500 |

In all, a monthly total of \$31,000

In the Argentine the financial position of the A.O. is critical. German business houses have been told to mortgage their assets in order to raise ready cash.

F. ESPIONAGE

(1939-A) Hans BAYER, correspondent of the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, has sent to Berlin reports re British shipping.

(1939-A) In January 1939 it was reported that the Germans were running a secret organisation in the Plate. This was controlled by Thilo MARTENS (see under D.A.F.) working in conjunction with Captain Dietrich NIEBUHR, Naval and Air Attaché.

(1940-A) An individual who may be connected with the above group is Federico COGO of Orenstein and Koppel Ltd., 66 San Martin, Buenos Aires. He is in charge of an organisation reporting the movements of ships.

G. SABOTAGE

(under the "DACHORGANISIERUNG")

Principals:-

Gottfried SANSTAEDE, Civil Attaché at the Buenos Aires Embassy.

Captain Rodolfo HEPE

F. WILKE

Ing. F. STEINMANN

La Plata

Assistants:-

Ing. F. HAAS, Sturm 5 (see D.A.F.)

Dr. A. HOLDHEIMER, Junin 352, Buenos Aires

Max WISSNER (see Party in Buenos Aires)

Franz KLEINGUT, in charge of cells?

F. GRAF

E. Franz BONN (see Newspapers)

W. KREFF

(1940-A)

Federico REUSCHLEIN

Hermann FRIESE

Rodolfo DUDEN

Roberto BECKER

HIMMLER

MACKENSEN (Rosario)

Wilfred ARNOLD

Hans SAX

Fritz KEMPLER

Adolf BRUNNER

(1939-A)

The following are reported to be trying to obtain positions in Frigorifico Anglo:-

Ing. Fritz KOCH, Chief, Maipu 788

Ernst FISCHER, Arguibel Adres 1434

Kurt GRUBER, Cordoba 731

Hans Marie VOGEL, Viamonte 1648

Johannes SCHMIDT, Lanus 140

English-speaking assistants

Ship Sabotage:-

Thilo MARTENS : Leader (see under Espionage)

Otto SCHOLE, 25 de Mayo 375

(1939-A) Railway Sabotage:-

Ing. Walter PREINFALK : Chief: an editor of Deutsche La Plata Zeitung.

Arms Depots in Buenos Aires:-

Lufthansa, Sarmiento 354

Werk Kile A.G., Belgrano 712

Germania, Alsina 2513

Cell No. 5, Moreno 970 (Nazi meeting place)

Horst Wessel House, V.Ballester

In the middle of July 1940 large caches of arms were found in Misiones.

H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIES

(1940-D) Argentine Young Nationalists are being fed by the Germans with propaganda, money and materials. Among the leaders are Paul SALINAS, and the son of Senator Sanches SORONDO, who receives \$5,000 a month for distributing Nazi propaganda.

(1940-B) The Ukrainian Movement in the Argentine, which is strongly organized and very fascist, is partly financed by Alfredo MUELLER at the rate of 500 pesos a month upwards.

Restauracion PartyB O L I V I A

There is said to be a German colony of about 5,000 of whom 2,000 are in La Paz.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Landeskreisleiter (Dec.1935) : Theodor BECKER

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

(1940-G) VOGEL & Cia, principal Pablo VOGEL, are the leaders of Nazi activity in La Paz and Potosi.

(1940-F) The German Manager of Lloyd Aereo Boliviano is said to be a leading Nazi.

D. PROPAGANDA

(1939-B) The Press is pro-German. Anti-German articles hardly ever appear.

B R A Z I L

There are around a million Volksdeutsche in Brazil, of which perhaps 100,000 are Reichsdeutsche.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(1939-A) Landesgruppenleiter : Baron von COSSEL. Headquarters are at Sao Paulo

Friedrich THIESS

(1940-D)

Carlos KOHLER, Itaqui, Rio Grande do Sul

Ing. A. BOES, c/o H.Lange & Cia Ltda, P.O.B.1400, Rio.

Fritz ROTERMUND, Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul

Paul SCHAUM, Rua General Camara 136, Rio

Dr. E.C.SCHERER, Caixa Postal 134, Rolandia

FUCHS, Rua Carioca 59, Rio

M. SCHADLICH, Casa Alomara, Rua Directa 18, Sao Paulo

GAISER, Rua Alexandrino, Rio

H. WIEGAND, Sao Paulo

The D.A.F.

(1939-B)

The D.A.F. at Rio is now known as "Der Bund der Schaffenden Reichsdeutschen".

B. GESTAPO

(1939-A)

DOBERMAIN or DOBERMANN : Probable Chief

DUDENHOFFER : important member of Gestapo

(1940-B)

The Villa Carla, Avenida Beira Mar, Pernambuco, is the meeting place for the Gestapo. This house is owned by Adolf BOECKMANN, who is subsidized by the German authorities.

Arnold SCHMIDT }
Franz PACQUIE }
Erwin KALK }

Local leaders of the Gestapo at Pernambuco who meet at above address.

