

K

JEROME
200320

May 10, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR SA. PARKER, ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

In the case entitled DANIEL FERN, THREAT TO ASSASSINATE WENDEL BENTON ROBERTSON,

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<u>Special Agent</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Date</u>
[REDACTED]	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	May 3, 1933.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ALL FILES MAILED

10 1933

Incl.#

65-53615-X5
 DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
 MAY 11 1933 P.
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FILE

4001

385

and to call attention to what he considered to be a strong resemblance between [redacted] and Eva Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It was [redacted] belief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the [redacted] family would know where he is located. [redacted] said that after studying the photographs of Eva [redacted] and Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually Eva [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he believed it was more than a coincidence that the sister of Eva Braun referred to in the above mentioned article in a recent issue of Life magazine should have the name Gretel, since Eva [redacted] also had a sister named Greta or Gretel. *Braun*

There are transmitted herewith for the possible use of the Bureau one copy of a photograph of Eva and Greta [redacted] and their mother, which photograph was taken in 1924, and one enlargement of the photograph of Eva [redacted] which have been copied from the original photograph submitted by [redacted]

There is no previous record in this office of the complainant. [redacted]

[redacted] frankly admitted that he was not endeavoring to report any matter to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires that was of a sensational nature, but he felt that it was his duty to submit the story set forth above for what it was worth.

It is suggested that the Bureau might possibly desire to refer the above story to the Allied Military Government in Berlin, Germany.

Very truly yours,
[redacted]
[redacted]

L. A.

WTB/ems
Enclosures
105-214

JJK:WJ
65-53615-27

September 18, 1945

RECORDED

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 10, 1945, the content of which has been carefully noted. I want you to know that your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau are greatly appreciated.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Field Division, which is located at 2401 Storick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Memphis (with copies of incoming correspondence)

JJK

JJK
[Handwritten signatures]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ SEP 18 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 SEP 24 1945

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Ingram

POST OFFICE
PAID
LAUREL, MD.

September 8, 1945
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Adapted to the film

The United States should be just as interested as any country in the whereabouts of Hitler and the general opinion of all is that he is still alive. Lancaster and Reading are inhabited by German descendants mostly ~~many~~ of whom speak the German language ^{fluently} and as they are important enough American citizens to the Germans to have a place:

32 SEP 11 1945

56 SEP 18 1945

the school textbook (as
was witnessed when our boys
were occupying a German
schoolhouse during the war)
it is probable that this part
of the country would make a
good hiding place for a German.

Recently in a Lancaster
park I noticed a peculiar
couple who drew my attention
by their furtive watchfulness of
everyone. The man was of
medium height, rather thin. His
face was deeply tanned, his
dark, almost black, hair was
streaked with gray and his
large brown eyes had a

traveled, rather with a look.
The woman had a hat on
that was definitely out of this
country. They seemed very
much on the alert and too
ill at ease to be spending
a relaxing afternoon in the
park. I wonder if Hitler
would look and act like
that.

RECORDING

EX-65

September 18, 1945

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 12, 1945.

Your courtesy and interest in furnishing this information are sincerely appreciated and you may be sure it will receive appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATED
 MAILED 15
 SEP 18 1945 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 OCT 3 1945

Mr. Edgar Hoover, B. F. I.

Dear Sir:

I hesitate to write you
for I know you are a very
busy man but I have such
firm convictions that Hitler is
in Argentina that could give no
peace of mind until I find
me that I knew could do some
thing about it, and ^{myself} ~~no~~ doubt doing a lot ^{thing} about it.
While the Allies were bombing Ber-
lin Hitler had a lot of time to make
his getaway. His co-conspirators con-
trived to build him a ^{fine} underground
cave to shelter his servants & his family.
I found & live there in luxury among

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-4

them surely. Couldn't it be possible
too that all these calamities such as
train runs, explosions, fires + etc.
that can't be accounted for might
be under his supervision and ex-
ecuted by his agents here.

I have always been most grateful for
the wonderful work the F.B.I. has been
doing + a great admirer of you
and your comrades.

Very sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Long Beach
California

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
FBI
MAY 11 1950

October 3, 1945

Re: ~~Present~~ Location of Adolf
Hitler and Eva Braun

On August 23, 1945

[REDACTED] Buenos Aires, Argentina
appeared at the Office of the Legal Attache in Buenos Aires and furnished
the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that in 1924 he resided at the home of one [REDACTED] indicated
that the [REDACTED] family was extremely wealthy and that they were
at that time the owners of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicated that he did not personally know [REDACTED]
Sr., nor had he ever met his son, but that he had been well
acquainted with [REDACTED] and her two daughters, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[REDACTED] stated that in 1924 he had heard members of the [REDACTED]
family mention the name of Adolf Hitler and that he [REDACTED] was aware
of the fact that Hitler frequently visited the family of [REDACTED]

In 1943, an Argentine friend of [REDACTED] who happened to be
of German descent, was removed from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin
and returned to Argentina. This friend advised [REDACTED] that Hitler
visited the Bechstein family every time that he came to Berlin.

According to [REDACTED] the purpose of his visit to this office
was to furnish a photograph of [REDACTED] and her two daughters,
[REDACTED] which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer
home in Berlin, Germany in 1924 and to call attention to what he
considered to be a strong resemblance between [REDACTED] and Eva
Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva
Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It

INDEXED
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65-53615-31
OCT 8 1945

TRANSMISSION

GENERAL AMBASSADOR

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) F. W. v. PRITTSCH.

To His Excellency

The Secretary of State of the United States,
Mr. Cordell Hull.

I Enclosure.

1933
6135-X

395

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Erhalt: 25. MRZ. 1933

Nr.

March 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I have asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Stern.

The German Ambassador
Washington, D.C.

COPIES DESTROYED

R207 NOV 4 1960

105-53615-X

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) F. W. v. PRITTWITZ.

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State of the United States,
Mr. Cordell Hull.

1 Enclosure.

V-110
~~65-53615-X~~
65-53615-X

April 5, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

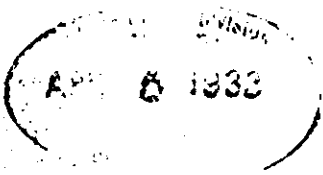
There is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Frank H. Parrish, Acting head of the Criminal Division of the Department, dated March 31, 1933, with enclosures consisting of a translation of a note dated March 28, 1933, from the German Ambassador, together with its enclosure of a letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

You will note Mr. Parrish states that while it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal statute, nevertheless, in view of the request of the State Department he is desirous of conducting an investigation of the matter. You will please, therefore, conduct an investigation in an effort to ascertain the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #211242



34061 207 1940

398

VR:LC

~~65-26763-2~~

65-59615-X

RECORDED

April 4, 1933.

APR 5 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK H. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

The Bureau desires to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of the 31st ultimo, with enclosures, consisting of a copy of a translation of a note dated March 26, 1933, from the German Ambassador, and an accompanying letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

In line with your request, the local office of the Bureau has been instructed to conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

APR 4 1933

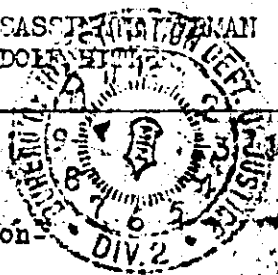
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

FILE NO. **62-2450**

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/12/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/11/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: DANIEL BURN			CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATION OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER



SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

German Ambassador at Washington received a letter containing a threat upon the life of German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Investigation indicates that the letter containing said threat was mailed in Philadelphia about March 24, 1933. German Ambassador requested investigation by State Department, which referred the matter to the Attorney General of the United States.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated April 5, 1933.

DETAILS:

at Washington, D. C.

With the letter of reference was transmitted a copy of a letter from the German Ambassador at Washington, D. C., to the Secretary of State, which relates to a letter received at the German Embassy in Washington, dated March 23, 1933, which contains a threat to assassinate the German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This letter is signed Daniel Burn. The letter is as follows:

March 24, 1933.

DETAILS:

Dear Sir:

I have asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-53615-X1	RECORDED AND INDEXED: APR 13 1933 A.M. APR 20 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Bureau 2-Philadelphia 2-Washington Field		COPIES DESTROYED R 207 NOV 1 1961	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		ROUTED TO:	FILE

400

that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Washington, D. C."

[REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office, who is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] Secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, ascertained from [REDACTED] that the letter quoted above from [REDACTED] was postmarked, Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933.

Further information concerning the identity of [REDACTED] is not available at the State Department at Washington, nor at the German Embassy.

The German Ambassador requested that the State Department conduct an investigation in the matter, and the Secretary of State referred the matter to the Attorney General who, in turn, referred same to the Bureau.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OFFICE

At PHILADELPHIA, PA., will endeavor to locate [REDACTED] and obtain all information, possible, concerning him. He should also be interviewed concerning the threat contained in the letter quoted in this report.

It is suggested that the German Consul in Philadelphia be contacted as it is likely that this official has received letters from the same individual, or may have heard of him through some source.

PENDING

311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
775 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DANIEL STERN

THOMAS W. ASSASSINATE GENERAL
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will find copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] of this office, dated April 12, 1933.

As is observed from the report in question, a lead is set out for the Philadelphia office in an effort to locate and interview this individual, and obtain such information as is available concerning him.

I quote, herewith, a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in respect to this matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

Dan/ai Stern
In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that should [redacted] be located, that inquiry be made into his sanity, and that the status of his citizenship be ascertained.

Very truly yours,

DB:CF
#62-2450
Incl.
cc-Bureau

E. J. RAB, Acting Special Agent in Charge.

65-53615-X1	
APR 13 1933	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

STERN

VEN:ED
62-26740-A

RECORDED

65-6-11-11 X1

APP 20 1933

April 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE ORIGINAL DIVISION.

Pursuant to your request of March 31st, an inquiry has been inaugurated into the threat sent by one Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington, to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and there is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington local office dated April 12th, from which you will note that the inquiry is to be pursued at Philadelphia.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #200043.

APR 20 1933

WAS

400,000,000

WHEAT:LS
62-26739

May 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1933, entitled DANIEL STAN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and advise the result of such investigation as has been made by your office pursuant to the undeveloped leads set out therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.

cc - Washington Field.

MAY 2 1933

INDEXED

65-53615-X2	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 3 1933 P.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

54001 21

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 6 62-263 MEC



REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/3/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/20-21/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Examination of city directory and telephone directories, Philadelphia, discloses one Daniel Stern [REDACTED]. Investigation at this apartment discloses that the individual left there nearly a year ago, present whereabouts unknown. [REDACTED] advises he has received no information relative to letter written by subject [REDACTED]. No information obtained from Post Office.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Washington, 4/12/33

DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA

Examination of the telephone directories failed to disclose such a subscriber as Daniel Stern listed. Examination of the city directory disclosed one [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

At this address, agent was advised by the janitor that [REDACTED] left the apartment over a year ago and that his present address is unknown; that he appeared to be a very high type person and was highly respected by the other tenants in the apartment house.

COPIES DESTROYED At the German consulate, 1420 Walnut Street, agent interviewed [REDACTED]

R 207 NOV 1 1960

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>P. N. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-53615-X3	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAY 4 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - BUREAU 2 - WASH. F. 2 - PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 4 - 1933 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: MAY 5 - 1933 JACKETED:
ROUTED TO: NATHAN [Signature]	FILE	[Signature]

5-3-33
5-1-33

405

[redacted] consul, who, after an examination of his files, advised that he has received no information relative to [redacted] further, that he was not advised of any communication addressed to the President or other individual regarding Chancellor Adolf Hitler. [redacted] stated that, in all probability, it was written by some crank, who is a sympathizer of the Jewish element; that, oftentimes, he is besieged by individuals who make threats upon him, but that they are all of the crank type and he dismisses them and pays no attention to them as he does not consider their threats serious. He stated that, in the event he receives any information relative to [redacted] he will immediately communicate with the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau.

[redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



May 3, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of May 2, 1933,
you are informed that a report has been dictated in case
entitled DANIEL ~~SMITH~~, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, and will be forwarded to the Bureau as of this
date.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

HGR:AC.

MAY 19 1933 AM

INDEXED

RECORDED

MAY 5 - 1933

65-53615-X4	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 4 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SAITIAN	FILE

530CT 24 1933

May 6 1933

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

1 enclosure

The German Embassy has the honor to transmit to the Department of State the enclosed communication, signed "C. Portugall", (postmark New York) in which there is report of a plan to assassinate the Chancellor of the Reich. The German Embassy would be grateful if the proper steps could be taken in the matter.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1933.

(Initialed "L")

65-53615-X6

408

Translation.

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to draw your attention to the following.
In listening to a conversation between several New York Jews,
I learned that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor
Adolph Hitler, and that a young American Jew has already been
chosen to perform the act. The Jews present were jubilant over
the plan. I am informing you of the above in order to prevent
a possible misfortune.

Very respectfully,

(signed) C. Portugall.

Tr: BHL:MCS

65-53615-X6

409

April 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herren.

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan, unterwegs ist, Reichs Kanzler
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe-
senden Juden waren freundlich erregt
über den plan.

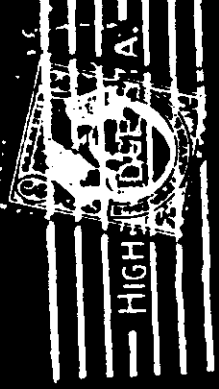
Ich teile diese hiermit mit um so mög-
lich schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Portugall

BRIDGE STA. N.Y.
APR 21
7-AM
1943



To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D. C.

April 21 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geachtete Herren:

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksamkeit zu machen.

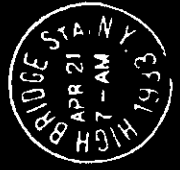
Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren New
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichskanzler Dr.
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe-
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um vermög-
lichst schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Fortmeyer



To the Secretary,
of the German Embassy,
Washington D. C.

April New York 21st 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herren,

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksamkeit zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren New
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichsbankier Adolf
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um so mögl.
schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Partingale

BRIDGE ST. N. Y.
APR 21
7-AM
1891

HIGH SPEED

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D. C.

April the 21st 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Emp.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

in
Washington D. C.

Geachtete Herren.

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgendes
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehrere New
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichskanzler Adolf
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe-
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um so mögl.
schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Partingall

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington, D. C.



RECORDED

CLASSIFIED

May 19, 1933.

~~62-53615-2~~
62-53615-X6

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Harley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case entitled
DANIEL STERN, Target to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, there is transmitted herewith the original
of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in
Washington, April 21st, signed [REDACTED]

Please give the matter appropriate attention
in an effort to ascertain the truth of the allegations.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 382807.

RECORDED
MAY 22 1933

418

RECORDED
DAL:GAJ
62-20443

May 19 1933.

MAY 22 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In accordance with your memorandum of May 10th, instructions have been issued to institute an investigation of allegations that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This is being considered in connection with the investigation of the threat sent by Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington. Copies of reports will be furnished your Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

62-20443

CASGAY

May 27, 1933.

RECORDED

62-20759

65-53617-X7

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

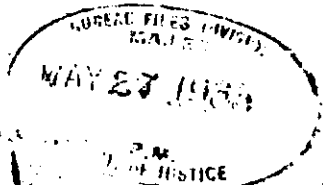
With further reference to the case of Daniel Stern,
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, there is
transmitted herewith a translation of a note of May 11, re-
ceived through the State Department from the German Ambassador
in Washington, together with a translation of its enclosure, a
letter from a certain [redacted] regarding a pur-
ported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

Please include this in the investigation being con-
ducted by your office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 332573.



CAPICW

May 27, 1933.

62-25700-10

RECORDED

65-58415-17

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In reply to your memorandum of May 23, the additional complaint of [redacted] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, has been transmitted to the local office with instructions to conduct an appropriate investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

DUFFAN BROS. ENGRAVING
CHICAGO
MAY 27 1933

Old Hurley-Bright Building,
Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Room 1402, 370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. dated April 21, 1933 and signed by [redacted]. This letter was received by the German Embassy on April 21, 1933 in a plain white envelope, post-marked April 21, 1933 at 7 a.m. at the High Bridge Station in New York.

