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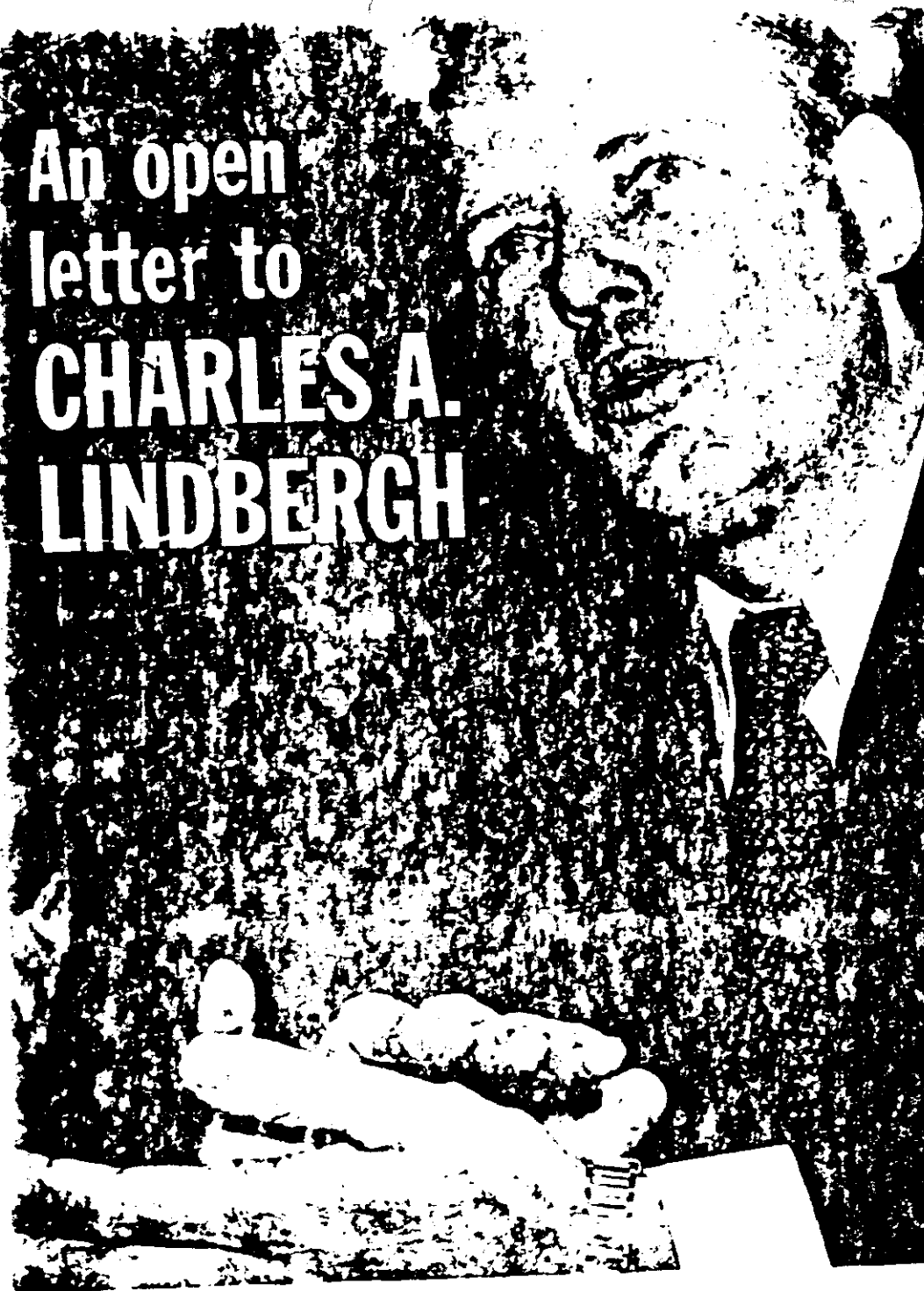
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An open letter to CHARLES A. LINDBERGH



HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MIND?

The editors of Liberty direct a frank challenge to
a man who can do much for unity in the U. S. A.

READING TIME • 6 MINUTES 45 SECONDS

SIR: We Americans are engaged today in a war of survival. We must win—and as quickly as possible—or we shall lose our democratic way of life, lose our very reason for living.

Since that is true, it engages us all

fully our acts of commission and omission, to make sure that every single step that can be taken toward victory has been taken.

You have such a step to take.

The editors of Liberty have not agreed in the past with your "isolationist" or "independent destiny" views.

We who once had defended your

from your lips that we once called you
"the most dangerous man in America."

That was before Pearl Harbor.

We found the sound of your voice
dangerous then.

Today it is your silence that concerns us.

We know that you are devoting your efforts and energies to building supremacy for America, and doing a great job. Even at that, we don't think you can afford to let actions speak louder than words at this time. You

words are remembered and, accurately, used by traitors.

We know that the America first movement included many sincere patriots, but it included many traitors as well—men who cling to it for the reason of weakening a proud democratic America and thus strengthening our Fascist enemies. We know what they are accomplishing ever now.

That is why a representative of ours came to you recently in Detroit, where you are making your contribution to the war effort and where you have gained the respect of those who work with you in the interests of an American victory.

To our representative who asked you for a statement, you said: "Not now."

We say: "The time, Mr. Lindbergh, is now! It must be now!"

After Pearl Harbor Americans said "Thank God, at least we are unified!" and we seemed to be.

But the forces that want to disunite us have not stopped plotting. They ruthlessly continue to spread the doctrine of doubt and despair. They kindle fires of mutual distrust and hate. They turn minorities upon minorities. They turn Catholics against Jew, boss against worker, Negro against white, ally against ally.

It is a simple plan. It is Hitler's plan of "Divide and conquer." These traitors say the British are through. They say the British are using us to win their war. They say Germany is too powerful to beat. They say we forced Japan into the war. They say our country is run by Jews and hoodlums. They say we should not help Russia because Nazism is preferable to Communism. They say anything which can create doubt in the American mind.

THESE are not a few scattered lunatic voices. We shall prove that, in later issues of this magazine. You will see their names on these pages, will see the scope of their organization, the strength of their treacherous activities.

Before Pearl Harbor they claimed you as their hero.

But today things are different. These traitors have no right now to use any sincere American—the words that he spoke before our crisis—to further their nefarious cause.

We must stop them, and that's why we appeal to you!

You were one of the first to observe personally the creation of an aerial juggernaut in Germany and to call it to the attention of a complacent world.

You returned to this country and inspected and reported on our own weak air force and facilities. When German air power rose to strike down one European country after another, you saw predictions of your own begin to come true.

Time has passed. This country has been at war for more than six months. Let us review other prophecies you made—the prophecies you began to make in the summer of 1940. Let's re-

flexive position in the world. No foreign Power can invade us today."

Yet today we know that Pearl Harbor has been attacked, Wake occupied, the Philippines taken, and a possible foothold obtained in the Aleutians. Guam is gone. Midway has been hammered. The Pacific, north and south, has shrunk in less than half a year. Jap submarines have shelled the coasts of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Vancouver Island. German U-boats have sunk American ships in the very sight of Americans standing on our Atlantic shores. The war that once looked remote to many has come very close to home, and the closer it approaches, the greater becomes the need for complete unity in this country.

In another of your speeches you said that "... it is physically impossible to base enough aircraft in the British Isles alone to equal in strength the aircraft that can be based on the continent of Europe." And you said that no matter how many planes were built and sent to England the British Isles could not be made stronger than Germany in military aviation.

Yet it was only months after you said that that Cologne was virtually wiped off the map by an attacking force of 1,130 British planes.

You told your millions of listeners that the alternative to a negotiated peace in Europe was "either a Hitler victory or a prostrate Europe and possibly a prostrate America as well."

What about those words? Do you still feel that we are fighting a useless battle against hopeless odds?

You, the editors of Liberty, ask you this in all sincerity, with no malice in our hearts and with complete confidence in your integrity.

Are we fighting a foolish fight? Certainly that is not the feeling of millions of Americans.

Remember these words—yours: "If we can be forced into a foreign war ... then the idea of representative government and democracy will be proved such a failure at home that there will be little use fighting it abroad."

Fortunately, hundreds of things have

opened to prove that our democracy can get things done—as you, in Detroit, well know.

Before Pearl Harbor your position was that we were being jockeyed into a world conflict by warmongers and that it was ridiculous to assume we were vulnerable to attack.

After Pearl Harbor you said, among other words: "Now it [war] has come, and we must meet it as united Americans, regardless of our attitude in the past."

You called for unity, Mr. Lindbergh, but you did not say the words which would have helped to create permanent unity—no matter what the fortunes of war—among the minority of your own making.

You did not say you had changed your mind on many issues, that you are publicly and wholeheartedly behind our government and the President in the struggle to win this war!

THERE are those who insist that you have reaffirmed all that you had said before the war. These wolves of treason today are using your own words to seduce Americans, to give honor and strength to enemies with whom we are locked in mortal combat. They do not hesitate to lie, to use your earlier words and actions to create whatever disunity they can manage.

You must expose their lies, not encourage them by your silence. The Coughlins and the Gerald Smiths must be robbed of this weapon.

The words are quite simple. Speak them now, today, so no voices of evil can have any further power to harm us. You underestimated, before, the ruthless intentions of our enemies. Please do not underestimate them now.

In your hands is a bullet as yet unfired at these enemies. In your hands a cord that can bind the people of this country together more closely, perhaps, than ever in their history. Yours is a great privilege and a grave responsibility.

We beg of you—speak, and speak now!

We are, sincerely,
Your fellow Americans,
THE EDITORS OF LIBERTY

Good name! Lindbergh!



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CHANGED TO

100-134030-7

5/10/48
100-134030-7

[Redacted]
New Bedford, Mass.

B7C

August 1st, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief, FBI,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Two or three years ago a friend showed me a newspaper about Lindbergh, (same as enclosed), and becoming interested I wrote out asking for a copy. The place, the British Legation Society, Georgetown, Washington, sent me a copy plus the copy of the British Secret Service Report, which by the way I never ^{got} through. I filed them away and forgot all about them. Last night, looking for some other paper, I ran across them, and certainly this sounds like a sticking German rat proposition.

I am sure your department has no doubt cleared them up by this time, but just in case, here's the evidence. There is no doubt is or was another Nazi rat nest. Give 'em the works. Get the dirty rats!

Sincerely and respectfully,

[Redacted signature] B7C

Handwritten:
7/26/42
7/27/42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
AUG 8 - 1942
FBI

65-11449-150

356 7 12

144

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 26, 1942

Time received: 11:15 a.m.
Time dictated: 11:40 am.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOSEPH SCHMIDT, with aliases
Sabotage

At the above time [redacted] Street, Arlington, Virginia, telephone [redacted] phoned and stated that at about 2:00 p.m. on [redacted] 1942, an individual stopped her on South [redacted] direction to some street which she cannot recall in neighborhood of Arlington Ridge Road. Mrs. [redacted] described this individual as follows:

Height; 5'7"; weight, 160 pounds; age, about 35; build, stocky; hair, blond; eyes, light blue; complexion, fair; dress, shabby suit, maybe wore a cap; scars and marks, none; mustache, none.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that this individual had a [redacted] accent, but appeared to act in a peculiar manner and that she became somewhat frightened and left his side. Consequently, she could not describe his in any detail. She stated that although she could not be certain, the individual might be identical with the above subject.

ACTION TAKEN

In view of the non-specific nature of the description and the discrepancy between the description of this individual and the description of Schmidt, no action was taken.

Respectfully,
[Signature]

J. E. Hoover

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&
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JFH

65-1497



6 AUG 6 1942

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



AJD:lem

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUMFORD

RE: COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

There is attached hereto a memorandum containing partial information appearing in the Bureau files relating to the above.

This memorandum was prepared by SA R. W. Black and copies thereof were transmitted to the Indianapolis office for the assistance of Special Prosecutor Oscar Ewing for cross examination purposes in the William Dudley Poley case.