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

- (1940-B) Hermann STOLTZ & Co. make payments to agents on behalf of the German authorities.
- (1939-B) Banco Germanico del America do Sud : seven officials of this bank were implicated in the coup d'etat attempted by the Integralists in 1938.

D. PROPAGANDA

- (1939-A) KOENIG : Cultural Attaché to the German Embassy at Rio.
- (1938-A) Dr. ECKHARDT, Caixa Postal 59, Rio, receives propaganda from JOHANNSEN.

E. ESPIONAGE

- (1939-A) Gustav GLOCK, Rua Sangadeiros 156, Rio, Chief of Espionage Service.
- HAAS, Nazi courier; pilot of the Condor Mail plane. Address: Chalet Boa Vista, Avenida Niemeyer, Rio.

H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIESThe Integralist Party

- (1941-A) Since the suppression of overt German activities in Brazil in 1938, the work of the A.O. is largely being carried on under cover of the Integralist Party, which is financed by the Germans. One of the most active links between the Germans and the Integralists is Max REISER.

C H I L E

- (1938-B) Out of a total population of 4,500,000 there are some 10,000 Reichsdeutsche, and approximately 25,000 Volksdeutsche. In the South practically all officials but the highest are of German extraction, although the largest proportion of Germans is to be found in the central regions.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

- (1938-B) Membership of the N.S.D.A.P. is restricted - not more than a thousand.

- (1939-D) A. HANEL : Landeskreisleiter at Santiago
- (1940-B) Dr. Georg LEISEWITZ : Secretary at the German Embassy in Santiago
- (1940-D) REIBLER : Member of the N.S.D.A.P.
- Gustav VIERLING : Casa 3293, Santiago
- Franz SCHILDER, Corrientes 225, Concordia, Argentine
- (1940-A) Schutz HAUSMANN, Norddeutsche Line, Valparaiso
- Major ZIPPELIUS : recently instructor at the Carabineros School; dismissed after the interception of a letter from him to General von REICHEN (von REICHENAU ?) in Berlin, reporting the growth of Nazism in Chile. Probably a Party Member.

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

- (1940-B) Cia de Seguros "La Transandina" - Insurance Co.
- Cia General de Anilinas y Productos Quimicos Soc. Ltda - Representative of I.G.Farben
- Unitas Chilean - subsidiary of Staudt & Co. (see Argentine)

D. PROPAGANDA

- The Party Paper is the "Westkuestenbeobachter" (weekly).

H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIES

- Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly Nacista Party)
- (1938-B) Leader: Gonzales von MAREES
- Principals:-
- Juan ABATTE
- Fernando Garcia HUIDORO
- Hugo MORANDES
- Annibal HUNNEUS
- Carlos VIEDOLD
- (The last-named is a member of the Amigos de Alemania)

This Party is said to obtain its funds from German firms operating in Chile, which firms provide the Party with funds at the orders of the German Government.

Asociacion Amigos de Alemania

(1940-D)

Formed in October 1939, by a group of Chileans, most of whom had been educated in Germany, or at German schools in Chile. The organisers are nearly all ex-military men, and are headed by General Arturo AHUMADA

Deutscher-Chilienischer Bund - Offices at Agustinas 975

(1940-B)

Fernando P. FONCK : Director; Library and School Committees

Anselmo ALERT : Assistant Director; Press Committee.

Teodoro PREISLER : Treasurer and Finance Committee

Artur JUNGE : Business Manager and Director of Juvenile Section

Dr. Rudolf WILKE : Archivist

F. HUBER INGEBORG

Otto SETZ

Gerd KREBS

Dr. Ricardo KIRSTEN : Chairman of Propaganda Committee.

Prof. K. GRANDIOT : Chairman of Culture Committee

Frau Hedwig SCHWARZHAUPT : Director of the Women's Section

(1940-B) Valparaiso:-

Carlos SCHWARZENBERG, Party Leader

Erno FRIEDRICHS, Group Leader

Santiago:-

Dr. Richard KIRSTEN, First Leader of local branch

Concepcion:-

Dr. Albert MATTHEI, First Leader local branch

H. KOCK, Secretary

K. BALDE, Treasurer

Carlos FORRESTIER, Second Leader.

Valdivia:-

Dr. Joachim SAETZER; Principal Leader of province .

Erich WERKEISTER, Party Leader

Ottmar GROB, First Assistant

There are about forty other branches in various towns which are represented by a "Hombre de Confianza" (Vertrauensmann).

COLOMBIA

(1939-B)

5,000.

The German colony numbers between 3,000 and

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(1941-C)

Landesgruppenleiter : Emil PRUEFERT. Headquarters are at Barranquilla. A very able man who is making a thorough job of the Nazification of Colombia. His Stützpunkte are working efficiently in small towns and villages, as well as in large centres. Out-of-work Germans are paid by him, and made to belong to secret military training centres. Every German must report periodically in person to PRUEFERT. His record system is a model of German thoroughness.

