

Verbundkatalog Kalliope

Memorandum [u.] Declaration [u.] Statement regarding Mr. Harry Wilde's background and the probable motif for his calumny.

Mann, Erika

Pacific Palisades, 1948-12-03

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C o p y .

R A D I O K I S T
Santa Barbara . California
Harry C. Butcher and Staff
Balboa Building
Telephone 3981 . TWX S Bar 7389

December 1, 1948

Dear Miss Mann:

I understand that, as a result of your participation in the nationwide broadcast of the TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR on August 10, 1948, you have been publicized by a German newspaper as a Communist and a part of a Communist Fifth Column in the United States.

Undoubtedly the editor of the newspaper did not have access to the text of your comment as recorded from the broadcast and subsequently published in the bulletin of the Town Hall known as "Town Meeting" Volume 14, number 16.

The participants in this debate were you, Dr. Dennis W. Brogan, and myself. Each of us was requested by the program director to submit, in advance, a script for five minutes of exposition on our respective positions on the Berlin situation. We were asked then to meet at 10:00 the morning of August 9, 1948, in Stockton where the debate was presented before an audience of perhaps a thousand persons at the auditorium. This program was recorded and broadcast on the network of the American Broadcasting Company the following night, Tuesday, August 10, 1948. At this meeting, the program director explained that in order to hold the attention of the audience it would be necessary that there be points of disagreement amongst the three of us and that these should be emphasized. This requirement for showmanship had the effect of placing you on the currently unpopular side of the question but, in re-reading the text of your broadcast as published, I can see no reason why any unbiased and objective reporter or editor could possibly label you a Communist.

In fact, I do not so regard you and I have known you since you were a war correspondent accredited to the European Theater of Operations under General Eisenhower for whom, as you know, I served as naval aid and, for the closing months of the war, was on special assignment to assist the Public Relations Department of SHARP.

The requirements of emphasis on points of disagreement on the program were met by you in a sportsmanlike manner and, actually, I felt a bit sorry for you at the time because these requirements forced you into an unpopular position.

I hope the above observations may be of assistance to you in your difficulty.

Yours very sincerely (Signed: Harry C. Butcher,
~~Harry C. Butcher~~ Owner-President)
~~Harry C. Butcher~~

ERIKA MANN
1550 San Remo Drive
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

December 8, 1948

S T A T E M E N T

Subject:

Libellous editorial by Harry Wilde in "ECHO DER WOCHE" (Munich), issue of November 12, 1948.

In this editorial, Herr Wilde not only repeats his libellous allegation that "for all intents and purposes Erika Mann is a communist agent", but in an effort to back up this calumny he also introduces a novel lie. Allegedly quoting from an article in the MONTAGS-ECHO (Berlin) of September 20, 1948, he writes:

"...she should have told the American General (meaning presumably Captain C. Butcher, owner and president of Radio KIST, former Naval Aide to General Eisenhower, and the only quasi military participant in the TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR program on which Mr. Wilde based his libellous frontpage editorial of October 22nd, 1948) that she collected her relevant Berlin impressions exclusively from prominent members of the Berlin SEP (communist dominated socialist unity party). And to this extent she is right: on a nobleman's estate (Rittergut) near Potsdam which is jointly inhabited by the families PIECK, GROTEWOHL, and FECHNER; in 20 room villas with gardens and hothouses.... one needs neither food nor protection from the U.S.A."

Following this alleged quotation, Mr. Wilde, referring to his first libellous editorial, continues:

"I had asserted too little. The fact that Erika Mann has been a guest of Pieck and Grotewohl - a fact which had hitherto been unknown to me - constitutes a better explanation for her attitude than did the one I furnished."

It will be noted that Mr. Wilde presents as a fact what he has allegedly read without even using the most primitive journalistic precaution of a possible mistake in the "news" that he appears to have received.

I herewith declare, and am ready to declare under oath, that to the best of my knowledge I have never seen either Mr. Pieck or Mr. Grotewohl or Mr. Fechner, all three of whom, I understand, are leading German communists; that I have not been a guest on any nobleman's estate near Potsdam; that I have not, after the war, ever been in Potsdam; and that there is, in short, not one word of truth in the "intelligence" which Mr. Wilde allegedly derived from the MONTAGSECHO.