For your further information in connection with this matter, there are also transmitted copies of the reports of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C. April 12, 1933 and Special Agent [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1933 in the case entitled [redacted] - Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Because of the similarity of the information contained in both letters it is very probable that the threat by [redacted] Stern is the one to which [redacted] is referred. I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department to the Director dated March 31, 1933, in respect to the Daniel Stern matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

It is therefore suggested that you make an endeavor to locate [redacted] and through him obtain any information possible concerning the identity of Daniel Stern. If Stern is located, it is suggested that inquiry be made into his reality and that the status of his citizenship be determined.

Very truly yours,

J. E. FITZ,
Special Agent in Charge.

TGE:JEM
32-2400
CC: Bureau
Encl.

65-53615-X7
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One Four 402 FILE

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to call your attention to the following. Having overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York, I learned that there is a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Adolf Hitler and that a young American Jew has already been selected to commit this murder. The Jews present were joyfully enthused over this plan.

I communicate this to you in order that if possible any such act might be prevented.

With full esteem,

(Signed) [REDACTED]

TERMINATION.

CAA:LC

August 16, 1933.

~~62-26760-11~~

65-5-615-78

RECORDED

AUG 17 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY.

In the case entitled DANIEL STERN, Threat to
Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler,
there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<u>Special Agent</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Date</u>
[REDACTED]	New York City	8-10-33.

Two copies of the above report are transmitted, one for transmittal to the Department of State if desired.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. # 663204

53001 29 1245 21

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. Y. FILE NO. 62-3303

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 8/10/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/18-23/33	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE WILLIAMS			CHARACTER OF CASE THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] not listed in the telephone or city directories. Also unknown to Postal authorities of the Highbridge Post Office Station. [REDACTED] unknown to [REDACTED] Police Dept.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Washington Field Office, dated June 2, 1933.

DETAILS:

At the Highbridge Post Office Station, Agent interviewed [REDACTED] and he advised that his records failed to show any person living in his district who used the name of [REDACTED]. New York City directories and telephone directories fail to show any person named [REDACTED].

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Police Department, and he advised that his records showed one [REDACTED]. This person was formerly a member of the Trade Executive Board of the [REDACTED] City, and has, as far as he knows, no given name. [REDACTED] further advised that it was his opinion that this person would not have warned the German Embassy, if he had known of a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor, as he is a Jew. He further advised that his office did not have any further record of Portugal, except the one mentioned above, and that he was unknown to any of the members of his squad.

[REDACTED] is not now connected with the [REDACTED]. His whereabouts is unknown.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-53615-X9	RECORDED AND INDEXED AUG 14 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: (3) Bureau		UNITED STATES AUG 17 1933	CHECKED OFF AUG 17 1933
2 Wash. Field		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	ROUTED TO:
2 New York			

U. S. Department of Investigation,
311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

POSTAL

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUGUST 14 1933

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
619 FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

RE DANIEL MITCHELL MISCELLANEOUS INTERVIEW [REDACTED] ENGINEER
OF MINE BOY [REDACTED] COBSON ARIZONA FOR DETAILS OF CONVERSATION
ALLEGEDLY OVERHEARD BY HIM CONCERNING REPORTED ATTEMPT ASSASSINATE
CINCINNATI MITLER SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY

STAPLETON ACTING

TNS:ps
Time sent: 3:30 P.M.

cc- Bureau

File 62-2450

INDEXED

65-53615-X-8
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1933
Div. ONE
FILE

311 McKinley-Bright Building,
Washington, D. C.

August 14th
1 9 3 3

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
619 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

RE: DANIEL FERRE
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my wire of even date, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy, in Washington, D. C., by [redacted] who gives his address as [redacted] Arizona. This letter was mailed from Phoenix, Arizona on the 24th of April, this year.

I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, of the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in response to this matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

As suggested by my wire, you should interview Colonel Steinmann for the details of the conversation which he overheard to ascertain the identity of the persons involved therein.

It is expected that a report will be received not later than August 21, 1933.

Very truly yours,

65-53615-X8

T. N. STAPLETON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1933

FILE

TNS:ps
Encl.
62-2450
cc-Director

[REDACTED]

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [REDACTED] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate [REDACTED] for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the [REDACTED] matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated".

In the event that you are successful in locating [REDACTED] and the other individuals involved, it is suggested that inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TG:JG
62-2450
Encl.
CC:Division ✓

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

W

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MA

Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

CAA:CSH
62-25760

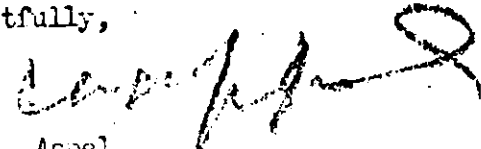
August 14, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted] of the State Department, inquired with reference to the latest communication alleging a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor. This had been forwarded to the Washington local office, which is the office of origin in this case.

I talked with Special Agent Stapleton and an effort will be made to report on the interview with Steinman, who is believed to be in Arizona, this week so that the State Department may advise the German Ambassador.

Respectfully,



C. A. Appel.

Handwritten note:
12-17-33
C. A. Appel

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 24 1933

53 OCT 24 1933

65-53615-X9

AUG 21 1933

Div. One

Handwritten initials: JWH

Handwritten initials

CARICHI
62-20769

August 15, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the Division's letter of May 27th and your letter of June 2nd addressed to the New York Office, concerning the allegation that there is a plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, and advise the status of this case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the New York Office and the Division desires that the matter be given immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CC New York.

Adm. Office

Handwritten initials

54 OCT 22 1933

RECORDED

65-53615-X10	
AUG 16 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

K
W

August 19th
1 9 3 3

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: DANIEL STERN -
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 15th request-
ing to be advised of the status of the above case.

Attention is called to the reports of [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated 5-3-33, and [redacted] New
York City, dated 8-10-33. You will note from the report of Agent
[redacted] that investigation at Philadelphia failed to locate Daniel
Stern, and the report of Agent [redacted] reflects that investigation at
New York City failed to locate [redacted] who had written a let-
ter to the German Embassy with reference to a conversation he had
overheard of a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

A review of the file in this office reflects that under
letter of May 27th you forwarded to this office a letter which had
been written by [redacted] Tucson,
Arizona, to the German Embassy, which stated in effect that he had
overheard a conversation wherein an attempt was to be made to take
the life of Chancellor Hitler. This case at that time was assigned
to Agent [redacted] of this office, who was shortly thereafter
called away on special assignment.

It seems that no action was taken by this office at that
time to have [redacted] interviewed. However, a tele-
gram was sent from this office on August 14th to the Los Angeles of-
fice requesting an interview to be had with [redacted] 13th

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65-53615-X

AUG 21 1933

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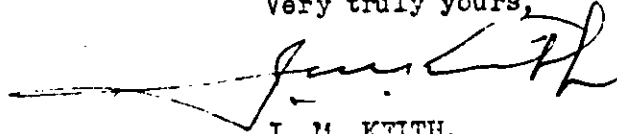
FILE

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instructions to submit a report immediately. This telegram was supplemented by a letter of even date.

This case has been reassigned and in the future will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,



J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

TMS:ps
62-2450

Los Angeles, California
August 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: DANIEL X MEN
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler
L. A. File 82-989

Upon receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant, relative to the above captioned matter, Special Agent [redacted] of this office, who was then at Phoenix, Arizona, was instructed to contact [redacted] and to obtain from him complete details of the conversation overheard by him concerning a purported attempt to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

I quote herewith the telegraphic report received at this office from Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISES THAT IN EARLY MAY THIS YEAR HE OVERHEARD TWO JEWS IN THE SANCARLOS HOTEL HERE (PHOENIX) NAMES UNREMEMBERED STATE THAT NEWYORKCITY JEWS WERE SENDING MAN TO GERMANY IN MAY ON NAMED GERMAN BOAT NOW UNREMEMBERED TO POISON OR SHOOT CHANCELLOR HITLER BETWEEN MAY AND SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR STOP [redacted] ADVISES HE IMMEDIATELY WROTE LETTER TO GERMAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON GIVING FULL DETAILS OF CONVERSATION OVERHEARD INCLUDING NAMES OF TALKERS AND BOAT ASSASSIN WAS TO EMBARK ON STOP [redacted] HIS POLITICAL EXILE FROM MEXICO AND ITS CITIZEN STOP INDICATION IS THAT HE IS STRONGLY ANTIJEWISH IN CONVERSATION AND PROHIBITER"

Special Agent [redacted] is returning to this station on the morning of the 15th instant from a road trip, and at that time he will be instructed to prepare a detailed report of his interview with [redacted] which report will be transmitted to you airmail.

Very truly yours,

JLPL:AE

CC. Division

J. F. E. BUNN, PART [redacted] OF DIVISION
Special Agent in Charge.

Div. One

65-53615-X12
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1933
J. F. E. BUNN, PART [redacted] OF DIVISION
Special Agent in Charge.
Div. One

CA:RFG

62-26760-14

65-53615-X12

RECORDED

August 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 21, 1933, and the statement of [redacted] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office of this Division interviewed [redacted] who advised that in the early part of May, this year, he overheard two Jews in the San Carlos Hotel at Phoenix, Arizona, whose names were not remembered, state that New York City Jews were sending a man to Germany in May in order to poison or shoot Chancellor Hitler, between May and September, 1933. [redacted] advised that he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, giving complete details of the conversation overheard, including the names of the parties and the boat the assassin was to embark on. It appears that [redacted] is a political exile from Mexico and is a citizen of that country. It seems that he is strongly pro-Hitler and anti-Jewish in his conversation.

A detailed report of this interview is being forwarded from the Los Angeles Office and will be transmitted to you upon receipt. There appears to be no further action which may be taken.

Very truly yours,

Director.

59 OCT 4 1933

GAASHG
67-26960

65-58415-413

August 30, 1933.

AUG 31 1933 MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL MACLEAN

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Los Angeles, California, dated August 21, 1933, in the case entitled DENNIS STEAD, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, for transmittal to the Department of State, if desired. This is the matter about which Mr. Schoenfeld of the State Department inquired. He desires to transmit this information to the German Embassy as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #660967.

Handwritten mark

583001
21

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington**

L. A. FILE NO. **62-987**

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-21-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/15-16-21/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: DANIEL STERN			CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] interviewed prior to receipt of reference letter. Advised that in May, 1933, in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., he overheard two Jews say HITLER was to be assassinated between May and September, 1933, by an Agent of New York City Jews. [REDACTED] stated he believed one of hotel's bellboys said one of talkers was a rabbi. Bellboys of the San Carlos Hotel have no recollection of conversation with [REDACTED]. Records of San Carlos Hotel do not list subject from April to June, 1933.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Telegram and letter from the Washington Field Office, both dated August 14, 1933, and Los Angeles Office letter dated August 18, 1933.

DETAILS:

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

It was learned at the Postoffice that [REDACTED] is now residing at Phoenix, Arizona.

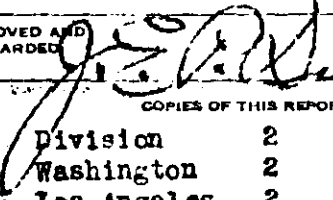
DETAILS:

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

[REDACTED] was interviewed on August 16, 1933. He advised that he is a mining engineer by profession, as well as a soldier, and that he had spent 25 years in Mexico in both capacities; that he had been a colonel in the Mexican Army when General Porfirio Diaz was in power. He stated that he is now a citizen of Mexico but a political exile in this country.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

INDEXED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-52615-113	RECORDED AND INDEXED AUG 31 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division 2 Washington 2 Los Angeles 2		AUG 26 1933 A.M.	CHECKED OFF AUG 31 1933
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	PACKETED

436

He advised that in May, 1933, he was in a room at the San Carlos Hotel visiting a friend and that when the latter left the room for a few minutes and he was left there alone he chanced to overhear a conversation in Yiddish in an adjoining room. The two men he overheard were speaking about conditions in Germany and Chancellor Hitler and the latter's antipathy for the Jews. One of the talkers told the other that Hitler would not last long; that a number of Jews in New York City were sending a man to Germany to assassinate Hitler. They named the German boat on which the assassin was leaving sometime in May, 1933. The assassination was to take place between May and September, 1933. Hitler was either to be poisoned or shot.

██████████ said he then went down to the lobby of the hotel to observe the talkers as they went out. He said they were both Jews about 50 years old and quite stout. He could give no other description of them. He stated as they went out he asked one of the bellboys who they were and that he furnished him their names. It is ██████████ recollection that the bellboy told him one of the Jews was a rabbi but he was not certain that he was told so.

██████████ said he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., advising them of the conversation he overheard and that in that letter he furnished the names of the talkers and the name of the boat the assassin was to sail on. However, when Agent talked to ██████████ he was unable to recall any of those details. Since the name SAMUEL STERN was mentioned in the Division wire, ██████████ was asked if that were the name of one of the talkers. He said he did not remember and that he did not believe it was.

██████████ was very reluctant to discuss this matter, saying that in his letter to the German Embassy he had requested it to never divulge his name. As Agent continued to talk with him he launched into a tirade against the Jews in this country, stating that it will have to take the same action against them within 10 years that Germany has taken.

He advised that he is attempting to patent and market an alloy of lead and copper to be used as bearings, but that the Jews in this country have prevented his financing of same.

With the assistance of ██████████ of the San Carlos Hotel, its register was searched from April to June, 1933, without finding any man by the name of STERN or STEARN registered in. Agent casually contacted the hotel's bellboys. They all know ██████████ but could recall ever having furnished him the names of any guests or their visitors.

██████████ was interviewed prior to the receipt of the letter of reference and it is to be noted that his verbal statement conflicts considerably with the letter which he wrote to the German Embassy. No mention was made to Agent of Arthur Brisbane's newspaper columns. Neither was the name of the boat

upon which the assassin was to embark to Germany mentioned in [REDACTED]
letter to the Embassy as he had verbally advised Agent.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

September 2, 1933.

The Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Daniel X. Stern--Threat to Assassinate
German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler

With reference to the above-entitled matter, please be advised that all outstanding leads have been completed without any definite information having been obtained as to the identity of the individual who allegedly made a threat to assassinate Adolph Hitler.

Accordingly this case is being closed at the Washington Field Office subject to being re-opened in the event further information is received by the German chancellor.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TCK:CEM
62-2450

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RECORDED

September 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of DAVID STARR,
Invent to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler, there
are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant
Attorney General Pat W. Hiley and photostatic copies of the
enclosures therein. While this apparently has no connection
with David Starr, the information is similar to that received
from ██████████ Phoenix, Arizona.

It is suggested that the Detroit office be furnished
with the information already obtained by your office, relative
to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #67666

SEP 13 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ms

win

W. R. ...

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
September 25, 1933.

65-53615-X16

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.



Re: Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:

27 1933 AM

There are transmitted herewith, copies of a memo-
randum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy and photostatic
copies of enclosures therein for your attention at Detroit,
Michigan. Although the matter contained in the attached memo-
randum apparently has no connection with the above entitled case,
it is similar in nature to information previously received by the
Washington Field Office and for that reason the Division has re-
quested that your office be furnished the information now in the
files of this office.

On March 25, 1933, the German Embassy received a
letter postmarked at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933 from an
individual signing his name as Daniel Stern, in which he advised
that he had asked President Roosevelt to publicly reconstitute
with the German Government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany and
to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution. In the
event that such a statement was not made, he notified the German
Embassy that he intended to go to Germany to assassinate Hitler.

Investigation at Philadelphia failed to disclose the
identity of the individual signing himself as Daniel Stern.