(1940-B)

H. BOCK : Ortsgruppenleiter at Bogota; attached to the Legation under the title of "Hoheitsträger der Partei".

(1940-D)

Dr. HERBELEIN, Bogota

(1940-B)

Stuart HOSIE

The D.A.F.:

(1940-H)

KALLAB : Leader

Walter LEBERT, Leader at Miramar

Hans PRUHS, Leader, Barranca Bermeya

FUCHS (see Commercial Organisation)

Hans Roosen MOELLER (see Commercial Organisation)

GOEBERT, of Casa Helda

Frau SCHRIMPFF : Leader of the N.S.F.

B. GESTAPO

(1940-C) Karl REIGNER, First Secretary at the Legation is head of the Colombian Gestapo.

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

(1940-D) The Germans are strongly entrenched in Colombian commerce, especially in the Chemical and Drug business.

(1940-B) Roberto HAERTEL : President of the German Chamber of Commerce.

Casa HELDA : German firm which became prudently fused with a Swiss firm. Powers of Attorney in the Company held by Emil PRUEFERT and Adolfo HELD. Branches in Bogota, Cali, Pereira, and Buenaventura. Casa HELDA is closely identified with all Nazi activities.

Banco Aleman Antioqueno : Bankers for the German Legation and Consulate. Also runs Winterhilfswerk.

(1940-H) ALMACEN FUX (FUCHS), Bogota and Barranquilla. Owned by FUCHS, an ardent Nazi.

Fritz FUHRP & Co., Barranquilla. Agents for Hamburg-Amerika Line. Partner is Hans Roosen MOELLER, an active Nazi.

D. PROPAGANDA

Barranquilla. There are German schools at Bogota, Cali, and

Gottfried SCHMIDT, Special and/or Cultural Attaché heads a group of business men who carry out propaganda. SCHMIDT also controls propaganda in several neighbouring republics.

Gert. BAUMHOEFNER receives propaganda from A. GRUMMER of Hamburg.

(1940-H) Carlos SCHMELZER receives propaganda from Quimica Bayer, Buenos Aires.

Helmut KLOTZ.

Party Press:-

"Karibischer Beobachter" Editor is W. BAUMANN, cashier at Almacen Fux (see Commercial Organisations)

E. FINANCE

Winterhilfswerk is in the charge of the Collection Department of the Banco Aleman Antioqueno.

F. ESPIONAGE

(1939-A) VONSTEGRER : reported to be a German agent

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------|
| Conrad KURY | } | associates |
| Jose MERCEDES SECAIDA | | of |
| | | VONSTEGRER |

(1940-B) Ferdinand GERBERECHT, Manager of the Consorcio de Cervecerias Bavaria S.A., has for some time past been receiving considerable correspondence from Berlin, which is reported to come from important Nazi circles there.

E C U A D O RA. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(1941) Gustavo MOLLER of Guayaquilo is a firm composed of three brothers all of whom are active Nazis. This firm is said to be the centre of Nazi activity in Ecuador.

Willi MOLLER is an Ecuadorian, member of above firm.

(1940-D) Irving HAUPTMANN @ Dr. KUNNEY

BOHER, Quito

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

SEDTA Air Line is managed by a German; all pilots German.

MEXICOA. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(1941-0)

It appears that in Mexico all German activities are co-ordinated under an association known as the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft (Centro Aleman). Av. Uruguay 80, Mexico D.F. This association is composed as follows:-

Honorary President:-

Freiherr Rüdiger von Collenberg (German Minister)

Board of Directors:-

Guillermo (Willi) BEICK, Apartado 313. A Mexican by birth; majority stockholder of Beick, Felix y Cia.

J. M. FISCHER, Director of Compania Generale de Anilinas

Adolfo HEUER, Compania Technica y Mercantil, S.A.

Carlos HEYDEN

Victor MUELLER

Carlos SCHULZE (see below)

Federico VEERKAMP y Cia

R. EVERBUSH, Agencia Commercial y Maritima

Dr. Carlos PETERSEN of Dorenberg y Petersen

Director of the Working Committees:-

Ewald BORK

Treasurer:-

German Legation

Charity and Special activities:-

Adolfo HEUER

Employment Agency:-

W. HARBELE (Jr) of Openstein & Keppel S.A.

Cultural Department:-

F.W. SCHROSTER, Director of the German School, Mexico. This department conducts the German evening school and university which is run free for the benefit of Mexicans who care to learn the German language and history. The enrolment in this school is in the neighbourhood of 1,500-2,000 Mexicans.

Propaganda:-

Guillermo (Willi) BEICK

The Centro Aleman furthermore controls:-

- 1) Sociedad Aleman de Mexicanistas, Apartado 239, Mexico D.F.
- 2) Sociedad Mutualista Alemana de Mexico, Uruguay 73-3, Apartado 7923, Tel. 13-59-70.
- 3) German Glee Club
- 4) Club Hipico Aleman, Av. Castillo 200, Chapultepec Heights.
- 5) Club Aleman de Remos, Barrio de la Concepcion, Xichimilco.
- (1941-0) 6) German Athletic Club
- 7) Casion Aleman, Lopez No. 25
- 8) N.S.D.A.P., Apartado 42-bis, Mexico D.F.