Respectfully,

R. T. Delavigne
R. T. Delavigne

Attachment

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FOR DEFENSE



51 AUG 20 1942

65-11449-152

MEMORANDUM

RE: COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

The first date appearing in the Bureau files concerning Charles A. Lindbergh which bears upon his nationalistic sympathies is the year 1935. In February of 1940 a signed statement was taken by an Agent of this Bureau from an informant who gave detailed information concerning the activities of Merwin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council and an alleged promoter of an American Fascist movement. Connected with Merwin Hart in his Fascist movement was one Patrick O'Keefe who advised this informant that in 1935 or early 1936 his group, which was known as the Nationalist Movement or as the World Movement, had chosen Lindbergh as their world leader because of his youth, his prominence and other characteristics. The informant went on to state that Lindbergh "had been approached, contact made, and had been converted to the New World viewpoint and since then had been actively working with them. As you know, Lindbergh is a close associate of Dr. Correll, who is said to be one of the co-leaders of the Fascist group in France." This informant further mentioned that Merwin Hart and his group were mutual supporters of the Christian Front and Pelley's Silver Shirts but in response to a specific question as to whether or not Mr. Hart had any contact with Mr. Pelley, the informant stated that Mr. Hart's office was filled with literature which would be of interest to the Pelley group and further that "they all keep each other informed".

In this connection, again on May 11, 1940, this same confidential informant reported that Merwin K. Hart had been holding a number of very secret conferences with one William de Krafft, some of which had apparently been shared in by Charles A. Lindbergh since Hart had prepared a long list of questions which were to be asked of Lindbergh with regard to this matter. The informant did not know of the precise nature of the subjects discussed but mentioned that aviation equipment of the United States Army and Navy was involved. This informant stated that she had no reasons to be suspicious of these meetings if it were not for their extreme secrecy. She also mentioned that de Krafft had a reservation to go to Europe on the next clipper and was to leave shortly.

The public statements of Charles A. Lindbergh contain numerous remarks which bear upon his foreign or nationalistic sympathies. Lindbergh's first speech in which he set forth his isolationist stand, was that delivered on September 16, 1939. In appealing to the United States to stay out of European entanglements, Lindbergh stated: "These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan or Xerxes marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force."

65-11449-152

On August 4, 1940, Lindbergh delivered another speech in Chicago at which time he was quoted as having said that the United States "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany" and advocated cooperation with Europe "in our relationships with the other peoples of the earth". He went on to state "that whether England or Germany wins this war, Western civilization will still depend upon two great centers, one in each hemisphere. With all the aids of modern science, neither of these centers is in a position to attack the other successfully as long as the defenses of both are reasonably strong".

The March 29, 1941, issue of Collier's Weekly carried an article by Colonel Lindbergh entitled "A Letter to Americans" in which he complained of the fact that while the interventionists were urging our entry into the war, they had formulated no plan for victory. He continued by pointing out how lacking this country was in armaments and pointed out how far superior the German position is in this war as compared to the first world war.

On July 1, 1941, Lindbergh delivered an address in San Francisco at which time he was quoted as follows: "I would a hundred times rather see my country ally herself with England, or even with Germany with all her faults, than with the cruelty, the godlessness and the barbarism that exist in Russia...."

In his Cleveland address on August 9, 1941, he was said to have declared that it "would be disastrous, both for America and for Europe, if we took part" in the present war. At this time he also declared that "the issue today is ever greater than the issue of war and peace. It is the issue of whether or not we still have a representative government; whether or not we in the United States of America are still a free people; with the fundamental right to decide the fundamental policies of our nation".

In his Oklahoma City address on August 29, 1941, he stated that we should consider the possibility that England may turn against this country before the war ends "as she has turned against France and Finland".

On October 4, 1941, Lindbergh delivered another address at Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which time he declared the United States was moving toward suspension of the 1942 national elections. He stated further, "I shall speak to you tonight as though this were my last address. How much longer free speech will be possible in the United States, I do not know".

With reference to the foregoing addresses, the information presently available to this Bureau does not indicate whether or not Lindbergh is the author of these speeches. It is to be noted that Bruce Minton stated in the New Masses of February 24, 1942, that Truman Smith has been reputed to be a "speech writer and adviser of Colonel Lindbergh".

Attention is also called to the fact that the speeches delivered by Lindbergh in 1941 were delivered at meetings sponsored by the America First Committee and that he reportedly received \$700 per speech from that Committee.

- As for Lindbergh's connection with the America First Committee, his name does not appear as one of the founders of that organization in the Fall of 1940 and it is not known as of what date he became officially connected with that group. In addition to being one of its authorized speakers, Lindbergh was listed as being one of those members who had contributed more than \$100 to the Committee.

A highly confidential source has reported that on December 17, 1941, Lindbergh addressed a dinner meeting of members of the America First Committee who were assembled at the home of Edwin S. Webster, Jr., 35 Beekman Street, New York City. Webster was the New York Secretary of the America First Committee. It was reported that at this meeting Lindbergh declared that America had been speaking for years of the "yellow peril" yet we are now fighting on the side of the Russians and Chinese. It was reported that Lindbergh appeared discouraged with the United States Government because of the fact that in his opinion it had no plan nor does it appear to know for what it is fighting. With regard to the America First Committee, Lindbergh was said to have urged the discontinuance of the Committee although it was said that he had voted for the continuance of the Committee at an earlier meeting held in Chicago. He was said to have changed his mind with regard to the continuance of the Committee because of the disunity which existed within its ranks.

With reference to the above referred to meeting, another confidential source advised that two persons who were allegedly present at that meeting stated that Lindbergh made substantially the following remarks:

"There is only one danger in the world - that is the yellow danger. China and Japan are really bound together against the white race. There could only have been one efficient weapon against this alliance, underneath the surface, Germany itself could have been this weapon. The ideal set-up would have been to have had Germany take over Poland and Russia, in collaboration with the British, as bloc against the yellow people and bolshevism. But instead, the British and the fools in Washington had to interfere. The British envied the Germans and wanted to rule the world forever. Britain is the real cause of all the trouble in the world today.

"Of course, America First cannot be active right now. But it should keep on the alert and when the large missing lists and losses are published the American people will realize how much they have been betrayed by the British and the Administration. Then America First can be a political force again. We must be quiet a while and await the time for active functioning. There may be a time soon when we can advocate a negotiated peace."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Readers Digest of November, 1939, carried an article written by Lindbergh entitled "Aviation,

Geography, and Race" in which he referred to aviation as "a tool specially shaped for Western hands, a scientific art which others only copy in a mediocre fashion, another barrier between the teeming millions of Asia and the Grecian inheritance of Europe—one of those priceless possessions which permit the White race to live at all in a pressing sea of Yellow, Black, and Brown." In connection with the present struggle he goes on to relate that "Western nations are again at war, a war likely to be more prostrating than any in the past, a war in which the White race is bound to lose, and the others bound to gain, a war which may easily lead our civilization through more Dark Ages if it survives at all."

In August of 1940 a confidential source advised this Bureau that during the course of an interview with Dr. Friederich Ernst Anhagen, the German propaganda agent presently serving a sentence for violation of the Registration Act, he was told that Lindbergh was a subscriber to the American Fellowship Forum and its periodicals and that Avery Brundage had introduced Lindbergh at Soldiers Field as a member of the Steering Committee of that Forum. This Forum was said to be founded by Anhagen and that among the contributors to its official publication, "Today's Challenge", were the following: George Sylvester Viereck, Lawrence Dennis, Dr. Anhagen, William Castle and Charles A. Lindbergh. Anhagen said that he had set up the American Fellowship Forum as a lecturing service and it was reported to be a German propaganda unit.

In May of 1942 a confidential source advised that Lindbergh was connected with the Gerald L. K. Smith group and in this connection stated that there was a tie-up between the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Henry and Edsel Ford, Wheeler, Nye, Reynolds and Lindbergh. This informant stated that a contact of his knew the entire picture which would substantiate the connection between the persons named above.

Defense Fails to Query Lindbergh About Pelley's Talks and Writings

Flier, on Stand 14 Minutes, Is Not Examined Beyond Describing His Own Career —Applauded as He Departs

By LEO EGAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Charles A. Lindbergh testified for 14 minutes in Federal court today as a defense witness at the outset of the trial of William Dudley Pelley, one of the defendants in the Lindbergh case.

Mr. Lindbergh testified without cross-examination. He had done so previously in the trial, identifying himself as a former pilot and speaker for the now defunct Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and as a member of the Board of War Relievers.

Mr. Lindbergh's appearance in court today was the first since that he testified in the trial. He testified that the statements he had made to the press in the past were true. Lindbergh was asked nothing about any of Pelley's writings in The Call, which are alleged in the indictment to be false, seditious and subversive of Axis propaganda.

Court was recessed for the day by Judge Robert C. Peckell after Mr. Lindbergh stepped down and Floyd Christian, of defense counsel, announced that no more defense witnesses would be available until tomorrow. At a subsequent conference with the judge, government and defense attorneys agreed that presentation of testimony would then end.

Last Two Witnesses

The defense expects to call only two more witnesses, Dr. Virgil Jordan of New York, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, who will be asked to corroborate Pelley's claim that the United States is bankrupt, and former Representative Jacob Thorkeles of Montana, a leader of isolationist forces when he was in Congress.

The bankruptcy charge is one of those specified in the indictment as false and seditious.

The corridors near the court room were jammed with spectators long before Mr. Lindbergh made his appearance today. Only a small part of the crowd was able to get seats.

After the recess, several hundred waited for half an hour to get a glimpse of Mr. Lindbergh departing following a reception for attorneys and other notables in the judge's chambers. As he left the court, Mr. Lindbergh was applauded vigorously.

Except for the two scheduled for tomorrow, all the other "big name" witnesses who were subpoenaed at Pelley's request have been excused from appearing, the defendant's attorneys have disclosed.

The list had originally included Martiner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Wil-

liam Allen White, the Kansas publisher, and former Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia.

Neither of Pelley's co-defendants, Miss Agnes M. Henderson, his secretary, and Lawrence A. Brown, an editorial assistant, would take the stand, defense attorneys indicated. Pelley had said that neither had any connection with his writings. The Fellowship Press of Noblesville, Ind., which Pelley headed, is a corporate defendant at the trial.

Questioning of Lindbergh

By The Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—After testifying at the Pelley trial today that he believed "the majority of the people of this country were opposed to getting into war—that is, before we were attacked," Charles A. Lindbergh was asked if he had sought to determine whether public opinion had changed since the attack. He answered:

"No, sir. I have devoted my time and energy to doing what I can to help the war effort."

Dressed in a dark suit, Mr. Lindbergh crossed his long legs as he settled into the witness chair to undergo questioning by Floyd G. Christian of the defense staff.

"Are you the young man who flew across the Atlantic Ocean?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Lindbergh replied without smiling.

Mr. Christian led up to the flier's activity in the America First movement, which opposed America's getting into war, and then asked:

"What did you advocate as to the course of the United States?"

An objection by Oscar R. Ewing, special prosecutor, prevented Mr. Lindbergh's replying.

This is a clipping from page 11 of the New York Times for Aug. 5, 1942. Clipped at the Seat of Government.

65-11449-A

Pittsburgh Pa.
September 2, 1942

Mr. Hoover.

I know it is wrong to
accuse unless you are
able to prove.

I am not going to accuse,
just suspicious.

Last week out of about
300 planes of the R.A.F.
and a raid over Germany,
six planes were reported
missing, while in America
there were that many
lost in the same week
due to accidents.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

CHARLES LINDBERGH

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-1471-13

Chas. Lindbergh is
Henry Ford
Mich. as plane
Since the suspect is

59 SEP 11 1942

20
The last person to put
the Atom as perfect,
could it be possible for
him to do something
that would cause a
crack-up within a
certain period of time?

If you think my hunch
is worth looking into,
please do so for the
sake of America.

Yours,
A Loyal American

KIP

August 21, 1942

MR. LADD

RE: CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH

The attached memorandum on Charles Augustus Lindbergh has been prepared by the Special Memoranda Unit for the interest of you and other Bureau officials and for future reference.

You will recall that Lindbergh was recently subpoenaed by the defense in the William Dudley Pelley case and that he testified on August 4, 1942, in Indianapolis. The purpose of calling Lindbergh presumably was to show that statements made by Pelley in many instances were no different from those made by Lindbergh. Lindbergh was on the stand for only ten minutes and all the questions put to him by Pelley's counsel were successfully objected to by the Government. He gave no testimony which was material to the Pelley case.

At the present time, Lindbergh is employed in a "supervisory" capacity at the Ford Willow Run Plant. It is to be noted that he resigned his commission in the Army Air Corps on April 26, 1941, following an attack on him by President Roosevelt. In the Fall of 1941, he sought a position on General H. H. Arnold's staff but this did not materialize.

