

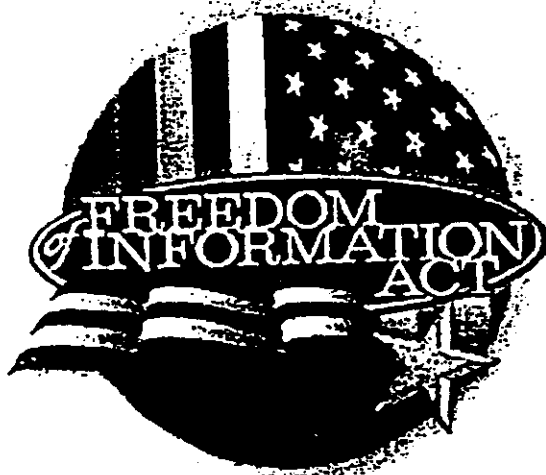
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHARLES LINDBERGH

PART 5 OF 7

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OUR TRINITY OF NATIONAL STRENGTH



[Reprinted by request.]

A strong, free, prosperous America is the best and only safeguard of Democracy here—and the true hope of democracies throughout the world.

When the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa, ravaged by all the horrors of modern war, turn to Peace at last, America's strength will help rebuild them and bring them back to health and hope.

The PRINCIPLES of the America First Committee

1. The United States must build an impregnable defense for America. With such a defense no foreign power, or group of powers, can successfully attack us.
2. With proper safeguards for the distribution of supplies and the maintenance of our neutrality, Americans should, to the limit of their ability, give humanitarian aid to the suffering and needy people of England and the occupied countries.
3. The cash and carry provisions of the existing Neutrality Act are essential to American peace and security. Within the limits of that Act Americans may properly aid Great Britain. Aid to her beyond the limitations of the present Neutrality Act would weaken our defense at home, and might well involve us in conflict. We oppose any change in the law which would permit American vessels to enter the combat zone or which would permit the American navy to convoy merchant ships through that zone, as any such course would inevitably plunge this country into Europe's war.
4. Americans should and do cherish the ideals of democracy and abhor dictatorship, but the welfare of one hundred thirty million Americans and the preservation of democracy on this continent demand that the United States keep out of foreign wars.

Subsidiary Objectives

1. To bring together all Americans, regardless of possible differences on other matters, who see eye-to-eye on these principles. (This does not include Nazis, Fascists or Communists.)
2. To urge Americans to keep their heads amid rising hysteria in times of crisis.
3. To provide sane national leadership for the majority of the American people who want to keep out of the European war.
4. To register this opinion with the President and with Congress.

National Committee

General Robert E. Wood, Acting Chairman

R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., National Director

J. Sanford Otis, Treas.

Chester Bowles

Dr. A. J. Carlson

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Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler

Dr. George H. Whipple

A LETTER TO AMERICANS

by

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

This powerful article by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was published recently in a national magazine. It is a stirring appeal to the American people to stop, look and listen as they stand on the threshold of one of the greatest decisions in one of the greatest crises in American history.

Colliers

I ADDRESS this letter to every man and woman in America who is opposed to our country's entry into the European war. I write because we are being led toward that war with ever-increasing rapidity, and by every conceivable subterfuge. While our leaders have shouted for peace, they have constantly directed us toward war, until even now we are seriously involved.

I write to ask your immediate aid in maintaining the independent American destiny our forefathers established. I write to warn you that the men who entice us on to war have no more idea of how that war can be won than the governments of France and England had when they declared war on Germany. The interventionists call on us to fight, and then their responsibility ends. They offer no feasible plan for victory.

The situation in America today is alarmingly similar to that of France and England in the years prior to this war. There, as here, people let their emotions get the better of their judgment; and they had the same unwillingness to face realities. Both countries had refused to take part in a European readjustment while there was still time to make it peacefully. Both had refused to make the sacrifice that was essential for adequate rearmament. They, too, had cultivated the philosophy that it was necessary to defend someone else in order to defend themselves. How they could defend anyone else if they were unable to defend themselves, they apparently did not consider any more than we are considering today.

Their failure is now obvious, and stands out clearly before us. The imposition of "sanctions" did not save Abyssinia; but it threw Italy into the arms of Germany and sowed the seeds for the Axis. The threat of war by England and France did not save Poland; but it forced Germany and Russia into an alliance and precipitated a disastrous war. Adjustments that should have been made in peace and moderation were finally brought by war and resulted in immoderation. The failure to face realities in peace brought the curse of war on Europe. The failure to face the realities of war brought defeat to France and devastation to England.

When the last war ended, the victorious Allies had two courses open to them. They could either have assisted Germany back onto her feet as a self-respecting nation, or they could have kept her in a weakened condition by the use of military force. But they followed neither of these policies. England and France wavered back and forth between the two, while the United States withdrew her armies and her politics to the Western Hemisphere—avowedly forever.

During the years immediately succeeding the last war, Germany was held down with an iron heel. The terms of Versailles were the terms of a military victory, and when Germany defaulted on her payment of reparations, French troops occupied the Ruhr. But during the following two decades, England decided to disarm, while France allowed the equipment of her army to become obsolete for modern warfare. Then Germany broke the terms of Versailles, rearmed and marched her troops back into the Rhineland. When this happened, a few men in France and England, with greater vision than the rest, cried out that Germany must be stopped then, or that it would be forever too late. Their statements were met with popular indifference.

During the most active years of German rearmament, France and England exerted relatively little effort to compete. It seemed impossible for them to realize what was taking place in Central Europe. But later, after Germany had trained her armies, built her air force and constructed the Siegfried Line, the demand grew in France and England for military action — a demand which culminated in the declaration of war of 1939, and which has already caused the defeat of France and the devastation of England. While there was still time to fight, populace and politician refused to let the armies move. When the time to fight had passed, the armies were forced into a hopeless battle.

I sat in England, one afternoon in 1938, listening to the man who had charge of co-ordinating defense for the British government. I had pleaded with him to take additional steps to safeguard the British position in aviation. I had told him that if this were not done Germany would soon become as supreme in the air as England was at sea. He listened courteously, and then replied that if the wars in Spain and China had demonstrated one thing, it was that the danger of air bombardment, and the damage which could be inflicted by bombing planes, had been grossly exaggerated. He said that the British aviation program was being "adequately expanded."

A few months later, at the time of the Munich crisis, I went to see one of the foremost leaders of England. I went at the request of other English leaders, to tell him my belief that the strength of German aviation was under-estimated in England, and that the strength of Russian aviation was almost as much overestimated. He did not agree with me, although he admitted that the situation was serious. While I was there, however, he showed me an official report concerning British antiaircraft units.

The report stated that not enough aircraft guns existed in all England for an adequate defense for the city of London alone. Yet that man at that moment was advocating war.

At the time of Munich, the Royal Air Force had only a few squadrons of fighters and bombers. The majority of its planes were obsolete. And all of them together totaled a fraction of the strength of the air force. The condition of French aviation was even more deplorable. There was only a single squadron in France equipped with modern pursuit planes, and the government was looking forward to the time when its aircraft production would equal a total of 200 fighting planes per month.

When I returned to Paris after my mission to Russia, in the fall of 1938, I made his request, one of the members of the French cabinet. I gave him my estimate of the Russian and German air forces, and of the tremendous expansion of German aviation that had taken place in Germany, and that Russian aviation had been unable to keep pace. He replied that my estimate confirmed the worst fears of the French government, and corresponded to the reports of the German mission they had recently sent to Germany. I found that aviation circles in France at that time, freely admitted that Germany would take supremacy of the air almost as soon as a war started.

From the standpoint of logic, the present situation in Europe was in itself sufficient reason to prevent a declaration of war by France and England in 1939. But when I looked farther, he found that the same conditions existed in relation to the armies of Europe. Even the civilian population of Germany had been trained and prepared for war, while the people in France and England were not.

One of the striking differences between France and England, during the years immediately preceding this war, lay in the fact that France was alert to her danger, but disorganized; while England was organized but only half awake. In France, internal conditions were so bad that it was wondered whether war or revolution would break upon the country first. In England, there was no danger of revolution, and the people of that nation had never awakened themselves to the tempo of this modern world. Their minds were still attuned to the way of life in England was ideal for a time of peace, but fatal for a modern war. Germany, on the other hand, one nation that had risen from the prostration of a previous defeat—a nation less

less satisfied, than its neighbors; a nation fully trained for war, and nurtured on the philosophy that right is inseparable from might.

The true facts of the European situation had been hidden from the people of England and France. They were not adequately informed either of Germany's strength or of their own weakness. Politicians and idealists harangued them about stopping aggression, about defending freedom and democracy, about maintaining their way of life, but the realities of modern warfare — the elements that spell failure or success — were seldom discussed. The orators shouted: "We must stop Hitler." The newspapers echoed: "Down with the Nazi regime." The people of France and England resigned themselves to the inevitability of war. But not a single man told how to break the Siegfried Line.

I can best illustrate the attitude in the democracies of Europe by telling you of a conversation I had one evening with a French businessman on the outskirts of Paris. He had been talking for nearly an hour about the inevitability of war, and why German aggression must be stopped. He advocated a declaration of war by France.

"What would your first move be?" I asked him.

"We must fight the Germans," he replied.

"But how?" I asked him. "Do you think the French army can break the Siegfried Line?"

He looked startled, then sank back into his chair. "Oh, I don't know about that," he answered. "That's up to the military men."

A week or two later, I was having lunch with one of those military men—a general in the French army. I asked him if he felt that the Siegfried Line could be broken.

"No," he replied, "I don't think so." And then added: "But if it could, the cost would be too high."

"What's the answer then?" I asked, for the war drums were beating loudly.

He shrugged his shoulders. "If only they had let us attack when we wanted to," he said. "When we could have won, the people would not fight. And now, when we cannot win, they want war."

France waited until it was too late. England waited until it was too late. We in America have waited until it is too late; and yet we step closer and closer to the war, as though hypnotized by its bombing and its fury. Like France and England in 1939, we are unprepared today. 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 antitank cannon. We have not made the sacrifice necessary for adequate rearmament. We, too, have cultivated the philosophy that it is essential to defend someone else in order to defend ourselves. Our politicians and idealists harangue us about defending freedom and democracy, and our way of life. They are now shouting, "We must stop Hitler." Our newspapers echo "Down with the Nazi regime." But not one feasible plan has been offered us for an invasion of the continent of Europe. With the disaster of France and England fresh before us, we are following the selfsame path.

We, in America, are being led to war by a group of interventionists, and foreign interests, against the will of a majority of our people. Every poll of public opinion has shown that from 80 per cent to 95 per cent of Americans are opposed to entering this war. Both the Republican and Democratic parties were forced to incorporate antiwar planks in their platforms. Both presidential candidates were compelled to

take a stand against our intervention. Yet today, although no one has made an attempt to attack us, we already have one foot in the war. We have even now entangled "our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor and caprice."

What has happened to us? How was this condition brought about? The procedure has not been dissimilar to that which took us into the last war. When hostilities in Europe began, it was fully realized by the foreign interests and interventionists in this country that the great majority of Americans stood firmly opposed to entering the conflict. These interventionists knew that it was useless for them to advocate openly a declaration of war by America. They therefore adopted a more subtle plan. They believed that while the people of the United States would not agree to a declaration of war, we could be beguiled into supporting steps that would inevitably lead to war. Consequently, instead of advocating war, they advocated steps which they called "short of war"—steps which have already entangled us, and which will leave us no alternative to war if we continue to take them. The policy of the interventionists has been, from the beginning, to support every movement that would lead us in the direction of war, and to oppose every movement that would not—always under their mask of "aid short of war." I have listened more than once to interventionists in America discuss the question of what steps "short of war" would take us into war most quickly.

To be specific, soon after war was declared in Europe, the interventionists advocated, and obtained, the revision of our Neutrality Act. They persuaded us that we could sell arms on a "cash and carry" basis without becoming involved in the war ourselves. They were emphatic in saying that no one asked us to lend money, or to send troops abroad. Their next step "short of war" was the demand that aircraft, cannon, destroyers and other munitions be taken from the American Army, Navy and Air Corps, and transferred to the French and British forces in Europe. In this, too, we acquiesced. Then we began to hear it whispered that we were already too far in the war to back out—whispered by the very people who had advocated the steps "short of war" which involved us. Now we are told that we have not done enough; that there must be no limit to our assistance; that we must be the "arsenal of democracy" for the entire world, lending, leasing or giving all the resources of our nation, if necessary, to the cause of the British empire. (And here it is interesting to note that the cause of the British empire does not prevent us, as the "arsenal of democracy," from supplying arms to Russia, though she be both an aggressor nation and a totalitarian state.) The advocates of intervention are beginning to forget the qualifying phrase "short of war." The more daring among them are openly discussing an American Expeditionary Force for Europe.

Along with steps "short of war" has gone a supporting campaign of propaganda. Our country has been full of it for many months—a propaganda as subtle, insidious and effective to date as that which led us into the last war. Before we entered war in 1917 we were told, as we are being told today, that American troops would not be needed. Then, after we declared war, we were asked for a "token" division to fight in Europe. But we ended up with more than 2,000,000 soldiers overseas, and a war debt that has not yet been paid.

British propaganda in the United States attempts to persuade us that Great Britain will win the war, provided she receives somewhat more help than we have, up to this moment, given her. Coupled with this

has been a campaign to convince us that British victory is essential to American security. It is taken for granted that we would not be willing to take part in a war which we felt would be unsuccessful. Consequently, news releases from London minimize all German successes and exaggerate all British successes. They avoid any discussion of war aims, peace terms or how England can win now that Germany has defeated France and controls the continent of Europe. This is simply the American wartime propaganda. It is carried on both sides in a war. I am discussing British propaganda because it is that to which we have been subjected and therein lies the danger of our involvement. There is certainly no danger of our fighting on Germany's side, and her propaganda in America has been relatively ineffective.

To be specific again, you will remember that even before hostilities commenced, the military strength of Germany was being attacked by the pro-British press. The Americans who saw the growth of the German force were severely assailed because of reports we made describing it, although these reports now turn out to have been almost unforgivably conservative. They recall that when the Germans invaded Austria, it was claimed by the propaganda that their mechanized divisions broke through that the workmanship on their tanks, engines, etc., was too inferior to operate successfully in a major war. German aircraft were said to be weakly constructed, there was a shortage of pilots, raw material and fuel. We were told that Germany did not have sufficient food to wage a war. In addition to all this, internal conditions were said to be so bad that the German people would start a revolution rather than fight again.

If you question the accuracy of my statement that we have been misinformed by propaganda, I ask you to glance through our daily newspapers since the war has begun. If you are pressed for time, take any one of the major campaigns—Poland, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. You will find that we, in America, were misinformed about these campaigns until the actual military position made it impossible to hide the facts any longer. Do you remember when we were informed over the radio that the French army had penetrated the Siegfried Line in five different places? Do you recall the headlines of battles being fought on the western front during the year of 1939-40 — battles we now know we never fought? Were we told how desperate the Finnish position was before the break-through of the Russian army? Do you remember how, after reading day after day of Allied successes in Norway, and that Germany had put her neck in a noose, we were startled by the announcement that the Allies were evacuating all of their forces from Norway? Who was it said the Maginot Line was impregnable; that bombing planes were a match for the British navy; that England had the submarine menace well in hand? Had already "won the battle of the Atlantic?"

The propagandists who made these statements do not bother to explain them. They expect that people forget quickly, and they are busy leading us along with new falsehoods. They must confuse America's desire to stay out of England with our desire to stay out of war. They must convince our people that England is winning the war in Europe even though she has lost every major engagement in which she participated — all she needs is more help than we have up to that moment, given her; and that we should get into the war, it would be necessary to send troops. They must build up the element of fear in America. They must persuade us that if E

loses, we are not strong enough to defend ourselves; that we may be invaded by aircraft from the Greenland ice cap, or even by transatlantic parachute troops descending on our city streets. They have already led us far along the road to war—the same road that we traveled in 1917; then too at their behest.

But there is one all-important difference between the European war when we entered it in 1917, and the European war today. It is this difference which must be brought to the attention of every American, for the entire future of our nation hangs upon it. It is, that when we entered the last war we could see how victory could be won, but today we cannot. In 1917, the Central Powers were fighting France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, and Italy in the south. The German armies had already suffered severe reverses. Even Japan had entered the war on the Allied side.

In 1941, however, we face an entirely different situation. Germany has conquered France. She has an alliance with Italy, Russia and Japan — three hundred million people. Her armies control the coast of Europe from Spain to the Arctic Ocean. British shipping losses are already of the utmost seriousness, and the major ports and industrial centers of England have been heavily bombed.

The fact is that America is not in a position to wage a successful war in Europe under present conditions. We, ourselves, are not prepared, and even if we were, where would we send our soldiers to fight? How are we to force a landing on the European continent against the prepared positions of the strongest military power in the world? If the British, French and Belgian armies combined could not hold the fortifications they had spent years in building along the German border, how can we be expected to cross the Atlantic Ocean and invade the continent of Europe against the opposition of the same army, navy and air force that thrust the British fleet from the coast of Norway, and broke the Maginot Line?

The people who shouted for England and France to declare war in 1939 called for suicide and defeat. Because of their hysteria and blindness, the bravest men of France and England marched to disaster and to death. While the intellectuals of Europe preached of Christianity, democracy and idealism, they threw a wave of human flesh against a fortified concrete line — without adequate guns, or tanks, or aircraft even for defense, to say nothing of attack.

Has this attitude of life succeeded? Has it gained freedom for France or security for England? Has it stamped out aggression or heightened civilization? Has democracy gained or has it lost through such leadership? These are questions that we in America must answer. With failure in Europe before our eyes, shall we follow this same course? Shall we throw ourselves into war in a fervor of idealism, shouting about how we think the world *should* be run? Or shall we discuss calmly how our objectives can be accomplished, and *adequately* prepare ourselves to reach them?

Personally, I believe that by our withdrawal from Europe after the last war, and our failure to prepare for this one many years ago, we are already committed to a policy of military "isolation." I believe that if we abandon this policy at the present time, we are courting national disaster, just as France and England courted disaster when they, unprepared, declared war over the German invasion of Poland. A nation cannot change overnight from an attitude of peace to an attitude of war. It takes many years of planning and preparation before great military strength can be attained. I believe it is not any longer a question of what we *wish* to do in this war, but rather one of what we *can*

do. I believe that for us to enter the conflict in Europe at this time would result in defeat and humiliation. If we are to enter such a conflict successfully, then we must prepare for it not for one year or for two, but for ten years or for twenty as Germany has done.

On the other hand, I believe that we can build a military and commercial position on this continent that is impregnable to attack, and which will force other nations to trade with us, if through expediency alone. Even if America intended eventually to dominate the entire world, as some people now seem to want us to do, I would say that our first step should be to consolidate our defenses at home, so that we could prepare ourselves in safety for our adventures beyond the seas.

Every difficulty we would have in invading Europe would be an advantage for us in defending America. Our armies would be fighting on home soil, our Navy would be close to its bases, our air force could strike with its utmost effect. It would be the enemy's problem, not ours, to cross the ocean with millions of troops and their supplies, to pass by our submarines, our battleships, and our bombing planes, and to force a landing on American shores against the guns of our coast artillery and our Army.

When England could not hold the coast of Norway against the German air force; when the British navy dared not remain in the Skagerrak, or even permanently in the North Sea; when the German military machine, after crashing through the Maginot Line and routing the French army and the British expeditionary force, has been held up for nine months by twenty-five miles of English Channel—how is any navy to approach the shores of America and land an invading army against the combined resistance of our military forces?

There has been much discussion of an air invasion of America. This is partially due to propaganda, partially to hysteria and partially, I believe, to a misconception of the so-called "air invasions" of Norway and Holland by the German air force. Personally, although I think the effectiveness of military aviation is still underestimated, I do not believe there is the slightest danger of a purely air invasion of America now, or at any time we can now foresee. To begin with, the distance across the oceans is far too great to permit the air transport of armies large enough to invade us successfully, even if one assumes that they had a place to land unopposed by our own military forces. But, aside from the question of distance, we should be reassured by the fact that there has never been a successful invasion by air alone. The outstanding examples of the use of aviation for invasion of enemy territory occurred during the German occupations of Norway and Holland. But in each of these instances, the landing of troops by air was carried on simultaneously with the movement of ground and naval forces on a major scale. The maximum number of troops that could have been transported and supplied by air would have been ineffective without the immediate support of a ground army. If air invasion alone could be successful, it would have been used by the Germans against England many months ago.

But what about the northern routes, cry the alarmists; won't we be invaded by way of Greenland and Alaska, where the distances between land are short? Possibly the best answer to this question is in the form of another: Why, if these northern routes are so advantageous, do you suppose the commercial airlines to Europe and Asia prefer the great overwater distances farther south? The answer is that ice and fog and bitter cold still force men southward in their quests of commerce and of war. Ex-

cept in adventure and exploration, me- low the routes which offer the gr- safety and require the least effort — these are not in the north.

Of all the transatlantic air routes simplest to fly is the one that lies be- Africa and South America. This f- being used today in much of the war i- ganda we hear. German airplanes, v- told, will fly to Africa by the throu- hop across the ocean to South America- fuel and fly up and invade the United S-

Leaving aside the problems that have to be solved in Europe and before thousands of German air- could take off on such a venture, let us- sider what preparations would have- made for their arrival in South Ame- in Brazil, to be specific. There would- to be dozens of previously prepare- dromes, equipped with tanks and fu- crews of skilled mechanics. All of th- and supplies required would have- transported by sea. In fact many- transports and tens of thousands of- men would have to be busy for mont- fore the necessary landing facilities- be arranged. So that when anyone spe- an air invasion via Africa and South A- ca, he presupposes that Germany ha- the war in Europe; that the countri- has conquered are either so well sa- or so completely subdued that she i- to devote her attention to an inter- spherical struggle (with Asia always- back door); that she has Africa als- in hand; and finally that she has, in c- tion to the armed forces of Brazil bac- our own Army, Navy and Air Corps- able to construct and supply the nec- airbases in eastern South America.

After that, of course, it is still f- from eastern Brazil to the contin- North America than it was from Ge- originally, so other groups of air- would have to be established, farther- before enemy planes based in South A- ca would have any advantage over- planes based on their home airpor- Europe. And since there are no ra- through that portion of South Ar- these bases too would have to be estab- by sea.

No, the more one studies the pr- the more obvious it becomes that a- invasion of America is entirely out- question. Invading forces would h- come by sea, and if they made such- tempt, it would be our American a- that flew out to meet them and d- raiding.

Of all the nations in the world, w- the most impregnable position of d- We have highly developed industries, national resources and a population- hundred and thirty million people- which to draw. There is not a nat- this hemisphere strong enough even- sider attacking us. We are flanked- Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the- on the west. In the north, we are pr- by the wastelands of the Arctic. W- all history, has a nation been si- blessed? Then why in our maturi- more than in our youth, "Why, by- weaving our destiny with that of a- of Europe, entangle our peace and- perity in the toils of European a- rivalry, interest, humor or caprice-

It is often asked today why our i- ment program moves so slowly, w- people are so divided and confused- indeed! The answer is clear. It is- we have neglected the wisdom and- ence of our forefathers—we have f- lowed Washington's advice. We have- destiny of America become confus- entangled with that of foreign lan- leaders have attempted to transfer- for our own country to loyalty for- of Europe." One portion of our peo-

attempted to force its ideas about Europe upon another portion of our people—to inject into our midst today the very quarrels of the Old World that our forefathers left behind.

We, 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. We should not be conscripting our youth for a foreign war they do not wish to fight. We should all be marching together toward one clear and commonly accepted goal—the independent destiny of America. If we desire unity and strength among our people, we must turn our eyes back from these everlasting wars of Europe—back to our own country, to the clear horizons of a great American future. Let us learn from the errors made by the democracies abroad, and not repeat them. Let us give thanks to the generations of Americans before us who won and maintained the independence of our nation against far greater dangers than we face today. Let us dedicate ourselves to guarding that independence that we may pass it on to the future in even greater security than we received it from the past. It is by building our own strength and character at home—not by crusading abroad—that we can contribute most to civilization throughout the world.

If you believe that we should not enter this war, your help is needed vitally by those of us who stand against our intervention. The policy of our nation is still influenced by the desires of its people. You can help us by organizing mass meetings against our entry into the war. You can help by attending such mass meetings. You can help by writing to your congressmen, to your senator and to your local newspaper, telling them of your views. Such letters have more influence than most people realize. But if you stand with us against war, you must act now or it will be forever too late. It is not enough to write once. Write every time an issue arises—several letters each week until this crisis has passed. Demand of your representatives that they oppose our entry into the war and be on guard against these steps that will inevitably lead us to it. It is worth all the effort we can give. Our future, our children's future, our country's future, all that we hold dear while is in the balance.

I have one last request, and then this letter is ended. Before you make your final decision, reason through for yourself what war would mean to this country. Demand a practical plan from those who preach of defending democracy throughout the world. Ask them to explain how we are to divide successfully the continent of Europe—how we are to impose our ideology on the peoples of Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan.

bined against us. Insist on an answer that is clear—couched in terms of our lives killed and years of war. Stop them from telling you what *should be done*, and make them demonstrate to you what we have *ability to do*. Ask them to define our aims; our plan of defense and of attack. And if someone says that such questions must be left to "experts," ask them: what experts? To the same experts who for the last twenty years, led France to defeat and England to ruin? To the same experts who have created the greatest national debt in American history, and still left a nation unprepared in the midst of a war at war? To the same experts who fail either to maintain peace or to prepare for war? No, such leadership will never make us a strong and victorious nation. It will not carry us successfully through the periods of war and crises. If our American ideals are to survive, it will not be through the narcotic of a foreign war, but through a reawakening of the spirit that brought this nation into existence. It will be our duty if you, and I, and people like us, take the reins in hand once more, as our forefathers have done in times of crisis.

The future of America, of our way of life and of western civilization itself, lies so much in the outcome of these wars abroad as in the action that we take *now* here in our own country. In this action, your help is urgently and immediately needed.

If every man and woman in America would read this article by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, there would be no further effort to put the United States into the European War.

READ IT YOURSELF —

GIVE IT TO A FRIEND TO READ —

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RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS
OF THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
APPEARING ON THE STREET
NOT EARLIER THAN 10 P.M. (E.S.T.)

(EDITORS -- The following text of the address of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh before the America First rally at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, is for release at 10 P.M., the time at which he is scheduled to start his talk. PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE.)

10⁰²

There are many viewpoints from which the issues of this war can be argued. Some are primarily idealistic. Some are primarily practical. One should, I believe, strive for a balance of both. But, since the subjects that can be covered in a single address are limited, tonight I shall discuss the war from a viewpoint which is primarily practical. It is not that I believe ideals are unimportant, even among the realities of war; but if a nation is to survive in a hostile world, its ideals must be backed by the hard logic of military practicability. If the outcome of war depended upon ideals alone, this would be a different world than it is today.

I know I will be severely criticized by the interventionists in America when I say we should not enter a war unless we have a reasonable chance of winning. That, they will ^{say} claim, is far too materialistic a viewpoint. They will advance again the same arguments that were used to persuade France to declare war against Germany in 1939. But I do not believe that our American ideals, and our way of life, will gain through an unsuccessful war. And I know that the United States is not prepared to wage war in Europe successfully at this time. We are no better prepared today than France was when the interventionists in Europe persuaded her to attack the Siegfried Line.

I have said before, and I will say again, that I believe it will be a tragedy to the entire world if the British Empire collapses. That is one of the main reasons why I opposed this war before it was declared, and why I have constantly advocated a negotiated peace. I did not feel that England and France had a reasonable chance of winning. France has now been defeated; and, despite the propaganda and confusion of recent months, it is now obvious that England is losing the war. I believe this is realized even by the British government. But they have one last desperate plan remaining. They hope that they may be able to persuade us to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe, and to share with England militarily, as well as financially, the fiasco of this war.