Within the framework of the above, the following are active in Nazi spheres:-

Landesgruppenleiter : Ewald BORK, Sierra Madre 265, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F. Branch Director of the Banco Germanico del America do Sud. Was Landesgruppenleiter up to August 1940. It has since been reported that he has been superseded either by Willi BEICK or F.H. TAMM.

(1940-A)

H. WIRZ : Chief official of the Nazi Party in Mexico. Employee of F.H. TAMM of Avenida Republica de Uruguay 78.

(1941-0)

Rudolf GRAEF : Secretary of N.S.D.A.P. Employed as book-keeper at Beick, Felix y Cia.

(1940-A)

Hans ZOEPFFEL : Second in command of Nazi Party Cia de Anilinas, S.A., Av. Uruguay 52, Mexico D.F.

Bernhard W. FICKER : Friend of the legal adviser to the President of Mexico, and is protected by him.

Alberto DUKER, Calle Dr. Andrade 61, Interior 15, Mexico D.F. Assistant to FICKER.

Frau Theodora SYMANDS : a private teacher

Hans Heinrich van HOLLEUFER : important and active Nazi.

Lothar GERARD : Calle Morse 19, Cuernavaca

(1940-A)

L. BAUMGARTNER, Liberia, Av. Uruguay 10, Mexico D.F.

(1940-H)

Edgar HILGERT : it has been suggested that this man has succeeded Ewald BORK.

(1941-0)

W. RICHTER : the most prosperous German in Mexico. Represents a number of American steel firms. Resides in New York.

E. SCHONDUPE : a Mexican

Baron or Colonel Friedrich Karl von SCHLEEBRUGGE
Don Juguorra 14a, Mexico City, is the military head of all Nazi activities in Mexico, and possibly also in Central America. A police raid on his house revealed an unauthorised radio transmitter.

Franz von ROEHRIG, Marcella 55a, is an agent for the German Legation and goes out collecting information.

Dr. Hans HERZEN is a leading Nazi.

B. GESTAPO

Headquarters are at Acapulco

Friedrich ROTTER : Chief of the Gestapo at Quetzaltenango.

Bruno FRIES

In view of the report under Uruguay (Gestapo), that the German Sports Club in Montevideo is believed by the Uruguayan authorities to conceal the Gestapo, it is of interest to note that a report dated February 1941 expresses strong suspicions that the German athletic club in Mexico is a military training centre.

G. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

(1940)

Commercial Attaché : Hans BURANDT

German Chamber of Commerce:-

(? Richard) EVERSBUSCH, President

CONRADI, Secretary

Banco Germanico:-

(1941-0)

This Bank is not a member of the Mexican clearing-house and never issues a financial statement. Recently, however, Mexican law decreed that all banks publish a balance-sheet, and in February 1941 a balance-sheet of this bank appeared in the local press. This was probably a cooked-up account. It is understood that the German bank in Mexico pays the German agents in cheques. It carries all Nazi funds and all "subscriptions" collected by extortion or otherwise from German firms in Mexico.

Carlos SCHULEE : Manager

Otto STRECKER : his Assistant

Ewald BORK : Branch Director

Hermann STALLFORTH

J. PIEKL : Commercial Assistant to Ewald BORK

Casa BAYER:-

(1941-0) This firm has three P.O. boxes, and Ludwig SCHREIBER, the Manager, has two personal P.O. boxes. One of these boxes is registered under the name of "Dario Elizondo" and has for some years been receiving a large mail from South America. Possibly Casa BAYER is the clearing-house for instructions to other South American countries. Recently SCHREIBER registered another box under the name of "Enrique Fareces".

The firm is actively engaged in Nazi propaganda, and probably espionage.

Carlos STEIN y Cia

Compania Mexicana de Productores Quimicos @ Quimica Schering:-

This firm employs KRENZLER, who is chief of German propaganda in Mexico. Another allegedly dangerous employee is Roberti MANGER

RIMEX, S. de R.L.:-

This firm is operated by one of the sons of the original founders of Beick, Felix. His name is Victor FELIX, and he is a most militant Nazi.

Motores Koerting:-

Joachim RUGE

Union Quimica:-

Housed confidential Nazi archives from 1938 onwards. These were under the care of Helmut GAEDKE.

Agencia Commercial y Maritima:-

This is a shipping company with headquarters at Tampico. Practically all the German trading consuls are tied up with this firm, so that they are the most active Nazi propaganda bodies in Mexico. The manager is Richard EVERBUSCH, the trading consul at Tampico. All the members of this firm are militant Nazis.

The list of the trading consuls connected with the A.C.M. follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Karl SHULTE | Colima, Col. |
| Walter SCHMIEDERHAUS | Chihuahua, Chih. |
| Erich CIMENZ | Guadalajara |
| Wilhelm HESSELMANN | Guaymas, Son. |
| Alfred J. WOHLER | Mazatlan, Sin. |
| Karl HAGMEIER | Merida, Yuc. |
| Hans GRAM | Monterrey, N.L. |
| Wilhelm BREIKE | Oaxaca, Oax. |
| Otto WEISER | Orizaba, Ver. |
| Edgard KOCK (Consular agent) | Parral, Chih. |
| Carl PETERSON | Puebla, Pue. |
| Richard EVERBUSCH | Tampico, Tamp. |
| Ernst WIESINGER | Torrson, Coah. |
| Carl SEIPPEL | Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chis. |
| Max HEROLD | Vera Cruz, Ver. |

F.H.Tamm y Cia. Ltda :-

Address: Av. Republica de Uruguay 78, Mexico City. F.H.TAMM is a German Nazi. He is considered the "most dangerous German in Mexico." He has no scruples whatever, and many people believe him to be the head of the Nazi Party in Mexico. At any rate he is very clever and very dangerous. With him is associated Ernest BREDDE.

