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One more high official of General Motors Corp., has come forward to ask the American people to do what HITLER would like them to do.

He is GRAEME K. HOWARD who has recently written for popular consumption a book called 'America and a New World Order,' published by Charles Scribner's Sons and on sale at leading bookstores.

Mr. HOWARD several months ago succeeded JAMES D. MOONEY as boss of General Motor's export business, after MOONEY was named assistant to the president in charge of defense liaison activities.

In his book, Mr. HOWARD is very stern with us Americans.

First, he says, we must 'get right with ourselves' although three readings of the book have left this writer confused as to precisely what he means.

Next, we must accept the fact that we caused the war.

HITLER, it would seem, had little to do with it.

Lectures Mr. HOWARD sternly:

"We played our part in bringing about the only alternative to the spread of communism.-- the emergence of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany.

President Roosevelt's specific attempts to curb the dictators "encouraged the spread of autarchy, engendered hatreds, and served to increase international economic and political anxiety."

We use the same basic remedy internally that HITLER is attempting to use externally for Germany.

Our efforts to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy "merely led to disrespect for international law."

We are meddling in other people's quarrels. "The totalitarian nations of Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Russia had a definite quarrel with England and France. So did Japan have a quarrel with the concession powers in China. These nations have no quarrel with the United States other than the quarrel which we ourselves wish to initiate."

We have already taken steps to war. "'Every assistance short of war' is war."

We are wrong in wishing HITLER defeated. "The objectives of enemy defeat (should we enter the war) should be secondary."

But "worst of all" we "unintentionally" caused the war by "inciting" England and other "old friends" to engage in war again st HITLER, by indicating we would support them.

Finally, we must not be shocked by HITLER's policies, (nor by MUSSOLINI's), against "freedom". It seems that all the distasteful things Italy and Germany have done they did because they have been "at war" (since 1922 and 1933 respectively) and had an "urgent need for national unity ." (By its context this passage appears to be an oblique reference to anti-Semitism and other internal policies.)

" Mr. HOWARD also tells us exactly what to do about it all. We should give our gold to stabilize the currencies of other nations, presumably including Germany's.

We must give charity to all the afflicted (presumably including Germany.)

We must not take a stand against HITLER, nor annoy him, because we must act as mediator to bring peace.

This peace must be one which does not bring defeat to HITLER nor victory to England.

We must not meddle in the new order for the world in which Continental Europe is inferentially assigned to HITLER and the orient to Japan, and we must not meddle in some changes to be made in the British Empire after the war.

Then we must finance the new world order and subordinate our own economic and political policies, including all internal policies, to make it work.

In line with this benevolent attitude toward HITLER, we must scrap the HULL reciprocal trade treaty system and resort to international economy of the type favored by HITLER -- which avowedly means scrapping the capitalist system.

We must not put Germany, Italy, or Japan "in the doghouse." Finally we must scrap the western Hemisphere program upon which our whole future military, naval, economic and political policy is now being based, if we would please Messrs. HOWARD and HITLER.

Because German and "Mediterranean nations" as well as England, trade with South America, Mr. HOWARD urges us to contract our future sphere of influence to North America, Central America, the Caribs and only Colombia and Venezuela in South America.

He concludes by saying we must acquire "vast patience and tolerance."

Mr. HOWARD's sentiments parallel in some points those which have been publicly expressed by his predecessor, Mr. MOONEY, and by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, and behind the scenes by JOSEPH P. KENNEDY — especially on the point of urging peace with no defeat for HITLER. Mr. HOWARD pays tribute in a foreward to Mr. MOONEY and former Undersecretary of State WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b  
7  
c

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

# Ickes Offers Villard Apology for Label of Nazi Fellow Traveler

Secretary Regrets  
Classing Him With  
Lindbergh and Wood

have always admired you, and I still  
admire you now, even though I dis-  
agree fundamentally with your  
opinions on the present world crisis.  
"Another reason why I was not  
justified in criticizing your attitude  
is because I have always felt that  
a man who is a pacifist in any and  
all circumstances is entitled to hold  
and advocate his opinions even if  
I disagree with them. I may de-  
plore the fact that you are an ex-  
treme pacifist, but I have no right  
to criticize you for it. I always felt  
that way about Jane Addams."

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, June 10.—Oswald  
Garrison Villard, journalist, said  
yesterday that Secretary Ickes had  
apologized to him for having listed  
him with a group of others whom  
Mr. Ickes described as "Hitler's un-  
conscious tools" in this country.  
In an address at Chicago before  
the Jewish National Workers' Al-  
liance of America on April 13, Sec-  
retary Ickes named Charles A. Lind-  
bergh, Gen. Robert E. Wood, na-  
tional chairman of the America  
First Committee, and others as  
"Nazi fellow travelers" or appar-  
ently fellow travelers.  
"They are a queer assortment,  
these Nazi fellow travelers," Mr.  
Ickes said. "For instance, in this  
group you find good old liberals,  
such as Oswald Garrison Villard;  
decent Socialists, such as Norman  
Thomas; well-meaning laborites,  
such as J. J. Mooney."  
Mr. Villard said Mr. Ickes had  
written him on May 29 as follows:  
"In looking over your speeches  
which you were kind enough to send  
to me, I found that I was not just-  
ified in listing you among the Nazi  
fellow travelers. Please accept my  
sincere regrets for having included  
you in such company as that of  
Lindbergh, Wood and Merwin K.  
Hart.  
"You never did belong, and you  
do not belong now, in that company.  
Actually in my Chicago speech I re-  
ferred to you as a 'good old liberal.'  
To me you have always been a  
fighting liberal with the courage of  
your convictions. As you know, I

in 1913

CH-23

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INDEXED  
100-29890-0

28  
EZ-10

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



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

DAF:bhm  
Call received: 9:30 AM  
Dictated: 5:15 PM

December 22, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. L. LADD *Jhu*

RE: LAURA HOUGHWEALING INGALLS

At the above time, SAC McKee of the Washington Field Office contacted the writer telephonically with reference to the above-entitled case, and advised that Laura Ingalls was released on bond on the evening of December 21, 1941. It is understood that this bond was executed through professional bondsmen and was divided between several of them. No information is available as to who was responsible for these arrangements being made.

SAC McKee further advised that the search warrants necessary for the obtaining of documents contained in the luggage belonging to Laura Ingalls, which are presently in New York City, had been executed. As a result, copies of letters addressed to Baron Ulrich von Gienanth were obtained, as well as various propaganda pamphlets that apparently were delivered to the subject by Baron Gienanth through Julia Kraus as intermediary. Abbott Ingalls, brother of the subject, is back in New York City and has possession of the brief case belonging to Ingalls. He was contacted by the New York Office with reference to this brief case and stated that he would keep it intact, pending further advice. An additional search warrant was to be issued with reference to this brief case, and, in view of the fact that the subject was released on bond last evening, this matter is being pressed by SAC McKee. SAC McKee subsequently called and advised that the brief case had been obtained and contained therein were numerous America First papers, a copy of Hitler's book entitled "The New Order" and Hitler's book entitled "Mein Kampf." The book "The New Order" had been underlined and longhand notations made therein, apparently by the subject. In addition, there was obtained a copy of a telegram, of which the Bureau has had previous advice, to the fact that Ingalls should continue her activities through December, which you will recall was sent to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-17-79 BY 2333 *BJW/108*

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Harbo
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

2 JAN 17 1942

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*8-40*

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INDEXED

100-34712-119  
9 1942  
*Jim. P.*  
*gtd*

her by Julia Kraus at the instigation of von Gienanth.

SAC McKee, in conclusion, wished to be advised of the Bureau's attitude regarding a possible interview with William Randolph Hearst in this case, in view of the fact that information was submitted to the Los Angeles Field Office by a confidential source that Hearst was contacted by Ingalls. This contact apparently occurred sometime during the summer of 1941, and she allegedly stated to the informant that Hearst was ready to finance her flight to Europe, and then to let her work for the Hearst papers in Germany as a correspondent. However, when the State Department refused to issue her a passport, Hearst did not wish to go further with the plans. When she offered to go without a passport, Hearst reportedly was afraid he might become involved in some unpleasant developments. Ingalls expressed the opinion that in the event she once got to Germany she could again take up her contact with Hearst where it had previously terminated. The above negotiations apparently were with reference to Ingalls' plan for a flight to Germany to further a peace plan and to advise the German people that the American public was not being told the truth with reference to the war. SAC McKee was advised to hold in abeyance any lead with reference to the interview of Hearst, and, pending advice from you, no further action will be taken along these lines. This contact with Hearst apparently, if actually consummated, would not necessarily add any information of an evidentiary value to the instant case.

An additional factor that may be of interest to you with reference to this case is that a teletype was received from the New York Office on December 19, 1941, in the case entitled "Mrs. Ethel F. Brigham, with alias; Internal Security." As you will recall, Mrs. Ethel F. Brigham was the subject of a memorandum to the Attorney General on November 3, 1941, to the effect that she and other members of her family were fanatically pro-Nazi and that a daughter of the family, presumably Barbara Brigham, had indicated to Page Ellinger, of New York City, that there is an organization of 500,000 members in the United States ready to take up arms against the President if this country enters the war. The Bureau is currently investigating the Brigham family.



Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on December 19, 1941, that Barbara Brigham was in contact with Emil Morosini, of the New York Law Firm Cohalan and Morosini. Morosini indicated that he was horrified to learn of the arrest of Laura Ingalls as a non-registered agent. He asked Barbara Brigham whether the friends of the America First Committee in New York could raise the \$7500 bond necessary for her release, since she had indicated to the United States Commissioner that she was without funds. Morosini also indicated that Ingalls may have been "up to something," to which Barbara Brigham agreed that it was possible, but added that she worked along with the America First Committee all the time. Morosini indicated the belief that her arrest grew out of her activities with the America First Committee, and he observed that this was probably in line with the indictments on which his firm is now working; namely, hysterical and not necessarily legal. It will be recalled that Morosini is representing George Sylvester Calereck who was recently indicted under the provisions of the Registration Act. To the above statements Barbara Brigham expressed the opinion that Ingalls' arrest was a slap at the America First Committee and that her record would not indicate any criminal propensities. She added that she had made several trips with Miss Ingalls, and admitted that she, Barbara Brigham, had lived several years in Germany. The above information, furnished by a highly confidential source, was submitted to the Criminal Division for informative purposes by memorandum dated December 22, 1941.

This same highly confidential source, in the Ethel F. Brigham case, disclosed that Charles Lindbergh recently attended a dinner at the home of Edwin S. Webster, Jr., Secretary of the America First Committee, 35 Beekman Street, New York City. Barbara Brigham also attended this dinner. Lindbergh spoke at length during the evening and suggested that members of the America First Committee get behind the war, but added that for years America has been speaking of the yellow peril and we are in, fighting on the side of the Russians and Chinese. It was alleged that Lindbergh appeared discouraged with the United States Government, due to the fact that it has no plan, nor does it know for what it is fighting. At the recent America

First meeting in Chicago, Illinois, 77 voted for continuance of the Committee and 44 for its abandonment. Lindbergh himself wanted to box up the Committee for a period, and it was finally decided that the organization would disband because of so much disunity.

Barbara Brigham indicated, according to this source of information, that she does not believe that Laura Ingalls is a Nazi, and quoted a statement from the New York Times made by Ingalls in which she indicated she did not take orders from the German Government. She characterized Ingalls as a crackpot, but both Barbara Brigham and Emil Korosini were of the opinion that she was arrested because of her name, and that her arrest is a persecution of the America First Committee. A claim was made that Ingalls had been placed in the worst jail in the country. Barbara Brigham admitted that Ingalls never missed a trip to Washington, D. C., but that she was not the leader, as the newspapers indicated. It was suggested that the America First Committee take up the Ingalls case in court. There seems to be nothing definite to the effect that the America First Committee will assume the defense of Laura Ingalls at the trial in this case, and in view of the previous advise given the Department regarding the interest of Barbara Brigham and Emil Korosini in this matter, no attempt will be made to submit the information regarding Lindbergh and the activities of the America First Committee to the Department, until it appears more pertinent to the trial of this case.

Respectfully,

*D. A. Flinn*

D. A. Flinn

*fl*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 100-6709

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/13/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/19, 30, 31/41; 1/12/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>LAURA INGALLS, was</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY (G)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

INGALLS held opinions in opposition to the foreign policy of the Administration and believed the United States should strengthen the air force to the point of invincibility. She advises INGALLS admired Germany's efficiency and in such opinions paralleled the doctrines of LINDBERG.

[REDACTED]

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DATE 1-17-79 BY 2333

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b7d

- RUC -

no mention of Col. Lindbergh

**DETAILS:**

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN SERIES FILE

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. J. R. Pifer</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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[redacted] described INGALLS as an idealist and as a person whose sympathies and emotions were very near the surface and she stated that INGALLS had a very strong personality which bordered on eccentricity. She advised that she was convinced of INGALLS's true patriotism and that in her opinion any of INGALLS's actions which might have been interpreted as unpatriotic would in truth have been motivated by political and economic difference of opinion with the present administration.

b7c  
b7D

She stated that INGALLS had manifested an admiration for CHARLES LINDBERGG which amounted to worship.

[redacted] advised that she had called merely to explain her connection with INGALLS and to offer any aid she could relative to INGALL's case. E

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b7D

[redacted]

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b7D

[redacted]

no more  
of Col  
Shedd

[redacted]

[REDACTED]

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b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. She stated that about a week before the outbreak of American-Japanese hostilities INGALLS had written to her and given her address at the headquarters of the America First Committee in Chicago.

1945  
1-25

[REDACTED] went on to describe INGALLS as a person of great abilities and as possessing a strong personality which, however, was marked with eccentricities. She stated that INGALLS was dominating in manner and was exceedingly difficult to get along with. She said that INGALLS was a great admirer of LINDBERGH and had parallel opinions to his along the lines of American foreign policy and that she agreed with him as to the efficiency of the

No mention of Col. Lindbergh

German military flying equipment and as to German production methods. She stated that INGALLS was greatly in favor of increasing American air power and in this connection furthered as much as she could by her actions and statements of opinion the great development of airplane production and industry in the United States. [REDACTED] stated that the basis for INGALLS' opinion was that she felt that the United States could become invincible and hence an isolationist policy would become practical for the United States. [REDACTED] stated that her contact with England had disclosed that the latter had an intense dislike for it and that INGALLS resented what she felt was the dominating influence of England in the American world policy and interests.