Subsequently an additional communication was received
by the German Embassy from [redacted]
Tucson, Arizona in which [redacted] states that he
accidentally overheard a conversation in Yiddish in the San Carlos Hotel,
Phoenix, Arizona which had to do with a purported plan to assassinate
the German Chancellor. Subsequent investigation at Tucson, Arizona
failed to disclose any further information concerning the identity of

the individuals holding this conversation.

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [redacted] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleged that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate Morgenthau for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the Daniel Stern matters:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

In the event that you are successful in locating [redacted] and the other individuals involved, it is suggested that inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANCOCK,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TGH:JGM
62-2450
Encl.
CC:Division ✓

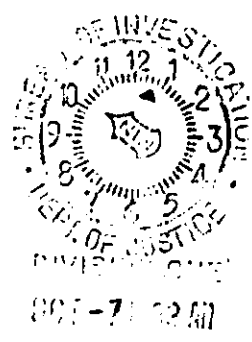
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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

October 5, 1933.



Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

OCT 24 1933

Re [redacted]
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the letter from the Washington Field Office, dated September 25, 1933, in the above entitled matter, please be advised that Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] Detroit, Mich., [redacted] advised that he had absolutely no information whatever regarding a plot or movement to assassinate the German Chancellor, and that he at no time made any statements regarding this matter. He further stated that the only place he had heard any conversation regarding the German Chancellor was in the office of [redacted] during August 1933; that at this time while [redacted] was working on his teeth, the [redacted] stated that he had previously used German drills or burrs but that since Chancellor Hitler had been persecuting the Jews he along with numerous other [redacted] in the building, had boycotted all German made products. [redacted] made no replies to these remarks.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is a young Jewish boy, 19 years of age, and has the appearance of a clean living and moral individual. He graduated from high school in June 1932 and is presently employed as a clerk by the [redacted]

[redacted] was also interviewed by [redacted] who advised that during August, 1933, while he was doing [redacted] work for [redacted] he remarked that he was using German drills, to which [redacted] replied that he did not wish any German products used on him and some one "should bump Hitler off." [redacted] further advised that this statement was not made in a savage way and that he is of the opinion that [redacted] is not the

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type of an individual who would be involved in such a plot. [REDACTED] stated that he is 55 years of age, was born and raised in the state of Michigan, and it was also noted that he is quite hard of hearing and is more or less of the gossiping type.

Very truly yours,



WM. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

DLN-ICM
62-698

RECORDED
OCT 24 1933

October 29, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK M. PARNISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 6, 1933, from former Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy, Department File No. 235254, transmitting a photostatic copy of a translation of a note of August 24th from the German Ambassador, together with its inclosure, regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

In connection with this matter, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of this Division, dated October 5, 1933.

In the absence of a request from you, no further investigation will be conducted by this Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure No. 679654.

FILE
★ OCT 29 1933
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 29 1933

MS

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
October 21, 1933.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At 3:15 P.M., October 20th [redacted] of the local police department called me on the phone and informed me that two weeks ago at Chicago a man giving the name of [redacted] had reported to the General Consul, of the German Embassy, stationed at Chicago, alleged plans whereby American Jews would send to Germany an emissary to assassinate Hitler. [redacted] wanted \$1,000 for the information. He also demanded the payment of an additional \$1,000.00 after verification.

He recently left Chicago and today arrived in Washington for the purpose of conference with the German Ambassador. The German Embassy got in touch with the State Department, which asked the Police Department to render the German Embassy here appropriate assistance. The second secretary to the Ambassador asked [redacted] of the local Police Department, to not only shadow this man around Washington, but to follow him to Chicago and vicinity for the purpose of determining his connections. [redacted] and [redacted] told me that they, of course, could not leave the District of Columbia and wanted to know whether we would be willing to take up the surveillance at the Union Station upon departure of this individual for Chicago.

After a conference with Assistant Director Nathan, I informed [redacted] in the absence of [redacted] that it would not be proper for us to undertake this assignment unless a formal request to do so were forwarded from the Secretary of State to the Attorney General.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

65-53615-X18

J. M. Keith
23 1933 A.M.

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR
NATHAN

FILE

JMK:pa

Advisory Action

11/21

446

TGK:LL
62-26760

62-26760-119

RECORDED

November 15, 1933.

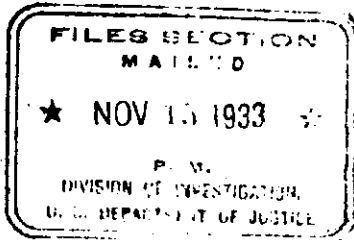
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEFFNER.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated November 10, 1933, transmitting a translation of a note received by the Secretary of State from the German Ambassador, with regard to statements made by a certain [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, relative to a purported conspiracy to assassinate the German Chancellor.

I have instructed the Washington Field Office of this Division to make appropriate investigation in this matter, and you will be furnished with a copy of the report outlining the results of such investigation, upon completion of same.

Very truly yours,

Director.



[Handwritten signatures and initials]

54001

447



311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1937.

DEC 21 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions from the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Reaman dated November 10, 1937, and copies of the enclosure mentioned therein, together with copies of the letter from this office dated October 21, 1937, to the Division and letter from the Division to this office dated November 18, 1937, relative to [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the German Consul of the German Embassy stationed at Chicago relative to alleged plans whereby American Jews would raise a fund to employ an assassin to assassinate Chancellor Hitler. Reaman's information he wanted \$1,000, and also stated that payment of additional \$1,000 should be made after verification.

It is requested that the Chicago office conduct the necessary additional investigation relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Oliver,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CAW:CM
62-2480
Encl.

cc Division

65-53613-
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 29 1937
FILE

448

TGK:LL
62-26760

November 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further refer-
ence to the case of DANIEL
KIMBALL, known to Assistant German Chancellor, Rolph
Kimberly, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memo-
randum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan,
dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the inclosure men-
tioned therein.

While the statements made by [redacted] of
Chicago, Illinois, have no direct connection with Daniel
Stern, the information is similar to that previously re-
ceived concerning this individual.

The information contained in the memorandum of
the Assistant Attorney General, is apparently identical
with that contained in your letter dated October 21, 1933,
transmitting to the Division information previously re-
ceived from [redacted] of the [redacted]
[redacted] concerning Mr. Kimball.

It is suggested that the Chicago Office be fur-
nished with the information already obtained by your office,
relative to this matter, with the request that the necessary
additional investigation be performed.

Very truly yours,

Director.

65-53615-X 2 A

NOV 17 1933

NOV 16 1933
Inclosure No. 879302

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

449

TNS:RCL

December 11, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter directed to
your Office from the Washington Field Office dated
November 29, 1933 relative to alleged plans to assassi-
nate Chancellor Hitler.

You are requested to immediately conduct
the necessary investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Handwritten: 54007-1176

FILED SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 12 1933
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

65-53615-X21
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 13 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
450 FILE

54007-1176

DIRECTOR



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

August 20, 1943

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: ADOLF HITLER

[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

*8/21/43
P. A.
P. J.*

65-53615-X

AUG 21 1943

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

21

1943

SECRET

6049
7/20/43
451

S

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

SLD:VW
65-4309

April 28, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

The District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District, has given me what purports to be a copy of the birth certificate of Adolph Hitler. I am enclosing a photostatic copy of this certificate, which is reportedly reproduced from the original in the parish offices of Braunau-on-the-Inn on September 7, 1933. According to a representative of the District Intelligence Office this document records the fact that in the city and parish of Braunau-on-the-Inn, dioces of Linz, in the country of upper Austria, there was born on the 20th day of April, 1889, one Adolph Hitler, son of Alois Hitler, Imperial Customs Official, and Klara Palk of Spittal, lower Austria; and on the 22nd day of April, 1889, Adolph Hitler was baptised according to the Roman Catholic rites. Johann and Johanna Pienk, Vienna III, Lowingasse 28, served as baptismal sponsors.

The above is being submitted to you for your information and as of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-53615-112
F B I
10 MAY 1 1944

W. M. ...
452



Der FÜHRER am Hintersee (Berchtesgaden)

COPIES ATTACHED

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please investigate, if possible without delay.

Adolph Hitler, leaving Germany, possibly by submarine for sanctuary in Argentina S. A.

RECORDED

65-53585-1

AUG 6 1945

J. A. Lopez American
AUG 16 1945

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.





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

September 4, 1944

CAG:FCS

E. A. Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~THE DIRECTOR~~

Re: Possible Flight of Adolph Hitler to
Argentina

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

Many political observers have expressed the opinion that Adolph Hitler may seek refuge in Argentina after the collapse of Germany.

Political ramifications lend credence to this possibility when it is recalled that the duly appointed Argentine Consul Hellmuth, ostensibly assigned to a Consular post in Spain, had plans which included clandestine meetings with Hitler and Himmler for the arranging of importing arms and technicians into Argentina. Hellmuth, intercepted by the British at Trinidad, never completed his mission.

Argentina remains a mysterious maze of questionable characters. [redacted] who will be recalled for her notorious affair with the German diplomatic representative in New York, is presently residing in Buenos Aires. [redacted], former Austrian munitions king and ex-husband of [redacted] recently converted his bicycle factories into an Argentine plant for the manufacturing of munitions. Arnulfo Arias, pro-Axis ousted President of Costa Rica, conducts a long range political campaign from Buenos Aires. [redacted] well known as the sweetheart of the American industrialist Vivien Hollins, still claims to be in Argentina as the postwar planner for the German cartel Metallgesellschaft.

A large wealthy German colony in Argentina affords tremendous possibilities for the providing of a refuge for Hitler and his henchmen. One of the members, Count Luxburg, has been mentioned as operating a ranch which would serve in providing a haven.

By the very nature of any plans formulated for the abandonment of Germany in its collapse, it is virtually impossible to substantiate any allegations with regard to Argentina's serving the Nazis after defeat; however some significance may be attached to the fact that Argentina remains silent despite all the accusations that she will serve as a terminus for Hitler after a non-stop flight of 7,376 miles from Berlin to Buenos Aires in an especially constructed plane or as a passenger in a long range submarine.

This matter continues to be the subject of a coordinated investigation by the Bureau representatives throughout the world. Information developed to date has, of course, been furnished to other interested governmental agencies.



D. M. Ladd

Respectfully, *165-53615*

D. M. Ladd

SEP 6 1944

58 SEP 16 1944

[REDACTED]

EX - 72

HWC:WAMJ

June 18, 1945

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I have received your letter of June 11, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

128

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 2
 JUN 18 1945 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74 JUL 2 1945

457

Winstol 1000 June 11 - 1955

Dear Mr Hoover

ack filed
6/18/55
HWC

I like to give you all the information I know about Hitler Adolf. He goes from Germany to Argentina in submarine with 3 other men to Argentina when he get to the border. He destroy the 3 men that navigate the sub and he put a time bomb in the sub and blow it to the bottom and get to the border by plane that was waiting for him. He have his face all fix up or lift up he dont look the same. And he give his name as Fritz Miller. That all I know about him. I dont know Argentina more than a dog. But I have that told to me by [redacted] in a operational meeting. If that will help I would like

65-53615-2X

File-5 pl

I feel very much that he gave his medicine
what he deserved.

Hoping that I put you in the right track
to find him

Very Truly yours

[Redacted signature]

RECEIVED
SEP 15 2 54 PM '76
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ultimately into the German National Socialist party, the organization forged by Hitler as instrument for the achievement of power.

Among the men Hitler met when joined the German Labor party (Dietrich Eckhart, a journalist, whom he obtained the basic principles of the ideology later led by the Nazis. Eckhart in 1923. Others whom Hitler as members of the German party were Rudolph Hess, later became Deputy Fuehrer, who was named second by in the line of succession to come power upon the outbreak hostilities with Poland in 1939. Alfred Rosenberg, another of who subsequently played a role in the Nazi regime as a diplomat and theoretician. Hess to England in 1941, presumably a "peace" offer, and rejected them.

Munich Beer-Cellar Putsch of 1923 Failed; Imprisoned for Treason, He Is Soon Freed

In line with this conception, was a distinct class element in the organization Hitler set up in those early years of his activity. The officers and leaders were of the rank of major and captain. Army generals, active and retired, regarded him with suspicion because of his lowly origin and his magic appeals to the middle classes. They joined him openly after he had made an impression and showed that his chances of success were not to be minimized.

It was this distinction that was primarily responsible for the failure of Hitler's first "Putsch" on Nov. 8 and 9, 1923, in Munich, known as "the beer-cellar Putsch." Believing his "Tag" had arrived, Hitler forced his way into an assembly of high-ranking Bavarian generals, Ministers, Government officials and politicians in the hall of the Munich City Hall on the evening of Nov. 8 and, brandishing a revolver, fired a shot into the air, announcing that his revolution had begun. He called for a march on Berlin and pleaded with those present to give him their blessing. They were taken back by this sudden move, for they had pretended to engage Hitler they knew that the time for action was not ripe and made him promise that he would do nothing reckless and would use violence that might bring down positions.

It was a violation of his promise when he was outside, and the impurities of the movement, who was not prepared to deal with the situation.

The task of building his movement. Believing the mission of national and social regeneration was to be realized by what he called a vigorous minority, a desperate elite, he gathered around him a group of intellectuals, officers, former officers, penurious students and ambitious youths without prospects in the Germany of that time.

All these were in the main men of humble origin who had gone through the war and found themselves socially shipwrecked when it was over. Like Hitler, they were ready for anything. They had nothing to lose and felt they had everything to gain if only they could grasp the instruments of power. Like Hitler, they were impelled in their thoughts and actions by a superiority complex, the satisfaction of which became the propelling ambition of their being. Like Hitler, they identified the regeneration of Germany with the realization of their dream.

They declared war on the republic, on the Versailles Treaty, on the Communists, whose methods of professional revolutionists, of propaganda and of force, they made their own. As Goebbels, who was to become Hitler's Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, explained it in later years, "Propaganda should not be decent—it should be effective," and "We fight with Marxist methods, but we shall do things better than the Marxists."

In agreement, the Bavarian militarists and reactionaries, headed by von Kahr, Minister-President, and General von Lossow, Chief of the Bavarian Army, pretended to give their assent. The army and State officials returned to their offices and promptly proclaimed Hitler a traitor to the State.

There followed a skirmish next day in the center of the city between several thousand of Hitler's followers and the police, backed by Lossow's troops. Hitler was leading his men, waving his revolver, with Ludendorff beside him. Confident that the police would not fire upon seeing Ludendorff, Hitler marched on. But the police fired nevertheless. The thousands of Nazis scattered in all directions, with Ludendorff alone marching forward defiantly. He was arrested. Goering, who was also in the van, was wounded, but escaped and later fled the country. Hitler fell to the ground.

Testimony at the trial that followed the affair was almost unanimous that Hitler was the first man to get up and run for cover. He dashed toward his automobile and fled. He was caught, however, and tried for treason. The sentence was five years' imprisonment in a fortress. He served only a few months and was paroled, returning to political activity.

Rebuilt Power After Defeat

After the fiasco of the Munich "Putsch" it seemed as if Hitler's cause was irretrievably lost. Throughout the country he was the butt of ridicule. The Government and its supporters felt he could no longer be a danger and that there was no use making a

force the extreme elements on the right and on the left. The armies of Hitlerism and Communism grew to proportions that made it increasingly difficult for the democratic republic to function. While professing uncompromising hostility to each other, the extreme Red and Brown elements cooperated in the Reichstag, the Prussian Diet and other provincial Legislatures in undermining the power and stability of republican institutions. In 1932 the Hitlerites and Communists worked together in staging a great transportation strike in Berlin.

After his electoral victory of 1930 Hitler moved to consolidate his position with the Reichswehr. Appearing as a witness at a trial of three Reichswehr officers for furthering a fascist plot in the army, Hitler made his famous declaration in which he flattered the army and promised that when his party attained power the "November criminals," those who made the German revolution and set up the Weimar Republic, would be exterminated, and that "heads would roll." In his testimony Hitler paid tribute to monarchist Germany, thus lulling the monarchists and their army generals into the belief that he planned to restore the old imperial order.