Siemens Mexico S.A.

(1941-C) OHM : Technical Director of the Ericsson Telephone Co. in Mexico City. Has numerous telephones tapped.

Clever & Lassman:-

Address: Uruguay 44, Mexico City. Agents for Krupps and for Pfaff sewing-machines.

D. PROPAGANDA

Fichtebund propaganda is distributed by 17 leading German firms in Mexico.

Arthur DIETRICH : formerly Press Attaché and Leader of propaganda in Mexico. Was declared persona non grata in June 1940, and forced to leave the country.

KRENZLER, of Compania Mexicana, is the Chief of German propaganda in Mexico. (Possibly successor to DIETRICH.)

(1940-A) Erick Joseph STERN, Agencia Informativa Alemana, Av. Morelos 42, Office No. 8, Mexico D.F. In charge of relations with the Mexican Press.

(1940-H)

Fritz HEINIGER distributes Fichtebund propaganda.
Heinz DOHRING, Articulo 123, distributes Fichtebund propaganda.
Baron von WALKER-BURGEN : a very important propagandist.
Casino Aleman (Deutsches Haus) Apartado 23 bis.

E. FINANCE

(1941-C)

All Germans contribute to the Centro Aleman, which constitutes a principal source of Nazi funds in Mexico.

Willi SCHNEIDER of Beick, Felix, Piedad 85, Mexico D.F., buys and pays for the German Press Propaganda.

Max BICHEL collects funds for the Party.

H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIES

The GOLD SHIRT PARTY works closely with the Germans and with Fascists in the U.S.A.

P A R A G U A Y

(Jan. 1937-B)

The German colony in Paraguay is a large and active one. It has a successful school. The total number of Volksdeutsche is 10,000.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(Jan. 1937-B)

Reimer BEHRENS: German subject, described as "Chief of the Brown Army of the Assault Troops of Paraguay."

(1940-D)

Colonel Federico SCHMIDT

In Misiones:-

(1940-G)

Dr Frederico SUNJBEIM : Leader of Nazi activity
Werner HOFFMAN
Erwin HUNT
Adolf KLEIN

Desiderio RAMOS

Justo SACIDO

Frederico TEIBLER

In Villa Rica:-

REISSENWEBER

In Asuncion:-

KETTERER

P E R U

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(Mar. 1939-B)

Karl DEDERING : Landesgruppenleiter, also German Consul-General at Lima. Actuary with Rimac Insurance Company. Private address: Avenida de los Incas 295, San Isidro.

(Jan. 1940-B)

Adolf HEYDTMANN : a leading Nazi, employed by Remington Rand Company in Lima

(1940-D)

Federico MALHER, Lima

(1940-B)

Paul PAULSEN : leading Nazi

Fernando EMMEL : Stützpunktleiter at Arequipa; also German Consular agent at Arequipa.

DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENT

Bernard GEORGES : Civil Attaché

Erich LEINHOS : Civil Attaché

Hans Christoph von BUCH : Commercial Attaché

Johannes HINRICHEH
Richard WESTERMANN
F. HAUSCHILD } : Press Attaches

Col. Hans BUSCH : Air Attache; known to write to the following:-

General Ernst UDET
Herr von CRAMON-TAUBADEL
Freiherr Carl August von GABLENZ
General Kastner KIRDORF
General Hellmut WIBERG
Admiral Wilhelm CANARIS, Berlin-Schachtensee
Beta Teil 17

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

(Jan. 1940-B)

Hans Christoph von BUCH : Commercial Attaché; representative of Banco Germanico del Amerika do Sud. Address; Apartado 715, Lima.

Adolfo STROHBACH : Representative of Banco Germanico del Amerika do Sud.

Weert LEEHMUIS : Agent of Norddeutsche Lloyd in Callao.

Hans ADDRESS : Manager of local branch of Quimica BAYER.

Albert SEEGER : Head of Banco Aleman Transatlantico, and chairman of the Lima German Chamber of Commerce.

D. PROPAGANDA

(Jan. 1940-B)

Fritz MOEBIUS : Propaganda agent.

Weert LEEHMUIS : do. (see above)

(Jan. 1940-B)

Walther SIMMONS or SIMONS is in charge of a Transatlantic wireless station. German national with Argentine passport. Has attempted to bribe the newspapers by offering them newsprint at low prices.

U R U G U A Y

(1939-B)

The German colony in Uruguay is not a particularly large one and is mainly centred in Montevideo, but it appears to be one of the most highly organised in South America. Otto LANGMANN, the German Minister, was himself a member of the Party before 1932 - and is still.