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b7D

b7C  
b7D

No mention  
of Col.  
Lindbergh

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At WASHINGTON, D.C.

N.Y. File No. 100-14257-MAE

Report made at  
NEW YORK CITY

Date when made: 2/3/42  
Period for which made: 1/27-31/42

Report made by: [REDACTED] b7c

Title:  
LAURA HOUGHTALING INGALLS, with aliases;  
[REDACTED]

Character of case:  
REGISTRATION ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*b7c.*  
*No mention of [REDACTED]*  
*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*



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DATE 1-27-79 BY 2333 [Signature]

Approved and Forwarded: *J.E. Fitzworth*  
Special Agent in Charge

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100-34712-134

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- 4 Washington, D.C. (2 NEIL J. [REDACTED] (Enc. 1) ANDREWS USDJ)
- 2 Los Angeles
- 2 New York

FILE FEB 6 1942

*FIVE*

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Information appears regarding  
[REDACTED] in New York file [REDACTED] in which he is the subject  
and which reflects that information has been secured that  
immediately following every public speech of CHARLES LINDBERGH,  
a secret meeting takes place at his house which is attended  
by some one hundred people; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N. Y.

May 20, 1942

TJJ: PAS

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

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, there is being enclosed herewith photostatic copy of a letter received by this office from [REDACTED] with enclosures.

b7c  
b7d

Very truly yours,

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

Enclosures

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100-36016-7

MAY 23 1942



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in accordance with b7c, b7d

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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MAY 10 1948

101

Indianapolis, Ind.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Chicago, Ill.

HENRY FORD  
CHARLES LINDBERGH

[REDACTED]

Intends also to see - first and most important of  
all - of the Chicago Tribune. He also hopes  
to see HENRY FORD and "our hero LINDBERGH" in Detroit.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

X

FILE NO. 62-1532

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MIAMI, FLORIDA

REPORT MADE AT

Miami, Florida.

DATE WHEN MADE

9/12/41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

7/18; 8/25/41

REPORT MADE BY

[REDACTED]

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

TITLE

[REDACTED]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

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b7D

249,860

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DATE 3/14/86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/ARJ

P.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

see incident

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

*R. Danner*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SEP 15 1941

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3 Miami.

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R406

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] talked to one [REDACTED] and was telling him what was going to take place and was poisoning his mind about the war, stating the Americans and English were going to get whipped. He stated also that [REDACTED] was known to be a follower of Senator WHEELER and CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6240

ODA'DKM

October 3, 1941

RECORDED

100-42361 -1

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley  
New York, New York

Re: NEW YORK CITY COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC  
ACTION;  
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

An outside source has furnished a report prepared by  
the above-captioned organization and copies of this report are  
being enclosed herewith for your information and for inclusion  
in your files.

This outside source in furnishing this information  
indicated that other reports of like nature would become available  
within the near future. As these reports are furnished to the  
Bureau, copies of the same will be designated for your attention  
and for such action as may be considered advisable at the time  
they are furnished.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ OCT 3 1941 ★  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

239  
22

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

210



(COPY)

RE: NEW YORK CITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

~~Confidential~~

## SPECIAL INTERIM REPORT

"You gave the meeting an honest anti-Semitic feeling, and from now on people will realize that any organization for aid-to-Britain is Jew-controlled. This is the stuff that makes 'em squeal and from now on I want you to do the same in every kind of meeting. If you keep this up long enough and loud enough they're going to start yelling 'The Jews' right along with you. Pretty soon we're going to have the whole big audience rising up on its feet, and yelling at the top of their lungs, 'THE JEWS!'"

Thus Joseph McWilliams, at a meeting of the American Destiny Party, praised his henchmen for their behavior at an America First rally held the night before in Mecca Temple.

Today this is the pro-fascist line. In ever widening circles the idea which McWilliams expressed so brazenly is reaching out and finding new believers. Charles A. Lindbergh fully understood this when he spoke at the America First rally in Manhattan Center on April 23rd. "We have been led towards war by a minority of our people," he said. "This minority has power; it has influence; it has a loud voice, but it does not represent the American people." Only the most naive of the 10,000 jamming the hall and the 35,000 outside failed to get the point.

Following a calculated plan this point is being driven home to the citizens of New York at hundreds of street meetings, rallies and demonstrations. Half-a-dozen widely circulated publications carry the burden of this argument month after month; a well financed, disciplined membership marches to this theme.

This talk is backed by power. It is the propaganda "line" of a mass movement—a closely knit, highly organized body, whose program is the destruction of democracy and the establishment of a dictatorship in the United States. The movement reached our city about 3 years ago.

At that time leaders of the "Christian" Front, Mobilizers, German Bund, and similar groups considered the time ripe for applying one of

100-42361-1

Enclosure

Hitler's dictums—"He who controls the streets of Berlin rules Germany" — to the New York scene. They proceeded to take over key streets of the City to hold curb meetings that were transformed into riots. They recruited among the police, fire-department, utility workers, transport workers, working their way into every artery of public safety. Cunningly, they concentrated on the crucial 2% which, strategically located, can easily gain control of the City. Their speakers ridiculed the President, called for a boycott of Jews, preached dictatorship. Coughlin spurred them on. So completely were their outrages ignored by our local press that even today few people (outside our Committee) are aware of what occurred.

The chief technique used was organized anti-Semitism. Times Square, Borough Hall and Queens Plaza were invaded by "storm-troopers". A Bronx police station was besieged by 2,000; heads were broken. All in all, 210 arrests were made. In addition, our files for that period bulge with affidavits of assaults—ranging from the beating of William Abramsky to the stabbing of Samuel Applebaum.

#### THE EXPERIMENT THAT POINTED THE WAY

Obviously, Nazi-Fascism was operating with both personal and group salesmanship. It was clear, therefore, that simple slogans and exposes would not stop it from gaining fighters for its army. THE AVERAGE, CHURCH-GOING CITIZEN HAD TO BE GALVANIZED INTO ACTION if democracy was to have its army also.

To discover the most effective means of combating the Front a group of us conducted an experiment in the Irish-Catholic South Bronx where the "Christian" front was particularly strong. Leading local citizens were gathered together. They undertook to distribute leaflets, sell magazines, and hold counter-meetings. Every effort was made to probe the mind of the average citizen. Literature distributed ranged from exposures of Father Coughlin to quotations from the Pope. Some material was discarded; other material proved its worth.

Today, thanks to this pioneer group, there is no longer any open "Christian" Front activity in the South Bronx. Above all, this experiment demonstrated a clear line of action. Organized opposition could check the Coughlinites! A field report of May 22, 1939, said:

"Our activity must be directed to organizing neighborhoods with groups and individuals participating. The minister, Rabbi, priest, corner candy-store man, the people patronizing the neighborhood movie, the merchant—these are the human material. These people truly resent un-Americanism. We must channelize this resentment into action."

The functions of the Coordinating Committee were defined as follows:

- (1) To ORGANIZE NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEES in infected areas on a non-sectarian basis.
- (2) To hold neighborhood street meetings addressed leading Catholics, Protestants and Jews, and distribute persuasive literature (local meetings proved an unusually effective technique for they reached victims of fascist propaganda without spreading that propaganda beyond the infected areas).
- (3) To act as a clearing house for information on subversive activities.
- (4) To coordinate the activities of organizations in this field, and to service local organizations with pro-democratic objectives.

#### THE COMMITTEE GOES TO WORK

Two months after the Committee was formed 20 neighborhood groups were organized to engage the fascists on their home grounds. "Christian" Front activity was completely checked in Manhattanville, Washington Heights, South Bronx, and Kingsbridge; in Richmond Hill, Flatbush, Astoria and Rockaway, it dwindled. As one Mobilizer, J. Hartery, put it in a farewell address to a handful of people in the South Bronx: "We're not going to run meetings here any more. This local 'Tolerance Committee' makes it impossible to run a 'Christian' meeting in this neighborhood, so I'm going uptown where I'm appreciated." When he went "Uptown" the Upper Bronx League for Democracy was organized.

Local committee memberships range from a few hundred to several thousand. A typical group, We Americans of Yorkville, organized as an answer to the

SPECIAL INTERIM REPORT~~Confidential~~

coalition of the Bund and McWilliams, is truly representative of the community. On its executive board sit a church worker, a night watchman, the local banker, a settlement house director, a utility worker, a lawyer, its 1500 members are of every faith. When McWilliams attempted to run for Congress these people distributed 200,000 pieces of literature, ran dozens of opposition meetings, climaxed with the largest one ever held in Yorkville, 4500 strong.

During the last Presidential campaign the fifth columnists saw a major opportunity to capture the election machinery of established political parties. Democratic and Republican leaders called on the Committee for assistance. In the case of the Republicans, daily, for six weeks, our representative checked the backgrounds of campaign workers against our files. About 75 assorted undesirables were discovered—including Paul Castorina, leader of the Italian Blackshirts who had wormed his way onto the County Executive Committee; Baron Gotfried von Weyditch of the Bund.

In addition, the Committee maintains wide press contacts. While the Coordinating Committee itself does not seek publicity the activities of local membership groups are stressed. Important advance information on developments in the domestic fascist front is relayed to influential editors—and the vital information on developments in the domestic fascist front is relayed to influential editors—and the vital information eventually reaches thousands of people. Such was the story in the WORLD TELEGRAM giving the plans of the Mobilizers to picket the Paulist Rectory—the first evidence that the "Christian" Front might turn into anti-Catholic channels.

Each week the Committee's publication, the CITY REPORTER, reaches a selected list of newsmen, editors, public officials and government bureaus. The 20 most recent issues provided them with reports on 174 leading Hitlerites and 55 organizations they control. The chief editorial writer of a leading New York daily writes: "I think the CITY REPORTER is one of the most useful and best of all anti-Nazi information sheets. It is superb. I have made frequent use of it." Likewise City and Federal officials, including the Alien Squad and the F.B.I., have received voluminous material and have attested to the importance of the information.

#### MORE DECISIVE MEASURES NEEDED

The Coordinating Committee has accomplished a great deal in two years.

The anti-democratic forces, however, under the stress of international developments, have changed their strategy and are preparing to undermine the good work UNLESS DECISIVE STEPS ARE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.

Already the local scene has taken on a new aspect. Formerly it was easy to isolate the fifth columnist. Today, street rioters have merged with big-time appeasers and an air of respectability cloaks the Fascist front. Unanimously Lindbergh is acclaimed the leader. Frontiers take over America First chapters. Frequently storm troopers flicker into action, darting out to give us an account such as appeared in the New York Times of June 22, 1941:

"Friday night a group of pro-Nazi hoodlums, German Bundists, 'Christian' Mobilizers and 'Christian' Frontists attacked an orderly street meeting of Fight for Freedom at 59th St. and Lexington Ave. These Storm Troopers tried to push two women off the platform. They tried to overturn a car. In disciplined formation they charged the crowd shouting 'We Want Hitler' and 'We want Lindbergh.'"

Now, with the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia, we may expect a resurgence of the old attempt to label every move of democracy to strengthen itself a part of the "Jew-Communist plot to Bolshevise the world." By this means the pro-fascists and their adherents hope not only to resume on a wider scale their riotous street activity, but also to sow the seeds for the attainment of their objective—the destruction of democracy through organized anti-Semitism. They are looking forward to the day when they expect disillusion and economic dislocation will swing the tide to the Lindbergh camp.

The Coordinating Committee is preparing to deal with the new situation. We know what can be done—and what should be done. The Committee has already developed techniques, leadership, membership, speakers, lines of communication—all the necessary forces for a crusade for democracy. These are the assets we will use to implement President Roosevelt's Proclamation calling on "loyal local leaders" to "Assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion." Immediately, the Coordinating Committee must:

- (1) Check the fascist attempt to gain by infiltration a foothold in city government in the Fall elections.

In Queens and Brooklyn, especially, the Committee will have to work intensively with church and civic leaders, posting them on the attempts of the "Christian" and "patriotic" fronts to capture political machinery.

- (2) Expand in Harlem—rapidly becoming the most dangerous anti-Semitic tinder box in New York. Nightly pro-Hitler meetings in this community go unchallenged. Educational literature, information, and Negro support already in hand, must be quickly reinforced to avoid a repetition of the 1935 race riot.
- (3) Organize and revitalize more neighborhood committees in infected areas. They alone need millions of worthwhile leaflets and publications.
- (4) Train additional speakers, for outdoor and indoor work, who know the vernacular of the man on the street.

It takes a skilled, full-time organizer several weeks to organize a neighborhood against the Front and its followers—and it is of little value if by concentrating on one danger spot we allow the Front to flourish elsewhere.

Two dozen New York neighborhoods deserve high-gear activity today. It costs from \$10.00 to \$20.00 to distribute literature to several thousand people; \$25.00 to \$50.00 for a meeting in a neighborhood infected with anti-Semitic and anti-democratic propaganda; \$100.00 for a neighborhood publication spreading the cause of tolerance and democracy.

To fulfill the increased demand for the CITY REPORTED, \$50 per week is required.

The solution to our problem lies in acquainting trustworthy individuals with our activities and our need for funds. We hope that this can be done without undue expense or publicity and we feel certain that no one who appreciates the danger here and understands what is taking place in Europe can fail to respond generously.

Submitted by:

New York City Coordinating Committee for Democratic Action  
2 West 43rd Street—Pennsylvania 6-7948

6247

SPECIAL INTERIM REPORT

- 7 -

~~Confidential~~

To:

Advisory Board

Rev. Robert W. Searle D. A., Chairman  
Bishop Charles K. Gilbert, Episcopal Diocese of New York  
Arthur J. Goldsmith, Investments  
Henry G. McDonough, South Bronx Committee for Tolerance  
George N. Shuster, President, Hunter College  
Rabbi David de Sola Poll, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, N.Y.C.  
Eddarick Stephens, President, Bronx Board of Trade

August 1, 1941

August 12, 1941  
Special from N.W.P.—New York City.