I might add that, when in Berlin in the summer of 1945, I stayed at the American Press Camp in Zehlendorf, and that, while it was my business to see persons of all political shades, I chanced to interview but one communist - the writer Johannes R. Becher, whom I questioned on the Soviet sponsored FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE (also known as the PAULUS COMMITTEE) which had aroused my suspicions and against whose activities I protested in public.

In view of Mr. Wilde's new calumny, and as an Accredited American War Correspondent, may I repeat my urgent request that he and his paper be severely reprimanded.

Erika Mann.

RECEIVED
MAY 1945
PP1431

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In view of Mr. Wilde's new calumny, and as an Accredited American War Correspondent, may I repeat my urgent request that he and his paper be severely reprimanded.

Erika Mann.

97/431

Statement.

On October 22, 1948, the Munich weekly "Echo der Woche" (Echo of the Week) carried a frontpage editorial by Harry Wilde entitled: "VOR EINEM NEUEM NOVEMBERPUTSCH? ERIKA MANN ALS KOMMUNISTISCHE AGENTIN - STALINS 5. KOLONNE AM WERK" (Before a New November Putsch? Communist Agent Erika Mann, Stalin's Fifth Column at Work) This headline calumnizing an accredited American war correspondent is libelous and I shall sue its author as soon as it can be established whether the American or the German authorities in the U.S. zone are in charge of such matters.

Mr. Wilde's piece, the major part of which deals with what he calls the "kommunistische Zersetzung" (communistic decay) in the democratic states, follows up, and endeavours to prove the veracity of his headline by

1.) an alleged quotation, the origin of which he does not mention. As quoted by Mr. Wilde my utterance runs as follows: "Wie kann Amerika Deutsche retten, die sich zur Demokratie bekennen, wenn wir nicht einmal von irgend einer Gruppe von Deutschen wissen, dass sie das tatsaechlich tut? Ich glaube, es gibt gegenwaertig nicht genug Demokraten in Berlin, die eines Kampfes wert sind." (How can America save Germans who believe in democracy when we don't even know of any one group of Germans who are actually doing so? I believe that there are not at present enough democrats in Berlin who would warrant a struggle.)

Even the "quotation" itself is partly a forgery, as will be shown. Its main falsehood, however, lies in the fact that it was taken out of its proper context ~~and thereby~~ ~~expressed~~ in such a way as completely to mislead the reader as to what was actually said.

On August 10, 1948, I appeared as one of three speakers on the "America's Town Meeting of the Air" program. The other speakers were Captain Harry Butcher (^{Naval Aid} ~~naval~~ to General Eisenhower throughout the European campaign) and Professor Denis W. Brogan, (Professor for Political Science at Cambridge University, England). Mr. Manchester Boddy acted as Guest Moderator. The subject was: "What Should We Do in the Berlin Situation?" As is generally known, the organizers of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" are bent on making their programs as dramatic as possible. Speakers are told to stress those of their views that are likely to clash with the other speakers' opinions. Under no circumstances must there be agreement. And since Captain Butcher vigorously advocated that the strongest measures be taken regarding the Berlin situation, while Dr. Brogan chose to disagree with both the Western and the Russian attitude, it was my part to analyze and if possible to explain the Soviet performance. I did so without either defending the Russian blockade of Berlin or proposing that we leave the German capital. My closing statement which summarizes the attitude I took on this particular occasion and which I quote from the official record published by the Townhall Inc., reads as follows:

"What should we do in the Berlin situation?
We may do one of three things: either get out
of Berlin at the risk of losing a great deal of

precious prestige; or make war over Berlin, plunging the whole world into untold misery, or stay in Berlin at a reasonable price to be agreed upon at Moscow. I hope from all my heart that this third possibility will be chosen."

As for the sentences misquoted by Mr. Wilde, they were spoken in answer to a question from the floor, and here again I quote from the official record:

Man (from the audience): My question is to Miss Mann. Miss Mann, at risk of war, should the American military forces resist Russian acts of force in order to save Germans who accept democracy and resist communism?

Miss Mann: Well, I do not think this question is going to arise. How can we save Germans who accept democracy when we do not know of any crowd of Germans who are actually doing any such thing? I do not think there should be war over Berlin, because I don't think Berlin is important to the Western Allies, and I don't think there are enough German democrats in Berlin to fight over, actually.