While the references appearing in the Bureau's files link Lindbergh's name with many subversive or questionable groups and individuals such as the Christian Fronters, Kerwin E. Hart, Lawrence Dennis, Joseph McWilliams, William Dudley Pelley and Dr. Friederich Ernst Auhagen, Lindbergh's connections with these organizations and individuals have not been substantiated; no investigation, of course, having ever been conducted of Lindbergh. Since the outbreak of war, Lindbergh has made no public utterances. However, on December 17, 1941, he addressed a select group of America First Committee members in New York City in which he indicated that he still held his isolationist views and believed that the primary peril to the United States was the yellow people and Bolshevism. He was said to have advocated at this time that the America First Committee hold itself ready to promote a negotiated peace.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files it will be filed either in copy or original given.

65-11449-67

Respectfully,
 J. K. Mumford
 OCT 8 1942
 65-11449-67
 790

1. See memo of 8/21/42

V

60-11449-67
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CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH

	PAGE
I. PERSONAL HISTORY	
1. Birth and Education	1
2. Marriage and Children	1
3. Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.	1
4. Aviation Accomplishments	1
5. Honorary Awards	2
6. Financial Status	2
7. Friends and Associates	3
II. CAREER	
1. Period from 1927 to 1936	4
2. European Residence 1936 to 1939	5
3. United States 1939 to Date	6
III. OTHER ACTIVITIES	
1. Early Activities 1935 to 1940	8
Merwin K. Hart	8
Manfred Zapp	9
James True	10
Dr. Friederich Ernst Aubagen	10
Henry Ford	11
2. Early Speeches and Writings	12
3. Connection with America First	
Committee	14
Relationship	14
Addresses Delivered	15
4. Activities After Declaration of War	17
IV. MISCELLANEOUS	
1. References to Subversive Connections	18
2. Alleged Political Connections	21
3. Contacts in Armed Forces	22
4. Status in Armed Forces	24
V. INDEX	

65-11449-154

ENCLOSURE

Re: Charles Augustus Lindbergh

1. GENERAL HISTORY

1. Birth and Education

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, on February 7, 1902. He was the only son of the late Charles Augustus Lindbergh of Minnesota, and Evangeline Lodge (Lund) Lindbergh. His father was Swedish while his mother was Irish and English. After graduating from the Little Falls, Minnesota, High School in 1919, he studied mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin from the fall of 1920 up until February of 1922, when he left the University to enroll in a flying school in Lincoln, Nebraska. In later years following his historic trans-Atlantic flight, he received honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University and Princeton University. On April 23, 1931, Lindbergh resigned his commission as Colonel in the Army Air Corps Reserve, however, he still bears the title of Colonel in the Missouri National Guard and he is still designated as Colonel Lindbergh by many sources.

2. Marriage and Children

He married Anne Spencer Morrow, the daughter of the late Dwight Whitney Morrow, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, on May 21, 1925, and has two sons, Jon Morrow and Lars Morrow and one daughter, Anne Spencer. Lars Morrow was born in England, while the others were born in the United States. His first son, Charles Augustus, was kidnapped on March 1, 1932, and was found dead on May 15, 1932. Bruno Richard Hauptmann was found guilty of kidnapping this child and was executed in New Jersey in 1935.

3. Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's father, he was a member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District in Minnesota from 1907 to 1917 and in November of 1918 was defeated while running for Governor of Minnesota on the non-partisan league ticket. Congressman Lindbergh was a recognized liberal in his day and took an uncompromising pacifist stand concerning the war. He was the author of a small book entitled "Why is Your Country at War" which opposed the United States entry into the first World War, charging that our entrance merely served the interest of the wealthy international money set. It has been alleged that his father was anti-Semitic. His book was said to have been written in 1915 and published shortly after the entry of the United States into the War of April, 1917. It was believed that Lindbergh, Sr. lost the gubernatorial race because of his continued isolationist stand following the entry of the United States into the war. (00-196937)

4. Aviation Accomplishments

He made his first airplane flight on April 9, 1922, and his first "death" parachute jump in June of 1922. He enrolled as a flying cadet in

ENCLOSURE

65-11449-154

the United States Air Service Reserves in Texas on March 19, 1924, and was later advanced to Captain and Colonel of the Air Corps Reserves. In November, 1925, he was made a First Lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard and was later advanced to the rank of Colonel. During the year of 1925, he took part in barnstorming trips and in 1926 was employed by the United States Government as an air mail pilot between Chicago and St. Louis. He obtained his plane "The Spirit of St. Louis" in San Diego, California, and on May 10, 1927, flew it from San Diego to Curtiss Field, Long Island, New York, in record time. On May 20, 1927, he left New York on his trans-Atlantic flight from Roosevelt Field and landed at Paris, France, the following day having covered an estimated distance of 3,600 miles in 33½ hours. After having been feted in several European countries, he arrived in the United States and made an air tour to seventy-five cities under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics. He later flew on a good will tour to South and Central America and later with his wife, Anne Spencer Morrow, flew around the world on a good will mission. In July of 1936, Lindbergh and his family left the United States and lived in England and later on Illic Island, Penvenan, France. During this stay in Europe, they visited most of the cities of Europe. In 1939, they returned to the United States where they have since resided.

5. Honorary Awards

Among the numerous awards received by Lindbergh are the following:

- Congressional Medal of Honor (United States)
- Distinguished Flying Cross
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Woodrow Wilson Medal
- Langley Medal (Smithsonian Institute)
- Cross of Honor (United States Flag Association)
- Medal of Valor (New York State)

He was also decorated by the Chevalier Legion of Honor (French); and received the Royal Air Cross (British) and the Order of Leopold (Belgian) and was also decorated by the German Government. (Who's Who - 1940-41; Life 4-3-39)

6. Financial Status

Upon his return from Paris in 1927, he wrote "Me" which went through fifty-four printings. Following his round-the-world flight with his wife, he collaborated with her in writing the book "North to the Orient" in 1935. She is also the author of "Listen, the Wind", printed in 1938.

and recently a book entitled "The Wave of the Future" which expresses many of the views of her husband concerning the international picture.

With reference to Lindbergh's financial status, it is to be noted that he received a \$25,000 prize following his Paris flight in 1927, and that he received a \$25,000 award in connection with a subsequent flight to Mexico. His royalties received from "We" were estimated to be far over \$100,000 and his royalties from "North to the Orient" were presumably high since 290,000 copies of that book were sold. It was reported that at the time Lindbergh testified before a Senate Committee in January of 1934, he stated that Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. hired him as their technical adviser in 1928 at an annual salary of \$10,000 and that in return for the privilege of calling their line "The Lindbergh Line" he was paid by them \$250,000 in cash with an invitation to invest it in their stock. He stated that he had made profits in dealing with the stock to the amount of \$200,000. He also testified that another company at first furnished him with currency to buy its stock from which he had profited to the extent of \$150,000 and that both of the aforementioned companies and an air-minded railroad had placed him on their pay rolls as a technical adviser at \$10,000 per year. With reference to his wife, it is to be noted that her novel "Listen, the Wind," realized a large sale and further her parents are considered very wealthy, being heirs to some of the Whitney fortune.

No information appears in the Bureau files regarding Lindbergh's present income, and it is not known what investments he holds. It was reported that he received \$700 for each speech delivered for the America First Committee and it is to be noted that he is presently employed by Henry Ford as a "supervisor" at the Willow Run plant. No salary has been announced in that connection. (Life 4-3-39; Liberty 6-21-41)

7. Friends and Associates

On several occasions, Lindbergh's name has been linked with the Guggenheims. He was said to have written "We" at the Harry Guggenheim country home in Long Island in 1927, and it was said that the Guggenheim Public Relations man, Ivy Lee, was Lindbergh's personal adviser. Another name associated with Lindbergh is the name of Henry Breckinridge who has been Lindbergh's attorney and close associate. It is to be noted that Breckinridge is the Chairman of the Board of Aviation Equipment and Export, Inc. of New York City, sponsors of aircraft and aircraft materials. The President and Treasurer of that same company, Samuel Hiedelman, is also said to be a friend of Lindbergh. Among his friends and associates are Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, and Henry Ford, concerning whom information

will be set forth later in this memorandum. It is also of interest to note that Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morrow, the mother-in-law of Lindbergh, opposes Lindbergh's isolationist stand and is active in a new organization entitled "Christianity and the Crisis" which favors intervention. (7-1-3845; 100-10034-3; 61-7560-9959; 100-4712-)

Another close associate of Lindbergh was Dr. Alexis Carrel, the Nobel prize winner and prominent research physician and surgeon, whom he met in 1930 at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York City. It will be recalled that Lindbergh spent a considerable portion of his European residence with Dr. Carrel in connection with a scientific study and that he later became the co-author with Dr. Carrel of the book entitled "The Culture of Organs." Lindbergh's role in this venture either as a writer or scientist does not appear. Dr. Carrel has won great fame as a physician and surgeon. Recently information has been received alleging that Dr. Carrel is pro-Vichy in his sentiments.

A confidential source has advised that Lindbergh is expected to send letters to Dr. Carrel in France which letters are to be sent by way of the French Embassy in Buenos Aires. This source stated that Dr. Carrel was born in France, was naturalized as a United States Citizen and later regained his French citizenship and has worked for the Germans since the outbreak of war. This source further stated that he was refused the position of Minister of Public Health in German-occupied France because the Germans wished to keep him out of the limelight with a view toward using him as an intermediary should the relations between France and the United States improve.

It is stated that he has recently been given leave to organize a research unit of an undesignated nature in Paris which appears to have the approval of the German Government. It is also to be noted that on one occasion recently, a confidential source advised that Dr. Carrel stopped in at another physician's office in New York, at which time he remarked that he was worried about Lindbergh's current activities. (65-11449-128)

II. CAREER

1. Period from 1927 to 1936

Following Lindbergh's return from Europe after an eventful flight in 1927, he became associated with the Guggenheim interests. His tour of seventy-five cities in the United States was said to have been sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and

It was said Lindbergh's activities were under the guidance of that Foundation's Public Relations Counsel, Ivy Lee. Lindbergh was also said to have had a press agent of his own named Harry A. Bruno head of the H. A. Bruno and Associates Public Relations Counsel. Bruno was said to have worked on behalf of Lindbergh at the time he made his historic flight. As was provisionally stated, in 1928, he was employed by both the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines and Pan-American Airways in the capacity of a technical adviser and during this period he was understood to have spent a considerable amount of time in actual flying. It is to be noted that even during the time he was being questioned concerning the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of his first son, Lindbergh allegedly would avoid the main issue and would tend to discuss aviation at every opportunity.

He and his wife left the United States in the Summer of 1935, allegedly because of unpleasant associations resulting from the kidnapping of their son and the trial which followed, at which Lindbergh was a principal witness. He allegedly left this country at the invitation of an in order to study with one Dr. Alexis Carrel, a prominent research physician and surgeon, whom he met in 1930 at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York. Lindbergh collaborated with Dr. Carrel in developing a "perfusion pump" which was sometimes incorrectly referred to as an artificial heart, and they later collaborated in a book entitled "The Culture of Organs." After residing in England for a few months in 1936 and early 1937, he moved to the Island of Illic which was adjacent to an island on which Dr. Carrel had a summer home. Lindbergh allegedly left England in part because of his inability to obtain the privacy which he desired. (American Magazine - August '41; Life 4-3-39)

2. European Residence 1936 to 1939

During his stay in England and France, he made several trips to the continent, on which occasions he visited as many airplane plants as possible in the various countries. He visited Germany on three different occasions in 1936, 1937 and 1938. The Saturday Evening Post of December 28, 1940, carried an article by C. B. Allen entitled "Facts About Lindbergh," in which Allen stated that in 1936, Lindbergh received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, the United States Military Attache in Berlin, Germany, asking Lindbergh if he would accept an invitation from Hermann Goering to visit Germany. It was stated that Lindbergh indicated that he would and further that Truman Smith prepared an itinerary for Lindbergh covering three protracted tours in 1936, 1937 and 1938, on most of which he accompanied Lindbergh.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's tour through Europe, C. B. Allen stated that he assisted the American Air and Military Attaches in preparing reports on their finding concerning the air forces of the other nations. These reports, Allen stated, were submitted through the regular channels to the War Department. Only on one occasion did Colonel Lindbergh prepare a report of his own concerning the picture in Europe, and that was allegedly at the request of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy who had asked for a written report which he cabled in code to the State Department. This was said to have been Lindbergh's only formal report on the European military and aviation situation. Allen said further that Lindbergh wrote one or more letters to Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Lee, the Military Attache at the London Embassy. With reference to the Kennedy report, the Life Magazine of April 3, 1939, carried an article on Lindbergh which mentioned that they believed the Lindbergh reports to the War Department concerning the European condition had been greatly exaggerated and that most of the material received by the War Department had been previously submitted by Colonel Smith who had already gathered the material. This Life article went on to state:

"Diplomatic circles have it that the Lindbergh report was calculated and prompted by Ambassador Kennedy and then used by the Administration to impress the Senate and House Committees with the need of rearmament. Lindbergh's could accomplish what no end of official reports from the War Department could."