COPI

FEB 12 1941 *any*

[Redacted]  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
February 3, 1941

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

There has recently come to our attention an amazing letter from Scribner's Commentator. It boldly extols Lindbergh and all his utterances and viciously attacks United States aid to the Democracies. We feel that something more than an honest opinion is voiced in this letter; it has a virulence and a vehemence that is unusual- and alarming to us. Certainly Hitler would enthusiastically approve it! The letter features especially the sentiment and words of the President of the Board of Directors. There must be something behind it all. We think the entire outfit would bear watching.

*Charles Lindbergh*

Very truly yours,

[Redacted signature]

249,862  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/14/86 BY 9145 JEE/AG/RBG

*ack*

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-45680-X1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 12 1941  
*[Signature]*



February 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM

MOTHERS OF SOES FORM

Handwritten initials and scribbles, including "K" and "47C".

HISTORY

This organization which is also known as the "Mothers of Soes Form of Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky" has been engaged in isolationist activities and is known to have been active in Cincinnati, Ohio since June, 1940. At first it appeared to be a bona fide isolationist organization, but its more recent activities have been towards a severe criticism of the administration, the publication of vigorous anti-British propaganda, and in November, 1941, it was reported that the group had dwindled down to a small number of anti-Semitic women, who are anxious for England to lose the war at any cost. Certain of its members have participated in trips to Washington, D. C. in conjunction with such organizations as "Women United", and the "America First Committee." At the meeting of this organization in November, 1941, various members are reported to have been critical of the President of the United States, various Senators, and Wendell Wilkie, alleging a tie-up between these individuals and the Jews.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

[REDACTED SECTION]

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

MAR 23 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/14/86 BY A145JPE/AG/RBS

RECORDED & INDEXED  
100-46274-1  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 19 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7C

# [REDACTED]

In June, 1941, one of the officers of this organization stated that this group was composed of mothers of boys within the draft age. This officer stated that the organization held to the following principles:

1. We are in favor of an adequate National Defense.
2. We are in favor of advancing and defending the American principles of government in every way.
3. We are in favor of adoption of all means for keeping our country from becoming involved in overseas conflicts.

ACTIVITIES AT MEETINGS

On March 9, 1941, this organization held a meeting in the Taft auditorium at Cincinnati, Ohio. Former Senator Rush D. Holt was the principal speaker. A handbill setting forth the testimony of Charley Lindbergh before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was distributed in the lobby before the meeting. Copies of the publication "Social Justice" were sold inside the lobby of the auditorium.

b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]

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

*Conf. Infd.*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 20 1941

TELETYPE

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

FBI NYC 12-20-41 9-15 PM EST JWC

DIRECTOR

BAND. ETHEL F BRIGHAM, WA ETAL, INTERNAL SECURITY. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
KNOWN TO BUREAU DISCLOSED THAT <sup>Charles A</sup> LINDBERGH RECENTLY ATTENDED A DINNER  
HOME OF EDWIN S WEBSTER, JR, SECRETARY OF AMERICAN FIRST COMMITTEE,  
THIRTYFIVE BEEKMAN ST, NYC. BARBARA BRIGHAM ATTENDED THE DINNER.

LINDBERGH SPOKE AT LENGTH AND SUGGESTED THAT MEMBERS OF AMERICA FIRST  
COMMITTEE GET BEHIND THE WAR BUT ADDED THAT FOR YEARS AMERICA HAS BEEN  
SPEAKING OF THE YELLOW PERIL, AND WE ARE NOW FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF  
RUSSIANS AND CHINESE, ALLEGED THAT LINDBERGH SEEMED DISCOURAGED AS  
GOVT HAS NO PLAN NOR DOES IT KNOW FOR WHAT IT IS FIGHTING. SEVENTYSEVEN  
VOTED FOR CONTINUANCE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE AND FORTY FOR DISBAND

AT RECENT MEETING IN CHICAGO. LINDBERGH WANTED TO BOX UP THE COMMITTEE  
FOR A WHILE. FINALLY DECIDED THAT ORGANIZATION WOULD DISBAND BECAUSE  
SO MUCH DISUNITY. BARBARA DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT LAURA INGALLS IS  
AND QUOTED STATEMENT FROM NY TIMES THAT INGALLS DID NOT TAKE ORDERS  
GERMAN GOVT. SHE CHARACTERIZED INGALLS AS A CRACKPOT BUT ENTHUSIASTIC

EX-18 RECORDED

EX-8 INDEXED

100-50729-16  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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7 JAN 20 1942

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PAGE TWO

BARBARA AND EMIL MOROSINI OF OPINION SHE WAS ARRESTED BECAUSE OF  
HER NAME AND THAT HER ARREST IS A PERSECUTING OF AMERICA FIRST  
COMMITTEE. CLAIMED THAT SHE WAS PLACED IN THE WORST JAIL IN THE COUNTRY  
BARBARA ADMITTED THAT INGALLS NEVER MISSED A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, DC, E  
THAT SHE WAS NOT THE LEADER AS PAPERS INDICATED. HAS BEEN SUGGESTED  
THAT THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE TAKE UP INGALLS CASE IN COURT.

FOXWORTH

A AND H PLS.

9-20 PM OK FBI WASH DC JSS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
January 5, 1942

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

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/13/84 BY SP5 BJK/MLK  
3/14/86 9145 JFE/AGI/ABG #249,962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: [REDACTED]

There is attached hereto a memorandum setting forth the pertinent developments to date regarding the captioned matter.

The technical surveillance established upon [REDACTED] was discontinued December 30, 1941. It is recalled that this surveillance was originally established November 10, 1941; discontinued November 12, 1941; and reestablished November 19, 1941.

It is further recalled that the possibility of an attack upon the life of the President, as indicated by the [REDACTED] was called to the attention of the Secret Service by letter dated November 4, 1941; that thereafter [REDACTED] was interviewed by Federal agents, presumably Secret Service agents.

The investigation of this matter is being continued by the New York Office. I thought, however, that you would be interested in the developments.

Respectfully,

*D. M. Ladd*  
D. M. Ladd  
DC

ENCLO. 12  
*Expedite*  
*wa*

RECORDED

100-50729-17  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
12 JAN 10 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FIVE

Enclosure

2 JAN 23 1942

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*memo to my*  
*1-9-42*  
*epm*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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100-50729-17 p.1

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reportedly stated upon the declaration of war on Japan, "Lindbergh was right and we will not win this war. We are getting no more than we deserve". She is fanatically pro-Nazi, believes in a United States of Europe with Hitler at the head. She has frequently remarked that Roosevelt and Churchill are stupid. She is violently opposed to Jews and believes that the President is a Jew, asserting that she would like him impeached. Information has been received that [REDACTED] stated she would "join hands against the United States in an underground". [REDACTED] to have said "I would like to kill Roosevelt".

The Village Chapter of the America First Committee [REDACTED] was evidently engaged in a campaign to bring pressure to bear upon Congressmen of lower New York City to induce them to vote against the repeal of the Neutrality Act. In this connection a large volume of letters and telegrams was directed from the America First Committee Office at 519 Sixth Avenue to various representatives in Washington, D. C. With the same thought in mind, a concerted drive was made in the Italian district of New York City by the America First Committee. A confidential source has indicated that during November of 1941 some hope was expressed that the America First Committee might become the American Party; whereas, on the contrary, this was believed unlikely since the organization would support only non-interventionist candidates. [REDACTED] has indicated that the outlook for the Village Chapter of the America First Committee is unpropitious asserting that they were being beaten by the Communists. It is noted, in this connection, that the chapter was picketed on Saturday, November 22, 1941, and was expected again to be picketed on November 24, 1941.

Information was confidentially received that [REDACTED] of the New York City Headquarters of the America First Committee informed [REDACTED] that the Committee is through as an anti-war organization inasmuch as the United States is already at war with Japan. He expressed the opinion that the President maneuvered the United States in such manner as to result in a declaration of war. On December 8, 1941, the Greenwich Village Chapter of the America First Committee was officially closed.

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It was learned that [REDACTED] on one occasion exclaimed that most of the persons at the America First Headquarters agreed with her in her denunciation of President Roosevelt and his involvement of the United States in war. She further declared that the American people had it coming to them; that the people needed a good beating to restore this country to sanity. She remarked that she would prefer jail to sitting at home and knitting.

A highly confidential source has revealed that Charles A. Lindbergh recently attended a dinner at the home of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York City. [REDACTED] also attended this dinner. Lindbergh spoke at length during the evening and suggested that members of the America First Committee get behind the war, but added that for years America has been speaking of the Yellow Peril, yet we are now fighting on the side of the Russians and Chinese. It was alleged that Lindbergh appeared discouraged with the United States Government due to the fact that it has no plan nor does it know for what it is fighting. At the recent America First Committee meeting at Chicago, Illinois, seventy-seven voted for the continuance of the Committee and forty-four for its abandonment. It was finally determined that the organization should disband because of so much disunity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



ORIGIN: NEW YORK

NY FILE 100-15882 MCS

Made at:  
NEW YORK CITY

Date Made:  
1/15/42

Period:  
1/3,4,5,10-12,  
19-30; 12/1-31/41;  
1/2,5,8/42

Made by:

TITLE:

CHARACTER:

INTERNAL SECURITY - G

[REDACTED]

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100-56729-19

SYNOPSIS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

APD FIELD OFFICE  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF declassification

COPIES DESTROYED  
DATE 5/10/77  
BY SP-11 LEMER  
11/15/72  
C-26

P. E. Froworth  
2 MAR 9 - 1942

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

100-56729-19

- 1 - Bureau
- 1 - Washington
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 5 - New York

cc with Phil  
1/19/42 - 2PM

JAN 19 1942

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION.  
also see page 2.

SEE REVERSE  
SIDE FOR  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

RECORDED  
INDEXED

C-26

100-15882

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On December 18, 1941, [redacted] mentioned the fact that [redacted] had dinner with CHARLES A. LINDBERGH on a recent date but [redacted]

100-15882

that the topics discussed were such that they would have to be discussed in complete privacy.

On the same date, [REDACTED] discussed the dinner party which she had recently attended at which time LINDBERGH spoke and that he had warned against trying to aid one "Yellow Peril" against another. In this connection, [REDACTED] said that the whole thing doesn't make sense because here we are with Communistic Russia, our second worst enemy, as an ally. [REDACTED] said personally she disliked the war because it will probably kill off all her boy friends. On this date, [REDACTED] commented on the arrest of LAURA INGALLS as a non registered agent of a foreign government. (This will be set out in greater detail under the heading of LAURA INGALLS).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On December 19, 1941, reference was again made to the dinner which [REDACTED] attended at which dinner LINDBERGH was present. It was held at the home of [REDACTED]. She alluded to the long talk given by LINDBERGH and the "Yellow Peril" emphasized by him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 21, 1941, [REDACTED] again mentioned the LINDBERGH

100-15882

dinner but declared that she could not discuss it in detail because of the F. B. I.

On December 22nd, 1941, [REDACTED] stated that the meeting in Chicago of the America First Committee had voted 70 to 44 in favor of continuing the work but that since there was some disunity of purpose, it was voted to disband. On this occasion, [REDACTED] declared that LINDBERGH was a leader in favor of continuing the organization.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH

LINDBERGH has been closely allied with the America First Committee and its isolationist viewpoint.

On December 18, 1941, it was disclosed that [REDACTED] had attended a dinner with him and on the following date, it was disclosed that he reportedly told [REDACTED] that the United States has always preached the doctrine of "Yellow Peril" for the past 100 years and now it is fighting on the side of the Chinese. The occasion of which [REDACTED] was present at a dinner attended by LINDBERGH was at the home of [REDACTED] New York City.

At that meeting, LINDBERGH gave a long talk during which he stated that the members of the America First Committee must get behind the war. He also talked at great length about the "Yellow Peril" and he also was cited as being in favor of boxing up the America First Committee for a while and was one of those who voted for the continuance of a committee. He, however, suggested that it be disbanded because of the disunity within its ranks. He was also observed as being discouraged because the government does not seem to have a definite plan in mind and does not appear to know for what it is fighting.

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 22, 1941, [REDACTED] desired to know if a successor to the America First Committee had been decided upon. In this connection, he stated that he had something in mind and that it would be discussed later. He informed that it was "worth-while and quite big and went on to state and in 1936, he formulated what he termed his Imperialistic Ideal by which control of the country could be secured by buying up all of the real estate.

360

100-15882

He stated that the time is very good now and thought that the America First Committee might be interested. He desired to have the name of the leader of the America First Committee who was in favor of continuing rather than disbanding and when informed that it was LINDBERGH, he expressed disappointment because he did not think that LINDBERGH was sure of himself.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

300

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_

Form No. 1  
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

NY FILE NO. **100-15883**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/10/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/6-26/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>[REDACTED]</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>	Mr. Quinn Tamm

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

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 REG. REC'D. **8-14-56**  
 REP'T. FORM. **7-30-56**  
 BY *mary-cab*



*AGENCY ICC - 7-17-57*  
*REG. REC'D. 7-28-57*  
*REP'T. FORM. 8-6-57*  
*BY 11077*  
*to 7/20/57*

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
 ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Report of Special Agent  
 New York City.

DECLASSIFIED BY **6080/LE**  
 ON **8-17-77**

BA: **[REDACTED]** DEFERRED RECORDING  
 VHP: **[REDACTED]** (as of July 14, 1942 at  
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES

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*6/23*  
*6/20*

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 5 - New York (2 - NY 100-9887)

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**5 DEC 14**  
**54 MAY 8 1943**

**COPY IN**  
**54 MAY 8 1943**



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] exhibited a recent copy of the magazine "Commonsense" in which was an article by ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH about the last ALDUS HUXLEY book. According to the informant the general mood in the [REDACTED] home is rather gloomy. The [REDACTED] feel that at the moment they cannot do anything. On the other hand they hope that at least LINDBERGH is doing something. It is reported that somebody in Washington has told them that FORD and LINDBERGH are winning the war and that the chance is quite good for LINDBERGH to become president in 1944.

\* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

27

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] mentioned the rank of Colonel bestowed upon CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH by President ROOSEVELT. [REDACTED] stated that LINDBERGH had been made a Colonel in the United States Army by President ROOSEVELT himself, and that the President had later taken it away from him. She referred to this as part of the crookedness on the part of the President.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Case Originated at: **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

File No. **100-6305**

Report Made at: <b>SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.</b>	Date When Made: <b>12/17/41</b>	Period for Which Made: <b>9/19, 20, 29, 30; 10/3, 4, 5, 19; 11/17-30; 12/2-8, 13, 15.</b>	Report Made by: <b>R. E. MAYER - GRG</b>
---	------------------------------------	--	---

Title: <b>MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST.</b>	Character of Case: <b>INTERNAL SECURITY (C)</b>
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Synopsis of Facts:



as

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 118-58-32  
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References: Bureau letter dated June 24, 1941.

Approved & Forwarded: <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do Not Write in These Spaces
<b>1 MAR 3 42</b>		<b>100-63431-2</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baltimore (Info.)</li> <li>- Birmingham (Info.)</li> <li>- Boston (Info.)</li> <li>- Honolulu</li> <li>- Houston (Info.)</li> <li>- Juneau (Info.)</li> <li>- Los Angeles</li> <li>- Miami (Info.)</li> <li>- New Haven (Info.)</li> <li>- New Orleans (Info.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - New York (Info.)</li> <li>1 - Philadelphia (Info.)</li> <li>2 - Portland</li> <li>1 - Providence (Info.)</li> <li>1 - Richmond (Info.)</li> <li>2 - San Diego</li> <li>1 - Savannah (Info.)</li> <li>2 - Seattle</li> <li>3 - San Francisco</li> <li>2 - ONI, SF 2 - G-2, SF</li> </ul>	<p><b>DEC. 27 1941</b></p> <p><i>[Handwritten initials]</i></p>

X Labor Herald .....	54 87	X McCormick, William .....	23
X Labor's Non-Partisan League .....	46 89	X McCourt, William .....	22 23 24
X Lane, Edward .....	24	X McNamara, J. B. ....	87
(biography) .....	33 82 83	Membership, Earnings of .....	17
X Lease-Lend Bill .....	90	Membership, Numerical Strength ....	16
X Lewis, John L. ....	71	Membership, Requirements of .....	16
X Lindbergh, (Charles A.) .....	80	X Meyers, Elackie .....	40 46
X Lonergan, William (Bill) .....	24	X Mitchell (S.) Sarny .....	23 24
(biography) .....	36 68 82	X Mooney, Tom .....	87 89
X Lundeberg, Harry .....	63 84 85 95	X Murray, Phillip .....	78
		X Murray, William Henry .....	47

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X Mansfield, Frank .....	2	X National Federation for Constitutional Liberties .....	28
X Marine, Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders Union (Marine Firemen's Union) .....	52 85	X National Maritime Union .....	28 31 34 35 84 85 90
X Marine Engineers Beneficial Association .....	55		
X Maritime Federation of the Pacific	45		
X Mayes, Henry Joseph .....	31 37	X National Negro Congress .....	14
X McCormick, Frank W. ....	22 24 32 36 82	X Nelson, Steve .....	37
(biography) .		Neutrality Act .....	73
		Neutrality Act .....	92
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OFFICIAL ORGAN

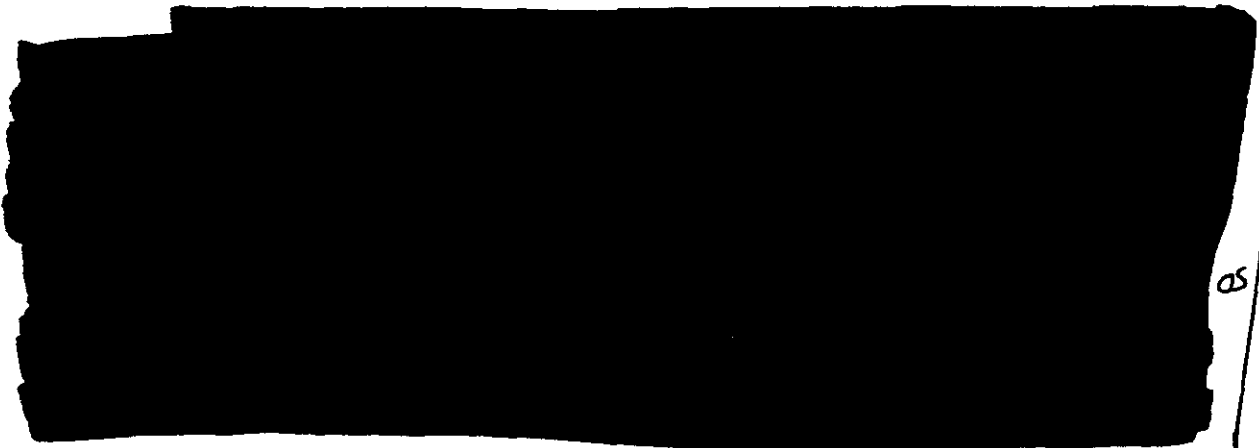
The following is the only constitutional provision of subject organization regarding official organ:

"ARTICLE V "

Section I - Official organ of this union to be designated by this union "

For several years previous to July 1941, Subject organization together with several other Maritime unions were affiliated together in a parent body called the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. This organization began as a group of American Federation of Labor unions. With the trend away from the American Federation of Labor into the CIO on the part of the Maritime unions and the desertion of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific by the more conservative AFL unions, the Maritime Federation changed from an entirely AFL body to almost entirely a CIO body. On the date of its dissolution in July 1941, it consisted of all CIO unions except three, one of these was independent and two of the others were what were generally known as extremely radical AF of L unions.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific published a weekly newspaper called the "Voice of the Federation". This paper carried news articles regarding each of the unions affiliated in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, devoting in each issue almost an entire page to subject organization. It will be noted in other sections of this report that several items of information contained therein were obtained from issues of the "Voice of the Federation". The executive positions in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific were largely held by members of the Communist Party. Accordingly, the "Voice of the Federation" was edited by Communists.



headline is given on Page 1 of the October 4, 1941 issue to the purchase, by the union, of \$10,000.00 of Defense Bonds. The article begins "by a unanimous standing vote Thursday, October 2, headquarters approved the secretary's recommendation that we purchase \$10,000 of U.S. Defense Bonds".

An editorial on Page 2 of this issue is headed "The Union's Program for Defense". A resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, President ROOSEVELT, in the name of democracy here and throughout the world, has pledged the full support of the American people in the British-Soviet-Chinese struggle against Fascism; and

WHEREAS, The direct threat of fascism is a danger to our trade unions and to the American people that is being minimized by such groups as 'America First', LINDBERGH, Senator WHEELER, the HEARST press, and others, who attempt to confuse and divide our democratic forces; and

WHEREAS, Although President ROOSEVELT has promised our full aid and support to all nations struggling against this threat of Nazi dictatorship, his program is being slowed down by priorities bottlenecks, by quibbling bureaucracies headed by dollar a year representatives of big business; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we recognize that the Number One danger facing the American people, our democratic institutions, our unions, and particularly our seamen's unions, is the menace of German Nazism ...etc."

It is noted that the current criticism in the Communist press on the West Coast (People's World) are the America First Committee, LINDBERGH, WHEELER and HEARST.

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7C b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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October 24, 1941

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover:

41852

You will probably be interested to learn from the enclosed Oct. 1st Daily Worker item that the Army maneuvers are considered important enough to tacticians on the left so that the Daily Worker has a staff correspondent in attendance.

Referring to the item in the New York Times of Oct. 21: The reader experienced in the goings-on of the Communist front organizations will recognize this at once as the work of a typical front, especially if he recalls that the "Protestant Digest", so-called, at a slightly earlier stage was against participation in war, which could only have been because the Communist party leadership at that time was against participation in war. I happen to remember the interests and connections of this group, but one could tell at a glance which side or whose interest it was serving, by the giveaway expression, "that by the wildest exaggeration not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of our people are Communist". Had Bishop Manning and other leading prelates been aware of the earlier position of the same organization, they would not have taken any chance on having their names used in such a connection. The enclosed copy of a brief item from The New Leader (March 7, 1941) will sufficiently establish the background.

Two other relevant items are included in this letter, and still another anti-war connection of the Protestant Digest is available if needed.

It might be well worth your while to find out whose money the Protestant Digest is using, for certainly the magazine would have had no existence except for its value as a propaganda agency on the Communist side at the time it was organized.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 OCT 27 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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4 OCT 27 1941 (2)



41863

(Socialist Weekly)

Copy of item in The New Leader of March 7, 1941, in Victor Riesel's column, "Heard on the Left":

From our Washington outposts comes news that one of New York's leading liberals put in front of Harold (the copydesk's delight) Ickes sufficient evidence to prove that Kenneth Leslie's Protestant Digest, which was host last Tuesday to 600 clergymen, including 51 Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Churches, is one of the most subtle transmission belts ever twirled by the C.P.

Ickes was advised to include the Stalinists in his attacks on the Fifth Column during his speech at Tuesday night's dinner-forum here in New York. But friend Ickes lambasted Lindbergh, Coughlin, Lawrence Dennis and Mervin K. Hart as men who "would sacrifice democratic ideals and Christian civilization" but nary a word this cabinet member say about the Communists - he might have shocked PM's Ralph Ingersoll who was seated alongside at the speaker table.

Nor did any of the venerable gentlemen who were so much concerned that night over Christian democracy and civilization, know that the magazine sponsoring the banquet had endorsed the Nazi-Soviet pact, and in a recent edition had favorably reported, under the Dean of Canterbury's red by-line, the British Communists' drive for peace with Hitler . . . .

\* \* \*

The following is an excerpt from Westbrook Pegler's column in the New York World-Telegram of March 6, 1941:

.....  
An important case in point occurred recently in New York where the Protestant Digest Associates hailed Harold L. Ickes before a large company and, in a spirit which surely must have been one of mockery, presented him with a citation for tolerance. Of course, Mr. Ickes himself strove to dispel any public impression that the citation could have been sincerely meant when, in response to this clever jest, he denounced Major Al Williams and Colonel Charles Lindbergh as Quislings, who would "cravenly spike our guns and ground our planes in order that Hitlerism might more easily overcome us."

.....  
So, although the Protestant Digest Associates have a right to their joke, I would point out that such humor often defeats itself and suggest that henceforth they make their fun more obvious.

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. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

September 17, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Nichols

Re: Book Review  
 "Sabotage"  
 by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn

BMS:WHW

*9/30/42  
 blind memo for  
 Bacteria file*

The above entitled book has been reviewed in this Section by Agent Sattler.

Albert E. Kahn, English-born editor of an anti-Fascist propaganda weekly, entitled "The Hour", and Michael Sayers, "gifted writer who gave up fiction for facts stranger than fiction," according to the newspaper PM, have fused the words Espionage and Propaganda into the word Sabotage in order to prepare their book. It is an interesting scare story which might give the reader an idea that America is literally seething with saboteurs at the present time.

CHAPTER I

"The Ghosts That Walk Again"

They go back to the year 1915 and dig up the corpse of Franz von Papen's sabotage campaign and state, "To pay for this secret army on American soil, von Papen spent forty million dollars which has been traced, and probably millions more."

Fiodore Wozniak, the Ukrainian firebug is discussed in connection with the 1917 fire at Kingsland, New Jersey. The authors state that after the wreck of "The Cleveland-Pittsburgh Express" at Baden on March 16, 1941, "The Hour" urged Federal authorities to investigate the Pittsburgh friends of Captain Klimenko, a Fascist Ukrainian emissary from the German War Office who arrived in the United States a short time before the wreck, held secret conferences with key Fifth Columnists in the Pittsburgh area, and was on his way back to Berlin at the time of the wreck. The results of the subsequent investigation by the Federal authorities were not made public according to the authors.

They say that a short time later Fiodore Wozniak called at the office of "The Hour" and warned the editor not to publish further articles about him and sabotage. They indicate by innuendo that a Fascist Ukrainian terrorist organization, operating under the Intelligence Service of the German War Office, of which Wozniak might have been a member, was responsible for the Baden wreck and the saboteurs were trying to kill the "forty-four Soviet representatives" who were on the Manhattan Limited which passed over the same tracks eighteen minutes before the wreck.



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The authors further relate that in 1933, even though Fiodore Wozniak confessed his contact with German secret agents prior to the 1917 Kingsland sabotage fire, the United States Government took no action against Wozniak. They add, however, "In July 1942, as this book was going to press, Wozniak was taken into custody by the FBI."

Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Consul in the United States in 1937, Fritz Wiedemann who replaced him, Baron Edgar von Spiegel, Dr. Herbert Scholz, are all discussed by the authors who state they were part of the von Papen "saboteur-diplomats" who were sent to the United States for the purpose of secret destruction.

Confusing espionage with sabotage, the authors begin on page fourteen to relate biographical data concerning Guenther Gustav Rumrich, and show how Rumrich became interested in a book in the New York Public Library prepared by Colonel Walther Nicolai, relating the successes of German espionage in Europe and America during the first World War and thereafter made the necessary contact with Nicolai and became a part of the German underground forces in America.

The highlights of Rumrich's trial are set forth, as well as the sentences imposed upon Rumrich, Johanna Hoffman, and Otto Hermann Voss.

They next state the case of Paul Scheffer and relate how they had received a tip relative to "a very interesting fellow" named Paul Scheffer who could be found at a certain house in New York City. The authors relate that they followed up this tip and found that Paul Scheffer only received his mail at this address; that in fact, he was living in a smart apartment house on East 57th Street. They followed him there and prevailed upon him to give them an interview. He claimed to be a journalist, but later it was disclosed that he was a Nicolai spy.

Scheffer, subsequent to this, traveled to the Soviet Union as a foreign correspondent and there contacted an individual named Chernov who was also in the pay of the German Intelligence. Chernov's duty in Russia was to furnish the Germans with Russian military and trade secrets and to carry out certain sabotage activities in the Soviet Union.

The complete record of sabotage carried out by Chernov in Russia during 1930-36 was too long to put into the book, according to the authors, but they list what they term a few of his accomplishments as follows:

1. Creating a discrepancy between grain collections and storage space, thus spoiling the grain and arousing the indignation of the peasants who saw their products ruined.
2. Arranging for the wholesale contamination of storehouses by pests, particularly by the corn beetle.
3. Carrying on wrecking activities in such fields as seed, crop rotation, machine and tractor stations.
4. Killing off pedigree breed-stock and raising cattle mortality by preventing the development of fodder resources and especially by artificially infecting cattle with various kinds of bacteria.
5. Effecting a shortage of the serum to counteract epidemics of anthrax (in one case, 25,000 horses perished as a result of Chernov's sabotage in this field.)