Meanwhile the government of Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, a Centrist leader, was fighting desperately to stem the tide of economic and political dissolution. For many months Bruening was ruling by decree based upon emergency laws hastily passed by the Reichstag. Social services were

Chancellorship Won by Series of Intrigues Reichstag Fire Precedes Election Victory

What followed was a series of intrigues behind the scenes that ultimately landed Hitler in the Chancellorship. Bruening resigned and Franz von Papen, a Catholic and a diplomat remembered in the United States for his espionage and sabotage work during the First World War, was appointed in his place. Von Papen's Ministry was known as "the Cabinet of monarchies." It had no basis of support in the Reichstag or in the population and was obviously a stop-gap.

General von Schleicher, army chief, fearing a union of the Hitlerites and Communists, against whom the army would be unable to stand, forced von Papen's resignation and himself assumed the Chancellorship. Von Schleicher's was "the second Cabinet of monarchies." Powerful elements in the army and around von Papen, bent on helping Hitler to the Chancellorship, refused to support von Schleicher, however, who thereupon demanded another dissolution of the Reichstag and a general election. Hindenburg refused, and on the advice of his son, Oskar, and General von Blomberg, who subsequently became Minister of War in Hitler's government, called Hitler to Schleicher's place. This was on Jan. 30, 1933. Hitler's goal was attained.

Upon calling Hitler to the Chancellorship, Hindenburg instructed him to form a coalition Government with other parties of the right. He was to observe the Constitution and rule only with the consent of the Reichstag. Hitler

the spring of 1932. In that campaign he intensified his agitation against the republic, the Versailles Treaty and the Government's fulfillment policy.

The whole world saw in that campaign a life-and-death struggle between the Nazis and the republic. Indeed, it was. Hindenburg, running for a third term, emerged victorious, with 19,000,000 votes against 13,000,000 for Hitler. At the same time, however, Hitler registered his greatest electoral triumph from the point of view of votes received. From then on was, indeed, a power not to be ignored.

The Bruening Cabinet fell shortly after the Presidential election and in the consequent Reichstag elections of July 31, 1932, the Nazis increased the number of their seats to 229, becoming the largest single political party. Twice before the end of the year Hitler demanded the Chancellorship, but Hindenburg refused. Hindenburg offered him a Cabinet post in a reconstituted Government but that was not enough for him. He was biding his time for a final blow at the republic. "I demand the Chancellorship or nothing!"

With the Reichstag unable to form a new Government because of the multiplicity of warring parties and the impossibility of agreeing to a coalition, it was again dissolved and new elections were called for Nov. 6, 1932. In that election the Hitlerites lost 2,000,000 votes, as it appeared as if the Nazi tide was receding.

accepted these terms, with the proviso that a new Reichstag election were to be called so he might once more seek the approval of the electorate. Hindenburg was pleased this ostensible desire of Hitler seek the support of the major In fact, he was delighted.

The Reichstag was dissolved in the campaign that ensued. Nazis unleashed a flood of propaganda eclipsing anything that had gone before. With the machinations of Government in their hands in command of the National Treasury, with the prestige of authority behind them, the Nazis were able to terrorize the electorate and cripple the campaign activities of other parties as to command advantage.

In vain did the Nationalists, headed by Hugenberg, who suspected what was coming, object to dissolution of the Reichstag and calling of a new election. Having helped Hitler to power, they now saw themselves completely outmaneuvered by the Nazi chieftains.

The Burning of the Reichstag

One of the most shocking events in the history of the Nazi regime came on the evening of Feb. 27, 1933, a week before the election. On that evening the Reichstag building suddenly went up in flames. Part of the building was of incendiary origin, so a great deal of inflammable material was used to start the conflagration. Hitler announced that

to power that the churches themselves at war with Hitler and his regime when they discovered that what he aimed at was no less than the substitution of a pagan German god for Christ.

Some brave representatives of the churches defied Hitler when all others had been broken. Of these Pastor Niemöller was pre-eminent. In his prison cell Niemöller became the symbol of Christianity struggling to maintain its truth and identity against the Nazi State.

Mass Unrest His Springboard

The social, political and economic conditions, as they developed in post-war Germany, smarting painfully under humiliation and defeat and struggling for nearly fifteen years with internal disension and mass unemployment, supplied the springboard for Hitler's leap to power in 1933. Having become disappointed in all other parties, a sufficient number of Germans had accepted the Nazis when the latter, by means of force and propaganda ingeniously directed by Hitler, had maneuvered themselves into a position from which they could strike for seizure of the Government.

But an understanding of Hitler's conduct both before and after his advent to power has been sought by students of the man in study of his youth and family history.

One of the most striking contradictions was the discrepancy between the magnetism he exercised over millions and the unprepossessing appearance of this champion of Aryan race purity. Professor Max von Gruber, noted German authority on race hygiene, gave the following description of Hitler when he met him for the first time at a political trial in a German court in 1923:

"Face and head, bad—mongrel. Low, receding forehead, unhand-some nose, broad cheekbones, small eyes, dark hair. Expression of the face not that of one commanding full self-control, but of one instantly excited. At the end—the expression of happy complacency."

Many who watched Hitler from the time when he first made his appearance on the political scene noticed his megalomania, his gambler's readiness to take risks, his habit of wild exaggeration and inability to grasp the full implications of things he said and did. It was this failure to measure the significance of his words and deeds that was considered responsible for the coolness he displayed at critical moments after violent outbursts of thought and temper, although on occasions he was reported to fall into tears and hysterics.

Propaganda a Basic Weapon

At the same time, however, he possessed an uncanny shrewdness in his estimate of the conduct and psychology of masses and individuals, and developed to a fine degree the art of swaying their emotions. The success he achieved in this field enhanced his contempt for the people, whom he called a "flock of sheep and blockheads," a "mixture of stupidity and cowardice." He was convinced that well-directed propaganda by a determined minority, backed by force at the strategic moment, constituted a sure road to victory.

"By shrewd and constant appli-

ance as a paradise," he wrote in "Mein Kampf."

His contempt for the people and his unbounded capacity for hatred, which found expression in his merciless treatment of opponents and persecution of the Jews, according to psychologists who have studied the man's career closely, emanated in Hitler from the poverty, wretchedness and frustrations of his youth.

Hitler was born in an inn at Braunau, Austria, close to the German frontier, April 20, 1889. His father was Alois Schickelgruber, the illegitimate son of Alois Hitler. The future Fuehrer's parent was originally a peasant, but later entered the Austrian customs service. He was married three times, his third wife, who was also his niece and ward, being twenty years younger than her husband. She was the future dictator's mother.

Seven children were born of the three marriages contracted by Hitler's father, who died of pulmonary hemorrhage at the age of 66. His three wives died of weak chests. Two of Hitler's brothers and a sister died in childhood. A niece of the Fuehrer committed suicide. A half-brother had no progeny. The German dictator himself never married. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble. On his mother's side there were several eccentrics in the family. In general, the family showed definite tendencies to illness and mental instability.

German Adherent From Youth

Unlike his father, who was a fervent supporter of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and wanted his son to follow him in the Government service, Adolf Hitler was from early youth a strong adherent of Germany. He was convinced that it was the historic mission of the Germans to rule the Austrians and the complex of races inhabiting Franz Josef's land.

Hitler had no love for his father and resented his insistence that he prepare himself for the Government service. Not venturing to defy his father openly, he adopted a policy of passive resistance by idling away his time at school. At the age of 14, after his father's death, Hitler went to live with his mother at Linz. There he stayed until he was 19, pampered by his mother, who catered to his habit of idling.

Upon her death he found himself alone and friendless, without any means of earning a living and quite unprepared for the battle of life. He had been a failure at school and was unable to pass examinations. While his parents were still alive Hitler had gone for a short time to Munich, where he had taken some courses in drawing. With his mother's passing he betook himself to Vienna, where he applied for admission to the Academy of Arts. He thought of becoming an architect. The few drawings he presented to the director were so mediocre, however, that his application was denied for lack of qualification.

From 1909 to the outbreak of the First World War, Hitler led a wretched existence. For a while he lived in a Vienna "flophouse," among beggars and vagabonds. He spent nights on park benches, harassed by the police. He was an outcast among outcasts, eating at a monastery soup kitchen. This

mass of inferior and superior races would build a master class from elements of a better race."

And it was he who would build that master class and lead it! In addition to dividing mankind into

inferior and superior races, he divided it also into inferior and superior human beings. He in his classification as a man.

Destiny of German Rule Long His His Anti-Semitism Built on Idea of

Long before he had dreamed of achieving power he had developed the principles that nations were destined to hate, oppose and destroy one another; that the law of history was the struggle for survival between peoples; that the Germans were chosen by destiny to rule over others, and that the great mass of the people were mediocrities immersed in a low materialism and destined to be dominated by a higher social type. The Jews he regarded as particularly inferior and a danger to all other peoples.

These, it may be said, were the only principles to which Hitler remained true, for he violated the basic principles of the Nazi economic and social program, threw overboard the principle, so often proclaimed by him as Nazi party leader and Fuehrer, that what he desired was the union of all Germans and not the incorporation of other races in the Reich, and abandoned, temporarily, as a tactical maneuver his repeatedly proclaimed unalterable opposition to bolshevism, with which he consummated a treaty of non-aggression in the midst of the Polish crisis of August, 1939.

Hitler left Vienna in 1913 for Munich, where he supported himself by doing odd jobs as a painter and barely managed to earn his keep. He shared a room with a Viennese engineer, but had no real friends and no contacts with women. Those who came in contact with him were struck by his passion for politics and political wrangles. He drifted, unable to find regular employment of the kind his father had wanted him to have. Hitler himself disclosed later his father's prediction that no good would ever come of his son. He was poor, miserable and hopeless.

War Came as a Deliverance

Then came the war. It lifted Hitler from obscurity into a state of exaltation.

"To me those hours were like a deliverance," Hitler wrote of the outbreak of the war in "Mein Kampf." "I am not ashamed to say that, overcome by a storm of enthusiasm, I fell on my knees and thanked Heaven from an overflowing heart."

A year before, in Salzburg, the Austrian doctors had rejected him for military service because of

physical weakness. He teetered for the German when accepted, felt a power and of great thing. At the front, where he a dispatch carrier, he less. No one wrote to one sent him parcels. I were recognized by his however, and he was with the Iron Cross.

Regarded as an excellent comrade, he replied I will hear much of me. Because his superiors I him seriously he was beyond the rank of lat. He was gassed, and the war found him in a Passau, Pomerania with pain the collapse man Empire. His hour struck, but, enraged at tion and the revolution at the Kaiser and E. von Hindenburg became failure to suppress the he felt that his day. His confidence in him great as his sense of.

After the war Hitler turn to civilian life. Officially demobilized, in the service of the Reichswehr had a to dream of revenge to the illegal groups n side the Reichswehr c the overthrow of the public and planning f. Resurgence of the col officers and former tached themselves to spiratory "free cor tions formed for poli and the spreading of

Some of these helped stage revolts against the Governu notable of which y archivist Kapp "Putz 1920, when the br tured Berlin, but w to yield by a gener claimed by the Ebert. These "free corps" were financed by m ists, who likewise dermine the Gov thwart the work allied Military Com lished in Germany, t armed, in accorda provisions of the Ve

A Spy for Conspirators Against Joined 'German Labor Party' Ban.

Hitler acted as an intelligence officer or spy for these "free corps" bands. He established relations with influential military circles both inside and outside the Reichswehr. When the latter suppressed the Communist regime in Bavaria in 1919, Hitler furnished information that led to the execution of many Communists and Socialists. The activities of the mili-tary insurgents led among other

publican leaders, no ings of Erzberger. In 1919 Hitler a the task of keepi little band calling man Labor party this group and w thereafter by sev ficers and former Ernst Roehm at tain of the staff Governon of Bava

Hitler Fought Way to Power Unique in Modern History

Bent Most of Europe to His Will by Manipulating Chaos That Was Aftermath of the First World War

Adolf Hitler, one-time Austrian vagabond who rose to be the dictator of Germany, "augmenter of the Reich" and the scourge of Europe, was, like Lenin and Mussolini, a product of the First World War. The same general circumstances, born of the titanic conflict that carried Lenin, a bookish professional revolutionist, to the pinnacle of power in the Empire of the Czars and cleared the road to mastery for Mussolini in the Rome of the Caesars also paved the way for Hitler's domination in the former mighty Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

Like Lenin and Mussolini, Hitler came out of the blood and chaos of 1914-18, but of the three he was the strangest phenomenon. Lenin, while not known to the general public, had for many years before the Russian Revolution occupied a prominent place as leader and theoretician of the Bolshevik party. Mussolini was a widely known Socialist editor, orator and politician before making his bid for power. Hitler was nothing, and from nothing he became everything to most Germans.

Lenin dreamed of world revolution. Mussolini thundered of the coming world victory of fascism. Hitler actually challenged the earth to combat by unleashing another war of nations. Emerging from the field in 1918 as an obscure lance corporal, he led Germany twenty-one years later as supreme Fuehrer and War Lord.

Subdued Many Nations

Before the climax of a career unparalleled in history, he had subdued nine nations, defied successfully and humiliated the greatest powers of Europe, and created a social and economic system founded upon the complete subjection of scores of millions to his will in all basic features of social, political, economic and cultural life. Sixty-five million Germans yielded to the blandishments and magnetism of this slender man of medium height, with little black mustache and shock of dark hair, whose fervor and demagoguery swept everything before him with outstretched arms as the savior and regenerator of the Fatherland.

Austria, with 7,000,000 inhabitants, succumbed helplessly to his invasion. More than 2,000,000 Germans in the Sudeten country were added to his domain when he threatened to invade Czechoslovakia, and 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks were tied to his chariot wheel, their nation stripped of its defenses, their State destroyed,

while all of Central Europe trembled before what appeared to be the irresistible advance of the goose-stepping Nazi hordes of his adopted country.

For more than six years after his advent to power in January, 1933, there seemed to be no one who would dare to challenge Hitler's progress from victory to victory until he met resistance from Poland, backed by the Anglo-French alliance.

Shortly after his dismemberment and subjugation of Czechoslovakia Hitler was reported to have said, "My time is short." His blow against Poland and challenge to France and England less than a year later were taken as indications that he had determined deliberately to attack all he had achieved and all that he still yearned for—domination of Europe—upon one card, war, sensing, perhaps, that time was against him, that he had unleashed forces of hatred and opposition throughout the world that might eventually destroy him.

Series of Broken Promises

Those who had hoped that success at home and extension of his power abroad would make him more circumspect and reluctant to pursue the program of conquest he had outlined for himself in "Mein Kampf" and in his speeches had abandoned that hope when, in violation of his promise to respect the integrity of Czechoslovakia after Munich, he marched on Prague and reduced that nation to a German protectorate.

It was not the first promise he had broken. His whole course at home and abroad had been marked by broken promises and he did not hesitate to massacre many of his own closest adherents, as he did in the purge of June, 1934, when he personally directed the killing of Capt. Ernst Roehm and a group of leading Nazis who had ventured to interfere in his plans for a closer association of the Reichswehr with the regime and insisted upon fulfillment of the original Nazi party promises in the economic field.

The world-wide condemnation of his methods was fed by the system of terrorism he had established at home and in the countries he had conquered, the jailing of scores of thousands in prisons and concentration camps, the secret murder of opponents and those suspected of opposition, the ruthless destruction of the Jews and the persecution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in his drive for nazification of the nation.



His mother

to earn a precarious living by painting picture postcards for tradesmen and doing minor carpenter work.

Nevertheless, he considered himself to be an artist of talent and hated the world for not according him recognition. He spent his leisure hours day-dreaming and brooding over his frustration. He himself admitted in his autobiography that up to his twenty-fifth year he was what is known as a good-for-nothing, a spoiled idler. Moved by a sensitive ego, a restless spirit and a quick mind, he yearned passionately to make an impression, to gain recognition, to attain to great achievements, to know everything, to attract attention, to master the world.