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Party H.Q. : Calle Piedras 406, Montevideo

(1939-A)

Landeskreisleiter : Julius DALLDORF, formerly Manager of the firm of woolbuyers of Lahusen & Company, and now Press Attache to the German Legation. Owns a ranch in eastern Uruguay, where he has a private wireless transmitter.

The following are active Nazis:-

(1940-B)

Arnulf FUHRMANN : German born, but believed to be naturalised in Argentina. Author of the "Fuhrmann" plan for the seizure of Uruguay. Regarded as one of the principal Nazi leaders in South America.

Rudolf PATZ : German, 30 years of age. Bachelor. Arrived in Uruguay about three years ago and shortly afterwards secured a post as teacher in a German school at Penarol, using for this purpose the diploma granted him in his native country. Said to be head of the Nazi "cells" in Uruguay.

Otto KLEIN : German, 53 years of age. Married. Has been two years in Uruguay. Has an engineer's diploma, and has worked as such on different occasions for the Uruguayan Government. Is understood to be the chief of German propaganda, and to be entrusted with the organisation in South America of markets for German industrial products.

Rudolf MEISSNER : German, 31 years of age. Arrived about 1938 (believed clandestinely) and set up a leather factory. Is believed to be one of the chief members of the party here. Is a member of the Storm Troopers, and has been a member of the Nazi Party for some nine years.

Adolf DUPINE : German, 45 years of age. Known to be Stützpunktleiter at Paysandu.

Reginald BECKER : German, 40 years of age. Came to Uruguay some time ago and took up residence in the city of Paysandu. Has been local correspondent at Paysandu for the Argentine newspaper "El Pamero", notoriously pro-Nazi in its tendencies, the circulation of which was recently prohibited in the Republic.

Julius HOLZER : German, 41 years of age. Like BECKER, established himself at Paysandu shortly after arriving in Uruguay. During a short residence in Montevideo was employed by Barth & Company in their motor-car section.

Friedrich SCHOENFELD @ Frederic SCHOFIELD @ Federico Schönfeld GORDON : German, 25 years of age. Bachelor. Came to Uruguay several years ago and settled in Montevideo, it is believed, as a commission agent. As such he has made frequent journeys to the provincial towns.

(The above eight Nazis are now under arrest in Montevideo, and are about to stand their trial for their part in the "Fuhrmann" affair.)

(1940-D)

BARBKNECHT : President of the Club Independiente Aleman. He and his son are known to be active Nazis.

(1939-A)

Marten JAEGER : Trader

Herbert THOMSEN : Technical employee of the firm of Barth & Co.

Von METZEN : Manager of Estancia north of the town of Paysandu. Is said to run a Post Office for passing Nazi propaganda and papers from Uruguay to Southern Brazil.

Maximo J. KOHLER

EISENHAEUER } Employees of the German Oil
MOSER } Refining Company (ANCAP)

J. G. HANSEN

Hermann STAHL, of Oro del Rhin. (German teashop),
Calle Convencion 1403.

Hermann SCHULER

Walter SPITZ

Max SCHIEF

Ricardo LUEDECKE, Montevideo, German Bank.

LORENZ, Montevideo, of Siemens Bauunion.

Siegfried LAUBE, Montevideo, of Brehmet & Co.

HOLZMANN, Paysandu

H. SCHULZ, Paysandu

Franz RUETE, Las Piedras

W. EISELE, Canelones

J. ROHNER, Rio Negro

E. ACKERMANN, Colonia Suiza

GULDENSTEIN, Salto

Werner FORKER of Barth & Co.

Dr Rudolf SCHAEFFER of Bayer & Co.

P.R. BERGENGRUEN of Riberena del Plata

Rudolf BERNITT of Bernitt & Co.

Hans J. ELVERC of Bernitt & Co.

Carl EYMER of Skoda Ltd.

Ing. GERIACH of Rio Negro Hydro-Electric Works

Arthur GUTTMAN of Staudt & Co.

Otto HAHN of Curt Berger & Co.

(1940-D)

W. KNULL of Staudt & Co.
 Hans LICHTENBERGER of Barth & Co.
 Henry QUINCKE of Quinske & Co.
 Van BOECKELMANN of Ribereña del Plata
 SCHICKE of Cia Telegrafica-Telefonica
 Dr. Udo SCHAEFFER of Bayer & Co.
 M. SCHMIDLER of Rio Negro Hydro-Electric Works.
 Heinz STAHLHUT of Anilinas Alemanas S.A.
 Kurt WEGENER of Barth & Co.
 Alfredo WISCHHUSEN of Finsterwald & Schaich
 MASSENBACH, Montevideo.

The following are regular travellers between Montevideo and Buenos Aires and are known to be active Nazi agents:-

Otto SCHACHER : Engineer giving classes in the Uruguayan Naval School

Guillermo SPIEKE

Walter SPIEKE

Wilhelm von SENDLITZ : Representative of the Mitteleuropäisches Reisebüro of Berlin in Buenos Aires.

The D.A.F.