With reference to Russia, the Life article stated that Lindbergh visited that country in 1938, at which time he watched sham battles and visited plants outside of Moscow and inspected the Central Institute for Aviation motors and Soviet Air Academy. According to Life, the Russians only allowed him short glimpses of their true air power, and when he returned to London some weeks later, he was said to have told Lloyd George as well as several of the members of the American Embassy Staff that he was unable to make even a moderately accurate estimate of the Russian Air Force, and frankly didn't know how good the Russians were.

With reference to Lindbergh's relations with Nazi officials, the aforementioned Life article stated that in October of 1938, he went to Berlin for a meeting of the Lilienthal Society of Aeronautics and that on this occasion Goering saw an opportunity for spreading information concerning the tremendous German air power through Lindbergh. He showed Lindbergh through the Heinkel, Junkers, Focke-Wulf and other air plants. Life stated that Goering also presented Lindbergh with the second highest decoration which Hitler has to bestow. This decoration was made at a stag dinner given by Ambassador Hugh Wilson at his home. Life stated that the decoration was hung in a hurry and that it surprised Lindbergh, and that those present said Lindbergh was in a position where he could have done nothing about it. It was said that to have refused it would have been inhospitable and an insult to Hitler, especially after his accepting so much hospitality from the Germans. In the Saturday Evening Post article by C. B. Allen, it was said

that the stag dinner given in honor of Field Marshal Goering by Hugh Wilson, the American Ambassador to Germany, had for its purpose the bettering of relations between Germany and the United States. Allen stated that Lindbergh could not have declined the decoration without causing an international incident and pointed out that similar trophies had been given Lindbergh by England, France and Belgium. In this latter connection, Frederick L. Collins who wrote a series of articles in Liberty which appeared in June and July, 1941, pointed out that the earlier medals awarded Lindbergh by England, France and Belgium were prompted by his solo flight in 1927, whereas the Nazi award was given under different circumstances for a different purpose.

[REDACTED]

She stated that on one occasion she remembered receiving a request from Lindbergh to have her forward for him a letter addressed by Lindbergh to General Udet, the German war ace. She further mentioned that she typed Colonel Lindbergh's confidential report to the President which report she stated was in the hands of the German authorities before it left Berlin, Germany, for mailing to the United States. This informant did not identify which report she had reference to and it may be that she was referring to the report for Ambassador Kennedy. With further reference to Udet, it is to be noted that a confidential informant in November of 1940, stated that when General Udet had made his good will trip to the United States in 1939, he had remarked to her that the Germans would soon be coming to the United States and that they have a number of very influential men in this country who were favorable to their cause among whom were Henry Ford and Charles A. Lindbergh. [REDACTED] (7-16-40)

In June of 1940, a news commentator and world traveler, advised a Special Agent that he had seen Lindbergh in Berlin participating in a parade with the German Army. This source further advised that Lindbergh had allegedly been excluded from numerous British ~~crowds~~ for continually adversely criticizing the United States. [REDACTED] (Newspaper Correspondent).

The American Magazine in August of 1941, carried an article written by Harry Bruno, a former public relations adviser of Lindbergh's, entitled "What's The Matter With Lindbergh", in which he attributed Lindbergh's apparent pro-Nazi sympathies to the following factors:

- Hitler's ability to guarantee to Lindbergh no publicity when Lindbergh arrived in Germany in 1936.
- Lindbergh's being flattered by the attention the Nazis paid to his views on aviation.

3. Lindbergh's being angered at the attitude of the British Government and press when he published his estimates of German air power

3. United States 1939 to Date

Since Lindbergh's return to the United States in the late summer of 1939, there has been no indication that he has engaged to any considerable extent in his former aviation field. Shortly after his arrival, he delivered his first radio address and for the first time, publicly set forth his isolation views. It would appear from information contained in the Bureau files that since his arrival in 1939, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to his peace campaign. In the Fall of 1941 there were several reports to the effect that he was seeking to obtain a position on the staff of General Arnold of the Army Air Corps, and it is recalled that in 1939 General Arnold was said to have requested Lindbergh to join his staff and that Lindbergh refused at that time. In April of 1942, it was announced that Henry Ford had offered Lindbergh a "supervisory" position in his new Willow Run Plant in Michigan and that Lindbergh accepted, after first obtaining the approval of Secretary Stimson.

III. ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN AVIATION

There will be set forth under the above caption references contained in the Bureau files which relate to activities engaged in by Colonel Lindbergh which bear upon his beliefs and his nationalistic sympathies. The files and other reference material examined contain no indication that Charles A. Lindbergh expressed any opinions or engaged in any activities which indicated that he took an interest in anything other than flying until the latter part of 1935 or early 1936. Up to that time the only factor which might explain in any way his later isolationist views was his father's career and isolationist position in the First World War; however, there are no public statements of Lindbergh's to indicate that such was the case.

1. Early Activities - 1935 to 1940

Mervin K. Hart

In February of 1940, a signed statement was taken by an agent of this Bureau from an informant who gave detailed information concerning the activities of Mervin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council and an alleged backer of numerous American Fascist movements. Connected with Mervin Hart in this connection, was one Patrick O'Keefe who advised this informant that in 1935 or early 1936, he and his Fascist group which was known as the Nationalist Movement or as the New World Movement, had chosen Colonel Lindbergh as their world leader because of his youth, his prominence and other characteristics. The informant went on to state that

Lindbergh "had been approached, contact made, and had been converted to the New World viewpoint and since then had been actively working with them. As you know, Lindbergh is a close associate of Dr. Correll, who is said to be one of the co-leaders of the Fascist group in France." The informant may have been referring to Dr. Carrel with whom Lindbergh associated in scientific studies. This informant further mentioned that Merwin Hart and his group were mutual supporters of the Christian Front and Pelley's Silver Shirts but in response to a specific question as to whether or not Hart had any contact with Pelley, the informant merely advised that Hart's office was filled with literature which would be of interest to the Pelley group and further that "they all keep each other informed."

In this connection, again on May 11, 1940, this same confidential informant reported that Merwin K. Hart had been holding a number of very secret conferences with one William de Krafft, some of which had apparently been shared in by Charles A. Lindbergh since Hart had prepared a long list of questions which were to be asked of Lindbergh with regard to this matter. The informant did not know of the precise nature of the subjects discussed but mentioned that aviation equipment of the United States Army and Navy was involved. This informant stated that she had no reasons to be suspicious of these meetings if it had not been for their extreme secrecy. She also mentioned that de Krafft had a reservation to go to Europe on the next clipper and was to leave shortly. She further reported that Lindbergh had been seen entering and leaving Mr. Hart's office by the back door on several occasions.

This same informant on another occasion in November, 1939, referred to the aforementioned group of Fascists as being active in an organization known as the Society for Monetary Reform. This informant stated that the Christian Front and Christian mobilizers frequently worked under the name of that organization. She further stated that Charles A. Lindbergh had been decided upon about three years ago as the international head of that group and that he had been actively working along that line.

Manfred Zapp

In October, 1941, a confidential informant whose reputation is highly questionable, advised that in the Summer of 1939 he saw [redacted] named William C. Russell, an employee of Manfred Zapp, conversing on one occasion with Zapp and Lindbergh at which time Zapp gave Lindbergh \$100,000 asking Lindbergh if that amount would be sufficient to finance a lecture tour. In this connection, it should be noted that the article by Collins which appeared in the Liberty Magazine, referred to previously, stated that it was rumored that Lindbergh had declined an attractive offer made by General Arnold in 1939, because he wished to participate in an isolation campaign: (100-103715-6).

James True

A confidential source made available information which was allegedly received directly from James True, head of James True associates, a well-known propaganda organization participating in anti-Communist and anti-Semitic campaigns. This informant told of a meeting held between James True and Colonel Pedro Augusto del Valle, of the USMC, at which time the war and the Administration's foreign policy were discussed. This conference occurred in October of 1935. It was stated that both Mr. True and Colonel del Valle had some advanced knowledge of Colonel Lindbergh's speech of September, 1939, and it was said that they referred to Lindbergh as their leader and as a good man for the Presidency. It was stated that Mr. True hinted that there was more to this idea of Lindbergh for the Presidency than was realized and it was a considerable likelihood that Lindbergh will sometime or other become active "in the fight against Jewish domination". It was further said that Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, previously referred to in connection with Lindbergh's visits to Germany and Europe, had approached Mr. True in 1939, and requested him to furnish all available information "on the Jewish subject". True stated at this time that the information was for Lindbergh whom Smith referred to as Charles.

It was reported also that on another occasion Lieutenant Colonel Smith called on True and informed him that Lindbergh was making a "serious study" and was becoming "very interested" and that Lindbergh had asked True to furnish him with more information. This informant then advised that according to True, after the Dies Committee had smeared the Christian Front General Moseley, Lieutenant Colonel Smith had told True how unfortunate it was that the Dies Committee had attacked Moseley and that Smith stated, "we must be careful that Charles isn't brought into it". It was further reported that True was bluntly asked during the course of the interview if Lindbergh "had been approached through someone other than the Lieutenant Colonel". It was said that True did not answer, but smiled indicating that such was the case. True allegedly spoke about his friendship with Colonel Lindbergh's father and of the elder Lindbergh's "dislike for the Jews". When asked if it was not inconsistent that Lindbergh should have these anti-Semitic leanings and at the same time be friendly with the Guggenheims, True stated that Lindbergh was so courageous that he would follow his own inclinations at all times regardless of apparent inconsistencies. (100-74493-1) (Report of G-2 dated 5-40)

Dr. Friederich Ernst Aubagen

In August of 1940 a confidential source advised this Bureau that during the course of an interview with Dr. Friederich Ernst Aubagen, the German propaganda agent presently serving a sentence for violation of the Registration Act, he was told that Lindbergh was a subscriber to the American Fellowship Forum and its periodicals and that Avery Brundage had introduced Lindbergh at Soldiers Field as a member of the Steering Committee of

that Forum. This Forum was said to have been founded by Aubagen and among the contributors to its official publication, "Today's Challenge", were the following: George Sylvester Viereck, Lawrence Dennis, Dr. Aubagen, William Castle and Charles A. Lindbergh. Aubagen said that he had set up the American Fellowship Forum as a lecturing service and it was reported to be a German propaganda unit. In connection with Dr. Aubagen and the American Fellowship Forum, Aubagen stated that in September, 1940, he received a letter from Lawrence Dennis in which Dennis stated that he had recently seen Lindbergh and had made arrangements to see him more often. Dennis alleged that Lindbergh was optimistic about keeping this country out of war. Dennis, it is to be noted, has publicly gone on record as opposing intervention and has advocated a Fascist form of government and one which would cooperate with the Nazi Regime.

It was reported that in December, 1940, Dennis stated that he was then working on something for "his (Lindbergh's) Scribner's Commentator and to be reprinted for the Marshall No Foreign War Committee which he is the prime mover of." On another occasion in December, 1940, Dennis said that he had just seen J. E. Kelly, an alleged Fascist, who had just seen Lindbergh. A confidential source has also advised that Dennis was writing articles put out by Anne Lindbergh. (97-218-192), highly confidential source.

Henry Ford

During the course of the investigation of one Orland L. Armstrong, a legionnaire who conducted an anti-war Campaign in 1940, it was learned that Harry J. Bennett had advised the Legion's National Commander that the Ford Motor Company had given Armstrong office space and had defrayed his traveling expenses in the Summer of 1940, because Ford was at that time interested in his isolationist activities and further because Armstrong had been recommended to Ford by Colonel Lindbergh as one who would back the movement to keep this country out of war. Bennett stated that he recalled one check in particular to Armstrong in the amount of \$1,100. Bennett was said to have stated that Ford reversed his position concerning isolation in the Fall of 1940, and that the connection with Armstrong was immediately terminated at that time.

(62-45631-18)

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's relationship with Henry Ford, information appearing in the files does not indicate as of what date their acquaintanceship began. At the present time, Henry Ford has employed Charles A. Lindbergh in his new Willow Run Plant near Detroit, Michigan, in a "supervisory" capacity.