Politics His Rolling Passion

His greatest passion was for politics. A shy and beaten youth, Hitler would become transformed as soon as conversation turned on matters political. His tongue would loosen and a torrent of words would rush from his lips. In those days before the First World War Hitler never formed friendships, male or female. He never communicated with his family, who thought him dead. Jeered at by acquaintances, he wept.

The one thing that gave him hope and courage was the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which he foresaw, and evidences of which had become apparent to many long before the war. Considering himself a German, he felt superior to those around him. For the Slavs of the empire he felt contempt. For the Jews he felt hatred. For the workers he believed them to be

HITLER FAMILY



as a child



His father



new power and greatness to come. The extremism of his utterances and promises made little impression at first. The poor lance corporal was treated as a circus performer. People laughed at him and his dreams. Germany lay crushed and prostrate after her defeat in a four-year war. Poverty and misery were abroad in the land. It seemed as if many decades would have to pass before the nation could pull itself together on the basis of a new order. But Hitler persevered.

Strategy Formula Simple

His strategy was based on a simple principle: to obtain the support of powerful and influential elements in the army, industry and finance and to buttress that with support among the masses. He addressed himself first to the middle classes, ruined by inflation, and managed to obtain some assistance from elements among the workers disappointed in the revolution.

To the middle classes he promised relief from what he called the tyranny of big business, particularly the department stores, with which small tradesmen found it difficult to compete. He promised them that when in power he would dissolve the department stores and abolish all interest. To the workers he promised dissolution of the trusts. Neither of these promises was kept.

Added to his economic program, designed to appeal to the ruined middle-class elements, he put forward his slogans of extreme nationalism and racism—the union of all Germans on the basis of self-determination in a greater Germany. It was not until 1928 that he came forward with a program for the farmers who had become

martyr of him by keeping him in prison or taking special measures. For some time Hitler appeared to go into retirement. He was at work on "Mein Kampf," begun in prison, but at the same time continued quietly at the task of rebuilding his shattered group and developing the foundations for his mass movement.

Within the next seven years he obtained a huge following, which came to number 3,000,000. It was built along military lines, with army corps, regiments and companies. The men wore uniforms and were subject to strict military discipline. This army consisted of the Storm Troops, who wore brown shirts, and the Black Guards, representing more carefully picked formations, wearing black shirts. These troops acted as the Hitler police at public meetings and demonstrations, attacked Jews in the streets of Munich, broke up meetings of the opposition, staged street brawls with Communists and republicans, beat up leaders of other parties and, in general, conducted a reign of terror with which the authorities found it increasingly difficult to cope, in proportion as the political aspect of the Nazi movement gathered strength.

The nation was thrown into a state of veritable civil war. The Socialists and Democrats took counter-measures by forming their semi-military Reichsbanner, while the Communists, fighting the Socialists and the republicans, organized their Red-Front Fighters League. The authorities in Bavaria, Thuringia and other German States openly sided with the Hitlerites and facilitated their work. Soon the authorities in Prussia began to find

it more and more difficult to cope with them. Thus the movement gathered force as the final showdown was approaching.

Powerful Elements Allied

The same methods that Hitler subsequently used against other nations—intimidation, violent and abusive propaganda, coercion and terror—were applied by the Nazis to their political opponents in Germany. With increased support from the army and industrialists, gigantic propaganda machine was set up, which, backed by millions of throats, blared wild accusations in an unending stream against the Government and leaders of other parties.

Men like Gustav Stresemann, say nothing of Socialists and Democrats were denounced as traitors and held up to public ignominy. Their lives were in constant danger. An atmosphere of disorder was created with the intent of feeding popular demand for a "strong hand." All this was staged with tremendous dramatic effect by able propaganda organization, directed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

In the meantime, through Captain Roehm, Hitler strengthened his ties with the Reichswehr, which came to realize more and more that he could not be resisted without fending those millions of the population upon whom the Reichswehr itself, seeking the rearmament of Germany, had to depend. With positive genius for political strategy of the kind necessary for his triumph, Hitler cemented the structure of his movement by attracting the support of the powerful elements, the army industrialists, with the enthusiasm and blind approval of his masses.

**Reich Army Generals Become His Captives
His Political Power Increased After 1933**

Already in those days, five years before his advent to power, the army generals had become his prisoners. Those who, like General von Schleicher, later attempted to withdraw to an independent policy, paid for it with their lives or with oblivion.

But great as were his successes in the years after the Munich putsch, it was not until 1930 that Hitler emerged definitely as a mighty political power in Germany. As late as 1928, in the Reichstag elections of that year, Hitler was able to obtain only twelve seats. But in the elections held in the fall of 1930 he received 6,000,000 votes and captured 107 seats.

It was one of the greatest upsets in the turbulent history of the struggling German Republic. By this time Hitler had become the veritable idol not only of the active Nazi party members but of the masses who cast their ballots for him.

The factor that gave his movement this great impetus was the economic crisis that broke over the world in 1929 and struck Germany with particular severity. Nearly 7,000,000 unemployed, added to the millions of impoverished middle-

classes, taxes raised to a degree never known before, and popular discontent continued to mount in ever threatening degree.

There was talk of Hitler's being taken into the Government, but he persistently refused, saying he would not rule unless he was to command all authority. At the same time, however, he declared that he would attain that position "legal" means only, that he had the intention of carrying out a "d'état."

In 1931 Hitler was reelected President of Hindenburg for the first time. Until that moment the aged President had steadfastly refused to meet the man who was regarded as an "upstart." Hitler took good advantage of that view. He appeared to have won the President's confidence by appearing enthusiastically of the army pressing his profound interest in its welfare, while pledging to the aged executive. "The man" was moved and subsequently tried to bring about some unity between Hitler and Hindenburg, against whom the Nazis had been waging a vitriolic campaign.

Hitler Against Hindenburg

The situation became mo...

During Poland, he added that the nonaggression pact with Warsaw would "bring about lasting and continuous pacification." In November he again stressed this idea, and in January, 1939, he praised the Pact of Warsaw in an address before the Reichstag. In that month Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland visited the Fuehrer at Berchtesgaden. It was reported that they had reached an agreement on various questions then under discussion between the two countries. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop returned Beck's visit by going to Warsaw. But the end of the idyll was approaching.

In March Hitler seized Bohemia and Moravia after reducing Slovakia to the role of a vassal of Berlin, and the campaign against Poland began.

Abuse of Germans Alleged

The "heat" was first turned on the Danzig issue. In accordance with the practice the Nazis had used so effectively in Austria and in the Sudeten region, they launched a campaign of propaganda charging mistreatment of Germans by Poles in territory held by Germany before 1918. At the same time a drive was inaugurated for the annexation of Danzig, the municipal administration of which had in the meantime come under Nazi rule, with Poland, however, still retaining the rights she held there under the Danzig statute. It became clear that Hitler was about to embark upon a new adventure, in violation of the statement he had made as late as Sept. 12, 1938, when he declared, referring to his treaty with Pilsudski:

"When in Poland a great statesman and patriot was ready to conclude a pact with us we immediately accepted the treaty recognizing our respective frontiers as inviolable. This treaty has done more for peace than all the chattering in Geneva put together."

Frontiers Became 'Unbearable'

In 1939 the frontiers, which Hitler had declared "inviolable" less than a year before, became "unbearable."

From March, 1939, the relations between Germany and Poland began to deteriorate rapidly. The situation in Danzig grew tense. The controlled German press set up a hue and cry about Polish "oppression." On April 28, 1939, Hitler addressed a memorandum to Warsaw announcing the abrupt abrogation of the 1934 nonaggression treaty. There was no provision in the pact for such unilateral action.

Soon Nazi armed hands began to seep into Danzig as preparations were begun by both sides for armed action. For five months Poland lived in a state of semi-mobilization, and by the time the crisis reached an acute stage in August millions of men had been mobilized on both sides. The German press intensified its campaign against Polish "atrocities," demanding the unconditional surrender of Danzig and of the Polish Corridor, where the inhabitants had for centuries been 90 per cent Polish.

The subsequent events that led to the advance of the German

On Aug. 18 German troops occupied Slovakia, a move interpreted as part of the military plan for the encirclement of Poland.

On Aug. 19 mobilization of the Slovak Army was announced to be incorporated in the German forces.

On Aug. 20 came the announcement of the conclusion of a commercial pact between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On Aug. 21 Berlin sprang its great coup with the announcement that Germany and Soviet Russia had concluded a nonaggression treaty.

Poland Left Alone in East

On Aug. 23 Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow to sign the treaty. It was signed within twelve hours. Poland was left alone to fight her battle in the east. By the treaty Soviet Russia obligated herself not to come to the assistance of Poland in the event of war with Germany. Hitler intensified his pressure on Warsaw.

On Aug. 24 Hitler conferred in Berlin with Sir Neville Henderson and "left no doubt in the mind of the British Ambassador that the obligations assumed by the British Government (to come to the defense of Poland) could not induce Germany to renounce the defense of her vital interests." Hitler let it be known that his army was ready for action. It was also reported, two days later, that Hitler had told Henderson that Britain must abandon her alliance with Poland.

On Aug. 25 Hitler took another step toward the annexation of Danzig by proclaiming Foerster his Staathalter. War seemed imminent.

On Aug. 27 Hitler addressed a "man-to-man" letter to Premier Edouard Daladier of France in which he assured the Premier of his love for peace but insisted upon his "minimum demands," Danzig and the Corridor. The same day Berlin announced the cancellation of the Nuremberg Nazi party "peace congress," set for early in September, and rushed completion of German mobilization.

On Aug. 28 Great Britain informed Hitler through Sir Neville Henderson that she was determined to stand by her obligations to defend Poland, but at the same time urged direct negotiations between Warsaw and Berlin. France likewise reiterated her determination to defend Poland.

On Aug. 29 Hitler replied to London, insisting upon the satisfaction of Germany's "minimum demands" before any negotiations could take place.

Great Britain Stands Pat

On Aug. 30 Great Britain reiterated her position and again appealed for negotiations. Hitler's answer was an order setting up a council for the "defense of the realm."

On Aug. 31 Danzig announced its rejoining of the Reich. Ribbentrop summoned Henderson and read to him a sixteen-point program for settlement of the Polish dispute. The same day Warsaw disclosed that the program had never been submitted to the Polish Government.

On Sept. 1 German troops moved into Poland.



After the first real success of the National Socialist Party members of his party, elected to the Reichstag, to outline their program.

BROKEN PROMISES FILL HITLER RECORD

Pledges Repeatedly Flouted as Fuehrer Pursued His Career of Conquest

Hitler's record of broken promises stands out as one of the conspicuous features of his career.

When he first came into power the question of most immediate concern to Europe was that of the Saar Basin, the part of Germany held by France and administered by the League of Nations in accordance with the Versailles Treaty for fifteen years. After that period the people of the Saar were to vote on whether they desired to return to Germany, become part of France or remain under the League.

Speaking in the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1934, on the Saar issue, which was becoming acute because of the approaching plebiscite, Hitler said:

"After the solution of this question, the German Government is willing and determined to accept in its innermost soul, as well as external formulation, the Pact of Locarno."

March Into Rhineland

On March 1, 1935, after the plebiscite, in which Germany received more than 90 per cent of the votes, sovereignty over the region was returned to Germany. One year later German troops marched into the Rhineland zone created by the Treaty of Versailles and guaranteed against remilitarization by the Locarno pact entered into voluntarily by Germany in 1925.

entered into voluntarily by Germany in 1925.

To reassure Europe as purpose in marching into Rhineland, Hitler declared:

"I have removed the question of the everlasting European frontiers from the atmosphere of public discussion in Germany."

He gave this assurance in a speech in the Reichstag. Three years I believe I can regard the struggle for equality as over. We have territorial demands to make in Europe."

Speaking again in the Reichstag on May 21, 1935, Hitler said:

"Germany has neither the intention to mix in Austrian affairs or to unite with Austria."

On Jan. 30, 1937, he but this promise by saying: "With this declaration I wish to announce the era of so-called surprises has concluded."

Within a little more than after these declarations marched into Austria and incorporated the country in the Reich.

A week after German troops driven into Austria Hitler declared: "The eternal dream of the German people has been fulfilled. Germany wants only peace. She does not want to add to the sorrows of nations."

Conquest After Conquest

The conquest of Austria barely two months old when raised the question of Slovakia by mobilizing and entering to invade her. On that occasion the Czechs counter their own mobilization, and appeared to hold back Hitler. But in September, 1938, he the question of the annexation of the Sudeten country to Germany after instigating, as he had Austria, a state of civil war

Neither Smoked Tobacco
Nor Drank Liquor

Hitler the spellbinder

The New York

1930. Hitler meets the 107 future.

as an excuse for interven-

crisis ended in the Munich of Sept. 30, 1938, by which he obtained the Sudeten and German regions of Czechoslovakia.

Following a speech made by him in Berlin after he had gone to the spa at Berchtesgaden, the Führer led to the Munich pact, Minister Neville Chamberlain said:

"I told me privately, and last night he repeated publicly, that the Sudeten German question had been settled, that is the end of German territorial claims in Europe."

Less than six months after these words were spoken, Hitler marched his troops into Czechoslovakia and annexed the entire country to a German protectorate.

On Jan. 26, 1934, Hitler concluded a ten-year non-aggression treaty with Poland. Under that pact war was absolutely excluded as a means of settling any questions that might arise between the two countries. Both nations pledged themselves to maintain the status quo between the two.

On April 28, 1939, following an announcement foreshadowing the action, Hitler sent a note to Poland abroad demanding the treaty and making demands that led on Sept. 1, 1939, to the march of German troops into Poland and the unleashing of the Second World War.

At the time of the abrogation of the treaty with Poland Hitler also demanded of Great Britain that the Munich treaty he had concluded with France on June 13, 1935, limiting the German navy to 35 per cent of the British, was null and void. The British provided for no such unilateral action. Hitler's sudden invasion of Russia in June, 1941, in violation of his pact with Stalin, was another breach of faith, one that cost him dearly.

Adolf Hitler was an ascetic, a celibate and a vegetarian and he neither smoked nor drank. From his early youth he was an eccentric. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble and his passionate ambition to become a great historic figure impelled him to take good care of himself. Careful diet was his deliberately chosen method.

He led a simple life even after he had attained to the dizzy heights of Führer and Chancellor. He had three residences: the official residence in the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin, a modest apartment in Munich and his chalet near Berchtesgaden.

In Berlin he maintained only five servants, carefully chosen from among old party comrades. One of these, Brigadier Schreck, was his chauffeur. The others included his chef, picked for the post because he knew how to cook Hitler's favorite vegetarian dishes and could be relied upon to guard against poisoning; his major-domo and aide-de-camp.

The Führer liked to drive fast in an open automobile and was an aviation enthusiast. When driving he preferred to sit in front with the chauffeur.

Had a Passion for Neatness

His favorite costume consisted of black trousers, khaki coat and neat tie. His only decoration was the Iron Cross he won in the First World War. He disliked jewelry but had a passion for being neat.

Hitler never went shopping and had all the things he wanted to purchase sent to him at the Chancellery.

He suffered from insomnia, and for this reason had no regular hours for going to bed or rising. Luncheon was always promptly at 2 P. M., however. He entertained modestly, the guests usually being party officials and leaders from the provinces. He did not expect his guests to eat his vegetarian food, however, and served their favorite meat and fish dishes. Hitler disliked festive banquets but enjoyed eating out frequently, particularly when in Munich, where he had several haunts. He loved onion soup, prepared according to his own recipe.

When in Nuremberg, attending the spectacular Nazi party congresses, he stayed in a modest apartment at the Deutscher Hof, a second-rate hostelry. He shrewdly eschewed personal extravagance as politically unwise.