I do not blame England for this hope, or for asking for our assistance. But we now know that she declared a war under circumstances which led to the defeat of every nation that sided with her from Poland to Greece. We know that in the desperation of war England promised to all these nations armed assistance that she could not send. ^{Applause} We know that she misinformed them, as she has misinformed us, ^{Applause} concerning her state of preparation, her military strength, and the progress of the war. (Shouts: "Right")

In time of war, truth is always replaced by propaganda. I do not believe we should be too quick to criticize the actions of a belligerent nation. There is always the question ^{Applause} whether we, ourselves, would do better under similar circumstances. ^{Strong Applause} But we in this country have a right to think of the welfare of America first, just as the people in England thought first of their own country when they encouraged the smaller nations of Europe to fight against hopeless ^{Applause} odds. When England asks us to enter this war, she is considering her own future, and that of her Empire. In making our reply, I believe we should consider the future of the United States and that of the Western Hemisphere. (Applause)

It is not only our right, but it is our obligation as American citizens to look at this war objectively, and to weigh our chances for success if we should enter it. I have attempted to do this, especially from the standpoint of aviation; and I have been forced to the conclusion that we cannot win this war for England, regardless of how much assistance we ^{send} extend. (Applause)

I ask you to look at the map of Europe today and see if you can suggest any way in which we could win this war if we entered it. Suppose we had a large army in America, trained and equipped. Where would we send it to fight? ^{Lindbergh agrees with photographs.} The campaigns of the war show only too clearly how difficult it is to force a landing, or to maintain an army, on a hostile coast. Suppose we took our navy from the Pacific, and used it to convoy British shipping. That would not win the war for England. It would, at best, permit her to exist under the constant bombing of the German air fleet. Suppose we had an air force that we could send to Europe. Where could it operate? Some of our squadrons might be based in the British Isles; but 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.

I have asked these questions on the supposition that we had in existence an army and an air force large enough and well enough equipped to send to Europe; and that we would dare to remove our navy from the Pacific. Even on this basis, I do not see how we could invade the continent of Europe successfully

as long as all of that continent and most of Asia is under Axis domination. But the fact is that none of these suppositions are correct. We have only a one-ocean navy. Our army is still untrained and inadequately equipped for foreign war. Our air force is deplorably lacking in modern fighting planes,

Because out of the new allies been sent to Europe (Hiss)

When these facts are cited, the interventionists shout that we are defeatists, that we are undermining the principles of Democracy, and that we are giving comfort to Germany by talking about our military weakness. But everything I mention here has been published in our newspapers, and in the reports of congressional hearings in Washington. Our military position is well known to the governments of Europe and Asia. Why, then, should it not be brought to the attention of our own people? *(Strong applause)*

I say it is the interventionist in America, as it was in England and in France, who gives comfort to the enemy. *(Applause)* I say it is they who are undermining the principles of Democracy when they demand that we take a course to which *(Applause)* more than eighty percent of our citizens are opposed. I charge them with being the real defeatists, for their policy has led to the defeat of every country that followed their advice since this war began. *(Strong applause)* There is no better way to give comfort to an enemy than to divide the people of a nation over the issue of foreign war. There is no shorter road to defeat than by entering a war with inadequate preparation. Every nation that has adopted the interventionist policy of depending on some one else for its own defense has met with nothing but defeat and failure. *(Applause)*

When history is written, the responsibility for the downfall of the democracies of Europe will rest squarely upon the shoulders of the interventionists who led their nations into war uninformed and unprepared. *(Applause)* With their shouts of defeatism, and their disdain of reality, they have already sent countless thousands of young men to death in Europe. From the campaign of Poland to that of Greece, their prophesies have been false and their policies have failed. *(64)* Yet these are the people who are calling us defeatists in America today. *"Boris"* And they have led this country, too, to the verge of war.

There are many such interventionists in America, but there are more people among us of a different type. *(Applause)* That is why you and I are assembled here tonight. *(Applause)* There is a policy open to this nation that will lead to success -- a policy that leaves us free to follow our own way of life, and to develop our own civilization. It is not a new and untried idea. It was advocated by Washington. It was incorporated in the Monroe Doctrine. *(Applause)* Under its guidance, the United States became the greatest nation in the world. It is based upon the belief

that the security of a nation lies in the strength and character of its own people. *(Applause)* It recommends the maintenance of armed forces sufficient to defend this hemisphere from attack by any combination of foreign powers. *(Applause)* It demands faith in an independent American destiny. This is the policy of the America First Committee today. *(Applause)* It is a policy not of isolation, but of independence; not of defeat, but of courage. It is a policy that led this nation to success during the most trying years of our history, and it is a policy that will lead us to success again. *(Applause)*

We have weakened ourselves for many months, and still worse, we have divided our own people by this dabbling in Europe's wars. *(Feathered applause)* While we should have been concentrating on American defense, we have been forced to argue over foreign quarrels. We must turn our eyes and our faith back to our own country before it is too late. *(Applause)* And when we do this, a different vista opens before us. Practically every difficulty we would face in invading Europe becomes an asset to us in defending America. Our enemy, and not we, would then have the problem of transporting millions of troops across the ocean and landing them on a hostile shore. They, and not we, would have to furnish the convoys to transport guns and trucks and munitions and fuel across three thousand miles of water. *(Applause)* Our battleships and submarines would then be fighting close to their home bases. We would then do the bombing from the air, and the torpedoing at sea. And if any part of an enemy convoy should ever pass our navy and our air force, they would still be faced with the guns of our coast artillery, and behind them, the divisions of our army. *(Applause)*

The United States is better situated from a military standpoint than any other nation in the world. Even in our present condition of unpreparedness, *(Applause)* no foreign power is in a position to invade us today. *(Applause)* If we concentrate on our own defenses, and build the strength that this nation should maintain, no foreign army will ever attempt to land on American shores. *(Applause)*

War is not inevitable for this country. Such a claim is defeatism in the true sense. No one can make us fight abroad unless we ourselves are willing to do so. *(Applause)* No one will attempt to fight us here if we arm ourselves as a great nation should be armed. *(Applause)* Over a hundred million people in this nation are opposed to entering the war. *(Applause)* If the principles of Democracy mean anything at all, that is reason enough for us to stay out. *(Applause)* If we are forced into a war against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of our people, we will have proved Democracy such a failure at home that there will be little use fighting for it abroad. *(Strong Applause)*

The time has come when those of us who believe in an independent Ameri-

From America First Committee
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OF THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
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(EDITORS-- The following text of the address of Kathleen Norris, noted American novelist, before the America First rally at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, is for release at 9 P.M., the time at which she is scheduled to start her talk.

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Speaking for hundreds of thousands of American women, wives, mothers and sisters, I am bringing you a message here tonight to remind you of certain events, in our history and the history of Europe, that it is the duty of every good American woman to remember now. One of the most important is that Europe has been at war for a thousand years. She has never settled a boundary. None of her nations has ever formed a permanent friendship. No Lincoln, no Washington has ever risen up to give them a vision of permanent unity, harmony, prosperity and peace, such as our own beloved country has know for so many years.

Every nation in Europe has quarrelled with every other nation. Every borderline has been soaked, in each generation, with young blood. They speak to us now of defending democracy, and defending a certain type of living. There is no democracy there. And their sort of living never has been ours, and never will be ours.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about their incessant quarrels, and the fact that one country or another is always proclaiming itself the victor, is that they do not seriously affect each other's nationalities or change the contours of their map. So that we must draw the conclusion that these quarrels are really trade quarrels, and that the treaties, or the peace, as they may call it, after the quarrel, are based on purely materialistic grounds, and not upon ethnic or geographical lines.

You can take a map of Europe five hundred years old, or one three hundred years old, and you will find the nations very much in the same places as they were before the hundred years war,

the thirty years war and all other endless wars. Therefore, we are justified in feeling that, -- although a cruel and unbalanced dictator has arisen in Europe, to spread panic and to assume a temporary puppet government in neighboring states, -- this state of affairs will last no longer than it has lasted in the past, when Peter the Great, Louis XIV, Cromwell, Philip of Spain, and Napoleon have all caused them panic, in turn. And, as we can point to no historical instance, in which an invader has remained in the invaded country in Europe, we may hope that, within a few years, these despots will disappear, and these peoples will return to normality and to the sanity that we saw in them a short while ago. Because we know that the hearts of those peoples are not in a great ruinous war, any more than is our own.

To turn from them to the history of our own country is infinitely refreshing. Here we have established a new order, the order of peace unafraid between neighbors, neighbors of different religions, races and backgrounds, and still neighbors who can keep the peace, who are not arming against each other, and who are unafraid.

When America needs territory, or needs anything else, and in some ways she is also among the have-not nations, of course, she buys what she needs and she pays for it. If she needs rubber, or indigo, or some other product not obtainable in her own borders, she can enter into peaceful negotiations with her neighbors. Her trade is welcome at all the ports of the world, and it always will be. It is all important to some of these nations, with whom every effort at the moment is being made to draw us into a bitter and a costly quarrel.

That is why I am speaking tonight for America First. Because she is not only the greatest of all the countries of the world, but she is one of the youngest. And she is one of the most daring and original in her position toward the other nations.

Our first line of defense is, and will always be, our own border. The only navy that will ever protect us is our own navy. The only army upon which we may rely, and which is an army unbeaten as yet in history, is our own army. These we will support, these we will maintain, and in these we will put our confidence. For America, if she is to continue America, there can be no other course.

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can destiny must band together, and organize for strength. We have been led toward war by a minority of our people. This minority has power. It has influence. It has a loud voice. *Applause* But it does not represent the American people. *Strong Applause*

During the last several years, I have travelled over this country, from one end to the other. I have talked to many hundreds of men and women, and I have had letters from tens of thousands more, who feel the same way as you and I. Most of these people have no influence or power. Most of them have no means of expressing their convictions, except by their vote which has always been against this war. *Applause* They are the citizens who have had to work too hard at their daily jobs to organize political meetings. Hitherto, they have relied upon their vote to express their feelings; but now they find that it is hardly remembered except in the oratory of a political campaign. *Strong Applause* These people -- the majority of hard-working American citizens are with us. *Applause* They are the true strength of our country. And they are beginning to realize, as you and I, that there are times when we must sacrifice our normal interests in life in order to insure the safety and the welfare of our nation.

Such a time has come. Such a crisis is here. That is why the America First Committee has been formed -- to give voice to the people who have no newspaper, or news reel, or radio station at their command; *Strong Applause - 20 minutes* to the people who must do the paying, and the fighting, and the dying, if this country enters the war. *Applause*

Whether or not we do enter the war, rests upon the shoulders of you in this audience, upon us here on this platform, upon meetings of this kind that are being held by Americans in every section of the United States today. It depends upon the action we take, and the courage we show at this time. If you believe in an independent destiny for America, if you believe that this country should not enter the war in Europe, we ask you to join the America First Committee in its stand. *Applause* We ask you to share our faith in the ability of this nation to defend itself, to develop its own civilization, and to contribute to the progress of mankind in a more constructive and intelligent way than has yet been found by the warring nations of Europe. *(Applause)* We need your support, and we need it now. The time to act is here. *9 Hand ju.*

10-31

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR

FIRST

Write, wire, or telephone President Roosevelt, your Senators and Congressmen. Also communicate with the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

For your convenience, a list of all Senators and Congressmen is attached.

SECOND

Help us in our drive to increase the membership in AMERICA FIRST. We also need your assistance in raising funds to carry on the work of the Committee.

THIRD

Volunteer as a speaker for street and indoor meetings held throughout this area to tell our story and to give leadership to the more than 83 per cent of our countrymen who do not want this nation to become involved in foreign wars in Europe, Africa or Asia.

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200

8

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Please enroll me as a member of the AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE. I am a patriotic American citizen, I am not affiliated in any way with any foreign power. I wish to support the AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE.

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7

Democracy in Action

If you want to keep America out of war, let your officials know about it. Write or wire today and every week to the President, your two Senators, your Representative, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Senator Walter F. George) and the Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee (Representative Sol Bloom). Also write your newspaper editor.

Get your friends and neighbors to write.

You can get the number of your Congressional District from your City Hall, local Post Office, local Western Union or Postal Telegraph Office, or the local chapter of the America First Committee.

Here is a list of all Senators and Representatives. Yours is among them. The members of the Senate and Foreign Relations Committees have an asterisk (*) in front of their names. Senators should be addressed: Senate Office Building. Representatives should be addressed: House Office Building.

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20 Martin L. Sweeney
21 Robert Croasser
22 Frances P. Bolton

Cong. Dist. OKLAHOMA

Senators:
Elmer Thomas
Josh Lee
Representatives:
At-Large: Will Rogers
1 Wesley Ernest Dimzey
2 Jack Nichols
3 Wilburn Cartwright
4 Lyle H. Boren
5 A. S. Mike Monroney
6 Jed Johnson
7 Sam C. Massingale
8 Ross Risley

OREGON

Senators:
Charles L. McNary
Rufus C. Holman
Representatives:
James W. Mott
Walter Marcus Pierce
Homer D. Angall

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators:
James John Davis
*Joseph F. Guffey
Representatives:
1 Leon Sacks
2 James P. McGranery
3 Michael J. Bradley
4 John Edward Shendan
5 Francis R. Smith
6 Francis John Myers
7 Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
8 James Wolfenden
9 Charles L. Gerlach
10 J. Roland Kinser
11 Patrick J. Boland
12 J. Harold Flannery
13 Ivor D. Fenton
14 Guy L. Moser
15 Albert G. Rutherford
16 Robert F. Rich
17 J. William Ditter
18 Richard M. Simpson
19 John Crain Kunkel
20 Benjamin Jarrett
21 Francis E. Walter
22 Harry L. Haines
23 James E. Van Zandt
24 John Buell Snyder
25 Charles I. Faddis
26 Louis Edward Graham
27 Harve Tibbott
28 Augustine B. Kelley
29 Robert Lewis Rodgers
30 Thomas E. Scanlon
31 Samuel A. Weiss
32 Herman P. Eberbarter
33 Joseph A. McArdle
34 James A. Wright

RHODE ISLAND

Senators:
Peter G. Gerry
*Theodore Francis Green
Representatives:
1 Aime J. Forand
2 John E. Fogarty

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senators:
Ellison DuRant Smith
James Francis Byrnes
Representatives:
1 L. Mendel Rivers
2 Hampton Pitts Fulmer
3 Butler B. Hare
4 Joseph Raleigh Bryson
5 *James Proleau Richards
6 John L. McMillan

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators:
William John Bulow
Chan Gurney
Representatives:
1 Karl E. Mundt
2 Francis Case

TENNESSEE

Senators:
Kenneth McKellar
Tom Stewart
Representatives:
1 Brasilia Carol Reece
2 John Jennings, Jr.
3 Estes Kefauver
4 Albert Arnold Gore
5 J. Percival Priest
6 *Wirt Courtney
7 Herron Pearson
8 Jere Cooper
9 Clifford Davis

Cong. Dist. TEXAS

Senators:
Morris Sheppard
*Tom Connally
Representatives:
1 Wright Patman
2 Martin Dies
3 Lindley Beckworth
4 Sam Rayburn
5 Hutton W. Sumners
6 *Luther A. Johnson
7 Nat Patton
8 Albert Thomas
9 Joseph Jefferson Mansfield
10 Lyndon Baines Johnson
11 William Robert Poage
12 Frita Garland Lanham
13 Ed Gossett
14 Richard M. Kleberg
15 Milton H. West
16 Robert Ewing Thomsom
17 Sam Russell
18 Eugene Worley
19 George H. Mahon
20 Paul J. Kilday
21 Charles L. South

UTAH

Senators:
Abe Murdock
*Elbert Duncan Thomas
Representatives:
1 Walter K. Granger
2 J. W. Robinson

VERMONT

Senators:
Warren Robinson Austin
George D. Aiken
Representative-At-Large:
Charles Albert Plumley

VIRGINIA

Senators:
Carter Glass
Harry Flood Byrd
Representatives:
1 Schuyler Otis Bland
2 Colgate Whitehead Darden
3 Dave E. Satterfield, Jr.
4 Patrick Henry Drowry
5 Thomas G. Burch
6 Clifton Alexander Woodruff
7 A. Willis Robertson
8 Howard Worth Smith
9 John W. Flannagan, Jr.

WASHINGTON

Senators:
Homer Truett Bone
Mon. C. Wallgren
Representatives:
1 Warren G. Magnuson
2 Henry M. Jackson
3 Martin F. Smith
4 Knute Hill
5 Charles H. Leavy
6 John Main Coffee

WEST VIRGINIA

Senators:
Matthew M. Neely
Hurley M. Kilgore
Representatives:
1 Robert L. Ramsey
2 Jennings Randolph
3 Andrew Edmiston
4 George William Johnson
5 *John Kee
6 Joe L. Smith

WISCONSIN

Senators:
*Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.
Alexander Wiley
Representatives:
1 Stephen Bolles
2 Harry Southoff
3 William H. Stevenson
4 T. F. B. Wasieleswski
5 Lewis D. Thill
6 Frank Bateman Keefe
7 Reid F. Murray
8 Joshua Leroy Johns
9 Merlin Hull
10 Bernard J. Gehrmann

WYOMING

Senators:
Joseph C. O'Mahoney
Harry H. Schwartz
Representative-At-Large:
John J. McIntyre

BRITAIN BEATEN, U.S. CAN'T HELP, LINDY TELLS 28,000

Great Britain is losing the war" and nothing the U. S. A. can do, "regardless of how much assistance we extend," can turn the tide, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh declared last night in warning jam-packed meeting at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., against intervention.

Five thousand persons crowded into the main ballroom, 3,000 more listened over a public address system on a lower floor and 20,000 stopped traffic in 34th St. to gather



Kathleen Norris, as she addressed meeting last night.

around amplifiers as Lindbergh spoke. One or two fist fights, and a brief flurry when 20 students attempted to picket the meeting, were quickly squelched by 250 police.

Not naval convoys, not fleets of airplanes and not another A. E. F. could stop the sweep of Hitlerism, Lindbergh said, yet the British "have one last desperate plan remaining" to "persuade us to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe and to share with England militarily, as well as financially, the fiasco of this war."

England and France never had "a reasonable chance of winning" against Hitler's challenge, Lindbergh asserted, and for that reason he has "constantly advocated a negotiated peace."

"France has now been defeated; and despite the propaganda and confusion of recent months, it is now obvious that England is losing the war," he said. "I believe this is realized even by the British Government."

Lindbergh was cheered loudly

(Continued on page 18, col. 1)

(Continued from page 2)

when he took his seat on the same platform with Dr. John F. (Jafsis) Condon, the Bronx school teacher who paid \$50,000 of Lindbergh's money in a futile attempt to ransom the flier's kidnaped baby in 1932. Lindbergh was cheered again when he asserted England was "losing the war."

Crowds began gathering outside the auditorium an hour before the doors were opened at 6:15 P. M. and by 7:25 P. M. the jam was so terrific that the Fire Department called a halt on later arrivals.

Traffic Detoured.

Before 8 P. M. the thousands in the street were so crushing that traffic was rerouted and the police patrol was increased from 50 to 250 men, all under command of Deputy Chief Inspector John J. Di Martino.

About 8:15 P. M. a group of 15 boys and five girls, members of the Student Defenders of Democracy and allied organizations, paraded along the fringe of the throng with banners denouncing Hitler. Police shoed them away when some man in the crowd made a threatening gesture toward them.

Lindbergh spoke under auspices of the America First Committee. He assailed England for promising aid to any and all nations that would join her cause—aid that, he said, she could not give.

"We know that she misinformed them," he said, "as she has misinformed us, concerning her state of preparation, her military strength and the progress of the war . . ."

"Hopeless Odds."

"We in this country have a right to think of the welfare of America first, just as the people in England thought of their own country when they encouraged the smaller nations of Europe to fight against hopeless odds. When England asks us to enter this war, she is considering her own future and that of her empire. In making our reply, I believe we should consider the future of the United States and that of the Western Hemisphere."

Even if we were fully prepared, Lindbergh argued, there is not enough landing space on the British Isles for airplane squadrons to match those of Germany. There is no place, he said, where we might base and maintain an army—if we had an army comparable to Germany's.

"We have weakened ourselves for many months, and still worse, we have divided our own people by this dabbling in Europe's wars," he said. "While we should have been concentrating on American defense, we have been forced to argue over foreign quarrels."

"Turn Our Faith Back."

"We must turn our eyes and our faith back to our own country before it is too late. And when we do this, a different vista opens before us. Practically every difficulty we would face in invading Europe becomes an asset to us in defending America. . . ."

"The United States is better situated from a military standpoint

than any other nation in the world. Even in our present condition of unpreparedness, no foreign power is in a position to invade us today. If we concentrated on our own defense, and build the strength that this nation should maintain, no foreign army will ever attempt to land on American shores."

The real enemies of democracy, he said, are those who cry for intervention while "more than 80 per cent." of the population opposes war.

"We have been led toward war

by a minority of our people," he said. "This minority has power. It has influence. But it does not represent the American people."

"Incredible"—Walsh.

United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts preceded Lindbergh as a speaker, asserting that "incredible as it may seem, letters are now reaching the desks of members of the Congress strongly urging an open declaration of war."

Kathleen Norris, the novelist, urged Americans to remember that "Europe has been at war for a thousand years" and that we have "no place in quarrels in which every borderline has been soaked, in each generation, with young blood."

Lead story

1

Washington and incorporated in the Monroe Doctrine: it recommends the maintenance of armed forces sufficient to defend the hemisphere from attack by a combination of foreign powers. This is the policy of the America First Committee today. It is a policy, not of isolation, but of independence; not of defeat but of courage."

He declared in his closing paragraphs that he was addressing himself to "the people who must do the paying, and the fighting, and the dying, if this country enters the war."

Mrs. Norris Makes Plea

Colonel Lindbergh was preceded by Kathleen Norris, novelist, who came by plane from Hollywood to address the meeting.

"Every nation in Europe has quarreled with every other nation," she said. "They speak to us now of defending democracy and defending a certain type of living. There is no democracy there. And their sort of living never has been ours, and never will be ours."

"Therefore we are justified in feeling that, although a cruel and unbalanced dictator has arisen in Europe, to spread panic and to assume a temporary puppet government in neighboring States, this state of affairs will last no longer than it has lasted in the past, when Peter the Great, Louis XIV, Cromwell, Philip of Spain and Napoleon have all caused this panic, in turn. And, as we can point to no historical instance in which an invader has remained in the invaded country in Europe, we may hope that, within a few years, these despots will disappear, and these peoples will return to normality and to the sanity that we saw in them a short while ago. Because we know that the hearts of those peoples are not in a great ruinous war, any more than is our own."

"Our first line of defense is, and will always be, our own navy. The only navy that will ever protect us is our own navy. The only army upon which we may rely, and which is an army unbeaten as yet in history, is our own army. These we will support, these we will maintain, and in these we will put our confidence. For America, if she is to continue America, there can be no other course."

Mr. Flynn explained that the meeting had been offered to the three major broadcasting chains, but that they found it impossible to make space for it among their commercial broadcasts. The only station carrying it, he said, was WMCA.

An announcement was made later by WMCA that it would carry a reply to Colonel Lindbergh to be made at 10 o'clock tonight at a rally of the Fight for Freedom Committee with Rex Stout and James P. Warburg as speakers.

Because of the crush outside, the police admitted only 1,500 persons to the overflow auditorium on the seventh floor of the building.

But these listeners displayed the same enthusiastic temper, even though there was dinner lustily into their ears all evening the air of "Tipperary" rendered by 500 members of the British Great War Veterans Association who were holding their monthly social on the floor below.

The British veterans gained access to their meeting with the greatest difficulty. Three hundred of them, in fact, were unable to get into the building at all. The band

and a detachment of British who were to have been there of honor at their social, were stopped outside.

In front of the building crowds stood in the rain in line established in the middle of the street listening to the speakers as they came over the loudspeakers.

Persons active in nearly all organizations opposing United States intervention in the war on Britain were noted in the crowd but they were present as individuals and members of the America First Committee except that they had no official connection with the rally.

United States flags were about the walls and balconies of the hall and patriotic emblems on sale. Nearly everybody carried a small American flag.

One of the early arrivals at the hall was J. F. Connelley, "Jafais" of the Lindbergh kidnapping case, who was invited to the platform.

Among the more than 150 persons on the platform were Mrs. Lindbergh, Amos Pinchot, former Representative, Bruce M. Marguard, Dr. Hunt, and Katherine Lewis, daughter of the late Senator Lewis.

CHALLENGES LINDBERGH

Davenport Says If We Lose Civilization Will Be Ruined

Russell W. Davenport, Fortune Magazine, deviated tonight from a prepared address delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System immediately after Colonel Lindbergh's speech to challenge the latter's position.

"Here in New York tonight," he said, "we have heard an address by a distinguished American Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. The gist of that argument has been that America should shun her responsibilities as a member of the family of nations. He urges us to shun alone our responsibilities to other nations, but our responsibilities to ourselves for the preservation of our own fine way of life."

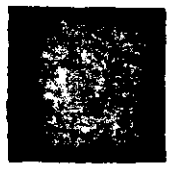
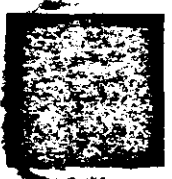
"The sum and substance of this talk is that we have responsibilities to maintain our own civilization, the civil liberties and freedom. We should mind our own business and not meddle in other people's affairs."

"It is an easy argument to make because it offers an easy way out. Its theme is that we don't have to do anything about our own civilization. But before we accept this easy idea we must be doubtful of certain things."

"Are we sure, for example, that a victory of the totalitarianism will have no effect on the future of America? Can we honestly say that the world will be the same if Hitler wins this war? Is it so easy to be careful in our answer. Do we make a mistake—if this crisis is our crisis after all—we would awake from our isolation to find our civilization wrecked and our future ruined?"

Declaring that Hitler was a violent counter-revolutionary against the democratic way of life that America established in 1776, Mr. Davenport said that as long as any free people were left in the world the attack would continue and that if Hitler continued to conquer, his rule would fall.

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(By Associated Press)

KEEP OUT!

Britain Beaten, Lindy Tells 28,000



SMILING BROADLY, Col. Lindbergh greets crowd last night in Manhattan Center. Britain is losing war, he said, and U. S. can't help her. —Story p. 2.

(NEWS photo)



(By Associated Press)

DRAMATIC REUNION

On the platform as Lindbergh spoke was John F. (Jafsie) Condon, who handed over \$50,000 of Lindy's money after abduction of latter's son. Above he shakes hands with flier before speech.