Attention is again called to the statement made in P. M. on February 9, 1941, alleging that Henry Ford has been compiling a list of appeasers, anti-Semites, pro-Nazis and pro-Fascists from letters in the possession of the Scribner's Commentator, which letters had been addressed to Colonel Lindbergh. It is also to be noted that during the course of an interview with Henry Ford, he stated on one occasion that he had been counseling Lindbergh concerning his anti-Semitism and had been cautioning him against openly expressing it.

(62-19253-337) (65-39945-14)

2. Early Speeches and Writings - 1931 - 1940.

While Lindbergh gained his principal fame as an isolationist exponent during the time he appeared on behalf of the America First Committee subsequent to May of 1941, he had previously made radio speeches and had published articles which expressed his views concerning America's foreign policy and the relationship between the European War and the United States.

On September 15, 1937, Lindbergh delivered a radio address from his Washington, D. C., hotel room which, according to the New York Times, was his first formal speech since August 20, 1931, when he addressed some Japanese dignitaries in Tokyo. Lindbergh opened his Washington radio address with the following words: "I am speaking tonight to those people in the United States who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars." He went on to state that:

"These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Communist hordes or Germans marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of the age-old struggles within our family of nations - a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war - from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force."

Again on October 13, 1937, he delivered another radio address setting forth his isolationist views. In addition to criticizing the President's foreign policy, he made the following statements:

"Our bond with Europe is a policy of race and not of political ideology. We had to fight a European Army to establish the democracy in this country, it is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow.

"Racial strength is vital - politics a luxury. If the white race is seriously threatened, it might then be time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French and Germans, but not with one against the other for our mutual destruction.

"Let us not dissipate our strength or help Europe to dissipate hers in these wars of politics and possession."

The March, 1940, issue of the Atlantic Monthly, quoted Lindbergh as follows:

"Then, and only then, can our civilization endure in safety and in peace not only through the cooperation of a group of Western nations strong enough to act as a police force for the world. Germany is as essential to this group as England or France, for she alone can either save the Asiatic

"...or for the spearhead of their penetration into Europe."

(62-53618-18)

It is to be noted that the foregoing references to the inevitable struggle between the white race and the colored races is a recurrent theme in Lindbergh's public addresses. (New York Times of 9-16-39)

The Reader's Digest of November, 1939, carried an article written by Charles Lindbergh entitled "Aviation, Geography, and Race" in which Lindbergh referred to aviation as "a tool specially shaped for Western hands, a scientific art which others only copy in a mediocre fashion, another barrier between the towering millions of Asia and the Grecian inheritance of Europe—one of those priceless possessions which permit the white race to live at all in a pressing sea of Yellow, Black, and Brown." In connection with the present struggle he goes on to relate that "Western nations are again at war, a war likely to be more prostrating than any in the past, a war in which the white race is bound to lose, and the others bound to gain, a war which may easily lead our civilization through more Dark Ages if it survives at all." (65-11149-16)

On August 4, 1940, Lindbergh delivered an address in Chicago on which occasion he was quoted as saying that the United States "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany." He was also said to have advocated "cooperation with Europe" in our relations with other peoples of the earth. Elsewhere in this speech, he made reference to the co-sphere theory of influence, which Lindbergh's opponents have contended, correspond to opinions advanced by Hitler. (65-11149-29)

The Washington Evening Star of October 22, 1940, reported that an Emergency Peace Conference was held in Washington on which occasion Lindbergh called for immediate action to combat propaganda and agitation for war. Lindbergh declared: "We may differ sincerely in our beliefs as to how war may best be prevented. Some, in which I include myself, believe we should build strong military forces for our defense, others believe war can best be avoided by more peaceful measures. Their viewpoint I respect, as I hope they will respect mine." The foregoing appears to express accurately the fundamental tenet of Colonel Lindbergh on the isolation question. (61-10498-A)

With reference to all of the foregoing public addresses, it should be noted that the reference material does not indicate whether or not these speeches were sponsored by any individual or organization and no other name is mentioned in connection with them.

Just prior to the time Lindbergh went on record as being officially a member of the America First Committee, the Collier's Weekly of March 29, 1941 carried an article written by Charles A. Lindbergh entitled "A Letter to Americans." In this article Lindbergh complained that the interventionists were interested in getting the United States into war without having any plan for victory or without considering the outcome of actual participation in the conflict. Lindbergh stated:

"France waited until it was too late, England waited until it was too late, we in America have waited until it is too late . . . We have not as many thoroughly modern fighting planes in our Army and Navy combined as Germany produces in a single week; and our Army is deplorably lacking in such essential items as tanks and anti-tank cannons."

In this article, Lindbergh explained that at the time the United States entered the war in 1917, Germany was opposed by a much more formidable group of opponents than she is at the present time and that at that time we could see her victory could be won by us. At the present time, however, Germany holds a much more favorable position than she did then and even Japan has entered the war on the side of Germany. He states:

"So, in America, should not be discussing whether we will enter the war that England declared in Europe . . . We should not be wasting our time arguing about whether it is cheaper to defend someone else than to defend ourselves."

3. Connection With The America First Committee - 1941 To Date.

Relationship

At the time the America First Committee was first organized in the late summer of 1940, it did not appear that Lindbergh had any official connection with that organization. His name did not appear on any of the literature circulated by that Committee in the fall of 1940, and according to the April 23, 1941, issue of Social Justice, Lindbergh did not become a member of the America First Committee until sometime in April, 1941. His first address delivered on behalf of the America First Committee was his New York address of May 23, 1941. The Committee's literature which was in circulation on August, 1941, carried Lindbergh as a member of the National Committee of the America First Committee.

While his official connection cannot be traced to a date earlier than April, 1941, it is to be noted that the Washington Daily News of March 13, 1941, carried a report circulated by the America First Committee which related to the method of financing which stated that among sixty-six individuals who had contributed \$100 or more was Charles A. Lindbergh. It has also been reported by a Communist source that while Lindbergh was not included among the original incorporators of the America First Committee, he was contacted soon after the Committee's formation with the object of getting him to participate in their movement. It was stated that both Lindbergh and Ford, while active backers of the movement, chose to remain in the background. This source also mentioned that the Cuggenhein Foundation was a backer of the America First Committee. It is to be recalled that the Cuggenhein Foundation was said to have been a sponsor of Lindbergh's enterprises. (100-14712-149, source G-2)

It has been reported that the American Mercury of January, 1942, carried an article written by John Roy Carlson, in which it was declared that at the time of the America First Committee's formation in 1940, it was criticized for having

a Jew on its board and as a result Verne Marshall organized a separate committee called the No Foreign Wars Committee. It was stated that he was persuaded to do this by Lindbergh with the object of "whipping up the emotions of the anti-transit groups, mobilizing them under a single leadership." It was stated that Lindbergh later denounced Marshall as being too violently anti-Semitic. (100-4712-384)

All details concerning Lindbergh's activities with the America First Committee are not available. As was stated previously, the Committee officially announced his connection with that organization in April of 1941. The speeches which Lindbergh delivered during the remainder of 1941 on behalf of the America First Committee are believed to be representative of his own personal opinions and not necessarily those of the Committee. This inference can be drawn from the fact that at times the Committee has announced some of the statements made by him were not representative of the opinions shared by the majority of the America First members.

According to an unknown source, "it is understood that Lindbergh receives \$700 . . ." for each speech delivered as a representative of the America First Committee. Available information does not indicate whether or not the addresses delivered by Lindbergh were prepared solely by him. However, it is to be noted that Bruce Kinton, the Washington Correspondent for the Communist controlled War Masses, has declared that Truman Smith . . . has been widely reported to be a speech writer and adviser of Colonel Lindbergh . . . and that an unknown source has declared that Truman Smith was dismissed from his post with the Army Intelligence because of persistent rumors that he was the author of Lindbergh's speeches. [REDACTED]

B7D

Addresses Delivered

Lindbergh's first official address on behalf of the America First Committee was delivered in St. Louis, Missouri on May 3, 1941. On May 23, 1941, he delivered his first New York City address in which he set forth his position concerning isolation and criticized the steps taken by the Administration to force us into a war to which the great majority of the people of this country were opposed. Lindbergh charged that "democracy is not likely to survive a conflict such as this will bring. Does anyone think that freedom can exist even in America if we are forced into such a war? . . ." At this time Lindbergh made reference to his "recent Western trip" at which time he stated he found a growing strength throughout the country for the America First Committee.

On May 27, 1941, he delivered a second address in Philadelphia. He suggested at this time that President Roosevelt was about to start "a war between the hemispheres" that might last for generations. It was in this speech that Lindbergh asked if it were not time "to turn to new policies and new leadership." In this latter connection, he was criticized by his opponents for suggesting that a revolution was desirable to obtain that new leadership. This charge he stated was unwarranted from the fact of his speech and he declared he advocated strict adherence to constitutional procedure. It was also in this speech that Lindbergh stated: "If we say that our frontier lies on the Rhine, they (Germany) can say that theirs lies on the Mississippi." In an article

written by Frank Suthers which appeared in the Chicago Daily News of June 9, 1941, this latter statement of Lindbergh's was cited as significant since a short time before this speech was delivered, former Ambassador John Cudahy, told of a conversation which he had with Hitler in which Hitler stated he had never heard anyone in Germany say that the Mississippi River was a German frontier in the same spirit that the Prime Minister of Australia had referred to the Rhine as a frontier of that country.

In his Philadelphia speech, Lindbergh also stated that the policy advocated by the President means that:

"One of the Hemispheres must dominate the other before it can be satisfied or successful. Mr. Roosevelt claims Hitler desires to dominate the world, but it is Mr. Roosevelt himself who advocates world dominion when he says that it is our business to control the wars of Europe and Asia and that we in America must dominate islands lying off the African Coast."

On July 1, 1941, Lindbergh delivered an address in San Francisco. In this connection, he was quoted as follows: "I would a hundred times rather see my country ally herself with England, or even with Germany with all her faults, than with the cruelty, the godlessness and the barbarism that exist in Russia . . ." With reference to Russia, attention is called to the fact that in one of Lindbergh's earlier statements in which he stressed the necessity for the white race building up a barrier against the colored races, he mentioned England, France and Germany and made no mention of Russia.

In his Cleveland address on August 9, 1941, he was said to have declared that it "would be disastrous, both for America and for Europe, if we took part" in the present war. At this time he also declared that "the issue today is even greater than the issue of war and peace. It is the issue of whether or not we still have a representative government; whether or not we in the United States of America are still a free people; with the fundamental right to decide the fundamental policies of our nation."

In Oklahoma City on August 29, 1941, he stated that we should consider the possibility that England may turn against this country before the war ends "as she has turned against France and Finland." He also stated that he had been convinced for several years that England and France could not win a war against Germany and that the "dominant position in Europe has shifted from England as sea power to Germany as a land and air force." The two great natural air powers in the world, he said, are Germany on the European Continent and the United States in the Eastern World.

Prior to his Des Moines address of September 15, 1941, Lindbergh had not publicly issued any statements which bore upon his anti-Semitic beliefs which related to that issue, even though there had been numerous allegations to the effect that Lindbergh shared anti-Semitic opinions similar to those he

by Henry Ford and other members of the America First Committee. In his Des Moines address, Lindbergh openly declared that the United States was being drawn into the European conflict by "the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt Administration," thus raising for the first time in the public eye the anti-Semitic issue. This statement resulted in adverse criticism and the Committee contended that the remarks of Lindbergh were not the official statements of that organization. It is to be noted that shortly thereafter, Senator Nye, also a spokesman for the America First Committee, in a public address charged that "the foreign-born magnates of the Jewish faith" were primarily responsible for "propaganda" in the films.

In his address delivered at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 4, 1941, Colonel Lindbergh stated that speech might be his last; "how much longer free speech will be possible in the United States, I do not know." He also declared that the end of free election was in sight and stated "we must face the fact that you and I and our generation have lost their American heritage."

With reference to Lindbergh's addresses and public statements, P. M. has shown sentence by sentence how Lindbergh's addresses have paralleled certain official German propaganda broadcasts, and in January of 1942 a Jewish source furnished a summary showing how Hitler and Lindbergh agreed on certain fundamental issues to prove which the source drew up two columns quoting Hitler in one and Lindbergh in the other. The statements attributed to Lindbergh have in most instances, been set forth previously in this memorandum. The Jewish source pointed out how both Hitler and Lindbergh stressed the theme of a white race against the colored races and how they both blamed the war on "warmongers" and agreed that Britain was doomed and urged the desirability of a negotiated peace.