6. Infecting tens of thousands of pigs with erysipelas and with certain plagues by having virulent bacteria placed in medicinal serums.

On March 2, 1938, Soviet justice caught up with the saboteur-spy Mikhail Chernov. He was tried in Moscow, along with twenty other Soviet citizens and he was sentenced to be shot. Paul Scheffer was ordered to leave the country. He returned to Berlin and began working for Dr. Goebbels, who in 1938 sent Scheffer to the United States where he remained for three years reporting regularly to Dr. Goebbels' newspaper, Das Reich.

When Nazi Germany declared war on the United States, Paul Scheffer was quietly picked up by the FBI and interned as an enemy alien.

The authors ask the question: Could such wholesale sabotage of agriculture, as took place in the Soviet Union, take place in the United States?

They then state that regardless of how fantastic it might sound, such diabolical sabotage was actually practised by German saboteurs in 1915 in the United States of America.

Anton Dilger, a German-American medical graduate from Johns Hopkins University was in Germany when the First World War broke out. He offered his services to the Kaiser, and was promptly detailed by Colonel Nicolai to do secret service work in the United States. Dilger returned to America with a supply of cultures of glanders and anthrax germs. Financed by von Papen, he set up a laboratory in Chevy Chase, near Washington, and started breeding germs on a large scale for infecting mules, horses and cattle awaiting shipment to the Allies.

This man then organized a band of some twelve assistants to travel around the country, carrying Dilger's germs in small glass phials stoppered with corks through which a needle extended. This roving band jabbed their deadly needles into the lives:

They also spread germs by placing them in fodder and drink. Thousands of soldiers, as well as horses and cattle, died as a result of Dilger's germs. At last Dilger revolted against his mission of silent death. He was murdered by German spies a few months before the end of the war.

"Could it happen here? It did happen here!"

The authors do not give their source of information on this story.

## CHAPTER II

### "Saboteurs at Work"

In September 1941 the Federal Bureau of Investigation conclusively established:

1. That the German Government had laid extensive plans for the launching of a campaign of sabotage against American defense industries, transport and shipping.
2. That German money was pouring into the United States through Dutch, Spanish and South American banks for the purpose of financing spies and saboteurs.

3. That the Nazis maintained a special radio station at Hamburg which was in regular communication with secret shortwave stations in the United States, and that vital information about American defenses was being sent to Germany through these stations.

4. That Axis spies and saboteurs were employed in key positions in American defense plants and on U. S. steamship lines.

5. That these spies and saboteurs were in possession of detailed accounts of U. S. fortifications, airfields, ports and other vital defense centers.

An extraordinary document entitled "Memorandum of Instruction to Saboteurs" had been circulated among foreign agents in the United States. It contained full instructions for sabotage against American industry and transport.

The FBI further uncovered evidence of Axis sabotage preparations when it found that the Axis governments had compiled a special "Index of American Industry." "According to J. Edgar Hoover, the nature and purposes of this Index were revealed through the arrogance of a certain "foreign industrialist" in the United States who unguardedly stated that he could get confidential information on all American manufacturing and commercial activities. Not realizing he was talking to a Federal agent, he boasted that he could obtain a detailed report on any American defense factory within twenty-four hours."

The authors go on to relate how the Federal agent tested this individual and obtained from him confirmation of the fact that Axis governments did have a complete index of American industry. The authors took this information directly from the Director's article entitled "War Begins at Home" which appeared in the September 1941 issue of the American Magazine.

On page 24 the authors again divert from their subject of sabotage and go into the case of William B. Sebold. Although they do not go into all the intricate details of the Duquesne Case they mention the names of Herman Lang, Elsa Neustenfeld, Lily Stein and Frederick Duquesne.

On page 28 they make the following statement: "Money came to her regularly through Amsterdam and South American banks, and she passed it on as directed." Lily Stein was well-versed in the mysteries of codes and secret inks. (This statement, of course, is far from correct, it being noted that in a number of Lily Stein's letters Sebold she informed him that she was out of money and was eternally trying to get enough money to keep body and soul together.)

The authors tie up this espionage story and another spy story on Kurt Ludwig with sabotage by stating that "through the work of espionage agents, the sabotage is supplied with information concerning those defense centers or transport facilities which are most vital and therefore most important for him to attack."

They have reproduced in this chapter alleged copies of letters mailed by Ludwig in New York City on April 16 and April 22, 1941 and addressed to Heinrich Himmler, also showing a reproduction of the back of Ludwig's letter written in secret ink.

The various types of sabotage and incendiary devices used by saboteurs are set forth in this chapter and at least four paragraphs relating to such devices were taken practically verbatim from the Director's article in the September 1941 issue of the American Magazine.

(There is no record in the files whereby the authors obtained permission to quote from the Director's article or obtained permission from the American Magazine to reprint this information.) Every mention of the FBI in the book is favorable however.

"To secure effective control of the American Labor movement has long been the aim of Nazi agents in the United States. The first attempts were staged in the strategic industrial center of Detroit early in 1939. There the German American Bund helped to form an organization called the National Workers League, the chief object of which was recruit large numbers of workers from the auto plants. The Nazis hoped that by involving sufficient auto workers in this organization they would soon dominate the unions in the industry and, eventually, be able to sabotage production through slowdowns and strikes.

"Parker Sage, an American citizen who had for some time been closely associated with the German American Bund, was chosen to head this "labor" organization in Detroit. Sage had been previously expelled from the Chevrolet Gear and Axle local of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) on charges of being a professional labor spy."

The authors go on to relate that Sage immediately began a propaganda barrage on the workers, urging them to join the National Workers League to fight the "Jew bosses," that his campaign met with a certain amount of success and that during 1940 his organization penetrated the Ford, Chrysler, Plymouth, Hudson and Packard auto plants, as well as the U. S. Rubber, Murray Body and Motor Product companies. When the auto workers finally recognized what lay behind Sage's agitation, they launched a vigorous counter-campaign through their union locals to expose the National Workers League as a Nazi-inspired fifth column, and thus the National Workers League failed to grow into a powerful pro-Nazi labor organization.

The Nazis then turned their attention to the Ku Klux Klan and succeeded in collaborating with James A. Colescott, Imperial Wizard of the Klan. As a result of this collaboration the Klan invasion of the labor movement got under way and after Pearl Harbor, the Klan activity in this field became intensified, especially in Detroit.

Perhaps the most successful act of Klan sabotage in Detroit was the riot which it incited at the Sojourner Truth Settlement. The purpose behind the riot was made doubly clear when from Berlin and Tokyo lurid accounts of the affair were broadcast to India and South America.

### CHAPTER III

#### "Sabotage by Cartel"

In this chapter the authors go into Captain Franz von Rintelen's work in America during the last World War with regard to sabotage. They state that von Rintelen personally claimed responsibility for the sabotage for some 36 American and Allied ships loaded with war materials, but that actually the credit should go to Dr. Heinrich Albert, "the ruthless little mild-mannered Commercial Attache at the Washington Embassy for the sabotage technique.

"Dr. Albert's plan was exposed by the United States secret service, and the Commercial Attache was expelled along with von Papen from the United States. Von Rintelen remained behind, posing as a British businessman. In the spring of 1940 Dr. Albert's law partner, Dr. Alois G. Westrick, arrived in the United States from Nazi Germany to carry out assignments of economic sabotage almost identical to those undertaken by Dr. Albert in World War I. Dr. Westrick was exposed by the New York Herald-Tribune and he left the country in the summer of 1940."

"No incendiary device or high explosive, however destructive, can wipe out an entire branch of industry. Yet this is precisely what the Nazi economic saboteurs of World War II tried to accomplish in the United States. They actually bought up whole industries and so diverted essential products from the armed forces of the United States and its Allies. The Nazis achieved this colossal economic sabotage through their ruthless manipulation of international partnerships, cartels and patent pools."

Thus the authors go into the cartel agreements which were formed between American and German firms long before Hitler came into power mentioning particularly the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York, and Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany. Their sources of material in this instance are the public records of the Department of Justice, the Senate Patents Committee and the Senate Truman Committee investigating the National Defense Program.

In relating the case of Tetracene ammunition manufacturing between Remington Arms Company and for years controlled by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the authors state that, "even at the time of the writing of this book, despite the vast superiority of tetracene ammunition, it has not yet been generally adopted by the United States armed forces because of the Nazi economic sabotage."

The cartels, partnerships and patent pools were used by the German Government as espionage channels, which enabled the High Command to learn many of the military secrets of the United States.

Chemnyco, Incorporated, of New York an American representative of I. G. Farbenindustrie served as an agent for collecting all manner of information on America war production useful to the German Government and to Nazi saboteurs in the United States. When Treasury agents raided the New York headquarters of Chemnyco in February 1942, they found a complete espionage file "on all American industry" in the Nazi company's vaults.

"This was quite possibly a copy of the Index of American Industry, referred to on page 23, which the FBI had learned about in 1941 through the indiscretion of a certain "foreign industrialist."

#### CHAPTER IV

#### "Tokyo Terrorists"

In this chapter the authors go into the Black Dragon Society and the effort of Japan to obtain information in various ways. They reproduce a copy of the letter dated June 28, 1934 from the Japanese Consulate, K. Kagayama to Mr. H. A. Van Norman, the chief engineer and general manager of the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply, which was nothing more than a polite request from the Japanese Consulate for information concerning the Los Angeles water supply, number of consumers, filtering process, etc. A copy of this letter was turned over to the FBI by Mr. Norman who also consulted the military authorities at that time. (The reviewer has seen sometime in years past a copy of this letter in the Files of the FBI.)

According to the authors, the German and Japanese Intelligence Services be an intimate collaboration shortly after Hitler came to power. In 1934 Colonel Walth Nicolai sent his section IIIB aide, Major General Eugene Ott, to Tokyo. He was one Germany's most resourceful secret service men. He helped the Japanese to reorganize their espionage and sabotage activities in Asia and the Americas. El Salvador became the chief base for joint Nazi-Japanese operations in the Western Hemisphere. Ott, who later became the German Ambassador to Tokyo, took a special interest in the work of the powerful Black Dragon Society, which was in control of the Japanese Government in 1936.



In the years before Pearl Harbor, potential Japanese saboteurs moved in by droves to take up residence and carry on business in the immediate vicinity of important United States military establishments, oil storage tanks, oil wells, harbors and forts in California. On the strategic Terminal Island at the entrance to Los Angeles Harbor, 3,000 Japanese were living. After December 7, when FBI agents made a series of raids on these Japanese communities, they uncovered caches of guns, ammunition, explosives, maps, charts, highpower cameras, signaling devices, short-wave radios, and other equipment of spies and saboteurs.

The authors then relate the cases of Harry T. Thompson, Lieutenant Commander John Somer Barnsworth, Morichi Kono, who for 18 years had been secretary and valet to Charles Chaplin, and who with Tatibana enlisted the services of a former yeoman of the U. S. Navy and financed this ex-yeoman on two trips to Pearl Harbor. The Plot was exposed on June 10, 1941, when Federal agents arrested the spies.

"In spite of such setbacks, Tokyo secured enough information from its spies in the United States to prepare, just before Pearl Harbor, a 200-page handbook filled with photographs and technical details about the United States Navy."

The next ten pages of this chapter are devoted to Anastase Andreivitch Vonsiatsky, and his activities both here and abroad.

"As the Nazis had directed and financed the fascist White Russian movement in Europe, the Japanese at an early date had taken it over in Asia. White Russians living in Japanese territory were organized into a fully equipped fascist army some 150,000 strong. At its head was the burly saboteur-spy Lieutenant-General Gregory Semenoff, an ex-Czarist officer and self-proclaimed "Ataman" (Cossack chieftain.) The Japanese pretended for many years that they had no connection with Semenoff's army but one week before Pearl Harbor they dropped this subterfuge and officially incorporated Semenoff's forces into the Japanese Army under the command of Major Batase.

"From the outset, Tokyo was interested in the fascist White Russian movement in the United States, and particularly in Vonsiatsky's Party."

The authors go on to relate Vonsiatsky's trip to Tokyo and his travels in Manchukuo and other Asiatic centers of fascist White Russian operations.

They discuss the clandestine meeting held in a room at the Hotel Bismarck in Chicago, shortly before Pearl Harbor which was attended by G. Wilhelm Kunze, Otto Willumeit, Father Aleksii Pelypenko and Vonsiatsky. "Future plans for espionage-sabot activity in America were discussed."

Not long after this meeting, Vonsiatsky sent Pelypenko to Washington to report to the Japanese Military Attache. When Pelypenko made his report to the Japanese Military Attache, he was given a message to take back to Vonsiatsky. The Russian fascist leader was to get in touch immediately with his contacts in Alaska and to accumulate all the latest available data on that section of the United States. "But something happened in the case of Pelypenko that Vonsiatsky and the Japanese had not reckoned on. The Ukrainian priest reported to the FBI all he knew about Vonsiatsky."

CHAPTER V

"Bombers and Killers"

By way of introducing the ODWU, a Ukrainian terrorist organization, the authors mention the Norman Miller and Arthur Fried Kidnaping Cases, which occurred in 1938. They erroneously state that Norman Miller furnished the police the information which lead to the Ukrainian National Home and state that the police conducted the raid on November 2, 1938 which resulted in the solution of the Fried and Miller Kidnaping Cases and the apprehension of Demetrius Gula and Joseph Sacoda.

"One highly significant fact not mentioned at the trial was that Gula and Sacoda were both members of a Berlin-directed Ukrainian terrorist organization known as the ODWU. At the time no one thought of connecting these brutal kidnapers with the Nazi espionage-sabotage machine in the United States.

The Berlin-directed ODWU again hovered just behind the headlines when, early in 1941, a Ukrainian-American captain in the United States Army was courtmartial and deprived of his commission for betraying confidential information to a foreign agent. This captain was the leader of an ODWU unit in Pennsylvania. The foreign agent in the case had been Omelian Senyk-Gribiwisky, a Ukrainian terrorist who had come from Berlin in 1931 to found the ODWU in the United States."