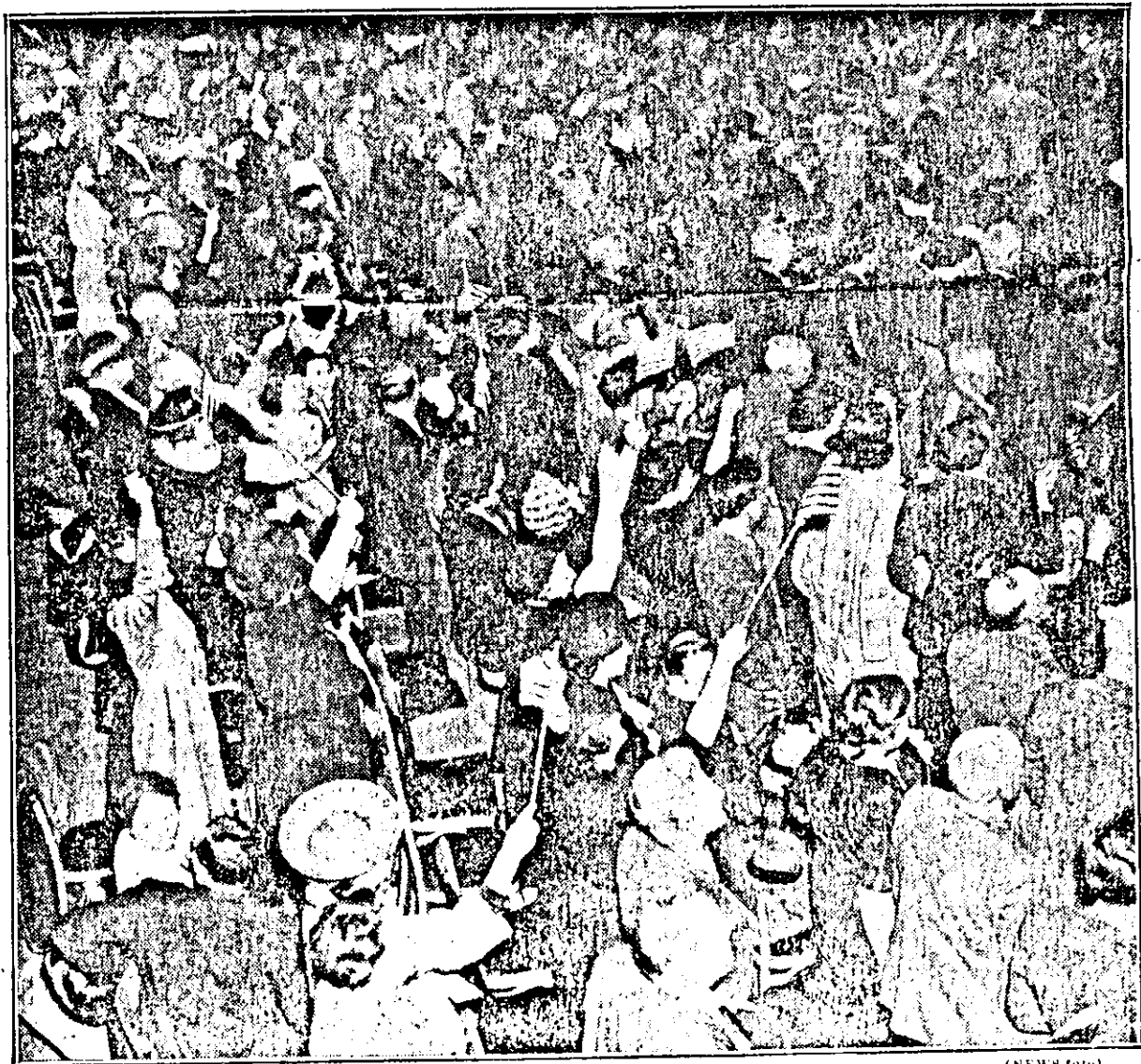
(By Acme)

SUPPORTING the address of Lindbergh (right) against intervention, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts declares that letters advocating war are already



(NEWS foto)

SMILING BROADLY, Col. Lindbergh greets crowd last night in Manhattan Center. Britain is losing war, he said, and U. S. can't help her. —Story p. 2.



(NEWS foto)

ENTHUSIASTIC in its approval of "America First" speakers, crowd listens to Lind-

British Seek Answer A.E.F., Lindbergh Tells 10,000 Here London Misinformed Allies on Strength, He Says at America First Rally—35,000 Jam Streets at Manhattan Center

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh declared at a mass meeting of the America First Committee here last night that "the British Government have one last desperate plan remaining; they hope that they may be able to persuade us to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe, and to share with England militarily, as well as financially, the flaccid of this war."

The address marked Colonel Lindbergh's first appearance here as a leader of organized opinion through the America First Committee, which he joined in Chicago last Thursday. Heretofore, he has expressed himself as an individual.

"A crisis is here," he explained to an audience of some 10,000 persons in the auditorium and overflow hall as well as around loudspeakers in the street outside Manhattan Center, 111 West Thirty-fourth Street.

He asked them and his radio listeners to join with him in the America First Committee, because "we have been led toward war by a minority of our people; this minority has power; it has influence; it has a loud voice, but it does not represent the American people."

The applause that constantly punctuated Colonel Lindbergh's address served to diagram the likes and dislikes of the audience. He was interrupted by wild cheers when he said, "It is obvious that England is losing the war," and again when he said, "England has misinformed us."

He got a double-barreled cheer when he said, "we in this country have a right to think of the welfare of America first, just as the people in England thought first of their own country when they encouraged the smaller nations of Europe to fight against hopeless odds."

There were hisses when he asserted, "our air force is deplorable because most of them have been sent to Europe." The audience cheered and stamped when he de-

clared, "the policy of the interventionists has led to the defeat of every country that followed their advice since this war began."

Plainly there was much more interest in Colonel Lindbergh's criticism of intervention in Europe and of propaganda in that direction than in his proposed hemisphere defense or his analysis of the geographic safety of the United States.

A detail of 100 policemen, including fifteen mounted men, kept order inside and outside the hall. Police officials estimated that during the evening the detail handled 35,000 persons. Detectives were scattered throughout the auditorium to keep beckling in check. The doors were closed at 7:30 o'clock, when the building was filled to capacity.

Plans for picketing the meeting as "a Nazi transmission hall," which had been announced in advance by the Friends of Democracy, Inc., in connection with the Youth Committee of Federal Union and the Student Defenders of Democracy, in conjunction with members of various A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, caused the police to forbid picketing directly in front of the Manhattan Center and to double the previously ordered police details.

Deputy Chief Inspector John J. DeMartino and Inspector John J. Sullivan directed mounted police to clear the sidewalk in front of the building and ruled that if any anti-Nazi pickets appeared they would have to remain across the way on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street.

That section of the street was jammed with the larger part of a crowd of several thousand persons who stood outside. Many of these persons had tickets for the meeting, but had been unable to get in. German accounts were summarized among the holders of both the white tickets, which had been sent out as invitations, and the blue tickets, which had been sold at the Police office for \$1 each.

Holders of white tickets refused to tell where they had got them, and what organizations they belonged to, when questioned about rumors that tickets had been sent to Nazi organizations.

The crowd gathered to hear Lindbergh at 8 o'clock. Traffic was stopped on Thirty-fourth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. A line extended around the corner on Ninth Avenue.

A man with a German accent complained to the police that when he yelled "Down with the British," another man in a sailor's hat had punched him in the face, breaking his glasses. The attacker disappeared, and the police advised the complainant to do likewise when he was intended to go back into the crowd and yell "Down with the British" again.

Handkerchiefs peddled "Social Justice," the Coughlins magazine, the crowd. Competing with them were representatives of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, who distributed copies of a circular entitled "What One Hitler Medal Can Do."

At 8:10 o'clock, when the hall was packed to its limits and huge crowds stood outside in the streets listening to the speeches through amplifiers, a disturbance took place at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Nearly 100 persons, identified as members of the Friends of Democracy, the Youth Committee of the Federal Union and the Student Defenders of Democracy, marched down Eighth Avenue and attempted to cross Thirty-fourth Street from north to south. The vanguard consisted of ten pickets with a girl leader, all carrying placards that read, "Maintain the British Blockade," "Aid to France Will Help Hitler Now," and the like.

Several hundred persons from the crowd first booed and then attacked the parade, knocking down the pickets, tearing up their placards,

At 8:30 o'clock the police estimated that the street crowd had increased to 15,000 or 20,000 in Thirty-fourth Street alone, which was then solidly blocked except for a square in front of the hall that the police kept open. A smaller crowd milled around in West Thirty-fifth Street, where holders of \$25 box tickets, reserved seats, platform and press tickets were admitted through the stage door.

Rain that started about 9:45 o'clock drove a large part of the crowd away, but several thousand remained in the street, seeking shelter under the marquee of the hall, in doorways and elsewhere.

The meeting started turbulently at 8:20 o'clock, with a three-minute ovation when Colonel Lindbergh appeared on the platform. Small American flags waved in almost every hand. Excited voices cried, "We want Lindy."

Eventually the meeting started with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and an invocation by the Rev. Edward J. Hunt, founder of the American Goodwill Union, who asked God to "help the President resist the efforts to make him betray the promises he made to keep us out of war."

John T. Flynn, chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee, presided. He was

introduced by Mrs. M. Flynn, wife of the speaker. He declared: "We distinguished speakers on don't want any question side and those on the other side—I hope we hear, hold a meeting else."

"Further," he continued, "it is to be found in the senting aspects of these. It is there with the the America First Committee not responsible, what takes place on theatre. Anybody can any kind of literature by the streets. It may be by Bundists, Fascists, or themselves or through citizens to involve this war."

After the disavowal of erratic organizations by temporary chairman, and the part of heckling and boos from the varied schools of opinion, the meeting proceeded with vociferous bursts through the speech of David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, one of the leaders of the non-interventionists.

The greatest outburst Senator's references to the nation, vilification and which this great man, Colonel Lindbergh, has been subjected country, where free speech be respected."

Senator Walsh reviewed the "propaganda" that urging "steps short of war" should recognize it." He extracts from letters he had from citizens asking him this country out of war.

The Senator closed with denunciation of the current to convey the land-lease supply Britain that are now being "We should resist through gands and pressure group of actual combat through convey routes, there is no turn Convoys mean war. Do conveyo."

"No," roared the audience

and breaking the wooden staffs to which the placards had been fixed. In a few minutes the parade had been dispersed and its members had disappeared.

Herman Levine of 216 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, a metal worker, told reporters he had seen a short, stocky man hit the girl picket leader in the face and knock her down. M. Barkan of 245 East Fifty-ninth Street, an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said he had seen several pickets beaten and kicked. They had yelled for help, he added. The police had failed to respond.

The police explained that only two policemen had been in the vicinity of the trouble. One turned on the siren of a radio car, but the crowd was packed together so tightly that by the time the police arrived in force the disturbance was over. Friends took the beaten pickets away in taxicabs. No one was hurt badly enough to require the police to summon medical aid.

During the disturbance pro-Nazi members of the crowd shouted "Get out of here or we'll kill you" at the pickets, and anti-Nazi elements yelled accusations that the crowd included "Joe McWilliam's gang," referring to Joseph McWilliam, self-proclaimed anti-Semitic Fuehrer of the Christian Mobilizers, who was reported to have postponed his regular weekly meeting and instructed his followers to attend the Lindbergh rally.

Says Police Gave No Aid

George Wythe, chairman of the Youth Committee of Federal Union, complained that the police had failed to afford protection to the pickets, although "Inspector Brown" of the police yesterday afternoon gave permission for six pickets to march and for others to distribute leaflets. He asserted that Inspector DeMartino at the scene refused to allow any picketing. When it was decided to picket anyway, he went on, the picket line operated only for a minute and one-half before "a mob" broke it up. Only then did the police take action to hold back the mob and allow the pickets to get away, he went on.

See No Gain Through

In his speech Colonel Lindbergh laid down the conditions moved him to undertake a campaign for the America First Committee, substantially in his first speech for cago, but with height here.

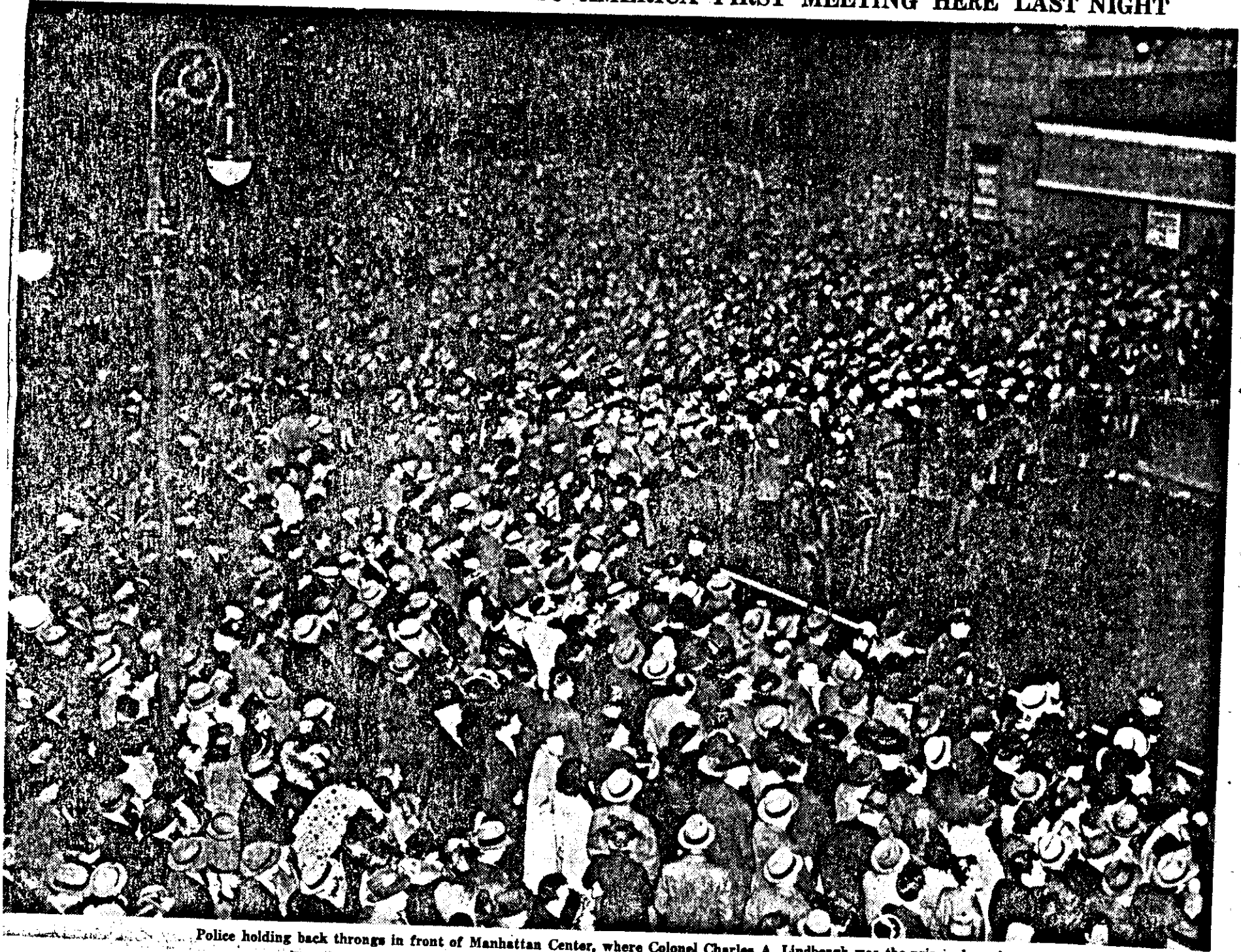
"I do not believe," our American ideal of life will gain the cessful war.

"I do not blame ing for our assist now know that sh- under circumstance the defeat of eve aided with her d, Greece. We know t peration of war, E to all those nation- ance that she cou"

"We know that them, as she has concerning her- tion, her military progress of the- Colonel Lindbergh the proper poli

214

CROWDS SEEKING ADMITTANCE TO AMERICA FIRST MEETING HERE LAST NIGHT



Police holding back throngs in front of Manhattan Center, where Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was the principal speaker

Times Wide World

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

97-138
FLG:FKT

June 3, 1941

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Drayton.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER
WECKRUF & BEOBACHTER.
REGISTRATION ACT.

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith are the originals of resumes
of the May 8, May 15, and May 22, 1941 issues of the
FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRUF & BEOBACHTER, which
were compiled by Confidential Informant [redacted]

Copies of these resumes are being placed in the file
for use in connection with this investigation.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Donegan
T. J. DONEGAN, Acting for
E. J. CONNELLEY
Assistant Director

cc: 65-3137
Enclosures (3)

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GERMAN AMERICAN BUND ACTIVITIES (Part 199).

THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRUF & BEOBACHTER,
Volume 6, Number 46.- New York May 8, 1941:

Page 1 which is devoted entirely to propaganda in English has re-prints from the IRISH ECHO and of an article by PAUL C. BERTHOLOMEW, associate professor of politics at Notre Dame University. There is also a reproduction of a letter received by the paper from JOHN T. FLYNN of the AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE in which the latter rejects the support of the GERMAN AMERICAN BUND. The editors of the FREE AMERICAN however continue to write favorably about the AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE.

Page 2 has SCERRADER's weekly anonymous column in English "Behind the Curtain".- One paragraph of the column quotes at length from the pro-Nazi newspaper EL DEBATE in Montevideo.

Page 2 has 15 ads from Jamaica, Long Island and Brooklyn (last week 16) including ads for food packages to Germany from SCHREIBER TRAVEL BUREAU; - HANS TRUPP & CO; - GERMAN AMERICAN SHIPPING AGENCY; - PAPSDORF TRAVEL BUREAU.-

Page 3 has 6 columns of propaganda in German. This includes an article and ad in German announcing that the KYFFHAEUSER BUND is organizing a big military concert on Sunday May 11th at the Yorkville Casino for the benefit of German war prisoners and that the KYFFHAEUSER unit "KAMERADSCHAFT HINDENBRUG" - which is the Manhattan unit- is the sponsor.- There is also an article and an ad stating that the UNITED GERMAN AMERICAN SOCIETIES OF BROOKLYN are sponsoring a German Youth Spring Festival at the Brooklyn Schwaben Hall on Saturday May 10th under the direction of EGON SCHEIBE and band leader FRITZ KUBE who heads the DEUTSCHE MARINE KAPELLE (German Navy Band). The affair is being sponsored by HERMANN KUECHLER, President of the UNITED GERMAN AMERICAN SOCIETIES of BROOKLYN (Nazi controlled) Page 3 also has an article in German and an ad from the (BUND controlled) UNION HILL TURN VEREIN which is holding a celebration on Saturday May 10th at the Schuetzen Park, Hudson Boulevard at 32nd Street, North Bergen.-

G.
MAY 26 1941
[Signature]

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Page 3 has 9 ads from German doctors and dentists. Also 8 classified ads (last week 10).- Also 13 ads from Manhattan (last week 12) including an ad for food packages to Germany from F. ARNECKE.-

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 15 1941

Page 4 has the usual anti-American editorials in German. Most of them are anonymous but the worst one entitled "Symbol of



N. Y. C.

half-way measures" is signed W.W. This editorial attacks the American system and the American way of life in unbridled language and ends in a warning that "German thoroughness will beat the daylights out of American half-way preparedness if an American patrol vessel should dare sink into the zone which the Germans declared as closed."- Page 4 also has the weekly column in German signed BROCHTRAUSEN which contains this paragraph: " Our President who gratuitously insulted Lindbergh received in return a well deserved smarting slap in the face."

Page 5 has 6 ads from Bronx and Westchester (last week 6); also 7 ads from New Jersey (last week 4) including an ad for food packages to Germany from JOS. ZIMMERMANN.- Also 12 ads from German movies, cafes, etc. (last week 12).-

Page 6 has 5 columns of propoganda in German including a number of articles plugging the German movies advertised on the same page.-

Page 6 has 6 columns of propoganda in German most of it apparently from German sources but not identified as such.-

Page 6, last column: Calendar of coming events:

- Wednesday May 7, 1941.- Local Brooklyn.- Membership meeting. At the home. 68-41 Forest Ave. 8.30 PM
- Thursday May 8, 1941.- Local New York.- Membership meeting and entertainment. At the home. 8.30 PM
- Saturday May 10, 1941. Local New York.- Big Spring Festival. Cabaret Rheinland 228 East 86th Str. 40cents

Page 7 is devoted to seven columns of propoganda in English which includes a long article " America being betrayed" by FREDRICK FRANKLIN SCHRADER and which is re-printed from the GERMAN AMERICAN COMMERCE BULLETIN. (This shows SCHRADER's connection with this Nazi organization/BOARD OF TRADE FOR GERMAN AMERICAN COMMERCE)

Another article on page 7 re-prints KARL VON WIEGANDS old interview with Hitler.- There is also a letter from a reader signed KY E.D.

Page 7 has 11 ads from Philadelphia (last week 12) including an ad for food packages to Germany from WENIGER & WALTER.-

Page 8 has 17 ads from Chicago (last week 13) including an ad for food packages to Germany from GERMAN AMERICAN TRAVEL CENTER and an ad for "Victory in the West" ("Just arrived by airplane") from LITTLE GERMAN THEATER.

Page 8 has 5 columns of propoganda in English including an anonymous article praising LINDBERGH.

Handwritten mark

'America First' Rallies Stir Race Hatred in Fight on British Aid

By EDWARD LORING

Special to THE NEW LEADER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Millions of dollars are being spent by various isolationist groups on a concentrated effort to prevent further aid to Britain at a moment when it is widely known here that President Roosevelt plans some dramatic action to counteract German successes in the Balkans and the Near East. Heaviest spender and most influential of the "peace" pressure groups is the America First Committee, now swinging so far to the right that the evident anti-Semitism and pro-Hitler sentiment prevalent among its members is creating a minority opposition within the committee and is forcing out its Jewish national publicity director.

There is little doubt that the committee has become one of the strongest pro-Nazi forces in the nation. Its rallies have developed into demonstrations for Hitler and Mussolini. Even the Soviets are cheered by America First audiences, much to the chagrin of its speakers. The meetings are small but enthusiastic, never attracting more than 5,000 to 6,000 persons in any city.

The committee's big guns are Senator Wheeler, now touring the West and Midwest, and Senator Gerald P. Nye operating mostly in the East. In many sections large sums are expended for advance promotion work. Sections of Maryland are plastered with expensive bill board advertising announcing America First meetings.

After a slight retirement, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh has again been pushed into the foreground by the Committee, which he has now officially joined. Like the other Committee speakers Lindbergh's line is to talk mysteriously of "certain groups" surrounding the President and active throughout the nation in an effort "to get us into war." This is for the public; behind the scenes certain committee members, especially the women, have found outright anti-semitism the most effective smearing technique to use against those seeking further aid to England.

The talk of "Jew war" is used consistently. This correspondent has it from one of the most informed sources in Washington that one of the Committee's leading spokesmen recently told an important gathering of Washington isolationists that "we must get the Jews out of Washington or we'll not stop aid to England." It should be pointed out that the isolationist leaders used every other conceivable tactic before they resorted to anti-Semitism to stem pro-British feeling. Now their efforts have succeeded only in making anti-semitism fashionable in some Tory circles willing to use anything to crack the New Deal and its foreign policy.

Typical of the native fascist and Nazi support won for the isolationists by this policy is the "vigorous cooperation given the



FLYER ON HOREBACK?

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the man being groomed by appeaser forces for the role of "the man on horseback"

"America First Committee" as
the German American National
Alliance or Einheitsfront por-
ing to another informed area.



Coughlin

This frankly Nazi
organization re-
cently issued a
pamphlet urging
that contributions
from \$1 up be
sent to the Amer-
ican First Com-
mittee headquar-

ters. Other pamphlets issued by
the German American Alliance
are isolationist in typical Berlin
manner. Whenever the America
First group schedules a meeting
the Einheitsfront brings out a
large crowd. Last August Lind-
bergh was scheduled to speak in
Chicago. Henry Jonhk, Einheits-
front financial secretary, took to
the air in a broadcast calling on
all members to turn out.

This is typical. Father Cough-
lin's magazine eulogizes Senator
Wheeler; the German-American
Bund's Beobachter urges support
of the committee. In Los Angeles,
the Committee's meetings are
small rallies attracting local
bundists.

When Senator Sheppard died
recently the committee obtained
a victory it had not counted on.
Sheppard had been head of the
vital Senate Military Affairs
Committee. Seniority rights now
give the job to Senator Robert
Reynolds of North Carolina.
Reynolds is one of the committee's
strongest liaison points in the
government. Recently he spoke at
a Women United-America First
Committee rally in New York.

He leads the semi-fascist, anti-
semitic Vindicators, first exposed
by the New Leader's Vincent
Rogers three years ago. Author
of a score of anti-alien bills
Reynolds has become the nation's
leading alien-baiter. He sells his
100 per cent Americanism to his
North Carolina constituents by
dressing in cracker-barrel dunge-
ree style. In Washington he is
one of the Hill's best-dressed
men. Like all Southern solons,
once elected he has a perennial
claim to office. And like all
Southern Congressmen he obtains
seniority rights on important
committees merely through politi-
cal longevity. As next in line
behind the late Senator Sheppard
he must be offered the chairman-
ship of the Military Committee,
the function of which is to deal
with legislation needed by the
War Department to stream-line
American defense forces.

All of which means that the
Senator will be in a position to
learn plans long in advance of
other members of the govern-
ment—and no longer will the

America First sources of act
be a mystery. It will be in a
tion to launch counter campe
long before the Administrati
able to put into effect any a
egy for effective aid to the A

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100-9692

New York - New York

October 24, 1941.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 JFE/AG/RBG
ON 3/10/86

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

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith, for the information and scrutiny of the Bureau, are copies of the following described publications which were turned over to this office by [redacted]

b7D

1. News Release dated September 13, 1941 relating to CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.
2. News Release dated September 14, 1941 setting forth a resume of remarks made by HERBERT AGAR relative to the Senate sub-committee investigation of the movie industry.
3. News Release dated September 16, 1941 in which is set forth the text of an address made by W. W. WAYMACK, Editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.
4. News Release dated September 16, 1941 relative to fourteen leaders of the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. joining in support of "Fight for Freedom, Inc."
5. News Release dated September 17, 1941 in which is set forth certain remarks made by the Right Reverend Henry W. Hobson relative to a speech made by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.
6. News Release dated September 17, 1941 which sets forth certain remarks made by Bishop Henry W. Hobson in which he criticizes a recent speech of Herbert Hoover.
7. News Release dated September 18, 1941 which relates to the American Legion Convention held in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 OCT 23 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

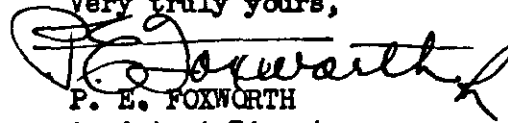
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8. News Release dated September 18, 1941 setting forth criticism by the organization Clearing House for Youth Groups relative to a speech of Herbert Hoover.
9. News Release dated September 19, 1941 in which is set forth certain remarks made by MAX SINGER, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
10. News Release dated September 19, 1941 relating to Senator GERALD P. NYE.
11. News Release dated September 20, 1941 relating to demands being made upon JOHN T. FLYNN to make public his answer to Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines, Iowa speech about anti-semitism.
12. News Release dated September 22, 1941 in which is set forth an editorial appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle on September 18, 1941.
13. A reprint from the September 18, 1941 edition of the New York Post of an article entitled "I'd Rather Be Right," by Samuel Grafton.
14. A reprint of articles appearing in the September 8, 1941 issue of the Birmingham News which were written by John Temple Graves, II.
15. Pamphlet entitled "Eyewitnesses."

Copies of the above publications of "Fight for Freedom, Inc." are not being retained in New York.

Very truly yours,


P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

Enclosures.

Five leading New Yorkers today demanded that John T. Flynn, as a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education and New York Chairman of America First, make public his answer to Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines, Iowa, speech about anti-semitism, according to Fight for Freedom, Inc.

Those signing the letter include George Gordon Battle, co-chairman of Council Against Intolerance in America; John F. O'Ryan, major-general of the 27th Division; James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany; Lloyd Paul Stryker, and Charles H. Tuttle, former U. S. Attorney and a fellow-member of the New York City Board of Higher Education.

THE TEXT OF THE LETTER FOLLOWS:

September 19, 1941

Hon. John T. Flynn, Chairman
New York County Branch of the
America First Committee
515 Madison Avenue
New York City

Sir:

The undersigned believe that because of your leadership of The America First Committee in this County, and because of your membership in the City's Board of Higher Education, the people of this community are entitled to know your answers to the respectful inquiries which we now make of you.

On Thursday night Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh, a chief spokesman of your America First Committee, in an address under its auspices and in its name at Des Moines, said:

"The three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration."

He also said that "the greatest danger lies in the large ownership and influence of the Jews in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our Government."

These statements have been widely commented upon throughout the United States, but we have seen no mention thereof by you.

Our inquiries are these:

- 1 - Do you believe that either of these statements by Mr. Lindbergh about our Jewish citizenry are true?
- 2 - Do you believe that The America First Committee should publicly repudiate these statements?