B7D

A reliable confidential source stated that in August of 1941, Lindbergh stated to him that he, Lindbergh, was continuing to take an active part in opposing propaganda and agitation for war. At this time, Lindbergh declared that the United States people as a whole were still opposed to our entry but that they were being subjected to misinformation and propaganda by means of the press, radio and motion picture theaters which makes it difficult to determine how long they will be able to maintain their opposition to war. Lindbergh was said to have stated that he did not see how democracy could function or even survive without accurate sources of information upon which the people can base their decisions. Lindbergh, on this occasion, was said to have indicated that he had great confidence in the judgment of Henry Ford. (Letter from Lindbergh to Henry Ford dated 8-2-41, (100-12472-1) (62-19253-337) (65-39945-14))

4. Activities After The Declaration of War.

A highly confidential source has reported that on December 17, 1941 Lindbergh addressed a dinner meeting of members of the America First Committee who were assembled at the home of Edwin S. Webster, Jr., 35 Beekman Street, New York City. Webster was the New York Secretary of the America First Com-

It was reported that at this meeting Lindbergh declared that America had been spending for years of the "yellow peril" yet we are now fighting on the side of the Russians and Chinese. It was reported that Lindbergh appeared discouraged with the United States Government because of the fact that in his opinion it had no plan nor does it appear to know for what it is fighting. With regard to the America First Committee, Lindbergh was said to have urged the discontinuance of the Committee although it was said that he had voted for the continuance of the Committee at an earlier meeting held in Chicago. He was said to have changed his mind with regard to the continuance of the Committee because of the disunity which existed within its ranks.

With reference to the above referred to meeting, another confidential source advised that two persons who were allegedly present at that meeting stated that Lindbergh made substantially the following remarks:

"There is only one danger in the world - that is the yellow danger. China and Japan are really bound together against the white race. There could only have been one efficient weapon against this alliance, underneath the surface, Germany itself could have been this weapon. The ideal set-up would have been to have had Germany take over Poland and Russia, in collaboration with the British, as Bloc against the yellow people and Bolshevism. But instead, the British and the fools in Washington had to interfere. The British envied the Germans and wanted to rule the world forever. Britain is the real cause of all the trouble in the world today

"Of course, America First cannot be active right now. But it should keep on the alert and when the large missing lists and losses are published the American people will realize how much they have been betrayed by the British and the Administration. Then America First can be a political force again. We must be quiet a while and await the time for active functioning. There may be a time soon when we can advocate a negotiated peace." (100-4712-287)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Alleged Subversive Connections.

The available reference materials link Lindbergh's name with numerous organizations and movements without, however, alleging that he has at any time been a member of or has officially participated in any of the organizations or movements; nor is there any indication that he has approved or in any way endorsed their objectives or activities. Because of Lindbergh's professed isolationist stand, these organizations, for the want of some other leader, looked to Lindbergh as the individual who possesses the most characteristics which would be desirable in one who would logically lead a movement of this type. It would appear that Lindbergh has been particularly conspicuous in this regard; no charge could be made that he has had any direct connection with these organizations or groups. It is to be noted that even in the

America First Committee, which from its origin was generally recognized as a legitimate American organization, Lindbergh refrained from any direct connection with that organization until it had been in existence for some time. Attention is also called to the fact that recently there has been evidence of a concerted campaign on the part of various Jewish propaganda agencies and Communist groups to "smear" Lindbergh and even these groups were unable to bring specific charges against Lindbergh concerning his alleged associations with Fascist or Nazi elements. That charges were made, were based upon inferences.

The December 31, 1938, issue of the Deutsches Volks Echo, a German language Communist controlled weekly, reported that in September of 1937, the Astoria, Long Island, Bund leader, Hermann Schwartzman, stated in conversation with American newspaper correspondents that Lindbergh would probably become a leader of their movement in the United States. Schwartzman was quoted as saying:

"We did not go to Europe without a reason but for a definite purpose - to study the situation in Europe and to familiarise myself with the Administration methods of Fascist states. At a certain date Lindbergh will return to the United States and take over the leadership here."

During the course of an interview with Miss C. Jones, in March of 1942, Jones stated that he and Robert Noble of Los Angeles, recently convicted for sedition, had formed an organization known as the National Copperheads in May, 1941, which supported the policies and principles of Charles A. Lindbergh. Jones was alleged to have been a writer for the official organ of the Nazi Bund.

(61-7566-1258)
It is alleged that Joseph McWilliams has frequently mentioned Lindbergh's name in connection with his own as a possible leader of the followers of McWilliams and Francis Moran. A Christian Frontier has also suggested that Colonel Lindbergh would lead their movement. (100-16225-178) (100-9552-13)

The Einheitsfront, the successor to the German-American National Alliance, allegedly backed the America First Committee and urged all its members to hear Colonel A. Lindbergh and it is to be noted that the official organ of the German-American Bund, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter and Free American has frequently quoted Lindbergh at length. (100-4712-A, Daily Worker 8-9-41, (65-26301-109)

A confidential informant in San Francisco reported that the German General Consul, Fritz Weidemann, told her that Colonel Lindbergh was considered "the best German propagandist in the country," and she further contended that Weidemann stated that he collaborated with Lindbergh and Ford "to further the Nazi cause in this country." It is to be noted that Weidemann publicly denounced this last contention as "pure fantasy." (97-114-150) (61-7566-2311) (65-1649-A)

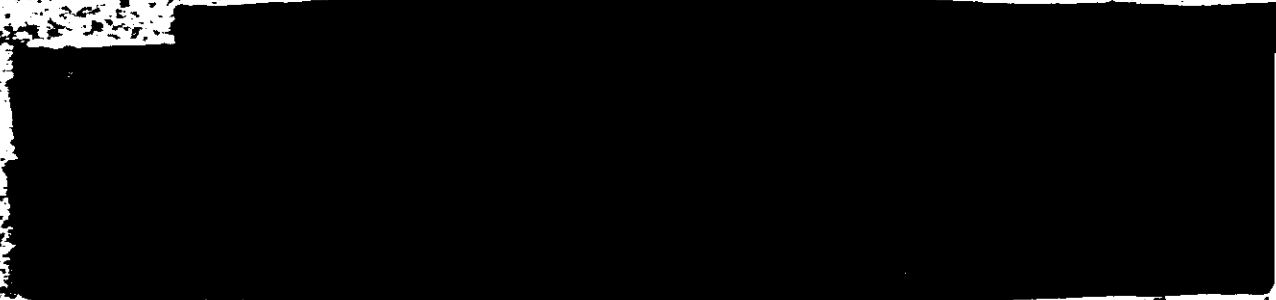
By another confidential source, it was reported in May, 1941, that Colonel Lindbergh was associated with a subversive group lead by Gerald L. K. Smith, which group was allegedly financed by I. G. Farbenindustrie, Henry and Diesel Ford, and Senators Wheeler, Nye and Reynolds.

(Memorandum from [redacted] informant [redacted])

Attention is called to publications which have printed speeches or which have carried articles written by Charles A. Lindbergh. Principal among these was Scribner's Commentator which was printed in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The Commentator was printed by the P. and S. Publishing Company, owned by Charles Chipman Payson, the husband of Joan Whitney. Lindbergh was allegedly friendly with the group which owned and controlled this publishing company and this group was said to be radically anti-Roosevelt and believed that Communism was a principal threat to this country and that Fascism was preferable to Communism. It is to be noted that Scribner's Commentator distributed a letter stating that they had printed a booklet containing Colonel Lindbergh's radio addresses which they offered to new subscribers to the Scribner's Commentator. It does not appear what relationship Lindbergh had with this publication, nor does it appear whether or not he received any compensation for permitting his speeches to be printed. (61-10498-463) (65-26301-82)

The Fellowship Press of January, 1941, announced the publication of a new magazine called "Roll Call" which praises the work of Senator Bush Holt and Colonel Lindbergh. The first issue contained an article by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. (61-7587-1235) Fellowship Press is the publication medium of William Dudley Peck and it is to be noted that during the recent Sedition trial of Kelley in Indianapolis, Lindbergh was called as a witness by the defense on August 4, 1942. The purpose of calling Lindbergh presumably was to show that statements made by Kelley were in many instances no different from those made by Lindbergh. Lindbergh was on the stand only ten minutes and gave no pertinent testimony, inasmuch as all questions addressed to him were objected to by Government counsel and the objections were sustained. (61-7587-1269)

In October 1941, Stanley W. Burke, the senior partner of Reynolds, Fish and Company, testified in the Vierock case to the effect that he had been so greatly impressed by Lindbergh's speeches before the Senate Investigating Committee that he desired to sponsor the speeches in pamphlet form. Burke stated that he had been opposing Communism for about ten years and that he had been the co-publisher of "Blood Money."



Attention is also called to the fact that Lindbergh is frequently quoted at length by South and Latin American publications which are said to be pro-Nazi. (64-2705-D-12; 64-7505-A-61) (64-3705-A-46X2)

2. Alleged Political Connections.

In May of 1941, a reliable confidential informant reported that Walter Heyacher had been contacted by Senator Howard of Minnesota concerning rumors to the effect that Heyacher had recently been in Washington attempting to get Lindbergh to run for United States Senator from Minnesota at the expiration of Howard's term. Howard is presently serving out the late Senator Lundeen's term. Heyacher told him that Lindbergh was willing to run if all his campaign expenses were paid and if a direct request was received from the people of Minnesota. Heyacher is reportedly an ardent pro-Nazi who has been close to the German Consulate in Chicago. (65-23926-89)

The Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter and Free American for September 1939, carried reprintings of an article appearing in the New York Times which stated that the President of the Hudson County Young Men's Republican group, proposed Lindbergh as the forthcoming Presidential nominee. (61-7566-1657, page

Reference at this time is made to the previous information set forth concerning the recent America First Meeting at which time Lindbergh spoke of the possibility of their group taking the lead in peace negotiations. It was reported in the American Hebrew of July 3, 1941, that the America First Committee was grooming that organization as a political force and that the opinion had been expressed that Lindbergh, Wheeler and John L. Lewis were seeking to make the America First Committee a springboard for the Presidential Campaign of 1944. It was said that the Committee planned to actively engage in local politics prior to the Campaign of 1944, and would influence the elections prior to that time. (100-4712-255)

A press release was issued on December 2, 1941, by General Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, which announced that the Committee would be organized along the lines of a major political party to enable it to participate in coming elections. This release announced that the Committee would confine itself to foreign issues alone and would throw its support according to the position taken by the various candidates on the foreign question. No mention was made of Lindbergh in this press release. (100-4712-4

Attention is called to an article entitled "Why Senator Wheeler and Lindbergh Work Together" written by Frederick L. Collins which appeared in the Liberty Magazine from July 26 to August 16, 1941. Collins contended that both Wheeler and Lindbergh have Presidential aspirations and that while Wheeler had more definitely indicated a desire to be President, Lindbergh also is looking

in that direction.

In addition to the foregoing, Lindbergh's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for President by a number of groups which have no organized party. For example, Philip Johnson, a writer for Social Justice, stated on an interview in March, 1940, that Lindbergh was waiting for the time when he felt certain a fascist movement would succeed in this country and at that time he would make a move to lead it. (61-7560-5858)

In January of 1940, an individual named Pickering who has been giving talks on the German National Socialist principles in New York, stated that Lindbergh is fostering a similar movement in the East and that he would be the logical candidate for the Presidency. (61-7560-4559)

On the West Coast, Lindbergh has been mentioned as the Presidential candidate for an element which described itself at first as, "The Lindbergh For President Club #1" and later as the "Solution for All Club #1." (65-11149-44)

A pamphlet was issued in June, 1940, entitled "Lindbergh - Candidate Of American Youth For The Presidency." (61-7560-10838)

It was also stated that at the time John Henry Yockels and William Yockels were arrested at Camp Morland in Lakewood, New Jersey, on August 12, 1940, for participating in a German-American Bund meeting, they had in their possession petitions which nominated ex-General Hoeseloy for President and Lindbergh for Vice-President. (65-21828) also stated that at the time Paul Hissel was apprehended in May of 1941, at the time Camp Morland was closed, he had in his possession a plan for a "New World Order" which recommended Lindbergh as head of the United States. (65-12860-8)

3. Contacts In Armed Forces.

In connection with the activities of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, it is interesting to note the connections which he is believed to have with members of the armed forces. In the Fall of 1941, a confidential informant advised that Lindbergh had stated that Lindbergh said he felt free to comment concerning the war policies of the Government because of the fact he was getting a considerable amount of his information concerning the war directly from officials in the Army and Navy. It is to be noted that many years ago Colonel Lindbergh served under General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Corps, in the capacity of an adviser. Among his more recent contacts in that Department were Major Higgs and General Ralph Cousins, both of whom were employed in the office of General Arnold. Major Higgs was referred to as an advertising agent who some twenty years ago was a newspaper reporter in St. Louis and during his assignment with General Arnold from January, 1941, to July, 1941, served as a Public Relations Council. Since July of 1941, Major Higgs has continued to work for the Air Corps though in a different capacity. It is to be noted that on November 21, 1941, Colonel Lindbergh re-enlisted and offered his unqualified

services to the Army Air Corps. According to General Arnold, Lindbergh's actions indicated a different change from his isolationist stand. The issue of April 6, 1942, carried an item which said that Secretary Stimson announced in January of 1942 that Lindbergh was being considered for a technical job, but that nothing came of it.