He was fond of films and liked to give private showings of favorite screen productions before guests at the Chancellery after dinner. He enjoyed looking at newsreels of himself and entertained his guests also with some foreign films. On such occasion he would seat himself on the floor in the dark and appeared to be having a good time.

Although he became the idol of many millions he had no talent for real friendship or intimacy. He had few women friends. His feminine associates, too, were chosen for

political purposes. His only passion was politics.

Women of the people did not rally to him until after he had achieved a large degree of prominence. He never became a hero to his valet because he did not have any. Long before housemaids flocked to his support, his feminine supporters were women of the upper class. But he could be very charming to women when he chose and, after achieving power, even learned the art of kissing their hands in the salon manner. He was not without humor but of a rather heavy sort.

Although he had acquired considerable poise, he was violent in argument.

Hitler made what may be called his social debut in the earlier days of his career in the drawing room of Frau Katherine Hanfstaengl in Munich, but his greatest woman friend was Frau Victoria von Dirksen, widow of a millionaire who built the Berlin subway. She spent a large portion of her husband's fortune in helping to finance Hitler's propaganda. Although in later years she fell out with the party, he continued to regard her as a favorite and for a long time regularly took tea with her at her Berlin home every fortnight.

As a youth Hitler developed a passion for Wagnerian music. In Munich, where he laid the foundations of his movement, he met Frau Winifred Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, the composer's son. Frau Wagner became an enthusiastic Hitlerite and this, together with Hitler's devotion to Wagner, made them fast friends. At one time there were reports that they would marry, but these were denied. Perhaps because of these reports Hitler drew away from her. To Frau Wagner, however, he owed much of his early financial aid. She was not wealthy, but because of her social position she was able to raise considerable sums for the Nazi movement when Hitler most needed money.

Another woman who had his favor was Leni Riefenstahl, a former movie actress, whom he entrusted with the task of editing the propaganda film "The Triumph of Will," the photographing of the 1935 Olympic Games in Berlin and various Nazi meetings and spectacles.

English Women His Friends

There were also two English women who were his friends, the daughters of Lord Redesdale—the Hon. Diana Freeman-Mitford, a supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts in England, and the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mitford. The latter was Hitler's favorite and they often lunched together in Munich.

Frau Florica Ursuleac, a member of the Berlin Opera, also enjoyed Hitler's friendship.

Hitler liked well-dressed women and admired French styles. On one occasion he scotched a movement launched by Frau Joseph Guebbels, wife of the Minister of Propaganda

and Enlightenment, for a boycott on French dress models.

Hitler detested evening clothes and wore full dress only on rare visits to the opera.

Though merciless to political opponents, he was kind to animals. A militarist, he was sickened by the sight of blood. A Wagnerian mystic, he loved spectacles of heroics and death. He was simple, Spartan and vain to the point of megalomania. While he took good care of his loyal lieutenants he had no real loyalty to anyone, and in his party he knew how to thwart opposition by setting friends against one another. His enemies he suppressed ruthlessly.

While endowed with vast energy, he was a procrastinator in minor matters and was given to hasty decisions on important things. He talked with great rapidity. An interviewer usually found that it was himself who was being interviewed. While pretending to listen to advice, Hitler always made his own decisions.

He read little, although he possessed a library of 6,000 volumes. His outbursts of furious energy would be preceded by long periods of indolence. When roused to anger he became dangerous, even for his close associates. He brooked no contradiction. His neurasthenia frequently drove him to tears and hysterics.

Hitler was truly devoted to music not only as an art but as a tonic for his nerves. His favorites were Schubert, Beethoven and Wagner.

One of the many disappointments of his youth was his rejection by the Vienna Academy when he applied for admittance to study art and architecture. He found satisfaction for this rebuff as leader of the Nazi party when he supervised the plans for the Brown House in Munich, party headquarters. He also interfered much in the designing of new museums and Government buildings. To show his appreciation of things beautiful he liked to make gifts of expensively bound books and objects of art.

When the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin was being redecorated for him he superintended the work in several modernistic rooms and paid special attention to the installation of Nordic mythological tapestries depicting Wotan creating the world.

Munich His Favorite City

His Munich flat, which he redecorated in 1935 in his favorite baroque blue, white and gold, was in an unfashionable section of the Prinzregentenstrasse. To this flat he would retire when he wanted privacy. Munich was his favorite city, not only because of its architectural beauty but because it was there that his career was launched. The apartment was run by a half sister, Frau Angella Rauba, who until her marriage to a Professor Martin Hammizch, also supervise Haus Wachenfeld, Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, overlooking a magnificent vista in the Bavarian Alps, at a point from which the Führer could look across into his native Austria.

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

GJS:RA

December 5, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: [REDACTED]

GENERAL

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover accompanied by a copy of this letter there are being forwarded to the Bureau the following described books:

CAPITALISM IN CRISIS by James Harvey Rogers, published by the Yale University Press. Professor Rogers is described as being the Sterling Professor of Political Economy at Yale University and was from 1933 to 1937 one of President Roosevelt's informal advisers on monetary matters.

MY BATTLE (MEIN KAMPF) by Adolf Hitler published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in 1933.

Both of these books were requested in Bureau letter of November 8, 1938.

With reference to the book by Hitler, it is understood that there exists no complete translation thereof into the English language and that there is some difference of opinion as to which of the various editions or translations is the most complete. The book itself in the original German version is apparently subject to change when conditions make this desirable and so the NEW YORK TIMES of December 3, 1938, page 15, column C, states that page 699 of Hitler's book is to undergo "a historical correction" on Tuesday, December 6, 1938, at which time page 699 of the unabridged German edition will be altered or suppressed.

FACISM FOR WHOM (?) by Max Yascoli and Arthur Feiler. This is the book requested by the Bureau in letter of November 16, 1938.

COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED

INDEXED

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Letter to Director
61-507
Bur. file 61-7559

December 5, 1938

The two authors, one an Italian and the other a German are both apparently refugees and members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. There is presented in the book an account of two fascisms, one German and one Italian. The authors analyze the international character of fascism and its threat to world peace and American democracy. The book has a very complete index.

LORDS OF THE PRESS by George Seldes, published by Julian Messner, Inc., 1938. The book is directed to The American Newspaper Guild and others interested in a free press. It is noted that there is a brief chapter on Moses L. Annenberg on pages 240 to 241. The book has a good index and appears to contain a good volume of information regarding persons prominent in the newspaper world. Seldes is attempting in his book to show the extent to which the public press is free, bought, yellow, vicious or scared and to what extent those who run the press are servants of "the lords" who control it.

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK by Iax Lerner. This book has a subtitle "THE NEED FOR A MILITANT DEMOCRACY". Lerner is described as being a graduate of Yale and until recently was the editor of THE NATION from which position he resigned to accept a professorship at Williams College. This is his first book. The point of Lerner's book is that our democracies are being attacked by fascism, communism, and various other types of Government which seek to destroy them and that while it is not yet too late, "it is later than you think."

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

Adm.

Hitler Again Orders Nazis Here To Quit Bund and All Such Groups

German Ambassador Informs Hull of Demand Sent to Nationals in America— Upward of 400,000 Affected

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Hans Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary Hull at the State Department today and informed him that the German Government had again warned its nationals resident in this country against membership in the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or any "possible substitute organizations of that kind."

The government's announcement, made originally through the German News Bureau at Berlin, climaxed a series of disturbances precipitated by speeches to the Nazi meetings in New York and elsewhere by Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader. The order calling on German citizens to resign from both the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund as well as the Prospective Citizens League read:

"On account of numerous inquiries being received from German citizens living in the United States the German Government reiterates that German citizens must not belong to the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or to possible substitute organizations of that kind.

German citizens who in ignor-

ance of this standing order have become members of the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or the so-called Prospective Citizens League must resign from these organizations at once."

The Bund is called a German-American Nazi organization, which has been attacked due to the activities of Kuhn. A recent meeting of a branch of the organization at Buffalo ended in a near-riot when American Legion members heckled Kuhn from the floor and offered more physical evidence of their resentment if he would leave the speaker's platform.

The instructions contained in the government's announcement affect about 400,000 German citizens living in the United States, although only a minority of the total are believed to be members of the Volksbund. The exact number of Bund members is not known but a majority of them are believed to be American citizens.

The announcement of the German Government's order was received with gratification at the State-De-

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

17 Nazi Activities

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Clipping from
NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 1 1939

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INDEXED

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partment, but officials withheld comment. However, Secretary Hull already had given this government's attitude toward participation in the Bund or other Nazi organizations here of German-Americans having become citizens of this country.

Hull Explained Our Oath

Mr. Hull covered the matter earlier this month in the following statement:

"I desire to stress that all persons of foreign birth who acquire United States citizenship by naturalization declare on oath in open court that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that they absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty and particularly by name to the Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty of which they were before citizens or subjects; that they will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

"It is thus clear that with their new allegiance their undivided duty is the support of our Constitution, our laws and our flag."

What effect the German Government's announcement today might have on pending proposals for a Congressional investigation of the Bund was problematical. Several such proposals are pending in the House and Senate, notably one introduced by Representative Dickstein of New York.

While the order against membership of German nationals in American Nazi organizations might prove effective on its own citizens, it could have no effect on American citizens now having such membership. In any event, however, the proposals such as sponsored by Mr. Dickstein are not expected to win the approval of the House or the Senate.

Order Given Here In 1935

The order to German nationals to keep out of politically active organizations in America was first published here in October, 1935.

Disciples of Nazism in the Friends of the New Germany showed such a disposition to temporize with this order, however, that it was addressed to them in peremptory fashion two months later by direct communication from Hitler's right hand man, Rudolf Hess Dec. 31, 1935, was set by Berlin as the deadline for the resignation or expulsion of all nonnaturalized German subjects from German-American organizations here.

The membership of the Friends of the New Germany thereupon shrank from 10,000 to 7,000 and Fritz Kuhn, its self-styled American Fuehrer, changed the name of

the organization to the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund, or German-American League, as it is now called. Its avowed purpose is to spread the Nazi philosophy in America, "for the good of this country."

The nonnaturalized German subjects, on the other hand, are expected to remain loyal to the Nazi philosophy for the good of the Fatherland.

Berlin Views as to Clubs

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Volksbund, it is explained here, is a purely American organization that has frequently engaged in violent controversy with other organizations, such as the American Legion, on both ideological and political issues. For that reason, it is emphasized here, Reich German citizens have no business to belong to it, nor has the Volksbund the right to display the German flag.

Germany, it is said, has been charged with "Nazi propaganda" in the United States on both counts, but is determined to avoid everything that might lead support to that charge.

The character of the Prospective Citizen League is unknown here, but if its name properly describes its aims, the prohibition of membership in it for German citizens must be presumed to be in line with the efforts of the National Socialist regime to end any further assimilation or naturalization of its citizens by other countries.

According to instructions issued by Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Foreign Office head of the National Socialist party's foreign organization, Reich citizens abroad are supposed to join local branches of its organization and no others.

But, according to information at the Foreign Office, there are no branches of Herr Bohle's organization in the United States. For that reason, it is stated, German citizens living in the United States are free to form their own clubs or vereins, provided such organizations are non-political.

The warning, however, does not affect the relations of the League for Germanism Abroad with American organizations, inasmuch as that league was specifically created

for such cooperation with organizations of Germans of foreign citizenship in other countries.

The general question of German-American relations involved in this issue has long received special attention from the United States Charge d'Affaires, Prentiss Gilbert.

Chicago, Illinois

October 5, 1938

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

[REDACTED]

Approximately one month ago, according to Mr. [REDACTED] visited the book store operated by Mr. [REDACTED] in an effort to contact him, but as he was not in at the time [REDACTED] informed his wife that he was still working for the Department of Justice and the Department desired to secure certain information regarding a postal card alleged to be signed by ADOLPH HITLER which was in the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] some time ago. [REDACTED] left a sheet of paper with Mrs. [REDACTED] on which was written his name and the telephone number [REDACTED]. Upon checking it was found that this is an unpublished number.

Mr. [REDACTED] explained that the postal card in question is one which he received from a Mr. [REDACTED] who formerly lived at his house but whose present address he does not know. How this card came into the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] he could not explain. The card bore the signature "ADOLPH HITLER" and was addressed to "The Fascist Party of the United States." The contents of this card indicated that HITLER wished to congratulate the individual who had part in the formation of the Fascist Party in the United States. At the present time this card, according to Mr. [REDACTED] is in the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] Attorney at Law, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

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ON 7/22/77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 17 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director

(Re: [REDACTED])

Investigation. He did not call [REDACTED] and does not intend to take any further action regarding [REDACTED] request.

Mr. [REDACTED] had in his possession when he visited this Office two newspaper clippings, one from the Chicago Daily Tribune and the other from the Chicago Daily News. Both of these clippings were taken from the Real Estate Wanted sections of the papers and contained ads worded as follows: "German family wants home. MR. Sch. Can pay cash." Mr. [REDACTED] stated that he has noticed similar ads running in the Chicago papers over the past two years and stated that it is his opinion these ads are connected in some way with the operation of the Nazi Party in this country. He also stated he believed some action should be taken to pass legislation forbidding such activities as those conducted by the Nazi Party in this country.

Mr. [REDACTED] will keep in his possession the slip of paper which was written at his store by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours

EJG:LJM

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

A noted psychologist analyzes the mental patterns of Europe's strongest strong men

By JOSEPH MASTROW

IF Adolph Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin had been, or even now could be examined as cases X, Y and Z in a psychiatric clinic, would we have a better understanding of their personalities, views and behavior? I think so. Such an analysis, if candid and cooperative, would be free of the footlight glamor which colors journalistic interviews of Europe's strongest but not otherwise notable men in power. As clinical revelation is out of the question, however, a speculative long-distance analysis, documented merely by the dictators' public utterances and political actions, is the only substitute offered us. It is possible that, even so handicapped, we may approach an authentic psychological interpretation.

Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt, for no sane man could exhibit the composite characteristics of the German Fuehrer. Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin, too, have been described as mad by some observers. How far do these dictators qualify for a fair degree of sanity? How far do they approach the psychopathic?

The case of Hitler is by far the most clear-cut. The clue to his mental condition lies in paranoia, which has been described by Dr. F. A. Moss as "a constitutional, and so far incurable, mental disorder—causes unknown. Owing to their lack of deterioration and to their untiring energy, paranoiacs are often able to accomplish unusual things in life; they are often good organizers."

Paranoia is formal Greek for informal American "off one's base." The typical paranoiac is an individualist, a man who "goes it alone." With rare exceptions, paranoiacs are disturbing and undesirable citizens. The world can assimilate a fair number of them without constant dread of their upsetting the organized schedule of the human scene.

The man possessing a partial and tempered paranoiac make-up is called a paranoid by psychologists. Many

varieties of minds fall into this category. The paranoiac may be an aggressive individual, with an absorbing, compulsive, unbalanced desire to impress his personality upon his fellow-men regardless of means, reckless of consequence. Or he may be withdrawing and secretive of nature, beset by delusions, yet relatively innocent and socially inconsequent.

IN A full-fledged paranoiac, the psychologist often finds present all three factors of the paranoiac complex. The first factor is hypertrophy of the ego—in Greek, *megalomania*, in American, "swelled head." Unlike the delusions of grandeur that appear in other mental disorders and develop imperial Napoleons and royal Victorias resigned to menial tasks, the aggressive paranoiac has the urge to translate his self-inflation into practice, and may become violent if balked.

A second factor is a grievance, some rankling hurt which keeps the ego irritated, making it feel wronged. Delusions of persecution may readily develop. According to Alfred Adler, the compensation for a blasting sense of inferiority induces the assumption of exceptional superiority.

The third factor is a *scheme of reform*, which may take one of as many forms as there are interests in life. Crack-brained cultists, including occultists, wild redeemers, social panaceists, even perpetual motion machine inventors, are of the paranoiac family or persuasion—most of them of a harmless type. When a person with a paranoiac complex becomes dominated by the desire to master, and makes the political world the scene of his activities, the result is the dictator.