919

Respectfully yours

(signed) George Gordon Battle, Co-Chm. of
Council Against Intolerance in
America

Lloyd Paul Stryker, New York Attorney
John F. O'Ryan, Major-General, 27th Div.
James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany
prior to World War

Charles H. Tuttle, Former U.S. Attorney

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/86 BY 1145 JFE/AG

9/19/51

From Fight for Freedom, Inc. 1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy. Circle 6-4250

FOR A. M. RELEASE

Fight for Freedom, Inc., today announced that Max Singer, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has vigorously denounced ex-Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's speech of last Thursday in Des Moines, Iowa, as "a doctrine that is the negation of Americanism, which must be gratifying to Hitler."

Singer telegraphed F. H. Peter Cusick, Executive Secretary of Fight for Freedom, Inc., that:

"As Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, composed of campaign service veterans who are pledged to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and defend the United States against all enemies whomsoever, I condemn the statements of Charles A. Lindbergh as an appeal to racial prejudice to bolster his untenable position on national defense in this emergency.

"Instead of unity for victory, which is so essential at this time, Lindbergh preaches a doctrine that is the negation of Americanism, which must be gratifying to Hitler."

Singer, who was elected Commander in Chief of the V.F.W. at its national convention in Philadelphia last month, is a Boston detective, inspector and fingerprint expert. He was formerly senior Vice-commander of the V.F.W.



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FOR A. M. RELEASE

Senator Gerald P. Nye is "the individual most directly responsible for the injection of religious issues into the debate on foreign policy", F. H. Peter Cusick, Executive Secretary of Fight for Freedom, Inc. declared today in a public statement replying to Nye's A.P. interview in Rochester, N.Y. on September 17th.

"When Mr. Nye maintains that Wendell L. Willkie first raised the racial issue during the movie 'inquisition' he is deliberately lying," Cusick charged.

"The issue was already present because Mr. Nye himself raised it in his St. Louis speech on August 1st when he for the first time suggested that the movies be investigated. He gave the names of twelve leaders in the movie industry, eleven of whom were Jewish and one whose name sounded as if it might be Jewish.

"We have known for some time of Nye's views on this subject. Nye, of course, is a weasel. He revealed this when he spoke of Lindbergh and said 'at first I wished the Colonel had not been so direct'. Nye has been playing with fire for a long time and now he's surprised that he is getting burned."

Cusick revealed a parallel between Nye's remarks and similar comments by Joe McWilliams, petty Fuehrer of the Christian Mobilizers. At Rochester Nye said, "Perhaps this is the time to be speaking very frankly."

On March 7th, Cusick declared, McWilliams spoke to members of the American Destiny Party at Franziskaner Hall in New York. McWilliams said:

"Wheeler knows more than he lets slip out. He let slip out 'international bankers. These men have broken the ice. They have called a Jew a Jew. I remember the first time I came out with 'Jew'. It took guts. Same with these men. They have lacked courage. Now Lindbergh, Wheeler, Holman and Dennis are all coming out."

Later on April 24th at the Astoria Casino in Queens, L.I. McWilliams declared:

"I predict that the time will come when the America First Committee's men, the Lindberghs and all the rest, will stand on a platform and say what they really mean. Instead of speaking about minority groups, they'll say Jews!"

"McWilliams seems to be Senator Nye's ideological leader," Cusick declared. "I imagine he is still a prophet without honor in his own community, but at the rate Lindbergh and Nye are going there probably will soon be a committee formed to give a testimonial dinner to Pal Joey, the Queens gaulster."

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From Fight for Freedom, Inc. 1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy. Circle 6-4250

FOR A. M. RELEASE.....

Bishop Henry W. Hobson, national chairman of Fight for Freedom, Inc., issued the following comment on Herbert Hoover's speech:

"The most sinister development of the past week was Charles Lindbergh's speech at Des Moines. On it Mr. Hoover seems to be maintaining an indiscreet silence. I hope he does not agree with it.

"Even if we overlook Mr. Hoover's unwillingness to condemn the fallen flier his speech was disappointing. He finds nothing menacing about the Nazis. In fact, if I read his remarks correctly, the ex-President seems to think you can do business with Hitler.

"When he talks about aid to the 'democracies alone' I cannot help recall that he has opposed every legislative measure which would give aid to the democracies. Mr. Hoover's words and his actions contradict each other.

"In crucial times like these we have a right to expect our national leaders to forget political differences. But Mr. Hoover never forgets. It's really a pity."



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From Fight for Freedom, Inc.
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy.

1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
Circle 6-4250

FOR A. M. RELEASE

The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, National Chairman of Fight for Freedom, Inc., today called upon the America First Committee "to do the only Christian thing and repudiate Charles A. Lindbergh's appeal to religious prejudice." Bishop Hobson addressed his request to General Robert E. Wood, who, today with 58 others, issued a criticism of the President but did not mention Lindbergh's action.

"We read in this morning's newspapers that 58 citizens, mostly America First members, joined in a statement criticizing the President's speech of last Thursday. This is most shocking and saddening when in truth a most sinister development of the last week was Charles A. Lindbergh's speech at Des Moines, Iowa.

"The Fight for Freedom Committee has always been diametrically opposed to the view which America First Committee members hold on questions of foreign policy," Bishop Hobson said. "But we have always known that many of its followers were sincerely opposed to war and likewise opposed to Hitlerism. Fight for Freedom has defended their rights to address gatherings in Miami, Atlanta and in other cities where they were banned by officials.

"But Mr. Lindbergh's remarks were so foreign to the American character that we feel obliged to call upon the responsible leaders of the America First Committee to do the only Christian thing and repudiate his appeal to religious prejudice.

"We hope that the America First Committee will not try to evade the issue. We hope that its statement will be so forthright that all the Nazis, Fascists, so-called "Christian" Fronters, and others who have been rejoicing over Mr. Lindbergh's unconcealed acceptance of Goebbel's ideology will no longer find any place in that committee's ranks.

"The American people are genuinely saddened by Mr. Lindbergh's transformation from a national hero into a 20th century Benedict Arnold.

"Those of us who have been following the pattern of his thought are not surprised at the turn it has taken. His speeches as early as last May showed that he was attached to the 'fuehrer' principle. It was not sheer stubbornness, but real admiration for Hitler's Germany, we now regretfully discover that kept Mr. Lindbergh from returning his Nazi medal.

"Even the incitement to race prejudice was not his first. On October 13, 1939 many of us wondered when he said in a radio broadcast 'Racial strength is vital--politics a luxury'. We preferred to think that this did not mean what it sounded like. But we were wrong.

"Charles A. Lindbergh stands today as the head of America's Fifth Column. We are sorry that a young man of such talents should have allowed rushing current events so to warp his thinking. We are sorry that his political career has come to such an unfortunate end."

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From Fight for Freedom, Inc.
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy.

1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
Circle 6-4250

FOR P.M. RELEASE...

9/16/51

DES MOINES--W. W. WAYMACK, editor the Des Moines Register and Tribune, replied to Charles A. Lindbergh in an address tonight over the coast-to-coast Mutual Broadcasting System network, under the sponsorship of Fight for Freedom, Inc. Waymack, leading Iowan and recent Pulitzer prize winner, spoke from Station KSO.

THE FULL TEXT OF HIS TALK FOLLOWS:

The isolationists make much of "propaganda" as the force that has brought us to the danger of war. An objective study of all propaganda that has really played a part would indeed be interesting. If we had the time, such a study would show first of all, that never has a nation had such a drenching with it as this nation has for 20 years with the propaganda of isolationism.

In a vital way that propaganda dominated our national policies We followed the isolationist formula of seeking security by pulling out of the international effort to build peace cooperatively. We stayed out.

But have we found security thereby? Have the major risks been really avoided? Or are we, after only two decades, at the gate of the very woes from which the isolationist propaganda said it would guarantee us?

They say we are at the verge of war. But they do not say that this very fact proclaims the bankruptcy of their formula. On the contrary they just propose that the complete failure of their promises be taken as sound reason for doping ourselves again with the identical concoction--security through retreat from the world, safety in isolation.

But let us even disregard that "record". Let us note what they say about propaganda forces now.

Col. Lindbergh in Des Moines said the important ones are three--the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt administration. He is unfair to all three--and he ignores the real culprit.

Consider, first, the British.

Before this war started, far from propagandizing to get allies for resistance the British were appeasing Hitler, and were ~~in the U. S.~~ in the U. S. the worst possible reaction. Waves of indigna-

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tion and criticism of their government swept our country. When the war did start, the British were poorly organized for propaganda, and were so scared about further bad reaction that they did virtually nothing.

Of course, they wanted help, as does any nation at war. They were smart because they were "afraid of the cars", and they therefore let us alone.

Not until after, by Congressional action in the Lend-Lease act, America of her own accord committed herself to large cooperation in resistance to Hitler did the British risk even telling us with any freedom what they thought.

It was not the British, it was the Germans and Italians, who vastly expended the personnel of their diplomatic, consular and trade agencies in the U.S., though there was no trade, no chance of any, and the whole game obviously was to work on us for Axis purposes.

Only prejudiced blindness to the whole of the record can attribute to the British major responsibility for our crisis.

What, now, of the Jews?

Col. Lindbergh said the Jews of America are an equal one of the sinister trinity. The implication seems to be that they must curb themselves or alternatively be curbed wherever the isolationist consider that they have influence, including "our government".

This is ominously close to the proscriptive policies--exclusion of Jews from public employment--applied from the first by the Nazis in Germany, applied since 1939 by fascists in Italy, and being applied now by the Vichy government of France.

In actuality, the great American wish in this world situation, which is that Hitler shall not win, is about equally dominant in all our important groups. In actuality the recurring canards about Jewish dominance in important fields have been exploded again and again--in the press for example, about which I know something.

But the unfairness of blanket accusations against any economic or social or religious groups pales beside the danger of it. Particularly as to the Jews. For the Jews have been Hitler's scapegoat since he began his climb to power. At home he persecuted them. Abroad he fixed upon them this same label--"warmonger". Anti-semitism has been fomented as a weapon of Nazi conquest, or of softening preliminary to conquest, or of just "dividing" a potential resisting nation,

The probable "dividends" of even a tactical policy of "plastering" the Jews in America--the probable dividends in terms of refreshed ku-kluxism, of turning and rending our minorities instead of holding together in democratic effectiveness--are all too plain.

It is appalling irresponsibility on the part of men who would lead in determining of national policies.

And at the moment it has to be noted that not Col. Lindbergh alone, but also an eminent isolationist Senator, both before a Senate Committee and in public speech, has raised the issue. It has to be noted that other isolationists have done it, less conspicuous ones but conspicuous enough. It has to be noted that no forthright, un-evasive repudiation of the whole "line" has yet come from top isolationists. Though it cannot but shock and frighten some of them, until it is repudiated it stands as more than the special irresponsibility of a single isolationist leader, and is far the more ominous therefore.

I repudiate it. I think America does.

The third "force" attacked by Lindbergh is "The Roosevelt Administration".

Well, I and many others have sometimes found fault with Roosevelt. I do not regard our President as a god in human form. It is not democracy that presupposes the availability of god-like leaders. But I reject the idea that the man thrice elected President of the United States is a black-hearted scoundrel, cynical and lying and plotting, who never hoped to keep this country at peace but who moved deliberately from the start towards the one goal of shooting involvement.

I reject the idea that Cordell Hull, after decades of magnificently demonstrated Americanism and basic honesty, has turned on his past. It is my belief, that with certain mistakes along the way, President Roosevelt and his aides in the direction of foreign policy have done a wise and good job.

I believe the President of the United States is a good man.

The Colonel forgets that in the early stages there was genuine hope, even confidence that "the allies" would win. It was not justified, events proved, but it existed. He ignores the probability that men, including Roosevelt, honestly hoped at different stages that danger to us of complete Nazi triumph could be fended off by different measures less extreme than what we have come to--such as ocean patrols,

for instance.

If we of America really believe that all this was unreal in the minds of cynical, deceiving leaders, we ought to be manning the barricades. We don't really believe it.

Finally as to the "propagandists". Those who really fixed the American attitude, who established our great wish that, in our own vital interest, Hitler should not win--it is ridiculous to ignore Hitler. There you have the propagandist who really did the job. He did it before the war began, the shooting war in Poland.

I recall to you his rise to power--his threats, his bluster, his talk of heads rolling in the sands. His organizing of an unofficial army of fanatical storm-troopers, his persecution of minorities, his destruction of democratic processes and his spitting contempt of them.

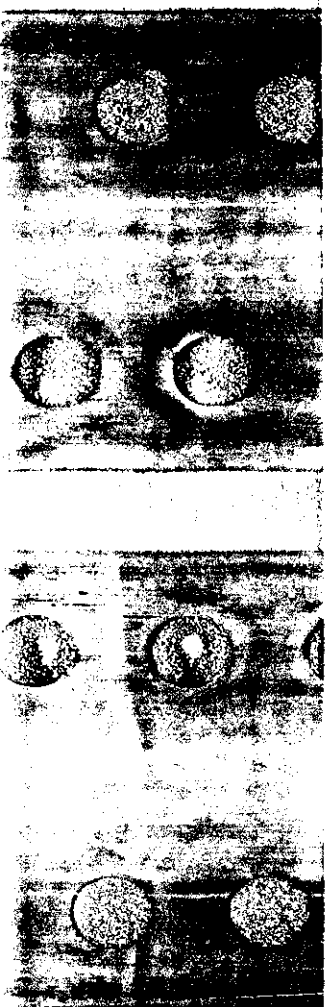
I recall to the episodes of his rule--the abolition of parties, labor unions, Rotary clubs, his suppression of free education and religion as well, his firing squads and concentration camps into which some Christian pastors went, and the assassination of other leaders in the great Hitler purge.

I recall to you the brisk breaking of one after another of international compacts, the returning of all Germany into a great engine of war-preparation, the rape of Austria, the perfidy of Czechoslovakian conquest, and at last the attack on Poland--every one of these moves preceded by assurances that they need not be feared. And, after the shooting war began, I recall to you both the facts and the methods of the assaults on innocent neutrals, again after giving pledges, from Denmark and Norway and the low countries to Yugoslavia and Greece.

These are the things that solidified America: in opposition to Hitlerism and in increasing support of those nations that still oppose him. To lay it all now--the blame for our war danger--on the British, the Jews and Roosevelt is to me a species of intellectual blindness that I cannot comprehend. Time is short.

I conclude by simply submitting^{to} the reason of you who listen to your reason as American citizens, not to your emotions, above all not to your love or hate of any other national or government or faction these propositions:

- (1) That we cannot live or find safety "unto ourselves alone" on this shrunken planet.

- 
- (2) That the sweep of old-fashioned despotism in new-fashioned totalitarian garb does constitute a threat to us, to our ideals and our strategic security--a fact which isolationists in effect concede when they call for arming to the hilt.
- (3) That it is supreme folly to say that we prefer to meet this menace on our own soil or as close as possible, and above all to meet it alone, without allies because allies are imperfect people.
- (4) That wisdom, on the contrary, dictates keeping it at a distance and contribution to its frustration before it can sweep the rest of the world, before we bring on ourselves the queer satisfaction of fighting under the worst odds, with the minimum chance of bringing into being allies whom then we should desperately want and assiduously seek, with no regard for their imperfections.
- (5) That all the risks to our institutions which isolationists picture to us as a consequence of standing firm would be vastly greater, not less, if we adopted their program of just postponing the firm stand. A war fought alone, after the crash of other registers, would be far more likely to last for years and years. The risk of losing our own democracy would be far, far greater if we backed down now and then had to maintain through first, a "hot peace", and through subsequently a very long war a military economy and psychology.

I submit that the period of confusion, bickering, uncertainty, humiliation and fear--the period of "open house" for the fomentation of passion and bitterness between groups by those whose interest it would be to soften us--is by all odds the most dangerous of the prospects and risks.

Fellow Americans, I have aspersed the motives or the character of nobody.

I have tried not to make, and I think I have not made, any appeal to class or group or racial or religious or any other prejudice.

I have talked briefly and talked solely about ideas that are in the debate, and about the tactics--some of which seem to me very urwise--in the propagandizing of them.

I think the situation is serious, that the things at stake for America are much too great and the hour too far advanced, to stay divided longer.

I think the time is to close our ranks, to stand firm, to put America really first, even above our lesser differences, now, not in 1943.

And I profess to you that I think it neither as a knave nor as a dupe of the British, the Jews, or Roosevelt.

(END)

(Broadcast Sunday, September 14, 1941)

9-13-41

From Fight for Freedom, Inc.
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy.

1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
Circle 6-4250

FOR A. M. RELEASE....

Charles A. Lindbergh has become the "most active recruiting agent" for the Fight for Freedom, Inc. in the State of Iowa, F. H. Peter Cusick, executive secretary of the national organization reported today following Lindbergh's address before an America First meeting in Des Moines.

Mr. Cusick revealed that hundreds of Iowans have telephoned and wired headquarters in Des Moines offering to join the Fight for Freedom Committee which is now in the process of being formed in that state.

"Ex-colonel Lindbergh's speech last night was the most blatant expression of the Nazi philosophy yet uttered by any prominent American," Mr. Cusick declared. The citizens of Des Moines very quickly detected his barefaced anti-semitism. From the reports we have received, the speech has boomeranged so seriously that several sponsors of the America First Committee in Des Moines have threatened to withdraw their support. (Note to Editors: Full information on this charge may be obtained from the Des Moines Register.)

"As a matter of fact Mr. Lindbergh has proved to be the most active recruiting agent we have in Iowa. Hundreds of outraged citizens have offered to help in the organization of our state chapter.

"Mr. Lindbergh's prestige has descended even more quickly than Hitler's dive-bombers which he talks about so admiringly.

"Americans know that Mr. Lindbergh lied when he said that the British and Jews were foremost amongst the groups advocating war. As a matter of fact every survey reveals that it is in the South and Southwest that interventionist sentiment is strongest. In these sections there is the smallest Jewish or foreign population."



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249, 962
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/86 BY 9145 JPE/JAG/K

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

In The Birmingham News

September 8, 1941

"And prophets, old or young, bawl out their strange despair..."

Come what may, the army and air force of Russia are the present wonder of the world. Their resistance, competence, rugged surviving, have put a new face on the war. In the orgies of free speech by, for, and against Lindbergh something should be said, therefore, of the strange despair which has had that more-or-less-young man bawling surrender to Britishers and Americans ever since those days before Munich when he whispered in high British places how hopeless the Russian air force was.

Does Mr. Lindbergh, who hates war so much he would let America stop being America to avoid it, have bad dreams these nights as he reads of the Russian air force and army? Does he, in deep of night, awake with a nightmarish sense of awful responsibility? Is he haunted in secret places of his heart with knowledge that the war he hates might never have been if he had not been so impressed with the German air force that he couldn't see the Russian one straight?

It was from Charles Lindbergh, the world's most famous flier, that Mr. Chamberlain and his associates are said to have received so poor an impression of Russia's air force that they lost what little heart they had for the alliance with Russia which could have prevented this war either at the time of Munich or in the fateful summer of 1939. In the circumstances, it is something like an ultimate understatement now to say that this war advertises Mr. Lindbergh neither as a statesman nor as an aviator and that one whose mistake is related to such fatal consequences for his fellow creatures on this planet cannot hope to be accepted now as a prophet and, in humility, shouldn't want to be.

Russia's air force is doubtless better today than it was in 1938 when Lindbergh reported it third rate. Even now it is probably not up to the German air force. But it is fighting and surviving, and doing dramatically better than Lindbergh believed or said it would. That is because of something he left out of his estimates, something he always leaves out even though it gave him his own heroic name in other days. What he doesn't take into sufficient account is the spirit with which he dared the Atlantic alone. He, who should remember, is always forgetting that physical science is not the whole answer to achievement, that the soul of man is still the most effective force on this earth.

Because he forgets this he never guessed how the British would fight to save their island. He never guessed how well the Russians would do. From the beginning he has seen only defeat for the democracies and their allies against the physical science of Germany. And because he is too little aware of the force of the spirit to value it as he should, he has been as reconciled to German victory as he has been sure of it.

Lindbergh was wrong about the Russian air force. What his error might have done to the human race ought to be enough to keep the man who made it silent for the rest of his life.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/86 BY 9145 JFD/17
249, 862

from Flight for Freedom, Inc.
F. H. Peter Cusick, Exec. Secy.

1270 Sixth Avenue, Room 309
Circle 6-4250

FOR A. M. RELEASE...

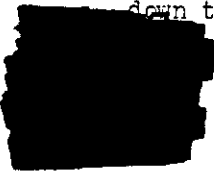
THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH:

The demand on General Robert E. Wood, the Chicago mail order magnate who heads the America First Committee that the committee repudiate Charles A. Lindbergh for his Hitlerism attack on the Jews, knocks at the wrong door. It is the America First Committee that should be repudiated. The American people should do that emphatically and completely. Lindbergh's attack was vicious but the committee is the primary offender, with Lindbergh only a tool for its purposes.

We do not doubt that the men running the America First subversive propaganda machine knew what Lindbergh was going to say before Lindbergh knew it himself. The Lindbergh attack was an America First trial balloon more than a personal slip by Lindbergh. Sooner or later this pet Fascist prejudice had to be set in operation. Lindbergh tested the wind and drew the fire. In this capacity he was risked as a sacrifice, perhaps not a very vital one with his already tarnished hero's crown. To propose that the committee repudiate its messenger for the message he carried is to ask repudiation of a cardinal point in the program of Fascism that is being so assiduously pursued.

Hitler has forced it on France, imposed it on Italy, where Jews are so merged they are almost indistinguishable. It is proclaimed even in Japan, where there are no Jews. Prejudice and disunity are essential to a Fascist putsch. It is not necessary that the promoters should wish to become vassals of Hitler on the contrary.

We do not doubt that in the countries split and taken by Hitler the domestic Nazis hoped rather to take over as big shots in their own rite, we would not question that Mussolini hated Hitler from the start. He certainly never showed any signs of wanting to be chained to the chariot wheel where he now finds himself. General Wood, Senator Wheeler, Senator Nye, Lindbergh - all the way down the America First list of leaders and stooges - can claim sincerity. We do not challenge their sincerity. But sincerity to what? Does anyone question that Hitler is sincerely sold on the idea that the world's neck should be under his heel. Fascists in America and elsewhere may sincerely detest Hitler but they hate something else worse. They do not all necessarily hate the same things. They hate the British, they hate Roosevelt, the Jews, Capital, Labor. They hate some of these or other things more than they detest Hitler. Their hate sent them down the path that inevitably leads to Hitler.



b7D

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DATE 3/10/84 BY 945 JRE/AG/K

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

FLG:ASR
97-138

December 23, 1941

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ~~THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRU~~
~~UND BEOBACHTER~~
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith is the original of a resume of
the December 11, 1941 issue of THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER
WECKRU UND BEOBACHTER which was compiled by [redacted]
[redacted] Enclosed also are two copies of this pub-
lication which were also furnished by the Informant.

Copies of the enclosed report are being retained
in this office for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

ENCL BEHIND FILE

249,802
DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 JFE/PGE/RRB
ON 3/10/86

Enclosures (3)
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GERMAN AMERICAN BUND ACTIVITIES ([REDACTED] 67D

THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRUF & BEOBACHTER,
Volume 8.- Number 25, New York December 11, 1941.

This issues which is dated Thursday December 11, 1941
apparently was printed according to the customary sche-
dule which would mean Tuesday afternoon December 9th
in Philadelphia which would mean a deadline for editorial
matter for Monday December 8th.

This is mentioned because the physical appearance of the
paper indicates that the entire contents were made up
prior to the outbreak of war on Sunday December 7th.
There is a big article in English on the front page and
a special box which must have been put in at the last
minute and a small editorial in German on page 4 which
similarly must have been a last-minute affair. Detailed
references to these articles will be found below. Aside
from these three articles the rest of the paper is " stale"
stuff, --material which obviously was written prior to
December 7th.

The first article referred to above is in heavy type
across the front page "OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG, WHEN
INVADED" It is a hypocritical appeal to German Americans
" to conform loyally and unreservedly with the duties of
their citizenship." It suddenly ends with the admonition:
" We counsel our readers to abstain from word and action
that may afford cause to excited minds for unjust attacks."

In contrast to this " appeal for loyalty " is a German
editorial on page 4, last column, bottom, which is entitled
" War with Japan" and is unsigned. A complete translation
of this editorial follows because it indicates that there
is a decided catch to the " unreserved loyalty" proclaimed
in the English section of the paper.

~~"WAR WITH JAPAN"~~

" Japan has hit hard and has hit with such vehemence
and with such suddenness that those politicians in
Washington were more surprised than anyone else.
We do not know how many young lives of Americans
standing guard have already been lost by this under-
handed attack before they ever had a chance to be
armed for a counter-attack.

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DATE 3/10/86 BY SP5 JLE/ERG/RA
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

67D

57D

" IN THIS FACT LIES THE TRAGEDY OF THE LATEST EVENTS" (Heavy type in text). " It seems to us as though our so-called statesmen made the big mistake of having opened their mouths wider than they could have taken the responsibility for with armed striking power, with actions. Only last week our President said that our merchant ships in the Pacific for the time being would not get any armament and this statement is proof for the fact that the administration believed that it could get away with putting the Japanese to fear and trembling by means of a few sharp word skirmishes. We also did'nt like the tone of those zealous " warriors" in their words and writings who lied to the people and apparently also to the politicians in Washington that Japan could be pushed within a few days from the surface of this somewhat crazy world.

" Nothing can be changed any longer about the fact of being at war with Japan and therefore the cry for national unity is WELL JUSTIFIED." (Heavy type in text.) " But we cannot refrain from pointing to several matters which bother us and we do so in the interest of national strength and in order to prevent as much as possible loss of American blood. Namely:

" From this day on we are no longer justified as a people and as a nation TO SEND ARMS, MUNITIONS AND FOOD " (Heavy type in text) " to England, China, nor the Bolsheviks nor to Turkey. Because it would be a crime if our soldiers would be pushed to their death and perishing and disaster UNARMED AND INSUFFICIENTLY FED." (Heavy type in text.) "Yes,- if we only had today those arms, planes, tanks, canons, merchant ships and those DESTROYERS" (Heavy type in text) "in short all those things which we squandered on other nations,- then we could be much more dangerous to the Japanese.

" Inasmuch as the government in Washington by its attitude ~~manifested~~ against Japan clearly manifested that America regards the land of the rising sun as its most dangerous enemy we might just as well take the German

methods of waging war as an example, - Germany which as is well known during the course of the war at all times **TOOK ON ONLY ONE ENEMY AT A TIME**" (Heavy type in text) and never **FOUGHT ON TWO HARD FRONTS AT THE SAME TIME.**" (Heavy type in text).

" **JAPAN HAS ATTACKED US**"(Heavy type in text)" and in our opinion we are forced to direct our **CONCENTRATED** strength against this enemy.

" Therefore a simultaneous fight on the Atlantic would result in disaster because we can only get at Japan by our **SEA POWER.**

" We hope that the splitting up of our national resources and their waste as it has existed up to now will find a sudden end.

" Never has a better opportunity been given to us than in this hour where we ~~must~~ want and must vanquish the enemy in the Far East, to make the honest attempt to let the white people of Europe find peace and understanding."

The third piece inserted in the paper after the outbreak of war consists of a box in the center of page 1 and reads:

"GERMAN NON-CITIZENS TAKE NOTICE.

" As the Free American goes to press, the President's Message to Congress has not reached the press. Anticipating the possibility that he may ask Congress to include Germany in its declaration of war against Japan, German residents who are not citizens are advised to telephone or write to the nearest office of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (the F.B.I.) immediately, giving their name and address. By doing so without delay, they will be assured of official protection against designing mischief-makers and escape petty annoyance."

(Information concerning this item was transmitted to the Bureau on Wednesday night December 10th.)

The propaganda on page one in English is all of pre-war type: Re-prints from the ~~NEW YORK DAILY NEWS~~; ~~LINDBERGH~~; ~~DEMAREE BESS~~ in the ~~SATURDAY EVENING POST~~ and ~~KARL VON WIEGAND~~.

Page 2 has the weekly anonymous propaganda column by SCHRADER in English "Behind the Curtain". It is as viciously Nazi propagandistic as usual. Part of the column is devoted to extolling one DR. C. F. BOSS, JR. ~~in Chicago~~ head of the METHODIST COMMISSION ON WORLD PEACE who recently addressed 2,200 members of the MINISTER'S NO WAR COMMITTEE.- (See previous reports on pro-Nazi activities in German Methodist circles here.)