Gero HOLZ : Chief

Julius HOLZER : Second

August MUELLER : Secretary

Monthly subscription of members is five pesos.

Hitler Jugend:-

HOMBERG } Leaders
 TREPP }

The discipline of the Hitler Jugend in Uruguay is extraordinarily strict, and punishment is inflicted with the greatest brutality.

It is reported that the Hitler Jugend carry service revolvers.

N.S.F.:-

Senora BERNITT : Leader

War Veterans' Association:-

Victor de SEREKE : President

Hermann RUSS : (of the German Legation) Vice-President

Asociacion de los Sindicatos Alemanos

Mutualista Alemana

Club Nazi de Esparcimiento (K.D.F.)

Club Aleman de Planeadores (German Gliding Club)

Grupo Deportivo Aleman (German Sports Club)

It is believed that this institution conceals the Gestapo.

(1940-K) Storm Troopers in Uruguay are reported to be under the command of Julius HOLZER and Rudolf PAEZ. There also exists a special corps of Nazi Police who, among other duties, are appointed to guard the German Legation.

There is also an organisation of motor-cyclists capable of being used at any moment for military purposes, their organisation exceeding 100 units.

B. GESTAPO.

(1940-A)

The Gestapo is reported to be cloaked by the Grupo Deportivo Aleman.

Three of its agents are:-

Friedrich HEROLD

Fritz BUHL

Julius HOLZER

C. COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

All private individuals and German business houses are compelled to do business through the Banco Aleman Transatlantico.

(1940-K)

Julius HOLZER and Otto KLEIN have been active in furthering German penetration of Uruguayan commerce. They fostered the organisation of the National Socialist Institute of German Engineers (V.D.I.).

A special reason for the strong German hold on Uruguayan commerce is the existence of the Consorcio Aleman (Rio Negro Hydro-Electric Scheme) which was inaugurated in May 1938. Some two thousand Uruguayans are employed on the site and the Germans have not hesitated to use the threat of throwing these men out of work as a political weapon.

(1939-A)

The Consorcio, together with the German Bank, supervises and controls, in collaboration with the German Chamber of Commerce, all exports and imports to and from Germany and the transactions of all German firms.

(1940-A)

It is known that various telegraph clerks in the Government Radio Station at Cerrito work at or for the German Legation in their spare time. One of these, a man called VESAIRE, delivers personally to the German Legation telegrams received by Cerrito.

The Texas Oil Co. has a German-born manager, now Uruguayan by nationality, and the foreman is an active Nazi.

The State Electric Light & Power Board (U.T.E.) supplies light and power throughout Montevideo and to the Port. Many of the key-men in its powerhouses are Germans.

The automatic telephone installation was put in by Siemens Schuckert, of which the Director in Charge was educated in Germany, and is an ardent Germanophile. The engineer in charge of the telephone system is a German, Hermann LUTTICH and his chief assistant, Frederick HOLLWECK, is reported to be a dangerous Nazi. Practically all the senior electricians in charge of the relay boards and most of the men in administrative charge of the various sectional exchanges are Germans.

German electricians for some time were installing telephones in the British Consulate. As ordinary employees of the U.T.E. they can at any time be sent there to do repair work.

The trunk lines to Buenos Aires are owned by Siemens' and the manager and senior staff are Germans.

Other national industries and institutions in which Germans have penetrated are as follows:-

A. Meat Packing

In this sphere Germany has the following key-men:-

- i. Manager of the Frigorifico Nacional
- ii. Chief analytical chemist of Frigorifico Swift
- iii. In Frigorifico Artigas about six posts of importance.

B. A.N.C.A.P.

The following eleven Germans hold positions of importance. Those marked with a + are known to be active Nazis.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DEGENER ⁺ | MAIER ⁺ |
| WOHL | DOLDER |
| LUTZ ⁺ | LUKAS ⁺ |
| KRABS ⁺ | PELANZ |
| MOSER ⁺ | Carlton EISENHAUER ⁺ |
| Federico EISENHAUER ⁺ | |

Sometime ago MOSER and one of the EISENHAUERS were denounced to the A.N.C.A.P. and it was understood that they had been dismissed, but it appears that they have merely been transferred to another Department. Several of these Germans live in the immediate vicinity of the A.N.C.A.P. and Nazi meetings have been held in the houses of MOSER and EISENHAUER in La Teja.

The Manager of the Government Experimental Farm, Ing. BOERGER, is both a German and an ardent Nazi.

Baron Max von BUCH, the special representative of Siemens in the Argentine and Uruguay, was given a Uruguayan passport by the Uruguayan Minister in Switzerland. He now travels indiscriminately with either this document, a German diplomatic passport, an Argentine cedula, or a Uruguayan cedula. He is a young man of much personal charm, and is reported as being "very dangerous, particularly from the British point of view."