It will be noticed that the issue at stake was whether or not we should go to war in defense of the Berlin democrats, and that there was no question of whether or not we should "save" those democrats by means short of war. By omitting the war issue and by replacing the unmistakable term "to fight over" by the ambiguous word "struggle" (Kampf), Mr. Wilde makes it appear as if I had advocated that we let the Berliners perish without a struggle. To the average reader his "quotation" would imply that I had recommended the abolition of the airlift as well as our withdrawal from Berlin.

Another deliberate falsification of his is designed to mislead the reader as to my opinions regarding the "better

Germans" whom he seeks to bias against me. While I said that we did not know of any crowd of German democrats he quotes me ~~as~~ ^{as} having said that we did "not ^{EVEN} know of any one group." This I mention merely to shed additional light on Mr. Wilde's methods. What is important to me is ~~merely~~ his libelous denunciation regarding communism. Further to show how even on a program which gave me a definite part to play, I never went so far as to defend the Russian attitude, - though I endeavoured to analyse and to explain it, - I enclose a number of additional quotations from the official record:

Miss Mann: "I am not favoring our getting out of Berlin now, when we have actually made it impossible for ourselves to get out without losing face. I do not favor that..."

Dr. Brogan: "... it is also important to convince the Russians that we do not intend to escape making peace at any and all the time at all cost."

Mr. Boddy: "Is that all right with you, Miss Mann?"

Miss Mann: "I agree."

Miss Mann: "... I think they (the Russians) are hysterical, they are ill-mannered. They are a very backward nation. They have horrid ideas and methods in many ways. But that they are frightened and nervous and frantic, I can understand."

2.) Mr. Wilde's second "bit of evidence" for my being a "communist agent" and a prominent member of Stalin's 5th column in the United States, consists of a reference he makes to an article of mine ^{which he calls "articles" and} which appeared in the Swiss weekly "Sie und Er" ("She and He"). According to Mr. Wilde, ^{my} ~~the~~ "pieces" on Germany's east, now occupied by Poland, should prove "even to

the most simple-minded that ^{for all intents and purposes,} she is a communist agent".

I herewith state that the article in question was derived from my report on the same subject published by "Colliers" (December 27, 1947) and entitled: "The Polish Dream", and that the translation (from the original English into the German) as well as the adaptation (the latter consisting mainly of cuts) was done by the Swiss paper, a very fashionable publication and anything but leftist. Concerning the alleged tendency of the article which had previously and deliberately been misinterpreted by the German press, presumably because it failed vigorously to advocate the ^{to Germany} return of the territories in question, ~~the German press~~, another German paper "Koelnische Rundschau", Cologne, writes as follows:

"When - some time ago - we succeeded in getting hold of the issue of "Colliers" containing the article which Thomas Mann's daughter, Erika Mann, wrote on the German East, occupied by Poland, we publicly stated that Erika Mann had written about the precise opposite of what many German newspapers said she had. And we thought it our simple duty to rectify those falsehoods in our issue of May 25th, 1948....."
(Koelnische Rundschau, July 16, 1948)

Following his fabrication concerning my article,

Mr. Wilde states:

"Woher Erika Mann ihre Weisheit ueber die Berliner Bevoelkerung bezog, ohne selbst in dieser Stadt gewesen zu sein, ist unverstaendlich, oder besser: nur zu verstaendlich. Ihr Bruder Klaus... war vor wenigen Monaten in Berlin als Gast der kommunistischen Schriftsteller."

"(Whence Erika Mann derived her wisdom regarding the Berlin population without herself having been in that city, is hard to understand, or rather, it is only too easily understood. Her brother Klaus... has been in Berlin a few months ago as guest of the communist writers."

Concerning this statement I wish to declare that on July 3, 1945, I accompanied the first American troops entering Berlin and have since made a painstaking and thorough study of conditions in the German capital. My brother, Klaus Mann, is ready to swear to the following statement quoted here in part:

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The rest of Mr. Wilde's article does not concern itself with my person or alleged activities, except that it maintains that:

"... diese Fuenfte Kolonne des Kremlin ist deshalb gefaehrlicher als die massiven Drohungen eines Wyschinskijs, der nur saet, wo die "Maenner" geackert haben."