The propaganda on page two contains also two now outdated re-prints from SENATOR WHEELER and the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS. Also a reprint from ADOLF HITLER.-
Page 2 has 9 ads from Bronx and Westchester.- Also 15 ads from Brooklyn, Jamaica and Long Island.

Page 3 has 5 columns of propaganda in German including another installment of the violent Nazi propaganda piece "Hitler is right".

Page 3 has 8 ads from German doctors and dentists.- Also 9 classified ads.- Also 10 ads from German movies and cafes. Also 18 ads from Manhattan.- Page 4 has 6 more ads from Manhattan.-

Page 4 in addition to the editorial translated in a previous section of this report has three other editorials in German, all of them anonymous and all of them strongly pro-Nazi but not as unbridled in tone as in preceding weeks.

Page 4 has the weekly anti-American column in German signed BROCHTHAUSEN.

Page 5 has 6 columns of propaganda in English. This includes an article (anonymous) "Who made the war possible". Analysis of this article shows that it must have originated with an official German propaganda source.

Page 5, top again has the appeal for funds for the paper and promises to keep the names of any contributors of funds "strictly confidential".

Page 5 has 10 ads from Philadelphia.

Page 5, column 5 and 6 has an article in English signed by H.D. ~~KISSENGER~~ of Kansas City Missouri.

(~~KISSENGER~~ has now been arrested.)

Page 6 has 6 columns of propaganda in English including a reprint from HOMER L. ~~WEBBER~~ who apparently was a member of the Los Angeles branch of the AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE; also a re-print of an attack on the administration by one COLONEL JOSEPH V. ~~KUZNICK~~.-

Page 6 has 10 ads from Chicago.

Plot to Send 5,000,000 A. E. F. to the War

—Chicago Tribune

Secretary Early Says Roosevelt will "Investigate", but Refuses to Deny or Confirm Chicago Report

The Chicago Tribune caused a stir in Washington administration circles as well as in Congress by a story that a confidential report of an army-navy joint board calls for an American expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men for an offensive against Germany by July 1, 1943.

To the reporters Secretary Early at the White House said that he had not talked to the President and was not in a position to deny or confirm it, but undoubtedly there would be an investigation and that the President and Secretary Stimson would look into the matter.

The copyrighted Tribune story said the secret war plans were drawn up last September in response to a letter from the President to Secretary Stimson in July. The letter, according to the Tribune, asked Mr. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox to explore at once the "overall production requirements required to defeat our potential enemies."

The story went on to say that the joint board report contemplated a total army, navy and marine force of more than 10,000,000 men, that it would be necessary for the United States to enter the war and to "employ a part of its armed forces offensively in the eastern Atlantic and in Europe and Africa."

Senator Wheeler at Billings, Mont., predicted the United States would send a token army to Great Britain and northern Ireland next Spring and, "if the war lasts," a complete expeditionary force to Africa and possibly Europe by July, 1943.

The July, 1943, date is the same as the one given in a Chicago Tribune report that a plan of an Army-Navy joint board called for an American Expeditionary Force of five million men for an offensive against Germany.

At Casper, Wyo., Wheeler said he would introduce a Senate resolution for an inquiry into the reported AEF plot.

In another interview Wheeler said the United States was building bases at Freetown, West Africa, and near the Red Sea and at the head of the Persian Gulf and that air bases already have been constructed in north-

the welfare of godless Russia." "The cry of peace no longer rings in the air from our own peace organizations," Archbishop Curley said. "Even Mrs. Roosevelt's American Youth Congress is crying out today for War! War! War!" "We say we all hate Communism," he added, "but I wonder just now if Communists are not taking advantage of the situation to build up here in this free republic of the United States."

a system which has for the past twenty-one years had but one object, namely, the destruction of the very Government from which help is now going to the aid of Communism today. "The man who double-crossed nations, who is guilty before God and man of the murder of millions, is quite capable of turning on the United States, what to suit his purposes."

Denounces the American Legion

American Commander in World War Mentions Hand-Picked Leaders Who Betray Veterans

Colonel Joseph V. Kuznick, a retired Army officer who commanded combat troops in France, resigned from the American Legion because "the Legion, as misrepresented by the hand-picked executive committee, who in most cases are not overseas combat veterans, has been surrendered to the New Deal and is now officially part and parcel of the un-American hell-bent-for-war Administration."

Colonel Kuznick, who retired in 1922 after more than twenty-years' service, engaged in the banking business in France for fourteen years until December, 1939, when he returned to this country. As he was unable to communicate with the commander of the Paris post, of which he was a member, Colonel Kuznick sent his resignation to the national commander of the Legion.

"The Legion membership consists of less than one-third of the men enrolled in the World War when we fought the Kaiser to save democracy," Colonel Kuznick wrote in his letter of resignation. "This represents less than 1 percent of our population, 80 per cent of whom are against fighting Hitler just to save bolshevism."

"Of this 1 per cent which makes up the entire Legion membership, certainly three-quarters strongly oppose the dangerous beligerent foreign policy of the President, and therefore it is obvious that this Legion cannot be considered and vociferous part of the Legion cannot be considered representing the will of the Legion members and assuredly not that of the American people."

BRITISH SEIZE AMERICAN PRIEST ON NEUTRAL SHIP

Robbed Him of Camera and Typewriter Then Pleaded With Him to Keep Mum

Because he told a fellow-passenger that he had been treated in Hungary, the British seized the 32-year-old priest Father Gernat, of the Pittsburgh diocese, took him off his ship

passenger on conditions in Hungary. "I told him conditions were good, and he obviously turned that information over to the British in Ireland."

CHICAGO, ILL.

For advertising: call Independence 2838
or write to 3853-57 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Ludwig Raspl

415 W. NORTH AVENUE

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Raspl's Konmissrot
erhältlich in allen besseren Delikatessengeschäften

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REIMERS

Deutsche Apotheke
Gegründet 1894

Import. Deutsche pharmazeutische Fabrikate, Kräuter, und Toiletten-Artikel, fotografische Apparaturen und Kameras.

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Bronchial Elixir

Dr. Bronchial-Masten und Asthma seit 40 Jahren erprobt und geliebt

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Dr. W. Schroeder

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Öffnen ab 9.30 Uhr abends

3400 NO. PAULINA STRASSE
Zwischen Racine - Lincoln - Pauline Str.
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Haus Vaterland

3853-57 N. Western Ave.

Jeden Sonnabend
Konzert - Unterhaltung
TANZ!

Pelzmäntel nach Mass

Und fertige zum Tragen in allen Preislagen

Fachmännische Umarbeitung

1932 Das Heim deutscher Testfilme 1941

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siehe Orchard Street
TEL. MOHAWK 6028

Ab Samstag, den 13. Dezember 1941

"DER ARME MILLIONAER"

mit
WEISS FERDL

Deutsches Spezial-Geschäft



Anzüge \$25, \$30, \$35 up
Hüte, Schuhe, etc.
Knaben-Anzüge

10 Wochen Abschlagsplan
D. E. V.

THE ARMITAGE

JOHN J. EDWARDS, Prop.

2010-16 Milwaukee Ave.
at Armitage Ave., near Western Ave.
Öffnen abends; Sonntag, Donnerstag & Sonnabend

Deutsches Geschäft
D. E. V.

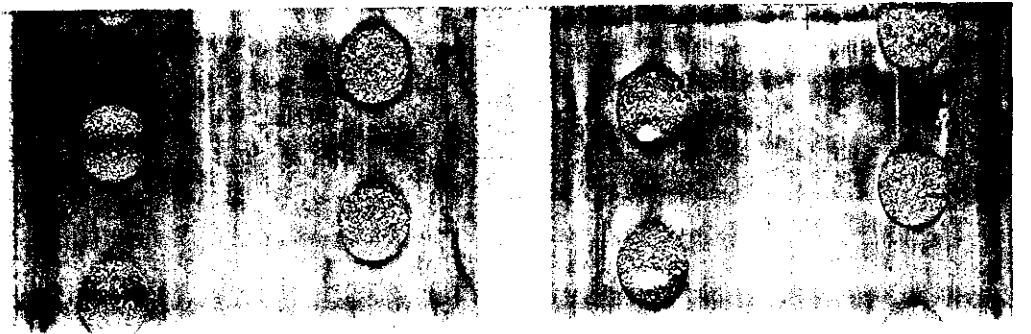


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Forsichtige Geschenke sind immer willkommen; zufriedensstellend und praktisch; bei uns finden Sie eine vollständige Auswahl für die ganze Familie.

K. G. MENZER

DRY GOODS
MEN'S WEAR



ditionary force" could take the initiative in these cases. In the letter which the Tribune said "servance."

OUR AID KEEPS THE WAR GOING

How Long Would England Demand War to the Bitter End if—?

William Randolph Hearst in Journal-American
is not the situation in Europe very much the same as it is in Asia?

Does not the question of peace or war there lie in our hands? Is not Europe weary of war, and have not the allied Anti-Comintern nations desired peace with England and America?

But England will not consider peace until the power of the European Anti-Comintern Confederation is crushed and England's domination of Europe and Asia is maintained and even more firmly established.

The "v" of absolute victory that reduces competing nations to complete subordination is England's historic objective.

In the sixteenth century she destroyed the growing power of Spain.

In the seventeenth century she crushed the increasing sea strength of Portugal.

In the eighteenth century she reduced Holland to a second-rate power, and in the nineteenth she drove France from the sea and

overwhelmed the armies of Napoleon on the land.

Annihilation of all rivals is England's primary policy. She practices it consistently and she fortunately always finds other nations to bear the brunt of her wars and pay for the advantages of her victories.

The nation that pays and pays today, not merely to protect England's world domination but to crush her commercial and territorial rivals in the United States of America.

Churchill scornfully rejects all offers of peace.

Edeu, in the Commons, refuses to consider peace of any kind.

But how long would England maintain this attitude if America stopped paying the bill?

How long would England demand war to the bitter end, though the earth be destroyed and the heavens fall, if our Administration at Washington stood as firmly for peace as it now stands for war?

BEWARE OF STALIN, WARNS ARCHBISHOP

U. S. Fighting Side by Side with "the Greatest Murderer of Men the World Has Ever Known"

Baltimore.—Archbishop Michael J. Curley declared to the Baltimore News-Post in an interview that we of the United States are fighting side by side with Stalin, "the greatest murderer of men the world has ever known," because he is fighting Hitler, but he added, "there were days and years when Stalin was not fighting Hitler, but rather fighting battles in behalf of Hitler."

"In those days, not so far past, millions of Americans, young and old, shouted from the housetops for 'peace and democracy—the great democracy in that time being, in their minds, the Russia of Stalin,' the Archbishop said.

"These Americans fopped—these morose Hollywood 'gentians,' these 'sejons of millionaire families, these jewel-bedecked 'thinkers' in Washington—these university professors, these artists—they fopped from one side

to another according to the changes as dictated by the Browder boys, who kept their ears attuned to catch the notes coming from Moscow."

The Archbishop said: "First they cried for peace, then they cried out for an all-out war." He added that "our American reds and pinks and fellow travelers appear now before the public as intensely interested in the welfare of America" but "their primary interest is, and has been, in

interviewed by a reporter of the Hearst papers.

"It was a deliberate outrage," declared Father John Bernard Gernat, of Windber, Pa., as he departed from the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil at the Canal Street pier.

"I spent five years studying in Budapest and simply because I told the truth, this action was taken, despite the fact that I'm an American citizen."

He was questioned by a fellow

me to speak of anyone.

"In addition they took two expensive cameras and my typewriter, which were of German make."

He declared the British later "pleaded with me" not to mention the affair to newspapers until he had discussed it with the British Consulate here.

"I'm going over there," Father Gernat asserted, "and if I don't get my things back I can tell a story that will be a bombshell."

Ein wichtiges amerikanisches Dokument

Lincolns Ansprache von Gettysburg gilt heute noch als Grundstein unserer politischen Freiheit

Es war an einem sonnigen Novembertag vor 78 Jahren: Die Schlachtfelder von Gettysburg wurden zum nationalen Friedhof geweiht. Abraham Lincoln, damals der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten, beendete mit einer ganz kurzen Ansprache die Feier auf den Bürgerkriegs-Schlachtfeldern und als er nach einem kurzen und etwas zerstreuten Applaus von der hölzernen Rednertribüne herunterging, sagte er zu einem Freund: "Das Volk ist enttäuscht."

Für den Augenblick war Lincoln Beobachtung richtig, denn Edward Everett, Senator von Massachusetts, hatte als der Hauptredner des Tages bereits eine zwei Stunden dauernde Rede gehalten, bevor Lincoln mit seiner drei Minuten währenden Ansprache begonnen hatte. Der Abgeordnete des "Bay-States" hatte mit einem glanzvollen Beredtsamkeit den Applaus der paar Tausend versammelten Menschen schon vorher erschöpft.

Trotzdem hatte Lincoln im Wesentlichen unrecht. Das Volk war keineswegs enttäuscht. Die Morgenzeitungen vom 20. November würdigten seine 287 Worte, die Ansprache vom Tage vorher, genau so ausführlich wie Everetts leidenschaftliche große Rede. Und das Publikum unterhält sich viel mehr über Lincolns Ansprache.

Die Ausländer-Korrespondenten kaptelten Lincolns Worte nach Europa. Sie wurden sofort in die meisten Sprachen übersetzt und in jeder Ecke Europas veröffentlicht. Die englische Presse brachte sie an sichtbarster Stelle. Obwohl Everetts Ansprache als eine seiner besten rednerischen Leistungen galt, wurde sie bald vergessen. Lincolns Gettysburger Ansprache wurde jedoch von Jahr zu Jahr berühmter.

Wie um jedes historische Ereignis bildet sich auch um diese Rede die übliche Legende: danach soll Lincoln die berühmte Ansprache im Fieberhahnzug, auf dem Wege zur Friedhofsbahn, auf die Rückseite eines alten Briefumschlages gekritzelt haben. Dagegen spricht aber der Bericht von John G.

Nicolay, Lincolns Privatsekretär: "Er hat vermutlich, wie immer in solchen Fällen, viel Zeit gebraucht um seinen Entwurf erst einmal gedanklich vorzubereiten; er hat sogar meistens die Formulierung im Kopf fertiggestellt, bevor er ans Aufschreiben dachte. Nun hatte der Präsident aber die Einladung ein paar passende Worte zu sprechen, erst vierzehn Tage vor der Feier bekommen. Und", so berichtet Nicolay weiter, "während dieser Zeit hatte er wohl wichtigere Fragen zu lösen, wie die jährliche Botschaft an den Kongress, endlose Besprechungen, und vor allem die wichtigsten Probleme, die mit der Kriegführung selbst zusammenhängen."

Anlass zu der Feier waren die grausenhaften Folgen der katastrophalen Niederlage, die die Südstaaten-Armee im Juli des gleichen Jahres auf den Feldern von Gettysburg erlitten hatte. Angriff und Widerstand waren gleich heftig gewesen. Nach dem Rückzug der Südstaaten-Lee blieb das Schlachtfeld besetzt mit den Toten, die nicht beerdigt werden konnten. Und zwischen ihnen lagen die Verwunden, hilflos und unversorgt. David Wills, ein Bürger von Gettysburg, kam als erster auf den Gedanken, man solle diese Erde zum nationalen Friedhof weihen. Der Vorschlag wurde von den Gouverneuren von 17 Nordstaaten unterstützt. Der Staat Pennsylvania kaufte 17 Acres Boden auf dem Friedhofsbühl, der oberhalb des Schlachtfeldes liegt. Die Landschaft selbst wurde in größter

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Elle bis zum 19. November befristet, damit die Feier stattfinden konnte.

Im Hause von Wille stieg der Präsident bei seiner Ankunft ab. Er soll ihn gefragt haben: "Mr. Wills, was erwarten Sie morgen von mir?" "Eine kurze Ansprache, Herr Präsident", antwortete Mr. Wills. Diese kurze Ansprache ist unferlich geworden. Millionen Menschen, die irgendwo in der Welt um politische Freiheit ringen, haben neue Ideen und Kräfte daraus geschöpft. Es waren sehr einfache Worte:

"Vor 87 Jahren schufen unsere Väter auf diesem Festland eine neue Nation, die im Geiste der Freiheit errichtet und dem Grundsatze gewidmet war, dass alle Menschen von Geburt aus gleich sind.

Wir befinden uns jetzt in einem großen Bürgerkrieg, um zu entscheiden, ob diese Nation oder irgendeine andere so erdachte und demselben Zweck gewidmete Nation lange bestehen kann. Wir haben uns auf einem großen Schlachtfeld dieses Krieges versammelt. Wir sind gekommen, um einen Teil dieses Feldes als letzten Ruheplatz denen zu widmen, die hier ihr Leben hingaben, damit die Nation lebe. Es ist durchaus angemessen und schicklich, dass wir dies tun.

Aber in einem weiteren Sinne können nicht wir diesen Boden weihen und nicht wir ihn heiligen. Die tapferen Männer, lebend und tot, die hier kämpften, haben ihn weit mehr geheiligt, als dass wir etwas hinzufügen oder davon wegnehmen könnten. Die Welt wird dem, was wir hier sagen, wenig Beachtung schenken und wird sich dessen nicht lange erinnern, aber sie kann nie vergessen, was sie hier taten. Es sind vielmehr wir die Lebenden, die wir uns hier dem unvollendeten Werk widmen müssen, welches sie die hier gekämpft, bisher in so oder so Weise gefördert haben. Wir sind es vielmehr, die wir uns hier der großen und noch vor uns liegenden Aufgabe widmen sollten, damit wir aus dem von diesen ehrenvollen Toten gebrachten Opfer eine erhöhte Hingabe zu der Sache schöpfen, der sie ihr letztes volles Maas von Aufopferung schenkten; damit wir hier den hohen Entschluss fassen, dass diese

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Gold Treasure or Junk in Future?

English Newspaper Publishes Article Discussing Value of Metal After War

London.—Discussing the future of gold in an article titled "Junk or Treasure?" The Manchester Guardian observes that most of the world's gold lies underground—nearly £5,000,000,000 sterling in the United States Government's vaults in Kentucky and the bulk of the remainder in unmined ore. Annually, hundreds of thousands of miners with costly machinery and chemicals produce £300,000,000 sterling worth, most of which is loaded in ships which are now more precious than the gold itself, and taken to the United States for reburial.

Gold-mining shareholders take for granted the continuance of this odd procedure for the duration of the war, the paper adds, but many times sometimes wonder how long it will continue after the war and whether the belief in gold may some day vanish as other faiths have vanished.

Annually millions of capital are invested in gold-mining, but South Africa's prosperity is utterly dependent on the continued international use of gold. Such reflection can be brushed aside easily by saying that the United States could never afford to let gold depreciate to its industrial value, but in certain conditions the United States might be un-

able to prevent it. If post-war tariffs again prevent the debtor countries from paying the United States in goods, they would soon exhaust any gold remaining outside the United States, after which they would be forced to find some other means of adjusting external accounts.

The Tail of a Rat

Petty avarice often is more compelling than great greed of gain-doubtless because the uninspired individual concedes his mediocrity and takes what offers. For example, when Great Britain offered two pence for every rat tail tailed by the ministry of agriculture, it soon was found that not a few of the rat trappers actually were breeding rats to provide more tails and thus an increased revenue of bounty. Under the futile system of proposed extermination the rats were increasing instead of diminishing. Indeed, the thrifty trappers must have been releasing the captive rats so soon as their tails had been removed, for yonder the agricultural minister is pleading that the rats be poisoned instead of trapped.

Congressmen's Votes

America First at Los Angeles took to task the members of Congress who do not vote on bills in Congress. Any senator or congressman who refuses to vote because of the effect it might have on his future election is not worthy of such an office, especially in these times when he puts his salary first above welfare of our country.

Another thing is the abuse of the mileage allowance. If that law were abolished and replaced by a true expense of one trip a year to and return, this globe trotting might cease. It is quite different now with a 20-cent-a-mile railroad fare over the old leather boot and oxcart travel.

HOMER L. WEBBER



peace, the following is pertinent:

1. At the beginning of August the Reich Government was informed of an exchange of notes between the representative of Poland in Danzig and the Senate of the Free City, according to which the Polish Government in the form of a short-term ultimatum and under threat of retaliatory measures had demanded the withdrawal of an alleged order of the Senate—an order which, in fact, had never been issued—concerning the activities of Polish customs inspectors. This caused the Reich Government to inform the Polish Government, on August 9th, that a repetition of such demands in the form of an ultimatum would lead to an aggravation of the relations between Germany and Poland, for the consequences of which the Polish Government would alone be responsible. At the same time, the attention of the Polish Government was drawn to the fact that the maintenance of the economic measures adopted by Poland against Danzig would force the Free City to seek other export and import possibilities. The Polish Government answered this

communication from the Reich Government with an Aide-Memoire of August 10th, handed to the German Embassy in Warsaw, which culminated in the statement that Poland would interpret every intervention of the Reich Government in Danzig affairs, which might endanger Polish rights and interests there, as an act of aggression.

2. On August 22nd, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, acting under the impression of announcements of the impending conclusion of a Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R., sent a personal letter to the Führer. Here he expressed on the one hand the firm determination of the British Government to fulfill its pledged obligations to Poland, on the other hand, the view that it was most advisable in the first instance to restore an atmosphere of confidence and then to solve the German-Polish problems through negotiations terminating in a settlement which should be internationally guaranteed. The Führer, in his reply of August 23rd, set forth the real causes of the German-Polish crisis. He referred in particular to the generous proposal made by him in March of this year and stated that the false reports spread by England at that time regarding a German mobilization against Poland, the equally incorrect assertions about Germany's aggressive intentions towards Hungary and Rumania and, finally, the guarantee given by England and France to the Polish Government had encouraged the Polish Government

not only to decline the German offer, but to let loose a wave of terror against the Germans domiciled in Poland and to strangle Danzig economically.

At the same time the Führer declared that Germany would not let herself be kept back from protecting her vital rights by any methods of intimidation whatsoever.

3. Although the above-mentioned letter from the British Prime Minister of August 22nd, as well as speeches

made by the Führer, in his answer handed to the British Ambassador on the afternoon of August 29th, accepted the British proposal and declared that the Reich Government awaited the arrival of a Polish representative vested with plenipotentiary powers on Aug. 30th. At the same time the Führer announced that the Reich Government would immediately draft proposals for a solution acceptable to them and would, if possible, have these ready for the British Government before the Polish negotiator arrived.

4. In the course of August 30th, neither a Polish negotiator with plenipotentiary powers nor any communication from the British Government about steps undertaken by them reached Berlin.

5. On the contrary, it was on this day that the Reich Government was informed of the ordering of a general Polish mobilization.

Only at midnight did the British Ambassador hand over a new memorandum which, however, failed to disclose any practical progress in the treatment of Polish-German questions and confined itself to a statement that the Führer's answer of the preceding day was to be communicated to the Polish Government.

7. Although the non-appearance of the Polish negotiator had removed the conditions under which the British Government were to be informed of the Reich Government's conception of the basis on which negotiations might be possible, the proposals since formulated by the Reich were none the less communicated and explained in detail to the British Ambassador when he submitted the above-mentioned memorandum. The Reich Government expected that now at any rate, subsequently to this, a Polish plenipotentiary would be appointed. Instead, the Polish Ambassador in Berlin made a verbal declaration to the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs on the afternoon of August 31st, to the effect that

the Polish Government had been informed in the preceding night by the British Government that there was a possibility of direct negotiations between the Reich Government and the Polish Government,

10. On the evening of September 1st, the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France handed to the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs two notes couched in the same terms in which they demanded that Germany should withdraw her troops from Polish territory and declared that if this demand were not conceded, their respective Governments would fulfill their obligations to Poland without further delay.

The Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to both the Ambassadors that Germany could not accept the view expressed in the notes that she had attacked Poland.

11. In order to banish the menace of war, which had come dangerously close in consequence of these two notes, the Duce made a proposal for an armistice and a subsequent conference for the settlement of the German-Polish conflict.

The German and the French Government replied in the affirmative to this proposal, whilst the British Government refused to accept it.

Thus also in the opinion of the Italian Government the initiative of the Duce had been wrecked by England.

12. On September 3rd, at 9 a. m., the British Ambassador arrived at the German Foreign Office and handed over a note in which the British Government, fixing a time limit of two hours, repeated their demand for a withdrawal of the German troops and, in the event of a refusal, declared themselves to be at war with Germany after this time limit had expired. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on September 3rd, 1939, at 11.15 a. m., delivered a note to the German Charge d'Affaires in London in which he informed him that a state of war existed between the two countries as from 11 a. m. on September 3rd.

On the same day, at 11.30 a. m., the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs handed to the British Ambassador in Berlin a memorandum from the Reich Government in which the Reich rejected the demands expressed by the British Government in the form of an ultimatum and in which it was proved that the responsibility for the outbreak of war rested solely with the British Government.

private bankers and ever since then the American people have been forced to borrow and pay interest ON THEIR OWN MONEY. Verily, those who make the laws are impotent beside those who control the life blood of a nation—MONEY.

Hence it is that the HULL of our Ship of State rolls in heavy seas. But American home-owners who consent to a billion dollars being handed over to 'bloody Joe Stalin WITHOUT INTEREST' when they couldn't get a deferred interest payment on THEIR

"American Institutions," place when did Dutch East India of old the Burma Road become "American Institutions?"

As the handling of Russia, it is a good thing that England does not think for us because the Russian does not have a third of its own. Churchill will have his way and Stalin will not be permitted to expel the Hitler. This is well, for compensation in cash to Anglo-American banks is another matter. American aid to Russia is treason to America. H. D. Messinger.

POLISH ATROCITIES AGAINST GERMANS

Translation of a Sister in Poland to Another Resident in the United States

The letter below, translated from the Polish, is a true copy of the writing of one sister in Poland to another who is living in the United States. It presumably passed the British censor because so few understand Polish. It tells of gruesome atrocities, confirming official reports of the wholesale massacre of German civilians before the Reich armies entered Poland and put a stop to the atrocities. The letter reads as follows:

March 5, 1941.

Dear Sister:

I am letting you know, dear sister, that I am well and alive and hope you are the same. Dear sister and brother-in-law and children, we sent you a couple of letters, but never got an answer and you are so many, while we are alone here. We had war here, but thanks to God, we are still here; not a shot was fired here. The Polish killed many Germans, cut women's breasts off, cut their eyes and tongues out and cut their noses off. They punished a whole family by sailing their hands and tongues on tables and their feet on the floor boards. They tried to kill all Germans but they told us that we were not Germans but Bohemians. (Bohemians.)

They had made arrangements for a bloody Sunday, but thanks to God, the German soldiers arrived and we were saved. I ask you, dear sister, whether you didn't get a letter from us before the war started. We wrote you and you Erik's photos were enclosed.

Our son Erik is among the missing. He was in active service in the Polish army. Three weeks before the war started was the last time we heard from him. A great many soldiers came back. Perhaps he got killed in the war, or the Polish killed him, as they did to many Germans. They made them dig their own graves before they killed them. Dear Sister, we could write a great deal more. The Polish killed more than 60,000 Germans.

Dear sister had brother-in-law, perhaps you remember old Mr. Wunder in Wirtzheim—they took him and his oldest son along, and we never heard any more from them.

Dear sister and brother-in-law, you wrote a letter to Gustav Stubbeltin. Why don't you write to us? It is a long time since we have seen one another and you could write a few lines to us. We were four sisters and two are in America, and I am here alone. I don't know where Erik is, if he is alive yet.

I will close my letter, with best wishes to you, dear sister, brother-in-law and children. Please write to us soon and don't forget.

We greet you all. Our son Otto and daughter Emma, with their families also send their best regards. We all hope to hear from you soon.