The psychologist does not have to search far to find the grievance complex in Hitler's mental make-up. It rides him like a fury. Beginning possibly as an under-dog frustration in a youthful rebellion for recognition, it is now expressed as a blind rage, a ruthless onslaught, as if the only form

of expression open to his paranoiac mind were hate. His complex has led him, now that he is in power, to persecute Jews, burn books, torture objectors in concentration camps. His distorted ego disregards history, banishes learning, makes women servile race-bearers for his cause, dispossesses religion, reviles all other nations and ideals with fish-wife scurrility, purges and suppresses all opposition. The edicts which Hitler has issued while in power would serve as protocols of paranoiac.

Hitler lives in a paranoiac world not unlike the dream of many a patient in an asylum, but which has come into existence for causes over which historians will debate long after the Hitlerian catastrophe has gone the way of all delusion. To me it seems that without the background of armed force, the unwisdom of Versailles, the collapse of deliberation at the League of Nations, the paranoiac world of Hitler would have been impossible. To exist, dictatorship must destroy freedom and build up fear and force.

It is only by an accident of history that the "Aryan" myth and Nordic nonsense was inherited from pre-War Germany. The delusions of Teutonic superiority were developed in preparation for *Der Tag* of 1914. They grew out of a thesis advanced by an eccentric French literateur, Gobineau. In *The Inequality of Human Races*, Gobineau set forth the notion that the Teuton was the supreme race. The greatness of Leonardo, Michelangelo and a host of others he declared was due to the fact that Teutonic blood flowed in their veins. The "Aryan" cult was further developed by a renegade Englishman, Houston Chamberlain, son-in-law of Richard Wagner. And this literature of "political anthropology" flourished from 1910 to 1918, years during which learning was highly regarded in Germany.

The popularity of the work of Gobineau and Chamberlain and others illustrates the ideological gullibility of the German people. More realistic

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"Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt . . ."

historians declare that it shows a lack of desire for or appreciation of true civic freedom, a liking for a land plastered with *Verboten* signs, and a craving for goose-step regimentation.

MUSSOLINI and Stalin are not in quite the same psychological class as Hitler. Yet if the Italian and Russian dictators had been more normal men, more loyal to the accredited standards of sanity, the history of the world certainly would have been far different. As a psychologist I am inclined to agree with John Gunther's conclusion that "all dictators are abnormal; this may be accepted as an axiom," for "the vanity of the normal male is not capacious enough to accept such extreme responsibility."

Except for his megalomania—which is a gigantic exception, indeed—Mussolini is normal enough a human for most careers. Certainly he possesses an abundance of normalizing, extraverted compensations. If early in life he had been induced to wear an orthopedic device which inflicted a reminding sting whenever he strutted, the Caesar pose might have been nipped in the bud. Yet his personal record is fairly damaging, and the price the world has had to pay to satisfy his over-gorged ego is far too high.

It is quite likely, in view of the fact that he is well versed in history, that Il Duce early in life deliberately adopted the principles of Machiavelli. There is nothing psychopathic in deciding that politics is a gangster's game to be played according to gangster's rules, with a few regards for the urbanites, for there are many

gangsters who are not psychopathic cases.

Mussolini told Emil Ludwig what a dictator learns from history is to shoot first. "I want to make my mark on history with my will, like a lion with his claw." His crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory. He has had to go far to find an outlet for his desire for glory. The son of the modern Caesar, sharing his father's precepts, records that he found mowing down innocent Abyssinians from the air to be glorious sport, and his victim's consternation in finding themselves, family and shelter suddenly exterminated most amusing.

Mussolini once told Nicholas Murray Butler that freedom was not only moribund but dead. Between the bene-



"Mussolini's crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory."

fits of human freedom and the ego satisfaction of one man he has made his choice.

Of contemporary dictators, Joseph Stalin is certainly the most normal. In personal demeanor he is serene, and he has a sense of humor. He is a man of ability, with an appreciation of historical forces. His personality in many ways is an enigma.

In contrast with Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin did not create the political state which he dominates. With the passing of Lenin, who warned his party against Stalin's methods as crude, violent and menacing, the contest for control of the U.S.S.R. split the state into warring factions. Stalin fought his way to power by indefatigable energy and command of organiz-

ing detail in what was inevitably a difficult revolutionary situation. He used drastic, inhuman methods to win his cause, as is shown by his past records and amplified by his present record of purges. He resorts freely to terrorist methods, apparently without a twinge.

Stalin's make-up suggests a suspicious, withdrawal trend. He rarely sees diplomats or journalists, and even in attending a gala celebration of the Moscow Art Theater, remains screened behind a curtain in a box.

Despite the apparent ovations of their following, the lives of the dictators are as constantly threatened as those of autocratic tyrants, thus causing them to have phobias quite similar to psychopaths. Stalin leaves the Kremlin in a cavalcade of three fast-moving cars. He lives in a guarded country house surrounded by high walls. Mussolini's cars have one-way glass so that he can see but not be seen. Hitler has a bomb-proof cellar under his closely guarded mountain retreat, with a charged barbed wire enclosing the estate. The strongest men and, according to their followers, the most adored men in Europe are in constant fear for their lives, which hardly adds to the sanity of their state of mind.

The dictator's following is recruited among a population in despair, and is reinforced by propaganda. Once under way, the dictator imposes his will upon the masses by ruthless compulsion and the silencing of opposition. Dictatorship and freedom, no more than sanity and insanity, can live under the same roof.



"Stalin is serene and he has a sense of humor. His personality in many ways is an enigma."

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

GJS:FLCV
61-520

January 23, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES

There is forwarded herewith for inclusion in the Bureau Library, a pamphlet printed and published by the German Government Printing Office at Berlin in 1934, and being an ADDRESS BEFORE THE GERMAN REICHSTAG BY CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER, Berlin, January 30, 1934:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that he did not recall where this pamphlet originated so far as he was concerned, but it had probably been given to him by someone with whom he came in contact in the course of his daily activities.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

One enclosure

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KRM

Germany Desires Peace

And in this moment I can only repeat, within the hearing of the world, that no threat and no force will ever induce the German nation again to renounce those fundamental rights which no sovereign nation can be denied. But I can also give the assurance that this sovereign nation knows no other wish than to apply its political, moral, and economic energies not only to the healing of the wounds which the past has inflicted upon human society, but also to helpful cooperation with those civilized nations which, according to the true word of an English statesman, make life in this world beautiful and worth living through their works of intellectual and physical labor.

This first year of the national-socialist revolution has made the German state and the German people inwardly and outwardly more fit to assume that share of responsibility, for the prosperity and happiness of all peoples, which Providence has assigned to so great a nation and which therefore human beings cannot dispute.

Our readiness to fulfill this truly international duty cannot be symbolized more fittingly than by the figure of the aged marshal who, as an officer and victorious commander in wars and battles, fought for our people's greatness, and who today, as President of Germany, is the most venerable sponsor of the work for peace in which we all are engaged.

wish to come to a true conciliation and to bury the hatchet for ever, will gain more and more strength in nations and will finally prevail. I succeed in bringing this about, then the time will come when Germany's unrelenting demand for equality of rights will no longer be regarded in France as a menace to the safety of the French nation, but as the self-evident right of a people with whom one does not only live in political friendship, but with whom one has also many economic interests in common.

Germany and Great Britain

are highly appreciative of the fact that the British Government is endeavouring to lend its assistance to the initiation of such friendly relations. The draft of a new disarmament scheme which the British Ambassador handed to me today will be studied by us with the best of intentions and spirit which, as explained in my address of last May, governs the governing principle of our foreign policy. If the German Government, during this last year, found it necessary to leave the Disarmament Conference and to withdraw from the League of Nations, it was only for the following reason: Germany is deeply concerned in obtaining a true and practical equality of rights in an international regulation of armaments. But developments in that question took a course which was utterly incompatible with what I had to lay down in May for the unalterable cardinal demand, not only for the sake of the national safety of Germany, but also for the national safety of the German people.

ponents, but whose mutual esteem, based on a recognition of each other's bravery, might become a bridge into the future into a future which must never see a repetition, in one form or another of past sufferings, because otherwise Europe would be brought to the verge of ruin.

France fears for her security. Nobody in Germany intends to menace it, and we are ready to do whatever is possible to substantiate this. Germany demands that she be accorded the same rights as other nations. Nobody in the world has the authority to deny a great nation such equality of rights, and nobody will be so foolish as to permanently prevent it. But we who are living witnesses of the horrors of the great war, feel that there is nothing farther from our minds than the thought that we should ever lead to a desire to see the two peoples again measure their strength on the field of battle—an undertaking the consequences of which would infallibly result in international chaos.

Prompted by such convictions, and striving for the much needed cooperation of the two peoples, I have tried to promote, and now, the solution of those issues which otherwise are liable to inflame the passions again. My proposal that Germany and France should right away attempt to come to an agreement as to the Saar issue, sprang from the following considerations:

1. This is the only question pertaining to territory which still remains unsettled between the two countries. As soon as this issue is settled, the German government will be ready and solved to assent truly and sincerely to the formal provisions

of the Locarno Pact because then, in the German government's opinion, there will be no territorial question left between France and Germany.

2. Although the plebiscite will doubtless result in an enormous majority in favor of Germany, the German government is afraid that, in the course of the preparation for the plebiscite, there will be a renewed incitement of national passions, augmented by the agitation of irresponsible emigrant circles. Such new stirring up of the passions would be all the more deplorable as it seems absolutely unnecessary and useless because there can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the plebiscite.

3. No matter how the voting may turn out, it is bound to create in one of the two nations the feeling of defeat. While we hope that then the bonfires of jubilation will burn in Germany, we would for the sake of conciliation much prefer it if, without a final plebiscite, there could have been found a solution equally satisfactory to both countries.

4. We are convinced that, if France and Germany had anticipated the solution by jointly preparing the draft of an agreement, the entire population, of the Saar would, by an overwhelming majority ballot, have expressed its joyous consent to such a regulation, and thus the Saar population's right to self-determination would have been fulfilled without either of the two interested nations having cause to regard the outcome as a victory or defeat, and without giving propaganda another chance to interrupt the mutual understanding which has begun to spring up between the German and French peoples.

I am sorry that the French thought it impossible to adopt the idea. But I will not abandon the hope that, in spite of it

overnment will endure in the long run by relying exclusively on force. And so the national-socialist government of Germany will also in the future make it a rule to ascertain again and again to what extent the will of the nation is personified in the government at its head. And in this sense, I think, that we savages," after all, are the better democrats.

Understanding with Austria

Finally I, who with joyous pride calls the Austrian brother my country and his ancestors' homeland, must protest against the idea that the German sentiment of the Austrian people is in need of any kind of incitement coming from Germany. I think I know my homeland and its population well enough, even to-day, to know that the pulse-beat of the sixty-six millions of the Germans in Germany, throbs also in their hearts and senses.

May fate grant that at last and in spite of every thing, a way be found which will lead out of these calamitous conditions to real conciliation and settlement. Germany, fully respecting the independent will of the German people in Austria, stands ready at any time to join hands with Austria in a real understanding.

German-Italian Friendship

I cannot in these remarks on our foreign relations refrain from expressing my joyous satisfaction that, during this year, new and abundant confirmation has been given to our tradi-

tional friendship with fascist Italy, so highly cherished by national-socialism, and to the high esteem in which the great leader of that nation is held also among us. The German people gratefully appreciate the statesmanlike and objective justice of which present-day Italy has given so many proofs during the Geneva negotiations and thereafter. The visit which the Italian secretary of state, Mr. Suvich, paid to Berlin afforded us the first opportunity to give expression here, however inadequate, to our feelings for the Italian people, whose outlook upon the world and life is so closely related to ours, and our feelings for the superior Italian statesman.

Franco-German Relations

Just as the national-socialist government during the past twelve months laboured to come to an understanding with Poland, just so have we honestly endeavoured to mitigate the conflicting interests between France and Germany and, if possible, by a general settlement of issues come to a final understanding. The German struggle for equality of rights, which we regard as a struggle for the honour and inalienable right of our people and which we will therefore never abandon, can in my opinion best be brought to an end by a reconciliation between the two great nations who so often during the last centuries have spilled the blood of their best sons on the fields of battle without essentially changing thereby the underlying final facts. I also believe that this problem should not be viewed merely through the spectacles of cool professional politicians and diplomats, but that its final solution can be effected only through a warm-hearted resolve on the part of those who once faced each other

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any, no more than the rest of the world has hitherto been able to check the active interference of German emigrants abroad with German developments here at home. If the Austrian government complains of a political propaganda which is being carried on from Germany against Austria, then the German government might with much more right complain of the anti-German propaganda carried on by the political emigrants living in other countries. The fact that the German press is printed in the German language and can thus be read by the Austrian government may be a bit awkward for the present Austrian administration, but cannot very well be changed by the government of Germany. But when in non-German-making countries German newspapers are printed in millions of copies and then shipped into Germany, then the German government might see in this a real reason for protest, for it does not seem very plausible why certain Berlin papers, for instance, should be published in Prague or Paris.

Emigrants in Foreign Countries

How difficult it is to check the influence of political emigrants on their homeland, is shown by the fact that even the League of Nations, in a district where it manages public affairs under its own authority, seems powerless to prevent emigrants from interfering with matters in their former homeland. It was only a few days ago that the German political police on the border of the Saar District had again to arrest sixteen communists who tried to smuggle large quantities of hostile and subversive propaganda material into Germany. If such things are possible even under the jurisdiction of the League of Na-

tions, then it would be unjust to blame Germany for alleged occurrences of a similar nature.

Consequently the German government refrains from lodging further complaints with neighboring states on account of the anti-German emigrant propaganda tolerated there, even when that goes to the length of conducting a mock-trial calculated to ridicule the highest German tribunal, or as to-day when it finds expression in vile agitation for an economic boycott against Germany. The German government can afford to do without such a formal complaint because it feels itself to be the impregnable representative and trusted executor of the German nation's will. It obtained this inner security because it did not fail, for its own satisfaction and for the enlightenment of the world, to appeal several times within a single year to the electorate among the people and to have this confidence reaffirmed by popular vote although it was under no obligation to do so. The attacks against the present Austrian administration could at once be disposed of if the latter would bring itself to appeal likewise to the German people in Austria in order to ascertain before all the world whether the will of the people is identical with the intentions of the government.

I don't believe that the government of Switzerland, for example, which also has millions of citizens of German race, could complain of any attempts by German circles at meddling with its internal affairs. The explanation, it seems to me, is this that the government of Switzerland is evidently supported by the confidence of the Swiss population and therefore need not account for internal difficulties by blaming foreign interference. Without wishing in the least to get mixed up in the internal affairs of other countries, I must say at least this: No

land if travellers from those countries were violently robbed of their national badges and flags while in German territory; but for the same reason and with the same right the German government must resent it if that sort of humiliating treatment is meted out to German citizens who go as tourists or guests into another country which, moreover, is itself really a German country. The national-socialist emblem and the swastika flag are acknowledged symbols of the present German nation. Excepting the so-called 'Emigrants', all the Germans that nowadays travel to foreign countries are national-socialists, every one of them.

If the Austrian government is displeased because Germany prevents her citizens from entering a country whose government shows such hostility, even to individual representatives of the view of life now prevalent here, it ought to consider that an omission of the precautionary measures taken on our part would necessarily lead to situations which would actually prove unbearable and extremely dangerous. The present-day citizen of Germany has too much pride and self-respect to allow his national badge of honour to be torn off his body without offering resistance, and so there is no way out of the difficulty but to spare such a country the impertunity of our visits.