("This Fifth Column of the Kremlin is more dangerous than the massive threats of a Wyschinskij who merely sows where the 'Maenner' [the German plural of the word man and in this context meant to mean 'Manns'] have plowed.")

In summarizing my complaint against Mr. Wilde and the "Echo der Woche" whose editor and publisher he is, I state:

Mr. Wilde's allegation that I am a communist agent, and at work in the United States with Stalin's Fifth Column is utterly and outrageously untrue. Nor does this amazing journalist

even attempt to prove his ^{accusation} ~~statement~~. The two only "proofs" which he offers consist of 1.) a "quotation" which is a) falsified and b) misleadingly quoted out of context, and 2.) of an attack on an article of mine which he has either not read or deliberately "misunderstood". The comment from the "Koelnische Rundschau" quoted above will substantiate this ^{latter} contention.

I consider Mr. Wilde's calumny to be a grave misuse of the license granted him by the American Occupation Authorities, and while I shall protect my rights in court, I urgently request that he and his paper be severely reprimanded.

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S T A T E M E N T

regarding Mr. Harry Wilde's background
and the probable motif for his calumny:

I do not know whether Mr. Wilde has ever been a member of the German Communist Party, but I do know that for some time he served as secretary to one Willy Muenzenberg, a communist to the extreme (world revolutionary) left who eventually got onto bad terms with the Central Committee of the party who considered him too radical.

I made Mr. Wilde's acquaintance in Zuerich in the summer of 1947 when he came to see my father, Dr. Thomas Mann, whom he wanted to ^{travel} ~~come~~ to Munich and participate in a Youth Convention sponsored and organized by his paper. It was then that he told me about his past with Muenzenberg. It was also then that I aroused his wrath by firmly advising my father against the proposed journey. I had previously contacted both the American War Department and the State Department in order to ^{inform} ~~advise~~ those in charge that to my mind a ^{visit of} ~~visa for~~ my father to Germany was highly inadvisable and bound to embarrass the American occupation authorities. Owing to his wartime activities against the Third Reich, my father has very many enemies in Germany, and I felt that strong protection would be needed for reasons of security. This in turn I thought embarrassing to all concerned. My visit to the War and State Departments was made with the concurrence of my father. In

discussing the Munich proposition with Mr. Wilde, I once again stated my motifs for not wishing my father to accept an invitation to go to Germany, and while Thomas Mann hardly needed my advice, it may have been Mr. Wilde's impression that his efforts failed on account of my intervention. And since he had come equipped with numerous written invitations from prominent German officials, he is likely to have considered his failure a humiliating defeat for which he now meant to take revenge.

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PF/421

Declaration.

I herewith state - and am prepared to state under oath - that in August 1940 (after the fall of France) I flew to England upon invitation of the then Minister of Information, Mr. Duff Cooper (now Sir Duff Cooper) to work for the BBC, broadcasting Allied propaganda to Germany throughout the battle of England. I did this at a time when the Communists of all countries still denounced the war against Germany as an "imperialistic crime" and when nobody remotely resembling a "fellow traveller" would have dreamed of endangering his life for the Allied cause.

In subsequent years up to the spring of 1943 I went on working for the BBC as well as the American Office of War Information (then Coordinator of Information). In the spring of 1943 I became an accredited U.S. war correspondent, covering the war for "Liberty" magazine. From England I went to the Middle East, covering first the Ninth Airforce, stationed in Egypt, and then the Persian Gulf Command. On "D+10" I was among the first Allied women correspondents to land on Omaha Beach and spent the period between June 16th and August 24th (when Paris fell) covering field hospitals, battallion aid stations, etc. Subsequently I accompanied the American forces across the Dutch, Belgian and German boundaries, and after the Reich's unconditional surrender spent one year in occupied Germany.

On April 21, 1947, I received a citation reading as

follows:

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I am also the holder of several citations from the U.S. Treasury Department expressing the department's appreciation for patriotic services repeatedly rendered.

I am a member of the American War Correspondents' Association. I am not and have never been a member of any Communist party or of any of its affiliations. In fact, I have been repeatedly attacked in the Communist press, the most prominent of these attacks having been by Ilya Ehrenburg. The following quotations from a current lecture of mine will prove that I am not in sympathy with either American or Russian Communism.