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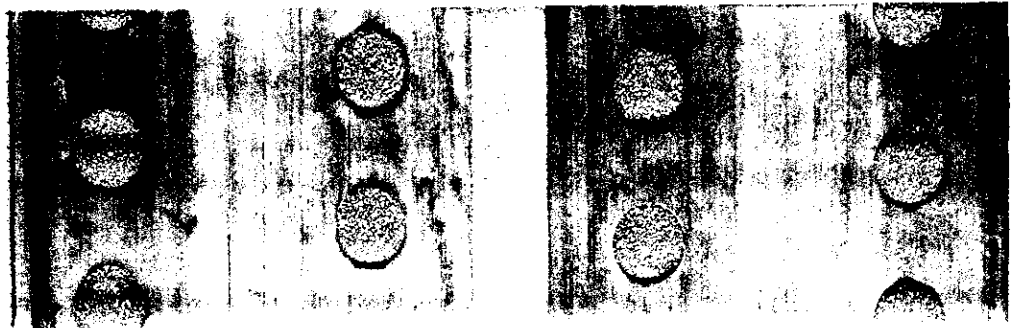
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11. Dezember 1941

BEHIND THE CURTAIN

(Continued from Page 2)

We can at least give Churchill credit for informing the administration of his inability to give the aid he said would immediately follow in case America decided to make war on Nippon before we actually got ourselves involved in a war in the Pacific.

The British are bearing up bravely under the rations of one egg a month with a portion of horse meat. The ministry of food supplies has fixed the price of horse meat. The best parts are priced at 1 shilling a pound, or 20 cents; the less desirable portions can be obtained for 8 pence or 15 cents. The sale is in the hands of dealers who before the war supplied the community with cat meat. It is all right. There is worse meat than horse steak. What is more interesting is that British blockading tactics which starved upward of 800,000 German women and children to death in 1918, have been successfully turned against the blockaders. The German counter-blockade seems to prove effective, but as long as there are cats in Britain, the population is not likely to approach the death rate which Churchill established by his proud campaign against a defeated foe.

"Germany is spreading its doctrine in the United States through all kinds of printed propaganda", is the assertion made by Lawrence M. G. Smith, chief of the special defense unit of the Department of Justice, according to a Washington dispatch before the House Judiciary subcommittee.

We wonder how Smith gets that way. There has been no regular mail communication between the United States and Germany for many, many months. Not a single German newspaper or magazine printed in the Reich has reached the office of The Free American in more than a year. How, therefore, printed German propaganda could be so widely circulated in the country as Mr. Smith testified, will need explanation. If true, we have simply been discriminated against, and yet Mr. Smith will probably tell Congress what has been said before, that The Free American is a Nazi organ.

WHO MADE THE WAR POSSIBLE?

General Resurvey of British and French Interference in German-Polish Relations at a Critical Moment

Considering the long sustained attitude of British and American politicians that the present war was the result of willful and arbitrary aggression by Germany on a State—namely, Poland—whose only desire was to live at peace with its neighbor, it is not untimely to resurvey the causes that led to the outbreak of hostilities, ending in the defeat of Poland. In this connection it is pertinent to point out again and again that a policy which prompts a government to depend for diplomatic and military support on governments separated from it by miles and miles of land and sea in an attitude of suspended hostility toward its next-door neighbor—as instanced by the attitude of France and Poland toward the German Reich—is a policy pregnant with potential danger of hostilities. It is simply the traditional case of the interference of a third party in a family affair.

Without further comment, we print below what we believe to be a fair and impartial rehearsal of the evidence bearing on the events of the present war as tending to clear the minds of the American people by the review of books and magazine articles.

TO OUR FRIENDS

Our thanks go to all those who have responded to our request for financial contributions to our publishing fund, but the receipts have not come up to expectations. The Free American must raise some thousands of dollars to satisfy the printer and to meet overhead expenses. With its funds "frozen" in bank for no reason other than that it stands for America first in advocating "Keep out of the European War" and "don't send our boys to fight and die on foreign soil". Badgered and bullied in other ways, it has traveled a thorny path and urgently needs the support of those of its friends who are comforted by the dauntless fight the Free American, Weckruf and Beobachter has been waging, and do not want to see its policy of giving the public the kind of news it will not find in other newspapers discontinued, or to see it pass into the hands of the warmongers.

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made on the subsequent day by British statesmen, showed a complete lack of understanding for the German standpoint. The Führer nevertheless resolved to make a fresh attempt to arrive at an understanding with England. On August 25th, he received the British Ambassador and once more with complete frankness explained to him his view of the situation, and communicated to him the main principles of a comprehensive and far-sighted agreement between Germany and England which he would offer to the British Government once the problem of Danzig and the Polish Corridor was settled.

4. While the British Government were discussing the preceding declaration from the Führer, an exchange of letters took place between the French Prime Minister, M. Daladier, and the Führer. In his answer the Führer again submitted his reasons for Germany's standpoint in the German-Polish question and once more repeated his firm decision to regard the present Franco-German frontier as final.

5. In their answer to the step taken by the Führer on August 25th, which was handed over on the evening of August 28th, the British Government declared themselves prepared to consider the proposal for a revision of Anglo-German relations. They further stated,

that they had received a definite assurance from the Polish Government that they were prepared

and that the Polish Government were favorably considering the British proposal. When expressly asked by the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he had the authority to negotiate on the German proposals, the Ambassador stated that he was not entitled to do so, but had merely been instructed to make the foregoing verbal declaration. A further question from the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he could enter into an objective discussion on the matter was expressly answered by the Ambassador in the negative.

8. The Reich Government were thus confronted with the fact that they had spent two days waiting in vain for a Polish plenipotentiary. On the evening of August 31st, they published the German proposals with a short account of the events leading up to them.

(Note of Publisher: To remove the causes of the dispute the German Government had proposed that the inhabitants of the Corridor should themselves decide, by free vote, under international control, as to which nationality they wished to belong. The unanimous desire of the inhabitants of the ancient town of Danzig to return to Germany was to be responded to. These peaceful proposals of Germany were answered by Poland with the general mobilization, and, besides numerous new frontier violations, with the bombardment of the unfortified German town of Butzen by Polish

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In this Memorandum it is stated inter alia: The British Government gave the Polish Government the assurance of their military support in any circumstances, in case Germany should commence hostilities in reply to any provocation or attack. Thereupon Polish acts of terror against Germans domiciled in the districts torn from Germany immediately assumed intolerable proportions. The German Government, although greatly distressed by the sufferings of the German minority subjected to atrocities and inhuman treatment by the Poles, nevertheless looked on in patience for five months.

It would have been an easy matter for the British Government to use their influence and exert those in authority in Warsaw to fulfil their existing obligations. But the British Government did not see fit to do anything of the kind. On the contrary, they clearly encouraged Poland to continue in her criminal attitude which was endangering the peace of Europe.

Now that for many months already conditions bordering on civil war on

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America is still a representative, political democracy (Republic) in disjunction to the social "democracy" of Karl Marx. But unless a political democracy is likewise a financial-economic democracy, it cannot stand because it is a house divided against itself, being free politically, but enslaved financially. This nation began as an economic as well as a political democracy, but when in 1862 the National Bank Act was passed, our Republic became a financial plutocracy.

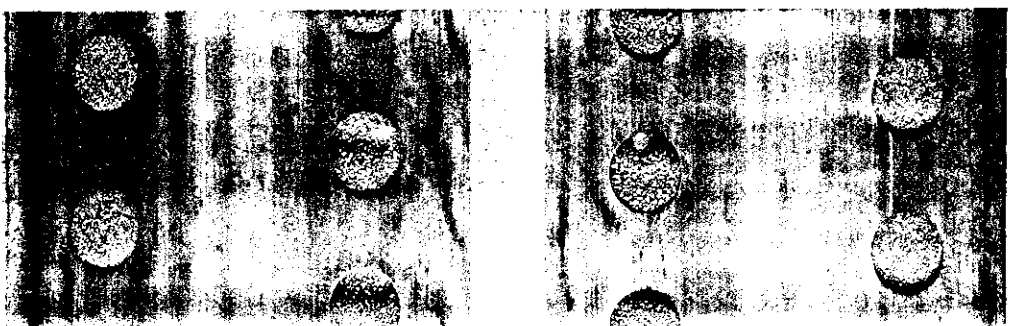
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learn to save their lives, also need a balance wheel. Talk about taxation without representation! We need another Boston Tea Party with Red Akins throwing overboard, Ned Smith, Lafayette loaned to French Marquis



KRIEG-ORGAN des Mittelwestens und zwangsläufig gewöhnlich die schärfste Kritiker der inner- und aussenpolitischen Wege der gegenwärtigen Roosevelt Administration. In dieser Stellung der Kritik, ist daher der "Tribune", in den Kreisen um den "New Deal", die bitterste Feindschaft erwachsen, während sie auf der anderen Seite, auf der Seite des sogenannten einfachen Mannes des Volkes, Millionen von guten Freunden und Gönnern gefunden hat. Mit Hinsicht auf die gegenwärtigen konfusen oder absichtlich verborgenen Begriffe moralischer und ethischer Prinzipien, muss die auf reale Tatsachen fundierte UEBERZEUGUNGSTREU der Tribune, als absolut AUSSERORDENTLICH bezeichnet werden.

Alles dieses also Grund genug, die Forderung aufzustellen, dass "what this country needs", ist nicht nur eine "good nickel cigar", sondern vielmehr von Herrn "BLUEMCHEN" aus New York netlich bekräftigt, CHICAGO NEEDS A GOOD MORNING PAPER". Die koscherer Definierung des Begriffes "GOOD PAPER", ist aber im Augenblick, dass selbige mit dem Morgengebet "God save the king" aufsteht und mit dem Wunsch "there will always be an England" in die Betten steigt. Das ist also die Tendenz, welche sich am 1. Dezember geborene "The Chicago Sun" in ihre Strafen geschrieben hat.

Marshall Field heisst der Mann, der nunmehr der Kampf gegen McCormick aufgenommen hat, und Chicago verfocht gegenwärtig mit, eigentlich könnte man sagen, vernüchtlicherem Interesse den Zeitungskrieg innerhalb der Mauern der mittelwestlichen Metropole.

Chicagoer Bürger wissen die Sachlage richtig einzuschätzen. Sie wissen von den Millionen von Dollars, welche Herr Field in seine SUN hineinstecken muss, um der Tribune das Leben sauer zu machen. Sie kennen McCormick als alleingeherrschenden Zeitungsmann ihrer Stadt und hören mit verschmitztem Lächeln, dass der Mr. Field sein vornehmies Dasein auf Long Island, N. Y., endete und wieder biederer Spießbürger Chicagos werden will. Die Männer und Frauen rund herum des Michigan Sees freuen sich auf das kommende Ereignis des Buhtens um ihre Gönnerschaft für eine englandhörige Zeitung und einen Herrn Field, der seine "amerikanische" Erziehung in ETON und CAMBRIDGE, England, genoss, sehr wahrscheinlich nach dem Grundsatz: "England expects every American to do his duty". Was Chicagos restliche Zeitungen nicht fertig brachten, einschliesslich des Blättchens, welches unserem Marineekretär nahe steht, das soll nunmehr die "CHICAGO SONNE" fertig bringen, nämlich, die öffentliche Meinung des Mittelwestens umzubiegen, d. h. für die Interessen des perviden Albion zu gewinnen.

Besonders interessant ist die Reaktion in England selbst, welche durch diese Neugründung der SUN hervorgerufen wurde. Die von L. Rue aus London nach hier telegraphierten englischen Kommentaire sind derart, dass man mit Fug und Recht von der Beschreibung eines BRITISCH-AMERIKANISCHEN KRIEGES in Chicago sprechen könnte. D. Idon schreibt für die "Daily Mail" (Lord Rothermere Zeitung): "If, (the Chicago Sun) will be boldly pro-British and its great aim will be to smash the morning monopoly of the British-hating, isolationist Chicago Tribune". "The Newspaper war just about to start in Chicago is the last great drive to torpedo isolationism and line up the United States. There will be no easy victory. It will be a battle of titans."

Sicherlich ist diese Sprache der englischen Presse absolut eindeutig. Die Behauptung, dass die kürzlich durch Chesly Manly in der Tribune gemachten Enthüllungen, hinsichtlich der administrativen Pläne eines aktiven Eingreifens der U. S. A. in den Krieg mittels einer Expeditionsarmee, nur deshalb gemacht wurden, um sie zeitgemäß mit dem ersten Erscheinen der "CHICAGO SUN" zusammenfallen zu lassen, dürfte kaum stichhaltig sein.

Staatsante nur unverständliche Worte machen die dazu bestimmt sind, das hiesige Deutschland zu verwirren und in tausend kleinen Splittergruppen zu erhalten, damit es sich aus lauter Ohnmacht nicht einmal wehren kann.

Gott sei Dank, sagen wir, sind wir froh darüber, dass Gott uns die Kraft verlieh, nicht in Häuten und Schiefeln von Gesinnungslumpen stecken zu müssen.

Da aber die "Staatsante" versuchte, dem Deutschland der Metropole New York durch obigen Artikel ein neues blaues Auge zu versetzen, müssen wir mehr als je auf der Hut sein, da nun von der "Staatsante" selbst zugegeben wurde, dass sie und ihre Schreiber die bohrenden Würmer im Bau des Deutschfums sind, die das Geheiß energiegelagerter Kreaturen und das Getöse der Deutschstrenner unterstützen und versuchen zu übertönen, anstatt sich an die Seite der Verfolgten zu stellen und für die Erhaltung der Landes-Verfassung einzutreten.

Ueberaus "tapfer" springt nämlich die Staatsanteilung für die Rechtfertigung des schnapsschiebenden Sheriffs Quick ein und für die andern Melodizisten, die ehrliche deutsche Menschen und dazu Familienväter ins Gefängnis bringen wollen.

Aus diesem Grunde kann unsere "Tante" ruhig weiter blöken, denn sollten ehrliche und treue Menschen, Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten, wegen ihrer Überzeugung einmal Hilfe suchen müssen, falls die Verfolgung nicht gebremst werden kann, so werden sie bestimmt nicht solche bei Verrätern und Gesinnungselcken suchen wollen.

Nein, sie würden nicht für Judaslohn (siehe Anzeiger der Staatszeitung) den Dolch in den Rücken des Deutschland stossen.

Und wenn der Plan des Juden Kaufmanns von Newark, New Jersey, zur Durchführung gelangt, wonach jeder Deutsche sterilisiert werden soll, so müsste man beim Schreibern der Staatsante auch anknöpfen, falls diese Kreatur nicht nur deutsch schreiben kann, sondern auch deutschen Blutes ist.

sicheren Hinterhalt in Russland von der Front "Siegesberichte" abgibt und wenn diese Berichte dem amerikanischen Publikum von Lozovikys "Glaubengenossen" hierzulande glaubhaft zusammen gefickt werden, so kann man das alles wohl als ein Sieg der Volkverdrummung in Amerika bezeichnen, nicht aber als Sieg der Bolschewisten, denn die haben Glück noch in Moskau zu verweilen, anstatt in Berlin zu sein.

Unverzüglich, so überschreibt die Zeitung, "Jewish Examiner", einen Leitartikel, in dem der jüdische Richter Frank dehalb schwer und überaus grob angekanzelt wird, weil dieser in einem Aufsatz, erschienen in "The Saturday Evening Post", den zionistischen Juden das Recht absprach, sich überhaupt Amerikaner zu nennen.

Richter Frank hat erkannt, dass der Zionismus, das heisst, die internationale Einstellung der Juden für seine Rasse der eventuelle Untergang bedeutet, jedoch die radikalen Zionisten bewerten ihn nunmehr mit Schmutz, da sie mit Entschloßheit geschlagen sind.

England schickte uns einen neuen "demokratischen" Kriegsgesetz namens Huxley und zur gleichen Zeit erklärte London den Krieg ans kleine demokratische Finland.

Die russischen Soldaten wissen nicht, wie es um die Sowjetarmee steht

Berlin. — "Wir lebten in Leningrad wie Robinson auf seiner Insel", erklärte ein gefangener russischer Leutnant einem Sonderberichterstatter. "Wir können weder das Ziel unserer Bewegungen, noch haben wir Zeitungen oder Radio. Obgleich wir Soldaten sind, wissen wir überhaupt nichts von den Operationen an unserer Front."

Die heftigen Kämpfe haben die Zahl der aktiven Soldaten in den einzelnen Abteilungen stark herabgemindert. Der Ersatz ist ziemlich schlecht, sodass die letzten ausgebildeten Soldaten die gesamte Last des Kampfes tragen.

Die von den Politischen Kommissaren angeordneten Auffallsversuche bedeuten neue schwere Blutverluste, obgleich die Kommissare Irmerer von Triumpfen sprechen. Man fragt sich dabei, wer den Triumph daventrägt.

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KRIEG MIT JAPAN!

Japan hat zugeschlagen und zwar mit solcher Fertigkeit und so plötzlich, dass offensichtlich die Politiker in Washington am meisten überrascht waren. Wir wissen nicht, wie viele junge Leben, der auf Vorposten stehenden Amerikaner, durch den tückischen Anschlag schon verloren gingen, bevor sie sich überhaupt zum Gegenangriff gewappnet hatten.

In dieser Tatsache liegt die Tragödie der neuesten Ereignisse. Es kommt uns vor, als ob unsere Staatsmänner den grossen Fehler begingen, mit dem Munde mehr gesagt zu haben, als sie mit bewaffneter Schlagfertigkeit, mit Aktionen, in jedem Moment verantworten konnten. Erst in letzter Woche sagte unser Präsident, dass unsere Handelsschiffe im Pazifischen Ozean vorläufig keine Bewaffnung bekämen und dieser Ausspruch ist dafür Beweis, dass die Administration glaubte, mit einigen scharfen Wortgefechten die Japaner in Angst und Schrecken jagen zu können. Uns gefiel auch nicht der Ton der eifrigen "Krieger" in Wort und Schrift, die dem Volke und scheinbar auch die Politiker in Washington vorschwindelten, dass Japan in einigen Tagen von der Bildfläche dieser Welt verrückt werden könne.

An dem Umstand mit Japan im Kriege zu sein, ist nichts mehr zu ändern und ist deshalb der Ruf zur nationalen Einigkeit wohl berechtigt. Doch können wir nicht umhin, auf einige uns hindernisse Angelegenheiten hinzuweisen und zwar im Interesse der nationalen Stärke und um soviel wie möglich amerikanischen Blutverlust zu verhüten.

Vom heutigen Tages n sind wir nämlich nicht mehr als Volk und Nation berechtigt, weder England, China, noch dem Bolschewismus oder der Türkei, Waffen, Munition und Lebensmittel zu schicken. Es wäre nämlich ein Verbrechen, wenn unsere Soldaten unbewaffnet und ungenügend verpflegt in Tod und Verderben gestossen würden. Ja hätten wir heute jene Waffen, Flugzeuge, Tanks, Kanonen, Handelsschiffe und die Zerstörer, kurz alles das, was wir an andere Nationen verschenkt haben, dann könnten wir den Japanern weit gefährlicher sein.

Da die Regierung in Washington durch ihre Stellungnahme gegen Japan klar an den Tag legte, dass Amerika das Land der aufgehenden Sonne als den gefährlichsten Gegner betrachtet, könnten wir uns die Kriegsführung Deutschlands etwas zum Beispiel nehmen, welches bekanntlich im Laufe des Krieges stets nur einen Gegner aufs Korn nahm und niemals auf zwei scharfen Fronten kämpfte.

Japan hat uns angegriffen und wir sind nach unserer Meinung gezwungen, unsere geballte Kraft auf diesen Feind zu richten.

Deshalb kann uns der Kampf im Atlantik zur gleichen Zeit zum Verhängnis werden, da wir nur mit unserer Seemacht Japan beikommen können.

Wir hoffen, dass die bestandene Verzweigung und Vergewandung unserer nationalen Kräfte ein jähes Ende findet.

Niemals ist uns eine bessere Gelegenheit gegeben worden als zu dieser Stunde, wo wir den Feind im Fernen Osten bezwingen wollen und müssen, um den ehrlichen Versuch zu machen, dass die weissen Völker in Europa Frieden und Verständigung finden.

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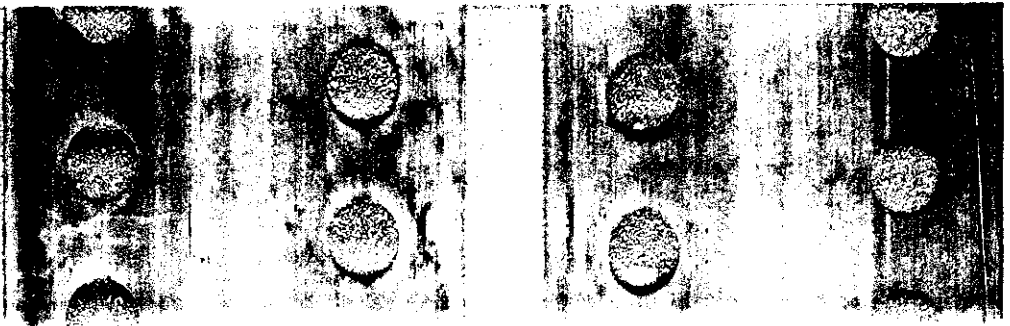
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KAUFE BEWUSST!

Jahrelang bist Du deutscher Mensch erniedrigt, verfolgt, boykottiert und als staatsfeindlich verschrien worden. All Deine Verdienste am Aufbau dieser grossen Nation werden von jenen Elendchen nicht gewürdigt, die durch Hetze und Lüge Dich in bedauerliche Lage gezwungen haben. Im täglichen Existenzkampf erfährst Du allzu deutlich, welche ungerechten Vorurteile Deinen christlichen Abenteuern entgegen strömen.

Viele hundert kleine Geschäftsleute deutscher Stammes sind von Boykottieren und Deutschemassern ruiniert worden. Sie alle hatten ihre Lebensarbeit in ihr beschiedenes Unternehmen hineingelegt und wir führen mit ihnen den Schmerz ihrer treuen Herzen, zumweil ihre Lebensersparnisse für immer verloren zu haben.

Dieses langsame, aber sichere und ungerechte Abwürgen deutscher Menschen in wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht muss durch uns ein Ende gesetzt werden.

DARUM KAUFE BEWUSST, DEUTSCHER MENSCH KAUFE IMMER SO, DASS DEINE SPARGROSCHEN NICHT "STRICKE UM DEINEN EIGENEN HALS LEGEN."

Besonders zur Weihnachtszeit, denn aus deutschem Friedenswesen entsprungenen Fest der Christen, sollst Du Dein eigenes bedrängtes Volkstum unterstützen.

KAUFE IN D.K.V.-GESCHAFTEN. Verlangte Rabattmarken und stärke dadurch die wirtschaftliche Abwehrfront im Kampfe um Deine Existenz.

Kaufe bei den tapferen Geschäftsinhabern, die in Zeit wahnsinniger Verfolgung den Mut haben in dieser Kampfzeit für Recht und Freiheit anzuzugehen.

Wusst, dass nur von der wirtschaftlichen Solidarität und schliesslicher Unabhängigkeit in dieser Richtung Deine politische und soziale Stellung abhängt.

— KAUFE BEWUSST —

KRIEG IN CHICAGO!

Haben Sie schon die "NEUE SONNE" gesehen, welche nunmehr der windigen Stadt am Michigan See den RECHTEN WEG weisen soll? So fragen sich im Augenblick die Leuten der Millionenstadt Chicago. Diese neue Sonne am amerikanischen Pressenmanent aber ist die "THE CHICAGO SUN", eine Mor-

DIE FREISPRECHUNG!

Am 4. Juli 1940 wurden die neun Mann von Nordland unter gemeinsten und aufgetrunkenen Anschuldigungen verhaftet.

Am 31. Januar dieses Jahres zu einem Jahr Gefängnis und 1000 bzw. 2000 Dollar Strafzahlung verurteilt, waren sie bis zur Freisprechung unter je 2000 Dollar Bürgschaft gestellt.

Wir haben unseren Lesern und Freunden im verflochtenen Jahre über die Ursache der Verhaftung, über die wahnsinnige Verfolgung Deutschstämmiger in New Jersey wahren Bericht abgelegt. Auch wenn der schnapsschiebende Sheriff Quirk, der seine eigenen Schandtaten damit verdecken wollte, indem er mit grosser Propagandabegleitung, Treibjagd auf das Deutschum ausführte, nicht heute selber verurteilt und entlarvt dastände, so würde immer noch Recht — Recht bleiben.

Doch der beste Beweis dafür, dass die unschuldig Verurteilten nichts verbrochen hätten, gab in letzter Woche das "Supreme" Gericht des Staates New Jersey ab, indem es den nun bekannten Freispruch erteilte. Damit fiel das bestimmte Gesetz des Staates, unter dem die Verurteilung möglich wurde, das seit 1935 wie ein Domakelsschwert über den Köpfen der verfolgten Bürger deutscher Abstammung gehangen hatte.

Der Amerikadeutsche Volksbund hat deshalb zunächst einen Sieg für das Recht der hiesigen Deutschstämmigen errungen, dessen Wert und Tragweite von vielen Mitbürgern nicht einmal abgeschätzt werden kann. Weiterhin wird der unermüdete Kampf des Bundes durch die Gerichtsentscheidung zum stärksten Beweis für die Verfassungstreue seiner Mitglieder. Sie waren es, die dafür energisch eintraten, dass es den fremden Elementen nicht gelingen konnte, Gesetze gegen einen besonderen Teil der hiesigen Bevölkerung zu verfassen und anzuwenden. Ob die Feinde des Deutschums ihrem Hass wohl sehen können, dass der Bund auch jenen Hassern diene, die heute glauben, ihre Machtstellung zum Verderb anderer Volksteile missbrauchen zu können?

Die Antwort auf diese Frage gibt uns der folgende Leitartikel vom Samstag, den 6. Dezember 1941, in der sogenannten N. Y. Staatszeitung, ein in deutscher Sprache erscheinendes Blatt, das scheinbar weder für deutsche Menschen, noch für anständige Amerikaner herausgegeben wird.

Der "Leitartikel" lautet:

Wer hat geirrt?
Die neun, wegen angeblicher rassenhetzerischer Reden in New Jersey verurteilten Männer begangen den grössten Irrtum ihres Lebens, wenn sie sich einbilden, dass sie die gehörige Entscheidung der höheren Instanz, mit der ihre Verurteilung aufgehoben wird, als einen Sieg verbuchen können. Nicht die neun Männer und die hinter ihnen stehenden Kreise haben geirrt, sondern das Prinzip der Rede- und Gedankenfreiheit, das das Grundgesetz der Verfassung unserer Länder bildet.

Vielleicht ist es zarter erwartet, dass jene neun Männer nun beachtet ihr Haupt senken ob der Lektion in den Elementarbegreifen des Amerikanismus, die ihnen durch die Gerichtsentscheidung erteilt wurde; vielleicht geht ihnen jedes Gefühl dafür ab, was es bedeutet, in einem freien Lande zu leben; vielleicht lachen sie sich sogar imgeheim ins Fieschen ob dieser "dämlichen Idealisten und Schwätzer", denen ein in 150-jähriger Tradition geübter Grundgedanke wertvoller ist als die praktischen Erfordernisse des Tages; lässt sie lachen und lässt sie in ihrem Wahne leben.

Gott sei Dank ist aber das Gefüge dieses Landes immer noch viel zu stark, um sich durch das Gekelke und Gebelle engstirniger, verbohrender und vorbestellter Kreaturen erschüttern zu lassen; Gott sei Dank haben wir es noch nicht notwendig, das ganze Haus abzubrechen, weil sich in einem Balken ein paar Bohrwürmer eingenistet haben. Die Hauptsache ist, dass wir Tag und Nacht auf der Wacht bleiben und uns stets der Gefahr bewusst sind.

Wenn die neun Männer glauben, sie hätten durch die Gerichtsentscheidung einen Freibrief bekommen, um ihr trübes Handwerk nun mit verstärkter Kraft fortsetzen zu können, dann vergessen sie ganz die Lehren des Sprichwortes: "Wer Wind sät, der wird Sturm ernten." Und wenn der Sturm losbricht, den sie heraufzubeschwören drohen, dann sind sie ganz bestimmt die ersten, die wie vermodertes Laub davongefegt werden. Vielleicht erleben wir noch den Tag, an dem sie winseln um Hilfe betteln. Und wir möchten dann nicht in ihrer Haut stechen.