There are close to one million Ukrainian-Americans in the United States. The overwhelming majority of them are pro-democratic; but a Naziphile minority make up the ODWU and the Hetman, two of the most dangerous espionage-sabotage organizations in the world.

The ODWU operates under the supervision of Colonel Walther Nicolai's Section IIIB, German Military Intelligence.

The Hetman operates under the supervision of Alfred Rosenberg's Aussen-politisches Amt, Foreign Political Office of the Nazi party.

Both the ODWU and the Hetman are international organizations with branches throughout Europe, Asia and North and South America. Their activities include spying, sabotaging, spreading pro-Axis propaganda and, not infrequently, committing assassinations. The United States leaders of the ODWU and Hetman have been in regular communication with German, Japanese and Italian agents, and with spies in South and Central America.

Colonel Eugene Konovaletz who had served with the Kaiser's armies of occupation in the Ukraine and who had earned considerable notoriety as a rapist and killer was chosen to head an international Fifth Column, commonly referred to as the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) wherever there are Ukrainian communities. Whether in Soviet Russia, South America or the United States, Konovaletz's emissaries traveled at the expense of the German Government and established OUN cells.

Special schools for OUN members were opened in Germany where the students were carefully trained in the arts of espionage, sabotage and assassination.

The OUN students were taught the various methods of stealing military secrets, making bombs, blowing up factories and carrying out political murders. Courses in regular German army training were also part of the curriculum. The first of these schools was established in Danzig around 1928.

When Hitler came to power, a central academy for the OUN was founded in Berlin. The Nazis spared no expense in building this academy and supplying it with expert instructors and scientific equipment. The academy's address is 75 Mecklenburgische Strasse, Berlin. Its title is "School for Espionage, Sabotage and Terrorism."

The OUN received its first major setback in 1938 when the Soviet Government smashed its entire underground organization in the Ukraine. That same year, Hitler and Nicolai reached an agreement that Colonel Konovaletz, head of the OUN, was rather too well acquainted with the secrets of the German Government, and that his international influence had reached a point where it might prove difficult to control.....They therefore arranged for a special present to be delivered to Konovaletz in Rotterdam, where he was attending a convention of Ukrainian "nationalists." One of his own aides, who was a trusted Gestapo man, handed him the present outside the convention hall, telling him that it was a personal gift. When the Colonel opened the small package, the bomb exploded and tore him to bits. He became the martyr of the Ukrainian movement, and high Nazis have since remarked that Konovaletz has proved even more valuable to them dead than alive.

Omelian Senyk-Gribiwisky was sent to the United States in 1931 to organize a Nazi-Ukraine network in this country, known as the ODU.

Two years later, with the Nazis in power, and unlimited funds at his disposal the "Salesman of Terror" returned to the United States to develop the ODU and spread its sinister branches across the forty-eight states. Scores of "front" organizations were set up.

For those of his United States agents who were unable to attend the German espionage-sabotage schools, Senyk-Gribiwisky drew up a special memorandum of instructions which could be used by them as a textbook. A copy of this extraordinary document has come into the possession of the authors, and the portions of it quoted are translated and published for the first time.

The authors thereupon quote a series of paragraphs from this textbook which are of no particular value to the Bureau as it is merely advice given by Senyk-Gribiwisky to his agents as to how to stay under cover and what to do in case the agent is caught, and so forth.

In May 1934, he contrived to found the "Ukrainian Aviation School" at Montgomery, New York. ODU units throughout the country received this special notice to all Ukrainians who had knowledge of, or experience in, aeronautics, engineering, military service, wireless and telegraph communication to register their names and addresses with the Ukrainian Aviation School.

The aviation school was an ideal front for the training of spies and saboteurs. After receiving instructions at this school, ODU agents could then apply for special jobs in United States aircraft plants, where the opportunity for sabotage is likely.

A financial supporter of this ODU Aviation School was Demetrius Gula, the New York murderer-kidnapper who was subsequently executed at Sing Sing for his crimes

By January 1935, Senyk-Gribiwisky reported to his superiors in Berlin that more than one hundred ODU units were operating in the United States, and that there was not an important industrial center without its active cell of Nazi-Ukrainians.

The authors state that they have secured an affidavit from a Ukrainian-American who for a time served as a photographer for Avramenko and Lissiuk. His statement, which has been turned over to the Federal authorities, tells how during the years 1934-40 these fascist Ukrainians took numerous pictures of American industrial cities, military highways, bridges, airfields, rivers, railroads and factories.

Occasionally, the spies and saboteurs got out of hand and started rackets of their own. When the Gula-Sacoda ODU kidnaping and murder gang was rounded up in New York City in 1938, Senyk-Gribiwisky was fearful that the incident might lead to the uncovering of the whole ODU network. The "Salesman of Terror" hurried to Europe. However, he was soon back in the United States to give last-minute instructions to ODU agents before the outbreak of war.

As a reward for his services to Germany he was promised a high government position in the Nazi-occupied Ukraine. Instead of that, in the fall of 1941 a bullet from a Soviet-Ukraine guerilla brought his career to a sudden close. He was killed while traveling with the German Army of invasion.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### "How Many Were Sabotaged?"

The authors go into detail regarding the burning of the Normandie. They state that regardless of the fact that the House Naval Affairs subcommittee found that the cause of the fire was directly attributed to carelessness and lack of supervision and that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee found the difficulty of placing the blame on any one individual or group and that the Naval Court of Inquiry felt that the Robbins Dry Dock and Repair Company should be charged with gross carelessness, "it seems that for some time to come, the burning of the Normandie will remain one of the major mysteries of World War II." The authors indicate from their remarks that they feel personally that the Normandie was a result of foreign inspired sabotage and they quote particularly the detailed accounts which appeared in the New York newspaper El the day after the Normandie burned.

In this chapter they relate what they term "the mystery of the eight ships, showing how eight different ships, bound for Soviet Russia, and heavily loaded with supplies vital to the Red Army, had strange and similar fates. Not one of the ships reached its destination. Three of them foundered on the high seas; four limped back into the ports from which they had set out; and one crippled ship was torpedoed as it struggled to return to port. In each case, according to the men who sailed the ships "shifting cargo" was to blame.

The authors present in this chapter what they term, "Facts and Figures." Beginning with July 10, 1940, at the time President Roosevelt submitted to the Congress his \$4,800,000,000 defense program, they give a series of dates showing various acts of sabotage in chronological order, which included the Hercules Powder Plant at Kenilworth, the United Railroad and Signal Corporation explosions at Woodbridge, New Jersey,

the Burton Powder Works at Edinburg, Pennsylvania, and the Trojan Powder Company at Allentown, Pennsylvania. The last three occurred within ten minutes of each other on November 12. They then state that during 1941 according to figures published by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, industrial disasters caused a loss of 1½ billion man hours. The production time lost could have given the United States five battle-ships, five thousand heavy bombers and sixty-five light tanks. The remaining pages of the chapter are devoted to a chronological record of mysterious accidents and disasters in 1941 which the authors feel were Axis-inspired acts of sabotage.

## CHAPTER VII

### "Counter-Sabotage"

1931

This chapter is complimentary to the FBI and outlines the FBI's jurisdiction as indicated by the Presidential Proclamation of September 6, 1938, and the Bureau's work up to the present time. The ONI and G-2 come into bare mention in this chapter. The authors merely state that G-2, ONI and the FBI form the three chief agencies for combating enemy activities in the United States.

A resume of the George John Dasch, et al, saboteur case is in this chapter and it says that on August 8, 1942, six of the Nazi saboteurs were executed in Washington while Berger received a life sentence and Dasch received thirty years in prison.

Mention is also made in this chapter of the part American labor unions have played in drawing up practical plans for combating sabotage in the various defense industries. It is interesting to note the authors' remarks concerning Harry Bridges. "On the West Coast, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, proposed and, jointly with the Pacific Coast Maritime Board, put into effect a 'Plan For Maximum Production in Maritime Transport of War Materials and Supplies.'"

Credit must be given to the American press for the superb job it has done in warning against the lack of vigilance at certain industrial plants and the consequent glaring opportunities for sabotage. Mention is again made of the newspaper PM and the story which appeared shortly after the burning of the Normandie.

The authors offer the following suggestion:

"The Joint Management-Labor Committees, which were set up at the request of War Production Chief Donald Nelson, could undertake a nationwide campaign to enlist all war-workers in the fight against sabotage. These committees could draw upon the knowledge and experience of 11,000,000 men and women in factories, railroads, warehouses, docks and shipyards, who are intimate with every detail of the United States production machine, and who could make valuable recommendations for the safeguarding of war machinery and war products. An army of 11,000,000 vigilant American workers could be mobilized to guard against Axis sabotage."

## PART II

### "Psychological Sabotage"

Definition: "Fires, explosions, poisons and machine wrecking are not the only devices of Axis sabotage. The fascist powers have developed another and even a deadly method of crippling their enemies. This is psychological sabotage."

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"Psychological sabotage is the systematic undermining of morale, the warping of public opinion, the fomenting of doubt and indecision, the stirring up of dissension and disunity. Applied psychology as a weapon of war means propaganda intended to influence the mental attitudes of nations toward war."

"Disruptive propaganda, malicious rumors and lies, artificially created opposition movements, deliberate exploitation of genuine opposition movements, bribery, corruption and intimidation—these are the weapons of the Axis psychological saboteurs."

In the United States, the psychological saboteurs have had five major objectives:

1. To disrupt and disunite the American people by the stirring up of race hatred and by similar divisive techniques.
2. To undermine the confidence of the American people in their own form of government and in the Administration of President Roosevelt.
3. To isolate the United States and prevent it from joining any anti-Axis alliance and from aiding those nations attacked by the Axis aggressors.
4. To prevent the United States from being adequately prepared for the Second World War.
5. To build an American fascist party which would act as a fifth column ally to the Axis attack from without.

#### CHAPTER VIII

##### "The Secret Offensive"

In this chapter the late Senator Lundeen, George Sylvester Viereck, and Ernst Wilhelm Boule are discussed. All of this information has come to the attention of the Bureau previously. The chapter contains a number of charts which have been reproduced to fit in with information contained in this chapter. It is interesting to note that the authors in advertising their own book in the September 5, 1942 issue of "The Hour" state that their book is illustrated with approximately fifty pages of documents, many of which have never been published before, yet the letter reproduced on page 148, as well as other reproductions in this chapter, originally appeared in the pamphlet "Unbelievable—Merchants of Hate" an anti-Hitler publication issued by Friday, Incorporated. The letter on page 142 first appeared in the "News Letter" Spring Edition 1942. (100-530-53)

Father Coughlin is mentioned in this chapter.

On page 152 the authors state the following:

"On January 13, 1940, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested 17 members of the Christian Front. According to J. Edgar Hoover, the Frontiers plan 'to knock off about a dozen Congressmen,' to assassinate prominent Americans of Jewish extraction, and to seize Post Offices, the Customs House, and armories in New York City. The arrested Frontiers hailed Coughlin as their Leader."

"There followed one of the strangest trials in the history of the American law courts. Although the defendants were proven to have plotted violent acts, although they had been caught redhanded with weapons and explosives in their possession, the followers of Coughlin were acquitted of the charge of conspiring against the United States Government and were set free.

"The foreman of the jury, a Mrs. Titus, turned out to be related to Father Edward F. Brophy, ideological leader of the Eastern division of the Christian Front and author of one of its chief propaganda works, an anti-Semitic tract entitled 'The Christian Front.'"

The authors then relate the plot against the President, instigated by the Axis. They state that F. Schoenemann, a newspaper correspondent, was ordered by his superiors in Berlin to get as close to President Roosevelt as possible, to observe his character and to report his findings to Germany. Herr Schoenemann managed to get aboard the presidential train and to accompany President Roosevelt on his trip to Lincoln, Nebraska. Thereafter he sent detailed character studies of the President to Berlin. Thus began a series of plots to attempt to impair the character of the President and to undermine him in the estimation of the American people. Various charts are set forth in this chapter.

Representative Hamilton Fish is mentioned in this chapter to show his association with the Nazis. The authors state: "Congressman Fish left on a visit to Nazi Germany in the fall of 1939. In Europe immediately prior to the outbreak of the war the Congressman met with von Ribbentrop, Count Ciano, and other Axis leaders. Von Ribbentrop placed his private airplane at Fish's disposal and the Congressman undertook a whirlwind campaign tour in Europe urging a second Munich. In Berlin, Fish told American newspapermen 'Germany's claims are just.'"

## CHAPTER IX

### "The Head and Brains"

Part of the testimony in the George Hill case is given to show how George Hill became gradually enmeshed in the toils of George Sylvester Viereck and served a cog in the Nazi propaganda machine.

Biographical data of Viereck is contained in this chapter to show how easy it was for a German propaganda agent of World War I to ingratiate himself into the midst of our Congressional life, hob-nob with members of Congress and set himself up headquarters in the office of one of our Congressmen--Representative Hamilton Fish.

The part Flanders Hall, Incorporated, a publishing company, played in further Nazi propaganda efforts in this country is also set forth, as well as the direct tie-up between Viereck and Flanders Hall. The authors name several speeches prepared by Viereck and delivered by the late Senator Lundeen.

It being recalled that the Agents sent to the Lovettsville Aircrash on August 31, 1941, found in the field near the crash copies of a speech the Senator was to deliver on Labor Day, the following excerpt from this chapter is interesting:

"Viereck paid his last visit to Senator Lundeen's office on August 26, 1940. A couple of days after this visit, the Senator mailed to Viereck--for editing and revision--the manuscript of a speech entitled 'German Contributions to American Life.' Lundeen was to deliver this speech over the Labor Day holidays. The revised speech came back to Lundeen on the afternoon of August 31, the day on which the Senator was killed in an airplane crash at Lovettsville, Virginia. Senator Lundeen took the manuscript with him on his fatal airplane trip.

"Viereck was a practical man. The contents of the speech he had prepared for Lundeen were not wasted. Shortly after the Senator's death, a speech with similar title and contents was delivered by Theodore F. Hoffman, head of the Steuben Society. The Hoffman speech was inserted in the Congressional Record, reprinted and mailed around the country postage free under the franking privilege of Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota."