Another case associated with that of Colonel Lindbergh in connection with the War Department was Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Wedemeyer. It was stated that Wedemeyer had spent two years in Germany attending the German War College as an officer of the United States Army. He is reported to be very pro-German in his feelings, his utterances and his sympathies. He was said to have personally traveled through Germany with Colonel Lindbergh on the occasion of his visit to Germany in the company of Colonel Truman Smith. It was stated that in September, 1941, Wedemeyer took leave from his work in Washington to attend a banquet or dinner in New York City with Colonel Lindbergh. Colonel Wedemeyer is said to be a close associate and friend of Truman Smith; and he is said to have opposed the War Department's policies concerning the International program to have advocated a hard off policy toward Japan; to have opposed the Lend-Lease program; and to have maintained a strong isolationist position.

(65-39945-19)

With reference to Colonel Truman Smith, attention is called to the fact that Lindbergh spent considerable time with him during the course of his visits in Germany at which time Truman Smith was the United States Military Attache in Berlin. He has been referred to as being strongly pro-Nazi and is alleged to have been the author of speeches delivered by Charles A. Lindbergh. Lindbergh is said to visit Smith at all times when he visits Washington and to reside at the home of Truman Smith. Since his return to the United States from Germany, Colonel Smith has been in continual contact with the German Embassy.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's connection with Major Arnold's staff, it is to be noted that there was referred to this Bureau a letter from Marvin E. Eastwood of Abilene, Texas, which was sent to the Department of Justice, charging that in April, 1939, he sent to Colonel Lindbergh plans for a bullet-proof, non-inflatable gas tank which was never acknowledged. He advised further that sometime in the latter part of 1940, the invention of his was found on a German airplane shot down in England in May, 1941. It was suggested that information may be transmitted by Lindbergh to Germany.

(65-11149-80)

With reference to Truman Smith, it is to be noted that the Secretary at the Turkish Embassy is the sister-in-law of Colonel Truman Smith and that they both frequently associated socially with the top officials of the German Embassy. (65-28688-409, 369)

3. Status In Armed Forces.

With reference to Lindbergh's commission in the United States Armed Forces, it is to be noted that up until April 20, 1941, he held a Colonel's commission in the United States Air Corps Reserve. Following his return from Europe in April, 1939, he was called by then Major H. H. Arnold to active service with the Army Air Corps and he was awarded the task of surveying the United States aviation research facilities. This active duty occupied Lindbergh for only a few weeks. Again in the summer of 1940, he was called to active duty at which time he surveyed almost all of the major air plants in the United States.

On April 20, 1941, offended by President Roosevelt's reference to him as a "copperhead", Lindbergh resigned his commission in the United States Army Air Corps Reserve and the following day such resignation was accepted by the Secretary of War. Again in December of 1941, Lindbergh offered his services to General H. H. Arnold but no action was taken on this offer. It would, therefore, appear that Lindbergh no longer bears the rank of Colonel in the United States Armed Forces although it is to be noted that he is referred to as a Colonel in the Missouri National Guard which is presumably an honorary rank.

INDEX

	Page
Activities After Declaration of War	17
Activities Other Than Aviation	6
Air Mail Pilot	2
Allen, C. B.	5, 6
American Fellowship Forum	10, 11
America First Committee	3, 17
American Mercury - January 1942	14
Armstrong, Orland R.	11
Arnold, General	8, 9, 23
Atlantic Monthly	12
Auhagen, Dr. Friederich Ernst	10, 11
Aviation Accomplishments	1
"Aviation, Geography, and Race"	13
Birth and Education	1
Board of Aviation Equipment and Exports	3
Bolshevism	13
Breckinridge, Henry	3
Bruno, Harry A.	7, 8
Bruno, H. A., and Associates	5
Brundage, Avery	10
Burks, Stanley W.	20
Career	4
Carral, Dr. Alexis	4, 5, 9
Castle, William	11
Central America	2
Chinese	13
Christian Front	9
"Christianity and the Crisis"	4
Co-Hemisphere Theory	13
Colliers' Weekly - March 29, 1941	13
Collins, Frederick L.	7, 9, 21
Connection with America First Committee	14
"The Culture of Organs"	4, 5
Dennis, Lawrence	11
Des Moines Address	17
Deutsches Volks Echo	19
Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter	19, 21
Early Activities - 1935 to 1940	8
Early Speeches and Writings - 1938-1940	12
Einheitsfront	19
Farbenindustrie, I. G.	20
Fellowship Press - January 1941	20
Fish, Representative Hamilton	21

	Page
Fish, Reynolds and Company	20
Ford, Edsel	20
Ford, Henry	8, 9, 11, 17, 19, 20
Fort Wayne, Indiana Speech	17
French Embassy in Buenos Aires	4
Friends and Associates	3
George, Lloyd	6
German-American Bund	19
German Consulate	21
Goering, Hermann, Field Marshall	6, 7
Guggenheims	3, 10
Guggenheim, Daniel, Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics	2, 4
Hart, Norvin E.	8, 9
Hauptmann, Bruno Richard	1
Hoyacher, Walter	21
Hitler	17
Holt, ex-senator Knah	20, 21
Honorary Awards	2
Howard, Senator	21
Illic Island, France	2
Jones, Ellis O.	19
Kelly, J. H.	11
Kennedy, Ambassador Joseph P.	6
Krafft, William de	9
Lee, Ivy	3
Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E.	6
Life	6
Lillenthal Society of Aeronautics	6
Lindbergh, Charles A., Sr.	1
Lindbergh, Evangelina Lodge (Land)	1
"Lindbergh Line, The"	3
"Listen, the Wind"	2, 3
Lundeen, Senator	21
McWilliams, Joseph	19
Margolin, Leo Jay	20
Marriage and Children	1
Marshall Re Foreign War Committee	11
Marshall, Verne	15
Minton, Bruce	15
Missouri National Guard	2
Moran, Francis	19
Narrow, Anne Spencer	1
Narrow, Dwight Whitney	1
Narrow, Mrs. Elizabeth C.	4
Nesley, General, Christian Frontier	10

	Page
National Copperheads	19
Nationalist Movement	8
Negotiated Peace	17, 18
New Masses	15
New World Movement	8
Niedelman, Samuel	8
Noble, Robert	19
No Foreign Wars Committee	15
Non-Partisan League	1
"North to the Orient"	2, 3
Northwestern University	1
Nye, Senator	20
O'Keefe, Patrick	8
Pan-American Airways	8
Payson, Charles Shipman	23
Pelley, William Dudley	20
Pelley's Silver Shirts	8
"Perfusion Pump"	8
Period from 1927 to 1936	4
Personal History	1
P. M.	17, 20
Princeton University	1
Pro-Vichy	4
P. and S. Publishing Company	20
Reader's Digest - November 1939	13
Reynolds, Fish, and Company	20
Reynolds, Senator	20
Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research	4, 8
"Roll Call"	20
Roosevelt, President	24
Russia	6, 16, 18
Saturday Evening Post - December 28, 1940	8
Schwarzmann, Herzann	19
Scribner's Commentator	11, 20
Service in Armed Forces	24
Silver Shirts, Pelley's	9
Smith, Gerald L. K.	20
Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Truman	3, 8, 10, 15, 23
Snothers, Frank	16
Social Justice	22
Society for Monetary Reform	9
Solution for All Club #1	22
South America	1
"Spirit of St. Louis, The"	8

	Page
"Today's Challenge"	11
Trans-Atlantic Flight	12
Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.	13
Trus, James	10
Turkish Embassy	23
Udet, General	7
Valls, Colonel Pedro Augusto del	10
Viereck, George Sylvester	11, 20
Von Boettichers	23
"Wave of the Future, The"	3
"Yes"	3
Webster, Edwin S. Jr.	17
Wedemeyer, Lieutenant Colonel A. C.	23
Weidemann, Frits	19
Wheeler, Senator Burton K.	20, 21
Whitney, Joan	20
"Why is Your Country at War"	1
Willow Run Plant	3
Wilson, Hugh	7
Wisconsin, University of	1
Wood, General Robert H.	21
"Yellow Peril"	18
Yockels, John Henry	22
Yockels, William	22
Zapp, Manfred	2

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut
November 13, 1942

RZL:DM:

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

177

RE: MAIL OF CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
IN POSSESSION OF YALE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

Dear Sir:

It has recently come to my attention that HUBSEL G. PRUDEN, Curator of Yale University Library, has a large collection of mail addressed to CHARLES A. LINDBERGH during the period of the latter's prominence in the America First Movement.

Mr. PRUDEN stated that this material had been obtained for the University by Mr. FERDINAND KNOLLERBERG, librarian, with the understanding that it was not to be published. Mr. PRUDEN advised, however, that he would be glad to make this collection available to the Bureau. He stated that the collection is quite voluminous and has not been indexed as yet by the Yale University Library.

I am calling this to your attention in view of the possibility that it might be considered advisable to examine LINDBERGH's mail in connection with any of the cases being investigated by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Simons
R. H. Simons
Special Agent in Charge

*Received by
me 2/14/43
with...*



NO COPIES DESTROYED
FEB 19 1943

65-11449-155

*Surveyed
NOV 19 1942
L. H. Hall*

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RECORDED
65-11449-1551
12/16/42

65-11449-155

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH, CHIEF
SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT, WAR DIVISION

RE: CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

This Bureau has been advised that Mr. Russel G. Henden, Curator of Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, has a large collection of mail which was addressed to Charles A. Lindbergh during the period of the latter's prominence in the America First Movement.

This is being brought to your attention for your information. No action is being taken in this matter by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Henden _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED READING ROOM
DEC 17 4 29 PM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

June 24, 1943

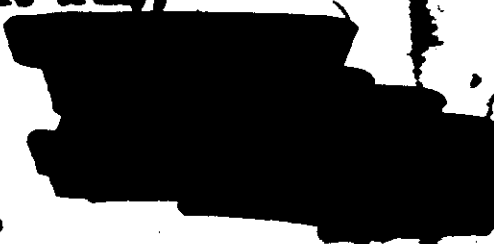
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Detroit, Michigan.

64716

Dear Sirs,

Is it only a coincidence that the race riot starts in Detroit where Charles Linbergh has been working or is it? He never has loved the United States and his heart has been full of treason. It was said that he operated the biggest spy circles in America when he lived at Chicago, operated with Herr Hitler who he expects to be recognized by when Hitler comes across America. It seemed for awhile that our country didn't trust him and that was well but finally they relented and why? Is he now to be trusted if not before? Did ~~Eisen~~ Ford die entirely from unavoidable disease? Is the trouble in ~~the~~ plants just a happening when he has been such a fair employee all his life? Is this trouble staged just now to hurt the United States and break down our alertness so Russia may get in a better attack? Has Russia been fighting Germany or collaborating with her since the siege of Moscow at which time she got but the world wasn't told? Has she been building a fortress that is impregnable in her mind as Germany has been doing and the while resting up for a gigantic attack on the U.S.A., all the while taking U.S. Equipment so she may be better prepared and spring a surprise attack in their own planes on ~~the~~ sleeping America? Things are going to start happening very soon, how much do America know? How wide awake is she after all? Can they catch her napping? Well we will soon see. I hope you'll put your best man on Linbergh's trail, else we may have a lot to be sorry for one day.

Yours truly,



B7C

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-11449-176

26 JUN 29 1943

[Handwritten initials]

Copy

55 JUL 7 1943

B7C

Detroit, Mich.,
3-26-1944

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Chief of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

64710

Dear Sir: I indebted to your skill, we in Detroit just had five criminal spies sent to prison for their spying crime.