"Russia has done and keeps doing much to aggravate the situation..." "The Soviets are doing everything in their considerable power to foster hostile feelings..." "According to our standards, Russia is a very poor and backward country and one that has never known the blessings of justice and liberty for all. Horried and most uncivilized methods have been employed there at all times. Whenever one of her rulers was frightened, he sought to out-frighten those whom he feared..." "By declaring herself a world-revolutionary power, Russia herself aroused those suspicions and should have been neither hurt nor surprised when the world reacted as it did, all the less so, since despite her failure and utter inability to carry out her world-revolutionary program, the Soviet Union kept interfering with other peoples' affairs by backing and financing the communist parties which soon commenced to plague every nation under the sun, serving as a continuous

reminder of Russia's ultimate goals. Even so, the over-all Russian performance between the two world wars hardly justified the over-all British foreign policy during that period of time, and while that policy does not justify, it certainly explains some of the ugliness of the present Soviet behaviour....."

"Let us - in Germany, in India and China, in Africa and the Middle East steal the Soviet show by siding with the people and sponsoring a measure of economic as well as political democracy...."

"I am and have always been utterly opposed to the policies practiced by the various communist parties. I don't believe American party members to be reliable American citizens. As long as American interests coincide with those of the Soviet Union, the communists will be loyal. As soon as American interests clash with those of the Soviet Union, the communists will obey orders received from Moscow. I should rather say they would obey, for as far has been observed, the Kremlin rarely bothers to instruct its foreign admirers. Quite often American communists will do a certain thing only to find out considerably later that Russia would not have wanted them to do it. Then they will turn around - but quickly, and follow what they now understand to be the party line..."

"Had there been any doubt in my mind as for the lack of reliability on the part of the communists, it would have been dissolved by the comrades' performance during the all-decisive battle of London. There and then, while covering the air-raid shelters, I watched their potentially disastrously dangerous activities. While by and large the people of London behaved as admirably as possible, the communists tried to convince their fellow-sufferers that ours was a senseless capitalistic war, that we mustn't stand for it and that we should immediately demand peace at any price."

Declaration.

I herewith state - and am prepared to state under oath - that in August 1940 (after the fall of France) I flew to England upon invitation of the then Minister of Information, Mr. Duff Cooper (now Sir Duff Cooper) to work for the BBC, broadcasting Allied propaganda to Germany throughout the battle of England. I did this at a time when the Communists of all countries still denounced the war against Germany as an "imperialistic crime" and when nobody remotely resembling a "fellow traveller" would have dreamed of endangering his life for the Allied cause.

In subsequent years up to the spring of 1943 I went on working for the BBC as well as the American Office of War Information (then Coordinator of Information). In the spring of 1943 I became an accredited U.S. war correspondent, covering the war for "Liberty" magazine. From England I went to the Middle East, covering first the Ninth Airforce, stationed in Egypt, and then the Persian Gulf Command. On "D+10" I was among the first Allied women correspondents to land on Omaha Beach and spent the period between June 26th and August 24th (when Paris fell) covering field hospitals, battallion aid stations, etc. Subsequently I accompanied the American forces across the Dutch, Belgian and German boundaries, and after the Reich's unconditional surrender spent one year in occupied Germany.

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WHO'S WHERE?

The AWCA is anxious to locate the following ex-war correspondents and would appreciate the help of anyone knowing the present address of:

FARNSWORTH FOWLE, formerly of CBS, New York
BENJAMIN W. ROSCOE, formerly of Seattle, Wash.

* * * * *

LICENSE TO LIBEL?

May an American licensed German paper calumnize an accredited American War Correspondent with impunity?

Evidence has been presented to the Executive Committee of AWCA by Miss Erika Mann in support of her claim that she was libelled by a German language newspaper published in Munich under an American license. Miss Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann and a member of AWCA, is bringing suit against *Echo der Woche* and its publisher-editor for two libelous editorials accusing her of being "a communist agent at work in the United States with Stalin's Fifth Column". The editorials, Miss Mann says, contain "falsehoods", "forgery", and "deliberate falsification designed to mislead the reader".

The editorials in question are based on a radio broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" in which Miss Mann participated with Capt. Harry Butcher, former Naval Aide to Gen. Eisenhower (now Owner and President of station KIST, Santa Barbara, Calif.), and Dr. Denis W. Brogan, Professor for Political Science at Cambridge University, England. The subject was: *What Should We Do in the Berlin Situation?*

Captain Butcher, in a letter to Miss Mann, comes to her defense: "...in re-reading the text of your broadcast as published I can see no reason why any unbiased and objective reporter or editor could possibly label you a Communist."