... \* \* \* \* \*

"The headquarters of Viereck's Washington propaganda machine was in Room 1424 in the House Office Building. Room 1424 was the office of Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York."

"On November 26, 1937, Viereck wrote to Charles Fulton-Oursler, editor-in-chief of Liberty Magazine, suggesting an article on the need for a 'war referendum.' Viereck wrote that his collaborator on this article would be Representative Hamilton Fish, who--said the Nazi agent--would 'be very glad to write an article with me on the necessity of a war referendum.' Viereck explained that he had already discussed the matter at length with Congressman Fish."

The authors furnish below a list of the members of Congress whose franking privilege was used "in this huge campaign of psychological sabotage." They also add that, "Beyond question, some of these Congressmen were totally unaware that their franking privilege was being used to further the schemes of the Axis, but the facts are a matter of public record."

#### SENATORS

D. Worth Clark, Rush D. Holt, E. C. Johnson, Gerald P. Nye, Robert R. Reynolds, and Burton K. Wheeler.

#### REPRESENTATIVES

Philip Bennett, Stephen Day, Henry Dworshak, Hamilton Fish, Clare E. Hoffman, Bartel Jonkman, Harold Knutson, James C. Oliver, Dewey Short, William Stratton, Martin L. Sweeney, Jacob Thorkelson, George Holden Tinkham, and John M. Varys.

#### CHAPTER X

#### "America First"

This chapter is devoted to the "America First Committee." There is nothing of particular interest to the Bureau in this chapter as all of the information furnished is already in the files of the Bureau.



Walter Winchell in his broadcast on September 13, 1942, referred particularly to page 212 of this book. There is contained on this page photographic reproductions of a letter from Mrs. Lula Wheeler, wife of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, to Thelma Herrick urging an America First pilgrimage to Washington, one thousand strong to call on the President, and a telegram from Mrs. Herrick to Mrs. Wheeler asking her, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Taft to get in touch with Mrs. Owen Neil Brown, their Vice-President, who was to be in Washington that day visiting Senator Reynolds.

It mentions on page 215 that ~~Laura Ingalls~~ rushed to Washington on December 11, 1941, to see Baron Ulrich von Gienauth and a week later was arrested by the FBI and subsequently sentenced to serve eight months to two years in the penitentiary.

The case of how Frank B. Burch of Akron, Ohio, a respected business man, was hoodwinked into serving "the Nazi psychological saboteurs" in America is mentioned.

The case of G. Allison Phelps, Hollywood broadcaster, and his tie-up with Senator Robert Rice Reynolds is discussed, which resulted in his right to have the Senate investigate the "Producers of Atrocity Films," (Anti-Nazi films) in Hollywood.

## CHAPTER XI

### "America at War"

On December 12, 1941, five days after Pearl Harbor, the America First Commi officially disbanded.

On December 17, 1941, ten days after Pearl Harbor, a secret meeting was held in a luxurious New York City apartment at 35 Beekman Place. This was the home of Edwin Sibley Webster, Jr., wealthy Wall Street broker and former Executive Director of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee. Webster's guests included Charl A. Lindbergh and a number of key America First leaders in New York.

A few weeks after the meeting in Webster's apartment, Horace J. Haase set up an organization called Americans for Peace. Its membership was composed largely of former America Firsters. The new organization circulated a propaganda bulletin, "America's Hope," which asserted that the claims of the Axis were just and that the United States had provoked Japan into the war.

Four days after America's entry into the war, two hundred people held a meeting in the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles and voted to "impeach" a wax-faced dummy of the President of the United States. Ellis O. Jones, chief of the National Copperheads, a fifth column organization which had worked closely with the America First Committee on the West Coast, told the Los Angeles audience, "The Japanese have a right to Hawaii! . . . I would rather be in this war on the side of Germany than on the side of the British!" Robert Hoole, who had been dishonorably discharged from the U. S. Navy in 1917, shouted from the same platform, "Japan has done a good job in the Pacific. I believe this war is going to destroy America!"

The authors go on to relate various propaganda organs such as "The Calileas" by Pelley; "Publicity," by E. J. Garner; and "Social Justice," by Father Coughlin. The authors then state that these openly seditious propaganda organs were not the only publications that proved useful to the Axis psychological saboteurs in their attack on American morale.

Three of the wealthiest and most powerful newspaper publishers in the United States, former supporters of the America First Committee, continued after Pearl Harbor to encourage a spirit of defeatism among the American people. These three publishers were William Randolph Hearst, Captain Joseph M. Patterson, and Colonel Robert. H. McCormick.

They state that even after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Senator Gerald F. Nye, Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Representative Martin Dies and Senator Robert Reynolds continued to aid the Axis psychological saboteurs, either wittingly or unwittingly, by their inflammatory speeches.

"The most important member of Congress to associate himself with disruptive propagandists after Pearl Harbor was none other than the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee--Senator Robert Rice Reynolds of North Carolina.

"Senator Reynolds publicly endorsed the propaganda efforts of Gerald L. K. Smith, ex-Silver Shifter No. 3223 and leader of the Committee of One Million. Shortly after America entered the war, Smith began publishing in Detroit a magazine entitled "The Cross and The Flag," which violently assailed the United States war effort and America's allies.

"On March 23, 1942, the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee wrote a letter to Smith praising "The Cross and The Flag" in these words: "Let me congratulate you with my full heart upon your first edition. . . . It is just the right size; it hits the bull's eye with every paragraph; it is straight from the shoulder. . . . It should have its appeal. . . . It speaks the truth."

Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, had carried an article on February 5, 1939, with the by-line "Senator Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina." The article which was in the form of an interview was entitled "Advice to Roosevelt: Stick to your Knitting."

## CHAPTER XII

### "America Strikes Back"

The authors sum up the rapid and decisive action taken by America immediately after December 7, 1941. To combat the treacherous Axis, beginning with the arrest of George Hill, they set forth in chronological order the arrests of Laura Ingalls, George Sylvester Viereck and Ralph Townsend; and then show that "Social Justice" was barred from the mails; that Special Grand Juries in various parts of the United States began to investigate enemy propaganda activities and indictments followed. They wind up their book with this statement:

"America's enemies are skillful, powerful and ruthless. For more than ten years they have been building their underground machinery in this country. This vast and intricate apparatus of secret war cannot be smashed overnight, but inevitably it will be smashed by an American people fully aware of the character and methods of the Axis saboteurs and of all who aid them in the United States."

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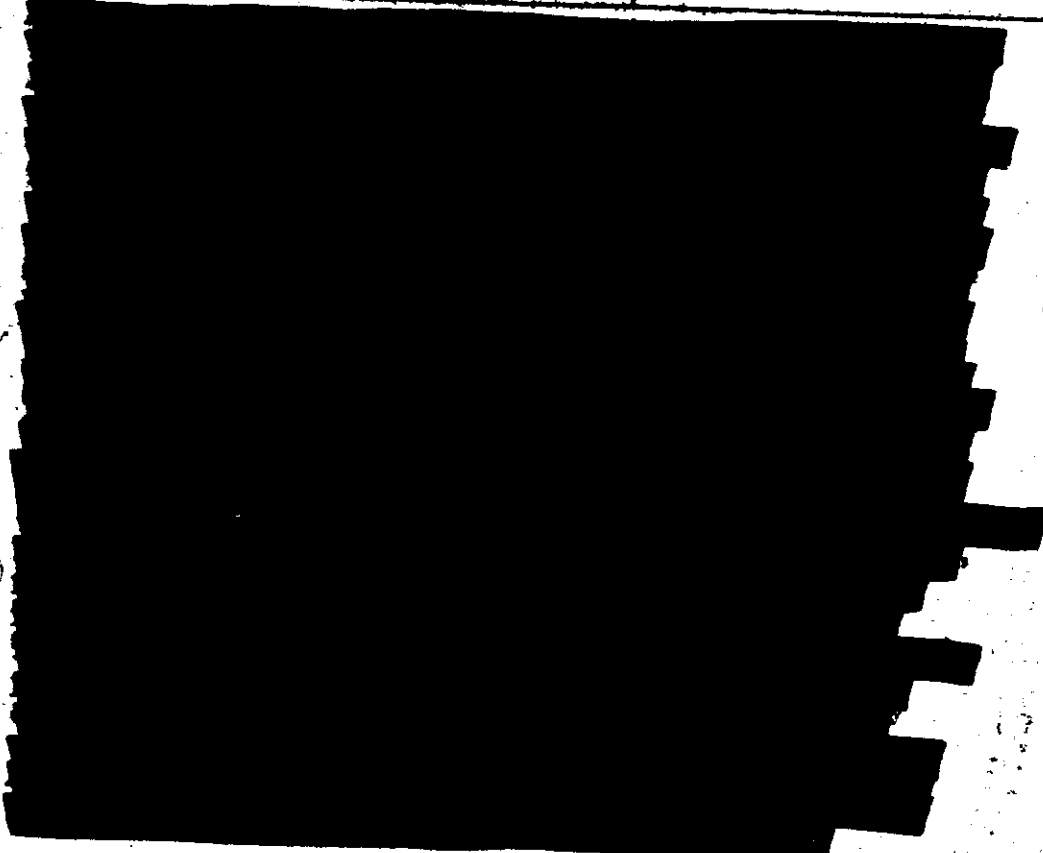
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REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to New York dated April 24, 1942.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From information furnished to the Bureau by a confidential source and similarly furnished to the New York Field Office, it appears that [REDACTED] was among those present at a meeting held on [REDACTED] at the home of [REDACTED] New York City.

The meeting referred to was attended by Colonel CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and numerous individuals active in the America First Committee in New York City.

The address by LINDBERGH to such gathering dealt with "The Yellow Peril" and the advisability for the dissolution of the America First Committee. LINDBERGH is reported to have stated, "Of course,

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

Following this reported speech by LINDBERGH, [REDACTED] is reported to have declared in substance, "I do not quite agree on all points with the Colonel. It is obviously necessary for the leaders of America First such as [REDACTED] to keep quiet. But the organization should not be destroyed. I have never been in the limelight and have nothing to lose. I can remain active in a quiet way. I should like to offer to keep the files and so forth. We must get ready for the next attack which must be made on the Communistic administration. We must combat UNION NOW. If and when the great moment comes, I feel sure that our leaders--and especially the Colonel--will take the leadership and lead us to victory."

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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It was also reported that he was communicating with Senator NYE, CHARLES LINDBERGH and numerous other prominent isolationist figures in an effort to secure support for his organization. It was further reported that he had received letters indicating strong support and desires for forming chapters of his organization in St. Louis, Missouri, by [redacted] and in Philadelphia by [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

58  
33  
35

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c

00545

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is reported as saying that they are going to organize in all sections and at the proper time come forth with another large organization.

At such meeting it was reported that [REDACTED] announced he was going to marry [REDACTED] who has been previously referred to in this report. He also announced at such meeting that he expected financial assistance from [REDACTED] and LINDBERGH.



100-21835

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant also stated that during such trip, [REDACTED] will make every attempt to see both Colonel LINDBERGH and HENRY FORD in Detroit, Michigan, in an effort to secure financial backing for his organization.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It should be noted that Informant's report also discloses that under date of May 1, 1942

[REDACTED] Such communication acknowledges receipt of [REDACTED] letter under date of April 29, 1942 and the literature enclosed therewith. Such bears out the conclusion that [REDACTED] upon such trip will probably try to make contact with HENRY FORD and COLONEL LINDBERGH, Detroit, Michigan, in an effort to secure support for AMERICANS FOR PEACE.

[REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant stated that there is no doubt but that [REDACTED] is on friendly terms with Colonel LINDBERGH and believes it quite possible that he will be able to make direct contact with LINDBERGH upon his trip West.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On March 19, 1942, [REDACTED] directed a telegram to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from New York City, advising that [REDACTED] was secretly paid by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], as adviser to CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, General Robert E. Wood and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, presumably with reference to their work in the America First Committee. The telegram further alleged that [REDACTED] had told his former partner he would fight for Germany under certain conditions.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated during this interview by [REDACTED] that when he first went to work with [REDACTED] that both he and [REDACTED] held strong isolationist views. They were subsequently interested in the America First Committee and [REDACTED] made the acquaintance of [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] allegedly arranged to finance [REDACTED] in order to have him guide the America First movement, and in these transactions [REDACTED] reportedly insisted on concealing the payments that were being made through [REDACTED]. In this connection, [REDACTED] stated to [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] regularly and continually counseled Charles A. Lindbergh, General Robert E. Wood and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, as well as other leaders associated with the America First Committee, although he always kept his affiliation concealed.

100-89804-2

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-6895**

REPORT MADE AT <b>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/9/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/24/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>CITIZENS COMMITTEE, formerly known as the Citizens Committee to Keep America out of War; [REDACTED] b7c</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - G SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

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RECEIVED  
MAY 12 1 31 PM '42

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
INTERNAL SECURITY

*249,802*  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE *3/4/86* BY *9145 JFE/AG/RBY*

*28m*

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated March 24, 1942 (Bureau file #62-43818).

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

[REDACTED]

MAY 10 1942  
INTERNAL SECURITY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: <b>31</b>	<b>100-95444-5</b>
Bureau Chicago <b>COPY IN FILE</b> RECEIVED COPIES DESTROYED <i>12-16-57</i>	<b>MAY 11 1942</b> <i>cc by ault. y 3/26/42 795</i>
	RECORDED INDEXED EX-8

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[REDACTED]

A copy of letter dated March 21, 1942 from the Bureau to [REDACTED], Chicago, Illinois, indicated that a newspaper clipping entitled "Appeasers Boo F.D.R. and Allies in Meeting Here" was forwarded to the Bureau by [REDACTED] public school teacher, Chicago, Illinois. A photostat was made of the clipping from the "Chicago Daily News" dated February 14, 1942. This newspaper article reports a meeting of the Citizens Committee, headed by WILLIAM G. GRACE, was held at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the night of February 13, 1942. The article stated that this Citizens Committee was formerly called "The Citizens Committee to Keep America out of War" and was reorganized after Pearl Harbor. This article relates that the principal speaker was GERALD L. K. SMITH, who referred to himself as "the chairman of a committee of a million. Mentioned by the speakers were CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, Col. ROBERT R. McCORMICK of the Chicago Tribune, Senator WAYLAND BROOKS, the late Senator HUEY P. LONG, Senator GERALD P. NYE, Representative CLARENCE DAY and "America First," with cheers from the audience. SMITH was reported in this article to have made slurring references to the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT and to have referred to HUEY LONG as "the Lincoln of the South." SMITH stated that he wanted victory for a "Christian America" and requested the women in the audience who had sons about to go into the Army to raise their hands and give their names to the Committee officials so that they could receive copies of another speech by him.