Personally, I do rate you Mr. Hoover, as the most skilled police on our planet today. For a long time before Pearl Harbor, you with your skill, you did reduce the great crimes, very large per centage and since the Pearl Harbor event you did and still do defend and protect our nation from the worst and greatest air enemies within, without molesting and terrorizing our American innocent citizen.

EX-19

RECORDED & INDEXED

165-11449-157

But Mr. Hoover, ^{EX-19} ^{RECORDED & INDEXED} ¹⁵⁶ ^{MAR 28 1944} live in such a democratic country as ours, and as first, very interested American citizen, secondly interested humanitarian I am not quite satisfied that you and our governmental system of investigation do deal only with these kind crimes and criminals upper mentioned. On calling such criminals the public enemies No. 1. In my opinion the public enemies No. 1, are the war-mongers, who do agitate and vice violation against nations for wholesale murder and loot. For example, Hitler and all German junkies are telling the German people that, God made them mechanically, engineers

Charles A. ...

...

and chemically superior to any other nation, so they
have right to dominate and rule all humanity. Hun-
64711
garian counts and barons tell to Hungarian people they
the most noble people on earth so they must dominate
and rule other nations and in order to do that they must
war and fight. Marshal Stalin and his Communist com-
rades tell Russian people that they have the best milita-
ry system in the world, so they must fight and spread the
Communist system all over the world. And all other
nations are led by similar criminal leaders. And in my
opinion these leaders are the public enemies No. 1.

And with a deep regret I must recog-
nize that we in our democratic United States have
our warmongers too. But, our warmongers work dif-
ferent than the European warmongers. Our warmongers
were working to lead the United States to the pres-
ent war, under the mask of peace. In 1918, right af-
ter the first World War our warmongers led by Senator
Borah and La Follette succeeded to keep America from enter-
ing the League of Nations. Then from 1920 to 1928 they had
four peace conferences and they did sign Kellogg Briand
Peace Pact. They condemned and destroyed our American
War Ships. After that in 1932 they gave moratorium to
the German warmongers to enable them to prepare
for the present war. And these were not enough. Hitler
and his warmongers could not start the war without
knowing the secret keys of Maginot Line. And to do such
a hard and complicated job was only one man in
the whole world and that man was Col. G. A. Lindbergh.
As in Dec. 1935 right after the famous Col. Lindbergh
kidnaped son trial, Col. Lindbergh in pretending to
be unsatisfied with the trial of his kidnaped son, lived
by fear of our American warmongers, he left his
native land in disgrace and went to spy England, Ger-
many and France most the secret keys of Maginot
Line. And he did succeed to do it without to be
suspected by any person in the world.

Hitler and all his German warmongers and their supporters including our American warmongers were figuring that when France with her Maginot Line will fall, in a short time whole humanity will be enforced to bend to the Nazi and Fascist knees.

Now, Mr. Hoover, until you or some else will find a formula to enable you and others to detect and successfully investigate these kind criminals the real public enemies No. 1, the American Yanks and other national ^{inherent} enemies will fight and die by the millions every 20 or 30 years.

The secret I write to you about Col. Linbergh I don't write or talk to any other person in the world, but now to you.

Sincerely and Respectfully
Yours,

BK

FORWARDED

April 6, 1944

GLC:MR
65-11449-157

[Redacted]

Detroit 13, Michigan

bx

Dear [Redacted]

This will acknowledge your letter of recent date.

In expressing my appreciation to you for volunteering your observation in this regard, may I assure you that the FBI is continuing to discharge its duty with reference to matters coming within our investigative jurisdiction.

Your kind expressions concerning the work of this Bureau are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

1/1/44

gbc.

John

APR 11 1944

APR 11 1944

EAT:DS
typed 9-6-44

RECORDED

65-11449-158

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

do
cc
X

Dear General Watson:

Under date of September 3, 1944, the President referred to me the attached letter addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt by [redacted] Taft, California, and asked my views as to the manner in which this letter should be answered. I believe that Mrs. Roosevelt should acknowledge this letter by advising the correspondent that her letter has been received and that she appreciates [redacted] interest and thoughtfulness in furnishing her with her views concerning Colonel Lindbergh. I don't think any further statement need be made in the letter of acknowledgment.

B7C
|

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely,

WALTER DOUGLAS

65-11449-158
8/26/73

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Da

MAILED 9
★ SEP - 6 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

copy encl retained Bu. file

W

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. EDGAR HOOVER:

How do you think Mrs.
Roosevelt should answer this one
about Charles Lindbergh?

F.D.R.

August 28, 1946
Taft, California

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you and asking what may seem a trivial question, but it has been bothering me more and more lately.

True, I am, among other things, the mother of children who are serving in this war, and perhaps, that is the clearest way I can tell you why I have been troubled about Charles Lindbergh and his adventures.

Is he being watched and his work followed? His actions, in the past, were detrimental and did nothing to help the United States in this crisis, so my curiosity as to his silence now and his present status presents itself.

Thank you for your kind and thoughtful attention, but I think you, as a mother, can understand why I seek an answer.

Believe me, I think of you not only as the "first lady" of our land but as a friend to us all.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted address]

B7C

Taft, California

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-11449-158

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : E. P. COFFEY ¹

FROM : H. E. LONG

SUBJECT: Charles A. Lindberg
Bureau File # 65-11449

DATE: 9-25-45

376
The file maintained in the Laboratory in this case has been disposed of and there is attached an envelope containing the material which was in the Laboratory File and which is not duplicated in the Investigative File. It is desired that the Records Section file this as an enclosure behind the file.

65-11449-159

50 1-45

CHOATE BYRD LÉC

RETSON

JOSEPH H CHOATE JR
MAURICE LÉON
AUGUSTUS C SMITH

WILLIAM BYRD
JAMES GARRISON
HUGH W RONALDS

RALPH E REYNOLDS
BICKERNAN HOLLISTER
JOSEPH H CHOATE, JR
WILLIAM A. MOORE

CABLES: EVARTS, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: DIBBY 6

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5

April 10, 1947

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I send you herewith copy of my letter published in today's New York Times regarding the enforcement of 52 Stat. 631 against Communists who, as you testified, are a fifth column acting in the interest of the Soviet Union.

I am writing today to the Attorney General of the United States urging the enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Statute in the case of Communists. I know of no better way to break up their activities as a fifth column.

I remain, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Leon

Maurice Leon

Enclosure.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

65-11449-160
F B I
31 APR 28 1947

62 MAY 8 1947

Divided Allegiance

Registration With State Department
Is Advocated Under Federal Law

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The question raised by Secretary Snowellenbach with regard to measures against communism in this country is important. As all candid observers have come to know, the open activities of the Communist party in the United States are merely a screen behind which agents of the Comintern operate in efforts to slow up our industrial production by causing and prolonging labor disputes. They are also active in intellectual circles, pouring their poison into the streams of education.

I submit that we should first of all recognize that Communists in this country are, to say the least, persons of divided allegiance, using the American franchise for the benefit of a foreign power. The Comintern, whether functioning from Moscow or from Paris, is nothing but a servant of the Politburo, which in turn rules the government of the Soviet Union. Communists therefore should be required to register with the State Department under the federal act requiring such registration by American citizens who are in the service of a foreign power, regardless of whether or not they receive compensation in money for their services.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published on April 2 a letter from Chairman J. Farrell Thomas of the House Un-American Activities Committee to the Attorney General of the United States. In it he states that on Oct. 7, 1945, he wrote the Attorney General requesting that he prosecute the Communist party of the United States, and its officers for violation of the federal statute in question (52 Stat. 631), which requires that "every person who is an agent of a foreign principal shall . . . register with the Secretary of State." Mr. Thomas refers to the testimony of a head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who, on the basis of the abundant evidence in the possession of his office, has made it clear that Communists operating in the United States are a fifth column whose loyalty is to the Soviet Union, not to the United States.

~~Should~~ the every Communist in the United States, be his membership open or secret, be the agent of a foreign power and should be dealt with as such. Should this statute be enforced we will soon see those Communists who are dupes separate themselves from those whose hostility to our institutions is unyielding.

Enforcement of the statute will give the Communist what the law calls *locus penitentiae*, namely, the opportunity to redeem themselves as loyal Americans. The others will deserve and should receive the treatment of imprisonment, cancellation of the naturalizations of those who are naturalized and return to the land of their allegiance, the Soviet Union.

MAURICE LEON.

New York, April 2, 1947

Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

ENCLOSURE

65-11449-160

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnes
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Pennington
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Search of the Bureau files re-
 sults in 1941 Maurice Leon of
 State, Byrd, Leon and Garretson,
 44 Wall St., N.Y. City, was the
 legal representative of an indi-
 vidual reported to be a Nazi
 agent; Leon was reported in P.M.
 a N.Y. daily, to have contacted
 the Department of State relative
 to a dispensation on this indi-
 vidual's behalf permitting him to
 remain in U.S. for the duration
 of the war.

Bureau files also reflect that a
 Maurice Leon of Irvington-on-Hudson,
 has transmitted articles and information
 in internal security matters. In April, 1942
 he furnished information regarding Charles
 Lindbergh to the effect Lindbergh acted as
 an informant for German government on air con-
 ditions in this country; after his well-known
 flight to Paris he attempted to break this up
 with the German Government. However, Mr. Leon
 stated he could not prove any information he
 furnished the Bureau as he was told to
 do so by a reliable French diplomat.

65-11449-161

31

65-11449-161

April 17, 1947

54778

Mr. Morrison Lora
Choate, Pyra, Lora and Garretson
41 Wall Street
New York 6, New York

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Mr. Lora:

Your letter dated April 13, 1947, with enclosure,
has been received and I do want to thank you for your interest
in writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 11/2/54
8 2

[Handwritten initials]

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 10 1947

F. B. I.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FRY:WAC

[Handwritten signature]

G.I.R. 9

September 8, 1954

25 (-)

54707 B

Brigadier General Charles A. Lindbergh
Scotts Cove
Larion, Connecticut

Dear General:

It was with the greatest regret that I learned of the passing of your mother.

Words alone, I know, can provide little comfort on such an occasion as this. I want to tell you, however, that your friends share your deep sorrow, and you have my heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 8 1 50 PM '54

NOTE: There have been numerous derogatory allegations against the General in the past concerning America First and pro-Nazi leanings. Presently, however, the Bureau is completing an investigation of him requested by AEC in connection with his appointment as Consultant to the Secretary of the Air Force, and none of the derogatory allegations have been substantiated in any way. Our few contacts with him have been cordial. Home address per recent verification by New Haven office in connection with the investigation. No Detroit office available in telephone directories and, in any event, the General will probably return to his home address soon. Title per our investigation.

MLL

9/10/54

65-11949-162

RECORDED - 53

SEP 10 1954

MLL: pac
5 SEP 21 1954

MAILED 3
SEP - 9 1954
COMM - FBI

JMK

MLL

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Lindbergh's Mother Dies At Age of 79

DETROIT, Sept. 7 (INS).—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, 79, mother of famed flier Charles A. Lindbergh, died today at her home in suburban Grosse Pointe Park.



Mrs. Lindbergh, who lived with a brother, had been under a doctor's care for two years. She retired as a Detroit school teacher in 1942 after teaching for 19 years.

Mrs. Lindbergh was teaching chemistry at a Detroit high school when her son in 1927 became the first man to fly the Atlantic Ocean. At the time she said:

"I wasn't worried at all. I knew he would succeed and I feel that this is but the first of many to come."

Lindbergh was expected in Detroit to make funeral arrangements. During his mother's illness, friends said, Lindbergh frequently paid her quiet visits here, sometimes accompanied by her grandchildren.

Lindbergh's father, a former Minnesota congressman, has been dead many years.

Mrs. Lindbergh amazed Detroiters with her stoic calm when she carried on at her teaching duties throughout the harrowing search for her kidnapped and murdered oldest son in 1932.

Wash. Post and Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

65-11449-162

Date: _____

NOTED
AUG 14 1956
NAME CHECK

August 14, 1956

ANNE SPENCER MORROW LINDBERGH
Born: 1906
place of birth not given

Reference is made to your request for copies of investigative reports in the event the captioned individual has been investigated by this Bureau.

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry concerning the captioned individual has been conducted by the FBI.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Orig. and one to USIA
Req. rec'd. 7-31-56
W. L. Marshall:kkk
(4)

Note: Paul McNichol, USIA, requested a search for main files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason for request: Program for People-to-People Partnership (formerly President's Program for World Understanding).

RECORDED - 12
INDEXED - 12
65-11449-163
AUG 15 1956

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Boardman _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten notes in left margin:
10/1/56
10/1/56
10/1/56