The Association has sent a letter of protest to Mr. Arthur Eggleston, Chief of Press Branch, Information Control Division, OMGUS in Germany, and at the next meeting of its Executive Committee will decide what further steps to take.

* * * * *

LAST CALL

All interested members who have not as yet contacted Burnet Hershey at club headquarters about joining the navy-sponsored visit to the Naval Air Training Command at Pensacola, Fla. next month are reminded to do so at once.

Facilities have been arranged by Hershey and Lieut. Comm. H.E. Patterson, USNR, to handle a limited number of AWCAers, especially those who write on aviation subjects, in covering this story of a great training program.

* * * * *

"BERLIN DIARY" 1948-49

JOHN DORED, Paramount News Correspondent with headquarters in Berlin, sends the BULLETIN an on-the-spot report from his Unter-den Linden foxhole:

We here in Berlin are living in something like a big concentration camp. 2-1/2 million persons strong, but the spirit is high. The Soviet occupation guys are tightening the ring around us (the three west sectors) systematically more and more and there must come a day when the whole thing will reach a bursting point. In the meantime, the roar of motors of our Air Lift craft flying the life blood into

L'AFFAIRE "MANN BITES DOC"

ERIKA MANN informs us that the Information Services Division of the U.S. Office of Military Government has outlined to her the "protective devices and court action" open to her in her case against *Echo der Woche*. This more or less confirmed the opinion we had given Miss Mann as obtained from our Counsel. It seems *Echo der Woche* was investigated recently; a six months' study was made of that periodical with the result that its publisher Doktor Schulze-Wilde was "cautioned against jumping at conclusions," since the record showed he had published "many articles on assumptions" instead of facts.

At this juncture Miss Mann is deciding which course, of the several open to her, she will pursue. Naturally, the AWCA will continue its sympathetic interest in the case of its charming member.

Erika Mann
1550 San Remo Drive
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

January 19, 1949

Mr. Burnet Hershey
Chairman Executive Committee
American War Correspondents' Association
13 West 54th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hershey:

Thank you for your encouraging letter of December 11th which I failed to answer until now because there was no definite news from Germany concerning the action which the American authorities proposed to take.

Enclosed please find copy of a letter from Mr. Norman A. Barnes, Assistant Chief, Information Services Division, Nuernberg. While this communication sounds fairly satisfactory, the planned visit by the Chief, Publications Branch, and his conference with Herr Schulze-Wilde has not actually taken place. Instead, a very minor figure, Mr. Traves, second, third, or fourth in command in Munich, has spoken to what he calls "Harry" (Mr. Wilde's first name being something of the sort) with the sole result that Mr. Wilde wrote and published his second libelous editorial (which you received along with the first, ~~but~~ while I had sent to Nuernberg as the latter soon as it had come to my attention. I have just written once more to Mr. Barnes and enclose copy of that letter as well.

May I say again that I feel very strongly about this whole dirty affair and that I shall be all the more grateful for whatever you may be able to do. Not only, as you ~~will~~ agree, does this case touch upon the basic question "LICENSE TO LIBEL?" and is consequently important to all of us; its particular coloring makes it imperative to me personally that the acting crook should be made to eat his revolting ~~max~~ hat.

Will you let me hear from you as soon as the Executive Committee has decided on further moves?

Yours very cordially

P.S. Needless to say I wouldn't refer to Mr. Traves as to "a very minor figure" except visavis you. Probably he considers himself quite a power

Erika Mann.

ERIKA MANN
1550 San Remo Drive, Pacific Palisades, California.

December 3, 1948.

MEMORANDUM .

Subject:

Libellous frontpage editorial by Harry Wilde in ECHO DER
WOCHE, Munich, issue of October 22nd, 1948.

Contents:

- 1.) Copy of relevant letter from CAPTAIN HARRY C. BUTZGER,
Owner and President of Radio Station KIST, Santa Barbara, California,
and former Naval Aid to General Eisenhower.
- 2.) Statement by Erika Mann concerning the libellous
article in question.
- 3.) Declaration by Erika Mann concerning her war record
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