[REDACTED]

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York

GJS:LP

December 7, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: [REDACTED]  
NEW YORK STATE ECONOMIC COUNCIL  
Internal Security - G

b7c  
b7D

Dear Sir:

On December 6, 1940, a telephone call was received  
by Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office, from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Others who are in contact with [REDACTED] the New  
York State Economic Council are CHARLES LINDBERGH, SENATOR RUSH  
HOLT, GENERAL HUGH JOHNSON and the group which revolves around  
Scribner's "Commentator".

[REDACTED] had mentioned LINDBERGH'S close  
connection with [REDACTED] several months ago.

Very truly yours,

*B. E. Sackett*  
B. E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

249,862  
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100-128996-22  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
2 DEC 9 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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31

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

DALLAS, TEXAS

June 3, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

349,862  
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DATE 5/14/86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/RBG

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that on June 2, 1941, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] called at  
this office and furnished the following information concerning the  
NEW YORK STATE ECONOMIC COUNCIL, which, according to his information,  
is being used as a blind for a certain group of individuals that are  
sponsoring Fascism on a world-wide scale, and are particularly active  
in the United States.

[REDACTED]

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6/13/41  
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100-128996-2  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
2 JUN 6 1941  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EX-11



6/3/41

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further informed that in 1936, according to [REDACTED] this group picked CHARLES LINDBERG as being the young man most outstanding in political and social life in the United States and approached him with the proposition of leading this movement, ostensibly for patriotic motives, and that since that time LINDBERG'S activity has been financed and sponsored by this group of financiers.

[REDACTED]

RECORDED

August 14, 1941

100-128996-28

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley  
New York, New York

Re: NEW YORK STATE  
ECONOMIC COUNCIL  
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

For your information only there is attached  
information which was received at the Bureau on July 23,  
1941, from the White House.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosures

249,862  
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DATE 3/14/86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/RSB

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
AUG 14 1941  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Handwritten signature/initials*

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION  
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

July 16, 1941

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT;

THE FOLLOWING IS AN OFFICE THAT SHOULD BE  
INVESTIGATED;

NEW YORK STATE ECONOMIC COUNCIL, 505 FIFTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY.

COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERG HAS CALLED ON MR. MERWIN  
K. HART, WHO IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AT HIS OFFICE SEVERAL  
TIMES, HAD CONFERENCES WITH HIM AND TELEPHONED HIM. HE USUALLY  
ENTERED MR. HART'S OFFICE THROUGH A BACK DOOR. THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE BOARD OF THE TEXAS COMPANY, WHO RESIGNED AFTER PUBLICITY  
WAS GIVEN TO HIS VISITS TO A DR. WESTRICK IN WESTCHESTER SOME  
TIME AGO, HAS GIVEN DONATIONS TO THE NEW YORK STATE ECONOMIC  
COUNCIL WHEN THEIR PAY ROLL WAS LOW OF FUNDS. MR. HART ALSO  
HAS CONTACT WITH THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR, AND CONTACTS WITH DOCK  
WORKERS IN NEW YORK. HE IS PRO GERMAN. HE HAS HAD TELEPHONE  
CALLS TO MR. DIES OF THE DIES COMMISSION, BUT DON'T KNOW IF  
HE USES MR. DIES TO COVER HIS ACTIONS. MR. HART'S NIECE IS  
IN HIS OFFICE AS RECEPTIONIST OR TELEPHONE OPERATOR. THIS  
REALLY SHOULD BE LOOKED INTO.

CC TO MR. HOOVER OF F.B.I.

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100-128996-29

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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PERSONAL

MR. HOOVER,

F. B. I.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NEW YORK  
JUL 16  
750 PM  
1941

249,862  
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DATE 3/14/86 BY 9745 JFE/AG/RBS

GRAND CENTRAL  
ANNEX  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

October 2, 1941.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

On April 28, 1941, following a meeting of the [redacted] b7c  
[redacted], New York City, [redacted]

[redacted] went out and returned stating that he had just run  
across a woman named [redacted] b7c  
telephone: [redacted] thought [redacted] b7D  
had some startling information, and brought her into the  
meeting. [redacted]

[redacted] had not see her for ten years. She reported: Until sev-  
eral months ago [redacted]

[redacted] seemed intelligent; talked slowly and thoughtfully. She ap-  
peared to be really haunted. She said that Hart's office was  
the American clearing house for the "World Fascists Executive  
Committee". (It has been said that Hart is the equivalent of  
Captain The Hon. Archibald Ramsay, the M.P. in England who is

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100-128996-32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5 OCT 8 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-14

in prison. Ramsay was arrested shortly after the war started.)

[REDACTED] said that people were constantly coming and going in the office, like Castle, Lindbergh, Coughlin, Father Talbot, who represented Juan March, and others.

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b7D

One instance that [REDACTED] reported was that at a certain stage of the Dies investigation, Martin Dies was asked if he knew Mr. Merwin K. Hart, and Dies denied that he did. [REDACTED] said that for days before this denial was made, Dies had been telephoning Hart's office daily, and had talked with Hart, and knew Hart well.

She also claimed to have overheard a conversation about Westrick on one occasion having \$20,000 deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of Captain Rieber, a Norwegian, who is connected with the Texas Oil Company. The following day Rieber sent a check for \$20,000 to the Chief of Police of Port Arthur, Texas. This Chief of Police was Martin Dies' campaign manager in the last Congressional campaign.

[REDACTED] said she had met with agents of the Gestapo in New York when they were planning the support of the Dies Committee and she had attended meetings where they had

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drafted resolutions to be circulated for the continuation of the Committee, but she did not indicate who was present.

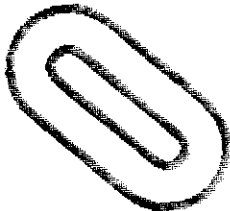
She also referred to some recordings on gramophone records, etc. concerning the Dies meeting and the Gestapo.

Some time ago this was passed on to Colonel Lester of G2, and on May 22nd, 1941 it was given to Agent Godfrey of the FBI in New York.

Was [redacted] interviewed, and did this lead anywhere?

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b7D

*HM*  
Francis Biddle  
Attorney General.



*ack 10/11/41  
daf*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FILE NO. 100-7547

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 10/27/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/15; 9/28, 29; 10/2/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE [REDACTED] b7c		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (G) CUSTODIAL DETENTION	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

AGENCY [REDACTED] to CSC  
 REC'D 4/14/73  
 BY [REDACTED] 8/2/73  
 CS# 5F-73-43966

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[REDACTED]

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5- Bureau 3- Seattle		
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

further stated that prior to the Japanese

attack on the United States, she had been very much opposed to President ROOSEVELT and his administration because she believed that the foreign policy was leading the United States into the war and that her sole reason for being deeply concerned on the matter was that she is the mother of four sons, all of military age. She stated that it is her belief that had President ROOSEVELT followed a policy of non-intervention in European affairs that America could have remained neutral, but that inasmuch as United States was attacked, there is no alternative now except to fight the war through. She stated that prior to December 7, 1941, she believed firmly in the principles stated by CHARLES LINDBERGH and that on one occasion she had heard a speech delivered by Senator WHEELER at the Metropolitan Theatre in Seattle, Washington, in which he had opposed any foreign entanglements on the part of the United States. She stated that she has attended various "America First" rallies at the Metropolitan Theatre in Seattle, Washington, but that she has never been interested in or associated with any other political groups. She stated that she was very much opposed to the "scrapping of the Neutrality Act" and that she was opposed to any lease aid to foreign belligerents.

b7c [redacted] stated that she has often said that this is a "Jew war" and that she still feels that Jewish interests brought on the war. She denied that she or her husband had ever been closely associated with German groups and stated that they had occasionally attended festivities at the German Club in Seattle but had not attended any such affairs in over two years. She denied that she or her husband had ever belonged to any of the organizations which met at the German Club. [redacted] further denied that she had in any way or at any time supported ADOLF HITLER or the Nazi Party, stating that she and the members of her family are staunch Catholics and that because of the oppression of the Catholic Church, they are much opposed to him. She stated that neither she nor her husband nor any of the immediate members of either family have visited in Germany at any time, and stated that neither she nor her husband have any investments in that country.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

FILE NO. **100-2643 dap**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK, NEW JERSEY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9-5-41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/10/41 to 8/24/41</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>AMERIKA-DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND (German-American Bund) - Newark, N.J. New Jersey Activities</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>35775 INTERNAL SECURITY - G</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Present New Jersey Bund affiliations, strength, leaders and activities set out. "Heil" is official greeting of Bund. "Free America" is Bund's official farewell. Bund units are now often organized as societies under other names. Applicant for Bund membership becomes sympathizer for a trial period. Camp Nordland, New Jersey closed by authority of New Jersey State Attorney General on May 30, 1941. German-American Bund Auxiliary, Inc., owner of Camp Nordland, dissolved voluntarily, and by legislated acts on June 3, 1941, holders of certificates of indebtedness purchased Nordland in voluntary dissolution move. Nordland Home Owner's Association formed by new owners, June 6, 1941, and trustees elected. New owners attempting to gain control of Camp, but temporary injunction denied.

100-2643  
 49,867  
 47,142  
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 ENCL. FM  
 FIVE

[REDACTED]

Bund newspaper reported on. Additional information concerning Bund's activities, 1938 to 1940 set out.

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**JUN 30 1961**

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Newark dated May 1, 1941.

ENCL. FM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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 2 - E. J. Connelley, Asst. Dir. (Info.) (Encls. 8)  
 2 Newark

Dir. **SEP 8 1941**  
 [REDACTED]

b7D



THE FREE AMERICAN, DEUTSCHER WECKRUF und BEOBACHTER

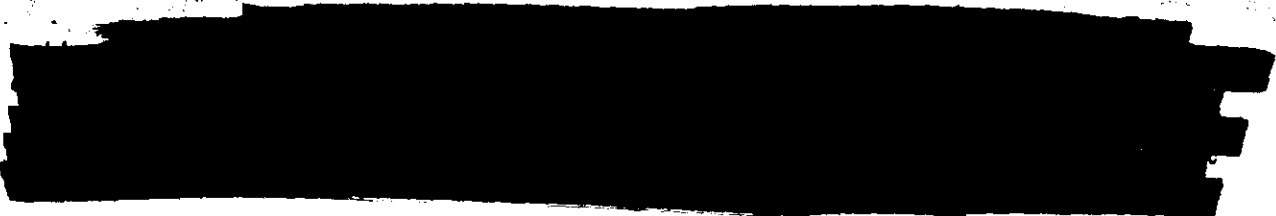
On April 18, 1941 the reporting Agent purchased at the Cafe Hindenburg, Irvington, New Jersey, a copy of the German-American Bund newspaper, the Free American. Upon purchase of this newspaper, the agent was given two tickets to the America First Rally, which was held April 23, 1941 in New York City with Colonel CHARLES A. LINDBERGH as the principal speaker. This information was later conveyed telephonically to Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Field Division for the information of that office. The two tickets received are being included in instant file.

b7C

On May 23, 1941 while in Hoboken on other official business, the reporting agent observed that a store by the name of FISHERS, 56 Second Street, Hoboken, had the German-American newspaper on sale.

On June 26, 1941 the Bund newspaper carried an article commenting upon the freezing of German funds in connection with which bund funds were also frozen. The article offers to split on a fifty-fifty basis with anyone who can find funds paid the Bund by the German government or its agents at any time in the past. In the same edition there was a statement to the effect that Secretary MORGENTHAU had addressed a letter to the Free American asking for its assistance in enlisting the savings of the American people in the task of financing the national defense program. It states, "The Free American is unqualifiedly for the defense of the U. S. against any foreign aggressor and will support any patriotic measure to that end." In the same edition under the title, "Notice to Our Readers", it is explained that the funds of the Free American have been frozen and that in the future a six instead of an 8 page paper will be published. It further comments that it is to be noted that Communist funds in the U. S. have not been tied up and requests all subscribers to remit only by means of cash in the future, sending it either by registered letter or money order.

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\*The Herald-Tribune writes that "another suspect, George Gottlob  
\*Schuh of East Orange, N. J., was identified by Mr. Hoover as a participant in  
activities at Camp Nordland, the New Jersey Bund center recently closed."

George \*Schuh was never connected with the Bund and never partici-  
pated in activities at Camp Nordland. It is evident that Mr. Hoover was mis-  
quoted and probably referred to another Jersey camp."

This article refers to the spy round-up which took place the  
latter part of June 1941, and the clipping is being included in the file per-  
taining to that case, Newark file 65-460.

The July 10th edition of instant newspaper contains a three colun  
write-up concerning certain aspects of the arrest of spies and carries the headli  
"No Bund Member Implicated". The article then disclaims that any person arrested  
had any connection with the German-American Bund. It also states that it will be  
difficult for those who have not pleaded guilty to receive a fair trial in view  
the anti-German attitude in the United States. This article is being included i  
the file dealing with that case, Newark file 65-460.

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The Bund newspaper of August 21, 1941 highlights in several articles  
the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point program. It also has a rather long article  
in which a speech by Archbishop BECKMAN, of Dubuque, Iowa, in which an attack is  
made on the cooperation with Communism by the United States. It also contains  
a rather long article in German which is entitled, (freely translated), "The  
Catholic Church in Germany", which attempts to give the impression that the  
Catholic Church in Germany is one hundred per cent pro-Hitler. On page five of  
this issue there is an article entitled, "Lindbergh's Message to Americans",

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following which the message is given, and a statement to the effect that copies of a postcard containing this message can be obtained for mailing to Friends, Congressmen, Columnists, etc. at ten cents a dozen, and stating that these were supplied by National Copperheads, ELLIS O. JONES, Founder, 5512 Met. Sta. Los Angeles. It also advertises "I am a Copperhead" pins.

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