SLOSSEN "LEK" von WACHHAUSEN

Wir wollen unsere Lesern kurz mitteilen, dass in der letzten Woche zum Tode verurteilten Mörder aus New York, nämlich Louis (Lepke) Buchhalter, Emanuel (Mendy) Weiss und Louis Capone nicht dem Stamme der Deutschen angehören.

Dieselben Tageszeitungen, die aus deutschen Menschen Verbrecher machen, (auch wenn sie unschuldig sind) und bei solchen Gelegenheiten ihre Raasausgeburigkeit besonders hervorheben, schweigen über die Zugehörigkeit der obgenannten Mörder zum "ausgewählten" Volke.

Die Türken bekommen nun auch ein bisschen von den Verleih- und Verleihen-Mordwaffen, womit unser Präsident die Politiker der kleinen Nationen in der alten Welt zum Todeskuss ihrer Völker herauffordert.

In Lybien ist nunmehr der "Sieg" Winston Churchills gesichert. Was die aktiven Soldaten für britische "glorreiche" Rückzüge nicht ganz fertigbrachten, sollen jetzt die Reserven besorgen. — Als ob Winston, der Schreiberling, gegen Soldaten einen Feldzug gewinnen könnte.

Nachdem das höchste Gericht im Staat New Jersey die neun verurteilten Amerikaner deutscher Abstammung freisprach und das ganze Gesetz unter dem diese schreckliche Verfolgung veranlassen ging, für verfassungswidrig erklärte, dürfen die Häuser des Deutschums neue Wege auskügeln, womit sie Land und Volk knebeln werden, solange die fremden Eindringlinge Einfluss und Macht haben.

In Roosevelts Heimort Hyde Park N. Y., U.S.A., hat man einen Pastor der dortigen Methodisten-Kirche wegen angeblichen Angriff auf ein 10-jähriges Mädchen ins Gefängnis gesperrt.

Wir hätten demnach alle Rechte uns wegen "Religionsverfolgung" unter der Nase Roosevelts zu beklagen, der sich bekanntlich jeweils künstlich aufpumpt, wenn man in Deutschland Priester und Pastoren verurteilt, die auch nur Gesetze abstrahieren.

Governor Ediso von New Jersey sprach am Donnerstag letzter Woche auf einer von rötlichen Gesellen einberufenen "Snaas Hitler NOW" demonstration in Newark, N. J.

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General Hugh Johnson expresses fear that it is the intention of the America First Committee, with a membership of several millions, to start a new political party. However, the Committee disavows any such intention. It is reorganizing to start a campaign leading to the defeat of members of Congress who supported and voted to destroy the neutrality act, and, on the other hand, to give all aid to Congressional candidates who by voice and vote testified their faith in democracy as expressed by the will of the people. The Committee is to be reorganized on political lines similar to the Anti-Saloon League. While not a political party, the Anti-Saloon League picked candidates for defeat who opposed their ideals. A number of parties have come into existence since the Civil War but all have come to grief. General Johnson is so alarmed

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And lately in Chicago, Dr. C. F. Boss, Jr., head of the Methodist Commission on World Peace, addressed 2,200 members of the Ministers' No War Committee and repeated a telegram sent to President Roosevelt which read: "I am utterly apposed as I believe are the majority of citizens, to the continued steps by which the interventionists are edging the United States into an all out, shooting war. I appeal to you to create a permanent commission on mediation seeking an early and just end to the war."
"Surely, Mr. President, God has a higher and more far-reaching contribution which the United States can make than the participation in further destruction, bloodshed and loss of freedom."

We have often wondered whatever became of the big ruble loan to Russia at the outbreak of the first World War which American financiers floated with such flamboyant appeals to the patriotism of the American people. That loan was advertised in all the newspapers as an investment to make the world safe for democracy and to keep the Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks distant from our threatened shores. Now at long last we are enlightened on the subject. Two investors in the \$50,000,000 so-called ruble loan have brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the Guaranty Trust Company which was a member of the syndicate, comprising the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., which promoted the large bond issue.

The complainants are Mrs. Almee Guggenheim, who seeks to recover \$450,000, and Francis De Paolo who claims \$100,000. Of course, the Czarist Government couldn't pay because it had ceased to exist, and the Bolsheviks wouldn't if they could. Now Paolo claims that the Guaranty Trust Co. had \$5,100,000 Russian Government money in its vaults and that its statement that there were no funds for payment "was wholly false and untrue."
De Paolo, who owns certificates of 99 bonds with a face value of \$1,000 each, asked that the bank be forced to account for the \$5,100,000 and that the full amount plus interest be placed in a trust fund to be distributed among the bondholders.

To this writer the Russian ruble loan is an old familiar memory. He warned against investing a dollar in the transaction.
If you wondered what made the President interrupt his vacation in Warm Springs, Ga., on America's historic Thanksgiving Day, and rush back to Washington post haste because of the critical situation in the negotiations with the Japanese envoys, the explanation is that—according to reports in inner newspaper circles—in Washington—Changchi notified the administration that Britain could not be depended on to aid the United States in a war with Japan because of its pending engagements with the German-Nation forces in Africa.
William Randolph Hearst accepts this explanation as presumably true in an article in which he expresses sardonic amusement over what he describes as a political Dummkirk for the administration's flat demands for Japan to desert the Axis, stop fighting China, abstain from invading Indo-China and relinquish the plan for a new order in the East.
That dispatch from Churchill must have had a depressing effect on Secretary Hull and accounts for the hectic long-distance telephone conversations with the President down in Georgia where he had just barely arrived. For the next thing we heard was that the conversations with the Japanese envoys, which it was announced had ended in a stalemate, were to be resumed.

(Continued on Page 5)

F. D. R. "Time" Rap
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) criticized President Roosevelt today for what he described as tending to restrict freedom of speech and the press through his denunciation of a recent Time Magazine article on the President of Chile. "Does Mr. Roosevelt's burst of indignation mean that in future we can criticize only those Governments which the Administration does not like?" he asked.
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NO OVERSEAS DRAFT IN CANADA OR AUSTRALIA

(Editorial New York Daily News)

From a recent special cable to the New York Times from Canberra, capital of Australia:
"Premier John Curtin, in commenting on the Returned Soldiers' League's advocacy of conscription, said that the whole history of such advocacy in Australia had been marked by increasing national disunity. Recognition of this condition as such as anything else had led the leaders of other parties in Parliament to indicate that conscription would not be invoked for overseas service. . . . The Premier asserted that no country had conscripted men for its air force, not even Germany."

"The number of men serving in the Australian forces voluntarily," he said, "showed that conscription had not been required to bring forth patriotic service on the part of Australians."
From a recent special dispatch to the same newspaper, from Ottawa, capital of Canada:

"In reply to open and undercover demands for outright conscription for overseas service that have come from the Opposition benches in the house of Commons during the past ten days, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King this evening stated his position clearly:
"I want it to be distinctly understood, so far as the principle of compulsory selective national service in Canada is concerned, that I stand for that principle. I have never taken any other stand. . . .
"But as far as conscription for

overseas service is concerned in the armed forces of Canada, that question was submitted to the people of Canada at the last general election, an election which was held in wartime . . . and the people of Canada decided against conscription for overseas service. So far as I am concerned, without any consultation of the people on that subject I do not intend to take the responsibility of supporting any policy of conscription for service overseas."
This is quite a situation, we think. Canada and Australia, parts of the war-torn British Empire, refuse to draft men for overseas service in this war. Their people, consulted on the question, refuse.

Our draft law, enacted by Congress, has been with us since October, 1940, and we have raised a medium-sized Army under it. Our President is already sending Regular Army contingents to far places—Greenland, Iceland, Dutch Guiana. Though he is forbidden by law to send drafts out of the hemisphere, he is also forbidden by the Constitution to declare war but has got us into actual war with Germany on the seas nevertheless. Wonder if there'll be Congressional elections in 1942.

Why weep into your beer about "how hard it is to get the real truth nowadays"?
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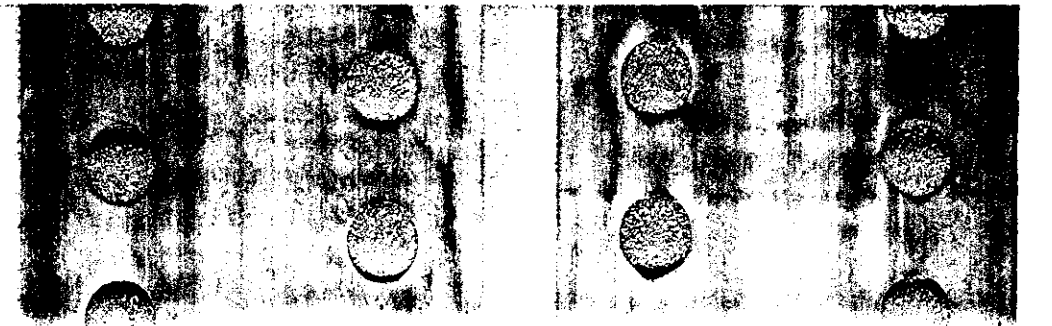
Washington, Nov. 28.—The first inventory of foreign property in the United States came to an end today with predictions that it would reveal \$15,000,000,000 or more non-American assets.

Today was the deadline for all foreign holders or Americans connected with foreign holdings to report to the Treasury under an order issued by President Roosevelt June 14.

What use will be made of the information is an official secret, but it was understood that a special corps of accountants would make special studies of assets belonging to the Axis powers or countries dominated by the Axis.

The inventory applies to England and Latin America, however, as well as continental Europe, Asia and Africa and other parts of the globe.

"In the German Reich and according to our view, anybody may have the religious creed he likes. In the German Reich churches are getting nearly 900,000,000 marks from the state every year, while in America they are not getting a single penny."—Hitler.



BEHIND THE CURTAIN

Churchill Notifies Washington He Cannot Join Us in War Against Japan Because of a Prior Engagement in Lybia
Memories of the Old Russian Rebel Loom Revived by Two Law Suits—Is Helgoland in Our Hemispheres?
America First Committee to Reorganize on the Lines of the Anti-Saloon League in Dealing with Warmongering Congressmen in the Fall Elections—General Hugh Johnson Upholds Right of Press to Criticize Government Actions even in War Times—Churchill Scores Another Victory on Paper—The Relative Importance to Us in Occupying Iceland and to the Nazis in Occupying Denmark—British Use of "Cold Steel"—Rising Popular Opposition to Further Commitments for War.

The American standard of living is declining fast. The government has now decreed that clotheings are to be shorter and more slender as a national defense measure. What is life with shorter and more slender clothespins!

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, recently gave out the reassuring information that though the army seeks 10,000 men "to relieve British and American garrisons," there is no foundation for the reports that men will be sent outside the hemisphere. If Iceland and Greenland are in our hemisphere, might not some one in Washington make a mistake and include Helgoland?

We think the British publicity staff is premature in predicting a peace offer from Hitler, but suppose the writers are right. Any man in a position to offer peace is entitled to thanks of civilization for his efforts to stop the blood-letting that is destroying the youth of the world.

A headline reads, "Canada Urges U. S. Entry Now—Asks War Declaration While Britain is Strong." A high and mighty tone to assume for a government that keeps its conscripts at home under an act prohibiting the sending of soldiers to fight for Britain and allowing some few volunteers to go across. When Canada sends its conscripts into the mines it will come with better grace for its spokesmen arrogantly to take the tone addressed to us.

While the administration is spending billions to feed the masses that are fighting the Nazis, people are starving to death in our own country which boasts of the highest civilization. A dispatch from Monett, Mo., informs us that

There was 16 plenty little to eat that George Walker Gordon, 19 years old, wouldn't sit at the table with his parents and his seven brothers and sisters. George died. Dr. Elburn A. Smith, a Barry county physician, said that he had starved himself to death that the others might eat.

"He collapsed on his way home two weeks ago, carrying home what groceries he had been able to buy with his meager pay."

A billion for Stalin! More billions for Britain and China, and not a cent to save an American hero from starvation.

The German radio reported last Thursday that the first contingent of the French Volunteer Legion had arrived at the German front to participate in the war against Stalin's Bolsheviks. The news note is contained in a dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, dated December 10, 1941. Prime Minister Peter Fraser had received the news with great interest.

that he resigned from the American First Committee a statement that lacks its usual cock-sure critical acumen.

But in his statement the General defends the sacredness of free speech, asserting that "even if war approaches much closer or actually engulfs us it would be a dangerous state of affairs if blundering and improper military and naval operations were not subject to criticism here as they are in England." Independent personal analyses on the writer's own responsibility are a proper function of a newspaperman in a free press, even in time of war. It is true that we are in a period of hysteria and emotionalism that has resulted in some of the most fantastic action ever taken by a nation—especially in the appropriation of more money than we can ever repay, with accuracy a considered thought to its most effective use.

Winston Churchill won another campaign on paper. On the eve of the British push in Lybia he predicted in a speech in Parliament that a decision could be expected in two—or was it three—hours, implying that now the British African forces (composed of Indians, Boers, fugitive Czechs, Poles, Norwegians and a sprinkling of New Zealanders), was now at last to win its first decisive battle and determine the issue between himself and Hitler once and for all. Then we read that the British had the Axis forces in a "trap" and all possibility of escape had been cut off. The two-hour schedule had meanwhile stretched to two weeks, and on December 2, Tuesday of last week, came the news that the British trap had been sprung—but the enemy had escaped—in fact, had broken through the entrenchment and consolidated its lines. Churchill must have had a bad headache, knowing that he had again failed both as a strategist and a prophet.

When, recently, an administration spokesman pointed to the occupation of Denmark by the Germans as proof of the unholy spirit of Nazi aggression, it suggested a parallel of contemporary interest. The administration contends that the occupation of Iceland is indispensable to the defense of our continent. If that is a tenable argument, it follows as a corollary that the occupation of Denmark by the Nazis was indispensable to the defense of Germany, since a British landing in Denmark would have exposed the Nazi flank.

Logically we cannot blame another for doing what we ourselves contend to have a right to do. As events proved, the occupation of Denmark was necessary to enable the Germans to land forces in Norway where the British and French were concentrating to dominate the neutrality of Norwegian waters, to intercept Swedish steel ore from going to German foundries for the manufacture of cannon, and to use Norway as a bridgehead to attack the Reich from the North. The moral of the story is that what is good for the goose is good for the gander.

Every now and then the British say that no enemy can withstand a British "cold steel" attack, because they use cold steel with inhuman ferocity. During the first World War British corporals and sergeants were installed at Pittsburgh to train American conscripts in British bayonet fighting. The objects of their attacks, substituting for "Huns," were stunted mannikins. The boys were instructed in tearing and ripping so that some of them fainted from nerves at the thought of what they were expected to do to fellow human beings when they reached France. Not only were the British using the bayonet with the ferocity of savages, but the last to give up firing dum-dum bullets, a soft-nosed missile that tears and spreads as it enters the flesh and strikes bones. Large stacks of cases containing dum-dum bullets were captured by the Germans in the previous war.

It was the Prussian army that introduced the long, thin, steel-hardened rifle bullet from motives of humanity, reasoning that such a missile was effective in putting an enemy soldier out of the fight without unnecessarily maiming him for life.

Disgrace it as they may, there is a rising tendency to grow severely critical of the administration's war policy, and when Communist and discontent multiply as they have of late

A Comprehensive War Front Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

mate the new allied league of anti-Communist nations, despite its ill-omened number thirteen. Significant is the adherence of Wang Ching-well's National Nanking government, which divides China still further and deeper.

Banking now has the support of Japan in the east and Hitler in the west. Holed Chanking stand America and Britain.

The inability of a large, well-equipped, carefully prepared British army under Cunningham to achieve the eagerly expected and very premature-ly-announced victory in Lybia over the German and Italian forces under Rommel, brought the keenest disappointment and chagrin to British and American circles in this War East, tinged with the criticism that "something is wrong somewhere at the top."

London and Cairo news report that British troops were superior in number and fighting spirit and had more and better tanks, including the new American types, led to highest hopes for Britain's first major victory over the Germans in this war.

On the eleventh day the Cunningham offensive had not yet scored decisively over Rommel's German and Italian forces in the bitterest desert air, tank and infantry engagement. British reports of the capture of Bardia have not been confirmed. Axis forces bagged two British generals and two American military observers, present to report on how American material is standing up, and also some American and British war correspondents.

Instead of Cunningham's attack being a surprise to the Germans, the quickness and swiftness with which Rommel went over to the counter-attack surprised the British, according to later Cairo reports. The valor and doggedness with which the British fought also astonished the Italians, whose war correspondents had written so contemptuously.

The Shanghai Evening Post, a pro-British and American daily sharply criticized British propaganda and news reporting a shooting victory before scoring it.

The romantic Hollywood scenario-like landing on the north coast of France by a small adventurous British "Commando" unit, driven off and

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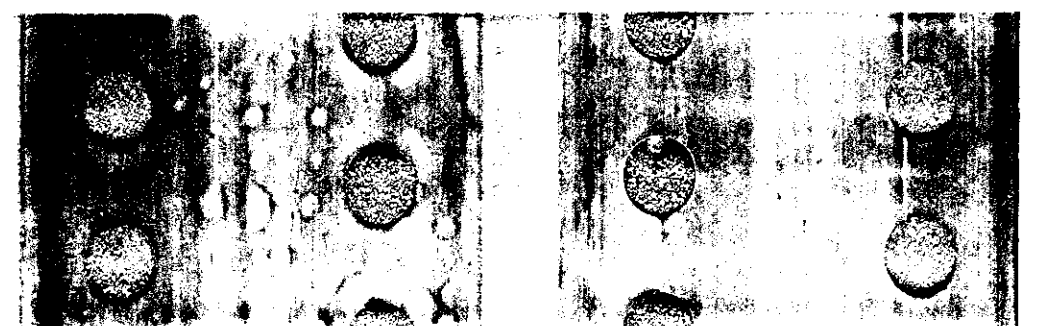
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decision. It stands as a monument to the incorruptibility of the judiciary. The Supreme Court by its decision vindicated the civil rights of an American group of free-born citizens who were gathered in peaceable assembly to discuss questions affecting their welfare. It confirms the principle of American liberty, in defense of which John Peter Zenger was sent to jail in the days of British domination. The principle which Zenger fought to a successful conclusion was the freedom of the press. Freedom of speech is inseparable from freedom of the press. Zenger had to languish in jail until freed by the verdict of the jury which reverberated round the world. The band members were threatened with jail and fines but saved the honor of the Constitution when they appealed from Judge Looney's decision.

By holding the Race Hate Act invalid, the court restored the right of free speech to the citizens and freed them from the fear of persecution for criticizing their race groups—long an unrestricted practice toward the German element in that State. The learned and wholly admirable brief in the appeal to the Supreme Court was the work of General Counsel William V. Keegan.

IF STALIN WINS OR HITLER

(Editorial New York Daily News)

Neither Washington nor London has yet made up its mind as to what is the true American-British stake in the fight between Russia and Germany. When you are of two minds on some question, your actions are likely to be confused and confusing. The fact is that it is to our interest to have neither of these totalitarian nations score a decisive victory over the other. They are both enemies of democracy.

Suppose Hitler knocks Russia out of the war, organizes it into a big arsenal and food warehouse for Nazism, and refits a still bigger and victorious German Army. It will be impossible for the United States and Great Britain to dislodge him in Europe without a gigantic invasion costing untold American and British lives and treasure. Until and unless that fearful adventure is undertaken and succeeds (which, after all, it may not do), Nazism will be the ruling system all over Europe, if Hitler wins decisively over Russia.

Suppose, on the other hand, Hitler is completely smashed and Germany is broken up into small states. That will leave Stalin or his successor the biggest military power on the continent of Europe—just as the smashup of Napoleon left Czarist Russia the dominant power on the continent. Stalin is no friend to democracy, though he is paying it lip service just now. If he wins, he can be counted on to communize Europe, just as he communized Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and half of Poland when he seized them—and as Alexander I imposed his autocratic ideas on Europe after Waterloo.

If Great Britain and the United States object, they can make their objections count only by leading the, so-called huge expeditionary forces against Mr. Stalin and booting him back into Russia.

found guilty of violating the Federal Revenue laws and was sentenced to spend a year in State Prison, a sentence now pending on appeal.

Charles Downing, Sussex County prosecutor, who conducted the case against the defendants, withheld comment pending a study of the decision. He said his future action would depend on that study. The case is appealable to the Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest tribunal.

The court's action closes another phase in the anti-German campaign which was characterized by Novelist J. P. Marquand in a public speech as an "open season on Germans". It finds its ultimate of popular insanity in the book by a Jewish author, published in New Jersey, which seriously advocates the sterilization of all German males.

The German element, the largest later immigrant quota, cannot wait for joint action and accordingly shares the fate of the American Negro. But so long as the machinations of the Union Now crowd, the Zionists, Communists and other subversive coalition persist, the Band will fight for "the four freedoms" FOR AMERICANS.

M. P. Says the War is A Commercial War

"Americans not Concerned with Freedom and Democracy," Bristol Laborite Declares

London. — John McGovern, Independent Laborite charged in the House of Commons that Wall Street seeks to blast its way into the markets of Europe "over British bodies."

The Scottish member of the radical four-man independent Labor Party, violently attacked Prime Minister Churchill as well as the United States.

He characterized the "Atlantic charter" framed by Churchill and President Roosevelt as "a piece of gross deceit."

McGovern quoted from Churchill's speeches and writings during the last few years in an effort to prove his contention that Churchill is a self-confessed advocate of aggression and a defender of Fascism.

"This is not a war against Fascism," McGovern said. "It is simply a continuation of the last war against Britain's deadliest commercial competitor on the continent."

"Churchill has always been anti-Soviet and has been opposed to Russia through thick and thin.

"While pretending to be concerned with providing armies for Russia, he can stand by with selfish satisfaction and see German and Russian orders canceling themselves out . . .

"The die is cast for Soviet Russia. She is either going to be a Nazi outpost or a servant of capitalist Britain and the United States.

"There (in America) they are so more concerned with freedom and democracy than are a large number of reactionary Fascists here . . ."

—N. Y. Journal-American.

British Mistake Lindbergh for Lincoln

LONDON, Nov. 27.—British fussiness about American history cropped up again today in a story of a Thanksgiving celebration by American technicians working for British forces.

The story said "Lindbergh's Gettysburg Address" would be shown on a movie screen as a part of the observance.

ness enough soldiers to undertake such an offensive on the necessary scale.

There is a touch of sanity in his statement that there is peril in the attempts to picture the war in Europe as simply a study in black and white, with everything good on one side and everything bad on the other. There has been altogether too much of that kind of oversimplification, Bess writes. "That is one reason why the American people are so confused today. The truth is that the war in Europe is not black and white but a dirty gray.

"It is not a war between democracies and dictatorships, because some of the worst despots in Europe are now counted among Britain's allies; and one of the few genuine democracies in Europe—Finland—has fought alongside Germany. I last visited Finland in January of this year, and reported at the time that the Finns would do just what they have done, if ever they got the chance. The Finns did not fight against democracy; they fought against a totalitarian power which ravaged their country in 1940. And that same totalitarian power, Soviet Russia, had to fight later for its life against Germany, with the active encouragement of Britain and the United States."

It appears from the statements of this more than ordinary impartial investigator that the last hope of overpowering the Reich rests on the alternative whether the United States will not only finance but also man the war or abandon the British and Soviet and their allies to their fate. But though we may be deeper in the President's private war than we think, we doubt that the American people can be seduced to do more than they have been compelled to do to save the British empire and Stalin's Bolshevik regime. For what would it boot us but a harvest of dead and crippled and generations of debt-ridden citizens forced to accommodate themselves to a lower standard of living.

Folly of Distorting Hitler's Strength

Demaree Bess Tells Industry War Here is Seen Through British Eyes

Adolf Hitler is much stronger in Europe than most Americans realize because this country has been getting "a distorted picture through British eyes," Demaree Bess, veteran foreign correspondent and writer, told 2,000 industrialists at the 46th annual Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Discussing Mayor LaGuardia's recent prediction that Hitler would be beaten within a year, Bess declared:

"I cannot imagine upon what sources of information the Mayor made his prediction. None of the facts warrants it."

On the contrary, he related, Hitlerism "has won a considerable number of converts" in the occupied countries who believe that a German empire has more to offer them than any other solution of their problems.

Bess' speech was made after the congress' keynote was struck by H. W. Prentiss Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co., of Lancaster, Pa., and board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Prentiss, asserting that the best way to observe the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights would "be to observe the Bill of Rights," launched an attack on President Roosevelt's administration in general and on labor unions and the Wagner Act particularly. The audience interrupted him with cheers frequently during the address, and at the conclusion the manufacturers and their guests, including former President Herbert Hoover, arose in an unrestrained ovation.

ness in 27 months of war left its impression in Tokio. In addition, the fall of Leningrad, Moscow and Sevastopol by New Year's Day is expected by the Japanese.

Japan reaffirmed and renewed its adherence to the Anti-Communist anti-communist league of thirteen States at the congress of Berlin. The Emperor of Japan telegraphed congratulations to Hitler.

In Manila, where America's Asiatic fleet under Admiral Thomas C. Hart is based, there is equal alertness. Persistent reports have it that not Hart, who is a full ranking admiral, but British Vice-Admiral Layton, would be commander-in-chief of co-ordinated American, British, Dutch and Australian forces in southern Pacific waters in the event of hostilities.

It is not expected that Washington will declare war on Japan, but rather await Japan's next aggressive move which observers out here believe will be more or less forced on Tokio by Japan's economic situation, especially her imperative necessity for gasoline and oil before her army, navy and air force begin to draw from her stocks of reserves, which are now small.

when he was foreign minister. "If Japan is forced into war for her existence," he said, "it may conceivably bring disaster but also it will bring rebirth of the nation."

The creation of a league of thirteen anti-Communist anti-communist States in the so-called Congress of Berlin, and German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's note of defiance, taken together with the aims laid down by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the so-called Atlantic charter, have definitely and "unmistakably" divided the world into two fast warring camps.

Soviet Russian Communism, the third ideological and political power, is all but crushed. Stalin is little more now than another big snake of Hitler's gnat.

The feeling of superiority in every respect and the persistent underestimation of Hitler and Nazi Germany politically, militarily and economically have been the cause of British policy before the war and since its outbreak. Washington would be wise not to adopt a similar attitude.

It would be best not to underestimate. (Continued on Page 2)

Exonerates Nazis and Fascists Rapp-Coudert Committee

The Rapp-Coudert joint legislative committee which has been studying subversive activities in the public schools and colleges of New York City, has filed its report in which its findings are set forth. It found communistic activities showing a group of young Reds, controlled and secretly led by adult organizations, muscling in and virtually grabbing a monopoly of positions in student organizations, but exonerates Nazis and Fascists.

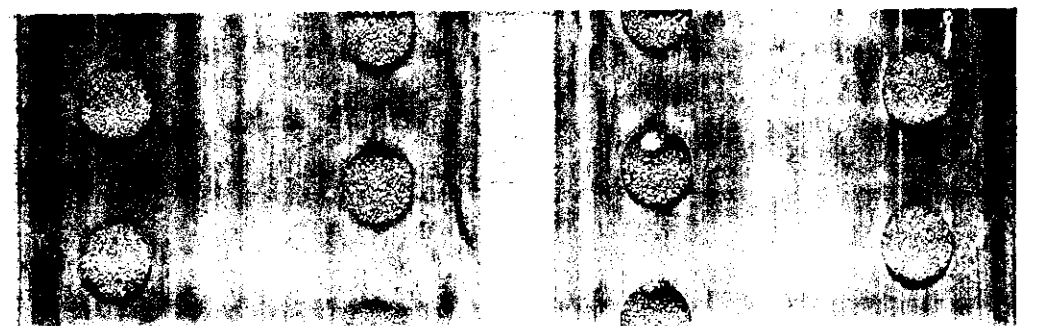
The report says:

While the investigation into Communist activities was being carried on, a simultaneous inquiry into Nazi and Fascist activities in the schools and colleges was being pressed by three members of the committee staff, but no "substantial evidence of an organized attempt at Nazi and Fascist activities" was unearthed, according to the report.