Many of the principal Nazi office holders are employees of the most important German business houses, so that the principals of the firms and all employees thereof are controlled politically by members of their own staff or by their colleagues. These firms obey the orders of the Party, and include:-

Barth & Co.
 Bayer & Co.
 Ribereña del Plata
 Bernitt & Co.
 Skoda Ltd.
 Staudt & Co.
 Curt EISENER & Co.
 Brehmer & Co.
 Siemens Bauunion
 Quincke & Co.
 Cia Telegrafica-Telefonica
 Anilinas Alemanas S.A.
 Finsterwald & Schach

D. PROPAGANDA

Propaganda Headquarters are at Calle Piedras 406. Known branches exist at Paysandu, Salto, Canelones, Paso de los Toros, Rivera, Melo, Florida, San Jose, and Colonia Suiza.

Otto KLEIN (see above under Political Organisation) is understood to be chief of German propaganda.

Nazi newspapers:-

(1939-A)

"Die Deutsche Wacht" - anti-semitic
 "El Centinela Aleman" - (? identical with above)
 "El Pampero" - banned
 "La Fragua" - edited by Leslie CRAWFORD, Englishman aged about 24.

Actualidad Grafica, the local news service, is run by the German shipping firm of DELFINO & Co.

For more than a year the German Legation have been importing propaganda literature, films, cinematograph and radio sets under diplomatic privilege. When, recently, a parcel approximately a ton in weight was held up by the Customs Inspectors, the German Minister called in person on the head of the customs and prevailed upon him to allow this through without inspection.

At least two radio broadcasting stations in Montevideo are heavily financed, and possibly entirely controlled, by the Nazi Party. They are Radio Uruguay and Radio Continental.

Schools:-

Hindenburg School, Montevideo
Escuela Aleman de Fenarol.

F. ESPIONAGE

(1939-A) The German Chamber of Commerce cables twice daily to Germany reporting all movements of shipping through Montevideo.

An active watch by Germans is kept on all shipping and merchandise, for which purpose German employees of the Riberena del Plata are used. (See Argentine - Finance)

G. SABOTAGE

(1940-A) Saboteurs are divided into Stürme. The following are known members of Stürme 1, 2 and 3.

Group No.1

Julius DAILDORF
Julius HOLZER
Friedrich HEROLD
Fritz BUSCH
Alfred WISCHHUSEN
Hans BUSCHER
Victor de SERENE
Ferdinand ROHT

Group No.2

Gero HOLZ
Rudolf PAETZ
Rudolf HORLER
Pedro AUBERMANN
Alfred MUELLER
Hermann KUSS
Josef PFEFFER

Group No.3

Werner FORKER
Wilhelm HUEHNERS
Hans LICHTENBERGER
Herbert THOMSEN
Otto SOMMERER
Ernesto TREIK
Gerhardt BOHN

H. INDIGENOUS FASCIST PARTIES

REVISIONISTA - though small, is important as cover for Nazi activities.

HERRERISTA - not necessarily fascist, but is intriguing with the Nazis in order to get into power.

V E N E Z U E L A

A. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

(1940-D) Landeskreisleiter : Arnold MARGERIE (? connected with the firm of Quimica Bayer)

Heinz BLOHN

Eberhard GATHEN

Helmut W. HESSE, attached to German Consulate

KUHN

SANDMAN

WOLZ

HEINISH : Sports Leader

C. SABOTAGE

(1940-B)

Gustav Anton Franzmaria PETTER : German agent believed to be connected with Sabotage to oil fields, disembarked at La Guaiara 26th April, 1940.

CENTRAL AMERICAGUATEMALA

(1939-B) There are said to be large and potentially dangerous German communities in the departments of San Marcos and the Alta Vera Paz. These communities are active and well-organised under Nazi leaders.

Gerhardt HENTSCHKE, ostensibly commercial secretary at the German Legation, is said to be Nazi Leader for Central America, as well as Chief Propaganda Director.

Nazi headquarters are at 9 Calle Poniente 27, Apartado 231, Guatemala.

The following are active Nazis:

Karl HEMMERLING

KALTWASSER

(1939-D) Dr. Fritz MUELLER, Director of the German School.

COSTA RICA

There is a colony of three or four thousand Germans.

One of the leading Nazis is Karl BAYER.

Practically the whole membership of the Hitler Jugend is Costa Rican, and in 1939 its leader was a captain in the Costa Rican army.

HAYTI

(1939-B) Chief Nazi is John PETERSEN, Inspector of the Hamburg Amerika Line.

A German by the name of REINBOLDT was in 1940 known to have been associating with a German sabotage agent - ? Gustav Anton Franzmaria PETER. (See under Venezuela)

CUBA

(1938-B) In October 1938 it was reported that a PARTIDO NAZI CUBANO was in the process of formation. The following were reported as being active in the service of Germany:

I. ADRIAN

Otto FRITZSCHE

Theodore WIEL

G. ACKERMANN

O. ALBERS

The local office of the Norddeutsche Line was said to be a busy propaganda centre.



FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

11th September, 1941.

Sir,

Red 2.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for your letter, No. O.F. 22/11/D.D.F. of the 26th of June, 1941, enclosing a Memorandum on the Auslands-Organization and German activities in South America.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd/-) A. W. CAUDWALL

Governor.

Brigadier Sir David Petrie, C.V.O.,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street, S.O.,
LONDON, S.W. 1.