"We shall continue our efforts and if in the future we should obtain substantial evidence in this field it will be publicly reported," the committee writes. "An organized Nazi or Fascist conspiracy against our educational system would be a matter of grave public concern. The fact that diligent official inquiry thus far failed to reveal its existence should tend to relieve any existing public anxiety on the subject."

It is hoped that the committee will carry out its intention to look further into Nazi and Fascist "subversive activities" and then render an honest report of what it finds further. But meanwhile the committee should also investigate British subversive propaganda in our schools and colleges. It will probably find most of the publishers of books of American history used in the school supplying statements that John Hancock was a smuggler, Patrick Henry a village bar-room bum and Jefferson a vain political idealist who violated his own Constitution when he made the Louisiana Purchase without the consent of Congress.

A lot of us tax payers would like to hear what the Rapp-Coudert Committee has to say on that score.



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Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter

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U. S. A.
out of
Bolshevik
"Britain's"
Wars!

Vol. 7, No. 25.

New York, N. Y., December 11, 1941

Price: 5c.

German American Bund Wins a Victory for the Constitution

The German American Bund won a memorable victory for the Constitution and Free Speech in New Jersey when the Supreme Court of that State on December 5th declared unconstitutional the act of the Jersey Legislature popularly known as the "Race Hatred Act" and reversed the decision of Common Pleas Judge John C. Losey of Sussex County, who sentenced nine members of this organization to serve 12 to 14 months in State Prison at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$2,000 and \$1,000 for alleged anti-Jewish speeches at a Bund rally at Camp Nordland in the summer of 1940.

A demurrer filed by the attorney for the Bund suspended the execution of the sentence and the case went to the Supreme Court, with the result stated. The court held that the "race hate statute" violates the free speech provision both of the Federal and State constitutions.

The issue involved in the action was whether the remarks credited to the defendants (plaintiffs in error) "in-filled, roused, promoted and advocated hatred, abuse, violence and hostility". The Supreme Court said: "To make the speaker amenable to the criminal law, his utterances must be such as to create a clear and present danger that will bring about the substantive evils to society that the State has a right to prevent. WE CANNOT SAY THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE PLAIN-

The original action brought against the nine defendants in the case was the contrivance of Germanophobes, interventionists and reporters for the New York Journal-American, themselves of the race the hate statute was designed to immunize from criticism, and was interpreted by many as a deliberate frame-up to destroy the Bund and its Auxiliary, Camp Nordland, a recreation summer cottage colony, a resort for German American families from near-by communities in New Jersey and New York and a camp for their children.

For their purpose they obtained the ready cooperation of the Sussex County Sheriff Quick, who arbitrarily closed the camp to its owners and their guests, and reduced a valuable property to the status of an abandoned farm, while the county at the

Our Country, Right or Wrong, When Invaded

With shocking suddenness that broke the peaceful silence of Sunday like the explosion of a time-bomb, news came late in the day that Japan had declared war on the United States and Britain and had started hostilities by bombing outlying American bases.

WITH OUR COUNTRY AT WAR, the German Americans for whom THE FREE AMERICAN has spoken in the past, will need no admonition from us to conform loyally and unreservedly with the duties of their citizenship. They have never wavered when their country was at war. They will do their duty now, even though they have suffered untold pains from injustice, discrimination and blind hatred at the hands of those who should know better from reading the history of their country.

In the performance of these duties the German American Bund will set the example. The die is cast. There is no alternative. The Bund and THE FREE AMERICAN will abide by the decisions of the Congress. We counsel our readers to abstain from word and action that may afford cause to excited minds for unjust attacks.

German Non-Citizens, Take Notice

As The Free American goes to press, the President's Message to Congress has not reached the press. Anticipating the possibility that he may ask the Congress to include Germany in its declaration of war against Japan, German residents who are not citizens are advised to telephone or write to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the F. B. I.) immediately, giving

AS DEMAREE BESS SEES THE WAR

An article in the Saturday Evening Post of November 22nd entitled "Put Up or Shut Up" by Demaree Bess has attracted widespread attention for the candor with which the writer appraises the circumstances making for the outcome of the war. He frankly expresses the opinion that but for the interference of the Administration, the war would have been over when the Reich army conquered France and drove the British out of the European continent.

We Americans, he writes, already have gone deeper into the war than France and Britain did when the German blitzkrieg hit them. The explanation, of course, is that neither England nor France expected serious trouble in conquering the Reich, believing that it had no time to train a formidable army and build up a system of armaments capable of matching the Allies.

The help given them by Russia in the pending conflict, Bess contends, is not enough, and the hope of Germany cracking under the terrific strain of total war, he declares, is delusive. "Every-

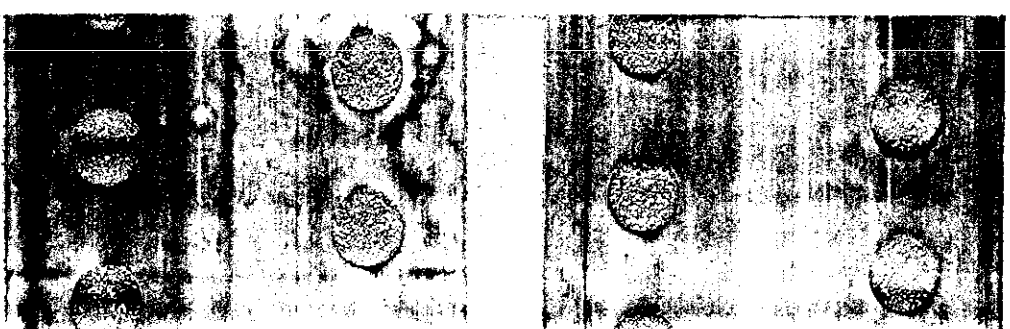
A COMPREHENSIVE WAR FRONT SURVEY

Hearst's Trained Observer, von Wiegand
Comments on the British Libyan and
Russian - German Campaigns

Karl von Wiegand's regular Sunday survey in the Hearst papers on the progress of the war usually bears the stamp of an experienced observer who nurses no particular private grudge against any nation, a la William Shirer; and his report from Shanghai of November 29 confirms the truth of this conclusion. Sweeping a searching glance over the various theatres of war, he writes, among other things:

Japan stiffened. Britain's army in Egypt under Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, with an estimated 40,000 superiority in troops and a 30 per cent superiority in tanks, failed to score a

single tactical and expected great success in cooperative necessity. Ja-



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 61-7587-830 p. 25

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Lieut.-Commander Walter Winchell,
N.Y. Daily Mirror,
235 East 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

To Hoover 4/17/53

Dear Mr. Winchell:-

The following is from Pelley's latest "Galilean"
dated, January 12th, 1942: (Page 12)

"ENLISTED WINCHELL
"SMEARS SUPERIORS..

REDACTED
REDACTED
DATE-11-86
262119 258646
SP1 AG-JC

"One gathers from the Sunday night broadcasts of
publicity expert Walter Winchell that it is quite all right for the
Constitution to guarantee free speech, provided it isn't too much
free speech or that it doesn't partake of criticism of persons who
are of Walter's persuasion. Then and in such event, the Constitution
should be thrust into a concentration camp pronto. Westbrook Pegler
feels the same way about it. He emblazons the opinion in his column--
let us hope not motivated by an alleged Jewish wife--that all critics
of the Administration, native or naturalized, who say or write anything
that indicates all is not hotsy-totsy with internal America, be interned
by sunup.

"That all this 'internment' business is nothing but a
nasty Jewish-European importation must not be omitted from the
record.

RECORDED
INDEXED
62-7587-877
cm

"That, of course, would be taking away one's Constitutional
rights out of hand. It would be Conspiracy which the statutes
specifically provide against. No less an authority than Chief Justice
Oliver Wendell Holmes long ago laid down the decree that
the government cannot interfere in any citizen's criticism of public
officials or inhibit his Constitutional rights of

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 20 1942
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

6 FEB 7 1942

(MORE)

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including the name "Holloman" and other illegible scribbles.

interest. The trouble is, that such publicists as Winchell and Pegler begin to see a certain handwriting on the wall and it makes them hysterical.

49759

"So Walter especially bethinks to launch a blistering attack on Attorney-General Biddle--for being a lawyer and knowing his Constitution as Walter knows his Stork Club.

"Which of itself is strange, meaning just what right has Walter to do that thing when he is supposed to be a regular enlisted man and officer of some sort in the United States Navy?

"Or had Walter merely been putting on an act that Navy affiliation?

"By what strange new practice of New Dealism does an officer in the Navy sojourn in a national broadcasting station every Sabbath night and work off his personal spleen against the Federal officials and his Service superiors? Suppose any Pacific-Fleet marine did such a thing--how long would the Navy stand for it? ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IS the War Department issuing special privileges to smear-broadcasters in this war? Is it that kind of a War Department and that kind of a war?

"If so, then let us not marvel that half a dozen Japanese suicide flyers thrashed the socks off it in half an hour one Sunday morning at Pearl Harbor!

"Is this to be a Winchell-Peep-hole War, or a war efficiently managed by the best supervised brains throughout the whole United States? Walter might explain some Sabbath night, if he is not busy chasing German submarines off the eastern coast of Newfoundland."

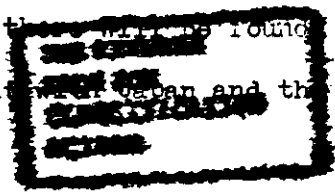
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In speaking of the decision of the War Department to permit Windy Lindy to rejoin as "a common bofunk pilot" Herr Pelley remarks: "Here is America's foremost air expert and ace pilot, a man who has never once been wrong in opinions on air problems told that his government doesn't care a kopeck for his abilities and that it's quite all right for him to take up an ordinary pursuit plane and get himself shot. Can you imagine the Germans' being so revengeful or stupid?"

4-17-50

Pelley speaks well of General Moseley, stating that the latter is being kept on the shelf because "of his personal racial views." Then Pelley claims that if Lindbergh and Moseley were at the head of this country we never would have been at war.

He is thoroughly very nasty throughout the entire issue. I am certain that if this issue were gone through with a finecomb by the F.B.I. there would be found more treasonable utterances than meet the eye. Pelley's standing par with other Nazis is in the lifted-eyebrow department.

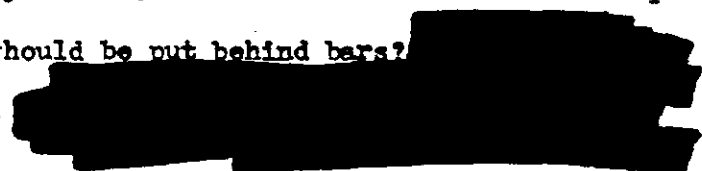


Re: Henry Ford's repudiation of the anti-semitic question. How come his spokesman Cameron is still head of an organization still disseminating anti-semitic material. Ford's name is on the front cover of a Klan republication of Ford's "The International Jew". The publication, though published in Atlanta, Ga., was distributed widely in Detroit, Mich. by the Klan at open-meetings. I think that Ford must act upon such matters, not merely put his theories in writing. It's cheap to buy a three cent stamp to whitewash yourself. But it must have cost much more to get the stamp of approval of Nazi Germany and the Klan. Only giving back the medal and stopping the publication of the International Jew in its Klan bindery and its Latin-American edition will mean sincerity on the part of Ford.

61-7587-877

Did you know that ex-Magistrate Goldstein is trying to make "peace" between Jerk McWilliams and those opposing the latter? A few weeks ago when Goldstein's old charge brought against the Jerque was aired before Magistrate Bronberger, the ex-Mag hot under the collar, was ready to make a peace overture with McWilliams' lawyer for national unity. McWilliams' price for peace was for the Jews to admit that they were Communistically-minded and had Commy rabbis. Who authorizes Goldstein to represent those of us who realize that McWilliams should be put behind bars?

Best



b7c

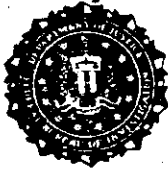
regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

262119 258646

JOHN EDGAR HOOV
DIRECTOR



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

JKM:CSH
Received 12:48 p.m.
Transcribed 3 p.m.

August 1, 1942

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 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD *J.P. pel*

SAC Lopez called from Indianapolis in connection with the PELLEY case, pointing out that the Government has rested its case and starting next week the defense witnesses will appear. Among the defense witnesses subpoenaed are

Charles A. Lindbergh
General George Van Horn Moseley
Senator Rush Holt, and
Former Congressman Thorkelson of Montana.

Lopez stated Oscar Ewing, the Special Prosecutor, would like to have the Bureau files checked, and have forwarded today by air mail, special delivery any information which would be of assistance to him in cross-examining these witnesses. Lopez understood Ewing would make a similar request of the Department to check its files.

I advised him that we would check our files and forward the available information.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford
J. K. Mumford

atm
Dir. of Bureau

*Let to Indianapolis
8/11/42
8 P.H.*

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August 2, 1942

62-7587

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Indianapolis, Indiana

RE: WILLIAM DUBLEY PELLEY;
SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF
AMERICA, INCORPORATED;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your telephonic conversation of August 1, 1942 with Mr. J. K. Mumford of the Bureau concerning Mr. Oscar Ewing's desire to have a complete summary of information made available to him as to the following individuals who are scheduled to appear as defense witnesses in the trial of this matter:

Charles A. Lindbergh
General George Van Horn Mosley
Senator Rush Holt
Former Congressman Jacob Thorkelson.

In compliance with your request there are forwarded herewith two copies of memoranda pertaining to the activities of these persons. The information set forth is, of course, in relation to the Pelley case only collateral and in view of the limited time available for the preparation of the memoranda it is my desire that you make it clear to Mr. Ewing that they are not complete or thoroughly exhaustive. In view of the many references in the Bureau's files as to these persons, a period of several days would be required for the preparation of thoroughly complete memoranda.

You should further make it clear to Mr. Ewing that most of the information set forth is presented in the form of general allegations and that the same have not been substantiated by active investigation. It will be satisfactory for you to furnish Mr. Ewing with a copy of each of the attached memoranda but you should make it clearly understood that the source of the memoranda or the information appearing therein is not to be revealed under any circumstances.

- 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 _____
- Mr. Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosures

Very truly yours,
RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover

62-7587-1258
AUG 5 1942

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was contained in source file

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DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
August 4, 1942

b7c

E. J. [unclear]

- 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 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA, INC.
WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, Et Al.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SEDITION

You will recall that William Dudley Pelley and several of his associates are presently standing trial at Indianapolis, Indiana, for violation of the Sedition statutes.

The Government has completed its case and Pelley appeared in his own defense yesterday. As of further interest, Charles Lindbergh was called as a defense witness this morning and was on the stand for approximately ten minutes when he was excused, as a result of the court sustaining the Government attorney's objection to the questions asked. No other defense witnesses were available. Consequently, the court was recessed until tomorrow morning.

ACTION: You will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

Respectfully,
[Signature]
D. M. Ladd

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- The authoritative organs of the air ministries of the western democracies still do not want to believe the number of the German airplanes that have been indicated by Charles A. Lindbergh, S. Paul Johnston of the magazine Aviation, Mark A. Rose, and others. They do not want to believe, even when it is proven to them by exact time and organization studies, that the development of this giant air force has presented no technical nor organizational difficulties, once the will to create these powerful weapons was present.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. 65-293

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 5-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-31-41; 4-1-41, 7, 9-11, 15-17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE GENERAL ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE SURVEY IN DENVER DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - I

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No Italian tourist and information bureaus, offices of Italian railroads or steamship lines, Italian owned or controlled banks, Italian chambers of commerce, Italian language schools, Italian owned radio stations or sponsored "Italian Hours" in Denver, Colorado. Formerly was steamship agent, [REDACTED] and Italian bank in Denver. "Il Risveglio" and "Colorado" newspapers published by FRANK MANCINI, who is anti-Fascist; and "The Trumpet", formerly written for by SERAFINO NIGRO, Secretary of Italian consul, and now published by UMBERTO MORGANTI, who is reported pro-Fascist, all Denver, Colorado. "Itams," "Usaly" and "Amici d'Italia" are Italian organizations of social and civic nature and "Colorado Progressive League" is semi-political, all Denver, Colorado. Numerous Italian insurance societies and church organizations at Denver, Colo. All organizations considered loyal to America and anti-Fascist. Approximately 10,000 people of Italian extraction in Denver, 2,000 in Trinidad, Colorado. Loyalty of Denver Italians expressed. Italian Consul, Denver, reported inactive in Italian groups. [REDACTED] reputedly close to Italian Consuls and pro-Fascist. Investigations contemplated set out.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/11/86 BY 945 JTB/RS/PLB
 ENCLAV 249,862

- P -

b7c

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated 3-15-41. Telegram from Bureau dated 4-22-41.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7602-14 MAY 12 1941
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (ALASD) 6 Denver	RECORDED MAY 10 1941 8 05 19

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[redacted] At first, [redacted] stated, this paper was written entirely in Italian, known as the "Trombetta," then it was published half in English and half in Italian, and now it is published entirely in English. It consists of only four sheets, has only "canned news" (taken from other papers), and the main part is the editorial section appearing on the first page, which is chiefly devoted to war events at present. [redacted] stated that "The Trumpet" was formerly put out by, or had connected with it, SERAFINO NIGRO, who has been secretary to the Italian consul in Denver, Colorado, for a number of years. It is his opinion that the latter is no longer connected with the paper, which is put out solely by MORGANTI. He further advised that this paper has "tapered off lately," not being as vicious or outspoken in its Fascist tendencies. It now devotes much of its editorial space to quoting outstanding Americans taking the stand against war--the last issue quoting an open letter by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. [redacted] further informed that the paper has taken a pro-Nazi stand, although it is more pro-Fascist than pro-Nazi. It was stated by [redacted] that he did not believe that this paper's circulation is over two hundred and fifty.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] advised that "The Trumpet" was started by the secretary of the Italian consul in Denver, SERAFINO NIGRO, who was also connected with the Italian-American Bank in Denver which failed some years ago. This paper, according to [redacted], is presently put out by MORGANTI of the MORGANTI STUDIOS between 14th and 15th Streets on Champa in Denver. [redacted] said the paper comes out about once a week and does not have a circulation over three or four hundred. He stated that the paper editorially supported WENDELL L. WILLKIE against President ROOSEVELT in the last presidential election. In the mind of [redacted] there is no question that "The Trumpet" is pro-Fascist in sympathy, although he was unable to give definite information on this subject.

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[redacted]

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[REDACTED]

b2
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[REDACTED] contacted primarily to obtain the names, officers, and meeting places of Italian organizations, brought up the subject of "The Trumpet" newspaper, stating that he believed that it was something which would bear watching. He advised that he was not a subscriber to it but received copies which were immediately thrown away after brief perusal. [REDACTED] stated that on the surface the paper takes the viewpoint of outstanding Americans in their stand to keep the United States out of war, but one does not have to use much insight to read between the lines to see that the paper is actually pro-Fascist and working toward those ends. [REDACTED] stated that he was not acquainted with the publisher of the paper, MORGANTI, and that he did not know the former person who put it out, NIGRO.

[REDACTED] advised that he had not seen "The Trumpet" newspaper in some time, but he would endeavor to obtain a copy of same. Subsequently a copy of this newspaper was mailed to the Denver Office by [REDACTED]. It is a four page paper written in English. Outside of one general foreign news article on milk sent to France by the Red Cross, small local news brevities, few local advertisements, and an editorial on the Small Loan Bill pending before the Colorado legislature, the newspaper is taken up with a reprint of an open letter by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH in "Collier's Weekly" on America and the present war. It is noted on page two of this paper, in respect to the publisher of same, "The Trumpet, Published Weekly by The Trumpet Publishing Company, Office: 1448-50 Champa St. Phone Tabor 1663." It is noted from the Denver telephone directory that this is the address and telephone number of the U. MORGANTI PHOTO STUDIO. Also of interest on this page is an advertisement reading "Dr. Comm. RODOLFO ALBI, Medico-Chirurgo, Laureato nella Regia Universita di Torino, American Nat. Bank Bldg., Phone KE. 7703, Denver, Colo." [REDACTED]

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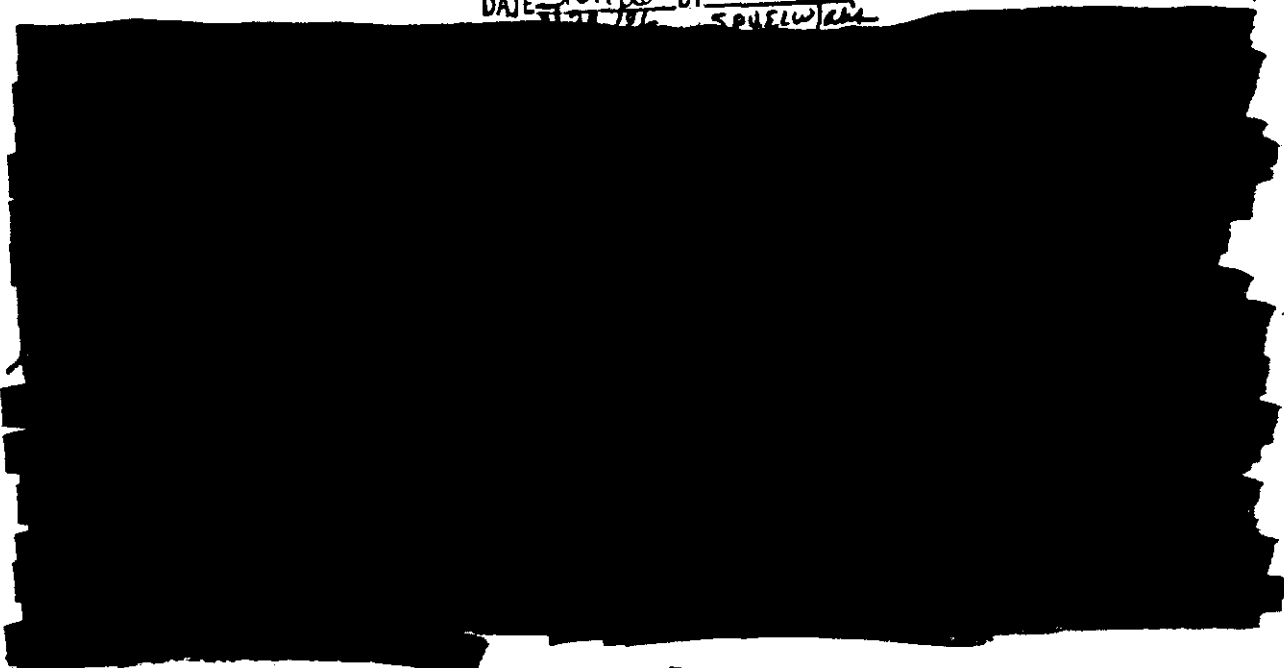
This case originated at BUREAU

File No. 65-628

Report made at PITTSBURGH, PA.	Date when made 5/9/41	Period for which made 5/6,7,8,9/41	Report made by [REDACTED] b7c
Title GENERAL ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE SURVEY IN PITTSBURGH DIVISION		Character of case ESPIONAGE - (I)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

349,800
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 251,548
DATE 3/21/86 BY AHSJFE/AG/RAG
SPUEWJCH



-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to all field offices dated March 15, 1941.

Approved and Forwarded:

J. E. G. Keaton

61-7602-40-1

MAY 19 1941

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- 2 - Newark
- 2 - Cleveland
- 4 - Pittsburgh
- 2 - Cincinnati
- 2 - Wash. Field
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - Huntington

MAY 12 1941

MSY EMW

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"The Erie Gazette"

Inquiries made [REDACTED] in Erie, Pa. brought out the information that prior to 1933 there was an Italian publication in that city known as "La Gazzetta D'Erie." The newspaper was edited by EGIDEO AGRESTI, and printed by the AGRESTI Printing Company at 1710 Cherry Street, Erie, Pa.

[REDACTED] The publication, of tabloid size, is of only four pages, [REDACTED] Upon examination it was found to contain more advertising than reading matter. "The Erie Gazette," otherwise known as "The Towns Weekly," in addition to

its editor, DONADUCY, is also written by RICHARD D. AGRESTI, its sport editor, and by Attorneys BERNARD T. FOLEY and EDWARD G. PETRILLO. The office of the paper is 239 W. 11th Street, Erie, Pa., telephone 23-443. The newspaper publishes news only of the town of Erie of interest to the Italian population of that city. All material in the newspaper is in the English language. The issue of May 3, 1941 of "The Erie Gazette," under the column entitled "Dear Johnny Q. Public" by EDWARD GUIDE, publishes an article defending General HUGH JOHNSON and Colonel CHARLES LINDBERGH in their recent controversy with the national administration in Washington. The article in question is the extent of the comments on national events made by "The Erie Gazette" in Erie, Pa.

b7c
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK CITY NY File No. 62-6782 VA

Report Made At NEW YORK CITY	Date When Made 8/10/40	Period 8/1,2,7-10/40	Report made by [REDACTED] b7c
Title: CHANGED: [REDACTED] b7c CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY		Character: MISCELLANEOUS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Additional history of [REDACTED] verified. Pertinent parts of speeches and others before CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS and AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY set forth. Many slurring remarks made of President ROOSEVELT, Secretary of Treasury WORGENTHAU and others, [REDACTED] b7c b7D

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REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] dated 8/3/40. b7c

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being changed to include the name of the AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY, [REDACTED] b7c

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/RBY

Approved: B.E. Ladditt SAC	61-7850-124	SEP 20 1940
Copies: 5 Bureau (Encls. 26) 2 Atlanta 2 Boston 2 Buffalo 3 New York	2 Cleveland 2 Dallas 2 Los Angeles 2 Milwaukee 2 Oklahoma City	AUG 12 A.M. FIVE HARD [REDACTED] b7c

62-6782

up in the house and tell the Jews what they are. McWILLIAMS showed the audience cards upon which they will pledge to donate a certain amount each week to the party. These cards are of various colors, each color denoting just how much is being pledged. The pledges range from ten cents per week to one dollar per week. Only about two persons pledged a dollar a week and about 15 persons pledged ten cents a week.

On May 20, the American Destiny Party held a meeting at the Franziskaner Hall. LOUIS HELMOND was chairman and about 125 persons were present.

JAMES STEWART praised Colonel LINDBERGH's radio speech and said that LINDBERGH had the same views as the American Destiny Party. He spoke of Mrs. ROOSEVELT's objection to the last three paragraphs of the Colonel's speech in which he stated that a small minority who would gain by our taking part in the war was trying to involve us, and it was time for the people to rise up and fight this minority. STEWART said that it was clear that Colonel LINDBERGH meant the Jews when he spoke of this minority. He said the reason the American Destiny Party was organized was that the Republican and Democratic Parties were controlled by Jews.

McWILLIAMS spoke and again praised HITLER's success in the war in Europe. He praised HITLER for his interest in his people and stated that for taking such a stand he (McWILLIAMS) would probably be labeled as pro-Hitler. He stated that he was pro-Hitler and did not care who knew it. McWILLIAMS said the Democratic and Republican Parties were "fat-bellied parasites" who are controlled by Jews.

A meeting of the American Destiny Party was held on May 27, 1940, at the Franziskaner Hall. LOUIS HELMOND was chairman, and 160 persons were present.

JAMES STEWART spoke and criticized President ROOSEVELT, stating that if it were not for the fact that President ROOSEVELT urged England on to war the sufferings of the people of France, Poland, Belgium, and other countries would not have occurred. JOSEPH E. McWILLIAMS spoke and criticized the local Republican and Democratic clubs and said that he would expose the Jewish control over these organizations.

A meeting of the American Destiny Party was held at Franziskaner Hall on June 3, 1940. About 100 persons were present. LOUIS HELMOND was chairman.