As to the other claim of the Austrian government saying that Germany is attempting, or even as much as contemplating, some sort of aggression against the Austrian state, I must most decidedly repudiate such an idea. If the tens of thousands of political fugitives from Austria, who are in Germany to-day, take an ardent interest in the doings in their homeland, such a state of affairs may have a deplorable effect now and then, but it cannot be prevented by any measures on the part of Ger-

integrating part of the German Empire for many centuries, whose capital city, in fact, enjoyed during five long centuries the honor of being the residence of the German emperors, and whose soldiers, no longer ago than in the recent world war, fought side by side with the German regiments and divisions. In fact, even without such considerations, cannot be surprising to anyone who remembers that practically all the ideas and conceptions in Europe, which were of an intellectually revolutionizing character, have regularly become effective even beyond the boundaries of the countries in which they originated. Thus the ideas of the French revolution spread throughout Europe without regard to the political frontiers of states, and it is not to be wondered at if to-day the ideas of national-socialism are, in a manner most comprehensible, taken up by the German population of Austria owing to its intellectual and national kinship with the entire German race.

If the present Austrian administration deems it necessary to suppress this movement by the use of extreme public measures, then this is most certainly its own business. But then it must also take the personal responsibility for the consequences of its own policy and must answer for them. It was not until the course of action which was adopted by the Austrian administration affected German citizens domiciled in Austria, or passing through it as transients, that the German government had to draw the necessary conclusions. The German government cannot be expected to permit its nationals to enter as guests into a country whose administration has made it unmistakably clear that it regards every national-socialist as an undesirable element. Just as we here in Germany certainly could not count upon any tourist traffic from America or Eng-

German-Polish Relations

conformity with these intentions the German government has been striving to establish new and better relations with the Polish State.

When I took over the government, on the thirtieth of January, the relations between the two countries seemed to be rather unsatisfactory. There was the danger that an abyss might develop out of doubtlessly existing differences which had their causes in the territorial stipulations of the Versailles Treaty and in a mutual nervousness resulting therefrom. It was to be feared that a prolongation of such a state of affairs could assume for both sides the character of a traditional burden in external politics.

Such a development would hinder the beneficial cooperation between the two nations for the whole future, irrespective of imminent latent dangers. Germans and Poles will have to get reconciled with the fact of the existence of the two nations. Therefore, more appropriate to change a state of affairs which in a thousand previous years could not eliminate and which in a thousand years to come will not eliminate either; it is to change this condition in such a way that the highest possible advantage will accrue to both nations from it. It is an imperative to me to point out, by a concrete example, that really existing differences must not prohibit that form of international intercourse which is more useful for peace, and which is more for the welfare of the two nations, than the political antagonism. Ultimately the economic paralysis which must necessarily result from permanent mutual suspicion. Furthermore, it is to be wise to treat the problems of the two countries

in a free and open discussion directly rather than to entrust a third or a fourth party with this task. No matter what the differences between the two countries may be in the future, the attempt to settle them by war would lead to a catastrophe out of proportion to any possible gain! Therefore, the German government, happy to find the leader of the Polish State, Marshal Pilsudski, equally broad-minded, embodied this mutual recognition in a treaty which will not only be equally useful to the Polish and the German peoples but will also substantially contribute to the maintenance of general peace. Following the spirit of this treaty, the German government is willing to promote also the economic relations with Poland so that a state of unproductive restraint can be followed by a period of useful cooperation. It is a matter of particular satisfaction that within this same year the national-socialist government of Danzig was able to come to a similar clarification of its relations with the neighboring state of Poland.

Austrian Relations

Much to the regret of the German national government the relations of Germany to the present administration in Austria are not satisfactory. This, however, is no fault of ours. The allegation that Germany intended to do violence to the Austrian state is absurd and cannot possibly be substantiated or proved by anything. On the other hand, it is nothing but plausible and natural that an idea which has taken hold of the entire German people, agitating it to the very core of its being, will not stop short at the boundary-posts of a country whose history shows it to have been, under the name of "the German Eastern March",

to ruin of not merely the German trade, but also to a large extent of the world trade that a treaty put an end to a procedure which was already impossible because of Germany's complete destitution.

When the new German government took up the struggle for German equality of rights, it was convinced that it was owing its share also in the political sphere to establish sound economic relations throughout the world.

For it is obvious that without taking the venom out of the political relations of nations, and from the political atmosphere in general, no economic cooperation, which always requires confidence, is possible.

Such cooperation will be necessary if the great economic problems are to be tackled seriously in coming years. These problems result, on one hand, from changes in the markets of the world and, on the other, from the fact that it remains a necessity for certain nations to export.

Feeling Toward Other Countries

As a matter of principle it is immaterial to the German government, in its relations with other countries, what form of constitution and government those countries have chosen. It is most decidedly each nation's own affair to determine its internal life according to its own judgment. It is, therefore, also the German nation's own affair to determine, according to its own judgment, the spiritual content and the outer form of its state organization and government.

Much to our regret we must state that for many months the difference between our conception of things and that of other nations, has been made the reason for accusing the German people and the German nation not only of numerous unjustifiable acts but also for treating Germany with unjustifiable suspicion.

We have not followed this course. It has been our sincere aim, during the past months, to foster, in a spirit of reconciliation and understanding, the relations between the German nation and all other states, even when there were great, and maybe unbridgeable differences between the ideas of those states and ours. Whether we had to deal with democratic states or with others of an anti-democratic character, it has always been our aim to find ways and means for international cooperation and for adjusting differences. Thus, it was quite comprehensible and possible that, in spite of great differences in their philosophies of life, the German nation should have endeavored, during this year, to promote friendly relations with Russia. When Mr. Stalin in his last great speech expressed a fear that there might be anti-Soviet forces at work in Germany, I must immediately correct such an opinion by saying that: no more than a German national-socialist tendency would be tolerated in Russia, will we tolerate a communistic tendency or propaganda in Germany! The more clearly this obvious fact is recognized by both states, the more natural will be the fostering of the common interests of the two countries. We, therefore, welcome the endeavor to stabilize conditions in the East by a system of pacts, as long as the leading principles of these pacts shall not serve political tactics but rather the strengthening of peace.

Today all the ministers of that cabinet are still in office, but one who left of his own free will. I am glad to see his genuine German patriot, who was included in our candidates, has been elected to the Reichstag. Thus, the appointed to the government in January 1933, have up to what they demanded from the whole German nation, namely, to set aside all former differences and to work fully for the rebirth of our nation and for the honor and glory of our state.

The struggle for the inner reorganization of the German people and the German state, although it has found its highest expression in the amalgamation of the party and state, and in the people and the nation, is not yet terminated. Faithful to the proclamation which we made when we took over the government, a year ago, we shall carry on the struggle. In this the aims of our inner-political intentions and actions are defined for the future. They are, first—the strengthening of Germany by the consolidation of all forces into one organization which will at last make up for what has been neglected in the hundred years on account of egoism and inefficiency, secondly—the promotion of the welfare of our nation, in all spheres of life and culture.

The German Reichstag, within these very hours, will have as a new law in order to authorize the government legally to carry on the national-socialist revolution.

Honor and Equal Rights

When, on the thirtieth of January, I was entrusted with the new government by the President of Germany, I as well as

the members of the cabinet and the whole German nation, were moved by one fervent wish: May God Almighty make us the tool to restore to the German people, honor and equal rights in the world. As honest adherents of a sincere policy of reconciliation, we thought that this was the best we could do for real peace among nations. We have made this idea the guiding principle of all our actions in regard to foreign politics.

The new Germany, in dealing with all peoples and all nations, had only one wish,—to live with them in peace and friendship. We were convinced that it must be again possible in this world to talk about differences in international life, without always thinking of brute force. One of the worst results of the Peace Treaty of Versailles is that it perpetuated the conception of victor and vanquished. Thus, it necessarily brought about the danger of perpetuating the idea that differences of opinions and interests in international life must either not be voiced by the weaker party at all, or must be answered with brute force by the stronger party. The idea, that by means of sanctions one may have the right to heap new injustices upon the outlawed nations, cannot but lead to an abhorrent moral chaos in international life. Experience proves that humble servility on the part of the vanquished tends less to mollify the victor than to spur him on to new encroachments.

For fourteen years the German nation tried, by pursuing a policy of fulfillment to the point of suicide, to reconcile irreconcilable enemies and to contribute its share to the erection of a new European union of states. The results were very sad. The fact that concessions were made regarding reparations does not prove the contrary. It was only after

public welfare would dangerously approach the number of those who could still support the community. It is not the churches that feed the armies of these unfortunate ones, but the people must do it. If the churches should be ready to take care of these people inflicted with hereditary disease we would be only too glad to give up their sterilization. As long as the state is obliged to take from the citizens yearly increasing enormous sums of money—surpassing the sum of three hundred and fifty millions per year in Germany today—in order to support these pitiful diseased people, it is forced to remedy conditions. The state must see to it that such undeserved suffering is not transmitted from generation to generation. and that millions of healthy people must not be deprived of the necessities of life in order to support millions of diseased people.

Revolution Without Bloodshed

Men of the German Reichstag! However great the results of the year of the national-socialist revolution and of its government are, the fact is still more remarkable that this great revolution in our nation could take place like lightning and almost without any bloodshed.

It is the fate of the majority of all revolutions that rushing forward, they lose sight of realities and are finally wrecked on hard facts.

We have been able to lead this national revolution. on the whole, in an exemplary fashion such as has hardly ever been done before, except in the case of the fascist revolution in Italy. The reason is that not a people driven to despair, raised

the banner of revolution and put the torch to the existing state, but instead, the battle was fought by a splendidly organized movement possessing highly disciplined adherents. This is the lasting merit of the national-socialist party and its organizations. It is the merit of the brown guard. The party has prepared the German revolution and has carried it out and terminated it almost without bloodshed and according to schedule.

Besides, this wonder was possible only with the voluntary and unconditional consent of those who, as leaders of similar organizations, strove for the same aim or who, as officers, represented the German army.

It is a unique historical event that there existed such sincere cooperation between the forces of the revolution and the responsible leaders of a very disciplined army—a cooperation between the national-socialist party, myself as its leader, and the officers and soldiers of the German army and the German navy,—a cooperation dedicated to the service of the nation.

While the Steel Helmets have been approaching national-socialism these twelve months, and crowned this fraternization most beautifully by complete amalgamation, the army and its leaders supported the new state in unconditional loyalty and, as history will record, made possible the success of our work. The only thing that could save Germany was not civil war, but the unanimous concentration of all those who, even in the worst years, had not lost their belief in the German people and in Germany. At the end of this year of a most intensive internal revolution, I would like to point to a special evidence of the great unifying force of our ideal. Although there were only three national-socialists in the cabinet in January 1933,

ing sound, and only what is unsound inspires their interest and their support.

And among these enemies of the new government I would like to count also the clique of those incorrigible diehards who consider nations nothing else but scattered commercial stations without masters, and who are waiting for a ruler to insure their only possible happiness by his claims to divine right.

And, finally, I count among them that insignificant little group of ultra-nationalistic idealists who believe that the people of Germany can only be made happy by eradicating their experiences and results of a history of two thousand years, and wandering forth anew in imaginary bearskins.

All these opponents in Germany comprise together less than two-and-a-half millions in comparison with more than forty millions acknowledging the new state and its government. These two millions cannot be considered as opposition as they constitute a chaotic conglomeration of the most diverse opinions and conceptions totally incapable to pursue a common positive aim, and only united in a common negation of the state of today.

But there are two categories of people more dangerous than these groups just mentioned, who must be considered as a real ability of the state today and of the future.

We have, first of all, those political migration-birds who always appear at harvest-time. They are fellows weak in character, but out and out opportunists, who rush into every successful movement to forestall or to answer questions about their previous activity by boisterous clamor and by posing as hundred-and-ten per cent adherents. They are dangerous

because covered by the mask of the new government they are trying to satisfy their purely personal egoistic interests. Thus, they become a real liability of a movement for which millions of decent people have sacrificed everything for years and years without ever having thought that they might be rewarded for their sufferings and privations. It will be a very important task of the future to cleanse the state and the party of these obtrusive parasites. There are many people, decent at heart, who could not join the movement for very comprehensive, even cogent, reasons. They will, then, find their way to the party without risking to be taken for such obscure elements.

On Sterilization

And another heavy burden is the army of those who, diseased by heredity, constitute a negation of national life.

The state will have to take truly revolutionary measures. It is a great merit of the national-socialist movement that already in the past year it attacked this danger of slow decay of the nation by erstwhile legislation.

If there is opposition against this legislation—especially from the churches—I have to reply:—

It would have been more appropriate, more honest, and, above all more Christian, to have opposed in past decades those who intentionally annihilated healthy life, instead of carrying on a mutiny against those who wanted to do away with disease. The laissez-faire in this sphere is not only a cruelty against the individual innocent victims but also a cruelty against the whole of the nation. If the development should go on as in the past hundred years the number of those under

The primitive formula that instead of the people not serving business and business capital, but rather that capital must serve business and business the people, has already in this year been the supreme guiding principle of the government.

And due to this more than anything else it has been possible to continue intelligently and enthusiastically the great practical and effective work of the government. Thus it was possible by the medium of removing taxes and prudently applying state subsidies, to stimulate national production to an extent which most of our critics considered quite out of the question twelve months ago.

Many of the measures thereby introduced will be only fully appreciated in the future, especially the furthering of the motorization of German traffic in connection with the building of state motor-roads. The old rivalry between the railway and the motorcar has found a solution which one day will be of great profit to the whole German nation.

We were convinced that, to set our economic life in motion, it was primarily necessary during this year, to provide first a primitive form of employment, in order to increase the consuming power of the great masses, as a first step towards making possible the increased production of the higher class goods.

At the same time efforts were made to put in order the completely disorganized financial life of the nation, states and communes, on the one hand by large-scale measures and on the other by most brutal economy.

The extent of the economic revival is shown most clearly by the very substantial reduction in the number of our unemployed, and by the none the less important increase in the total income of the nation.

Because of the prime necessity of setting in motion our national production and reducing the number of unemployed, many otherwise desirable tasks had to be renounced.

Attacked on All Sides

Naturally, our activities this year, in spite of everything, have been attacked by numberless enemies. We have borne this burden and shall also be able to bear it in the future. If degenerate exiles, most of whom more for criminal than for political reasons, left the country, which as the scene of their former activities had become too dangerous, now try to mobilize a credulous world with the skill of true rogues and a criminal lack of conscience, their lies will be increasingly exposed, as tens of thousands of respectable and honourable men and women in growing numbers come to Germany and are able personally to compare the accounts of these international "persecuted persons" with the actual reality.

Furthermore we shall take little heed of those communist ideologists who consider it their duty to turn back the wheel of history, and serve a sub-human species which confuses the idea of political freedom with the letting loose of criminal instincts. We mastered these elements when they were in power, and ourselves in opposition. We shall master them with greater certainty in the future, now that they are in opposition and we in power.

Some of our bourgeois intellectuals also believe themselves unable to face hard facts. However, it is certainly more expedient to regard these rootless intellectuals as enemies rather than to count them as adherents. They turn away from every-

uring the last twelve months, truly amounts to an historical revolution.

ic transformation and coordination of numerous organizations of public life was a definite part of this revolution. 's with one basic aim: to uphold and strengthen our nationality. Fundamental changes in the administration were is necessary as judiciary reform. The cleansing of our ed public life lead to a reform of the press, the film, he theatre world. In every way it has been endeavored ve a deeper meaning to public life, to recover art for the an people, and to adapt science and education to the new

Economic Problems

incorporate the principles of the national-socialist movement in the economic sphere has been more difficult, because, in the first place, three very pressing problems had to be immediately considered:

It proved necessary, in order to rescue the farmers from immediate and complete ruin, to come to their aid and issue regulations concerning commercial and price policy, and new laws to provide them with a strong and indestructible

ve. The spread of general corruption made it necessary to immediately and thoroughly cleanse our economic life of the possible influence of speculators and freebooters.

The task of obtaining work for 6 1/2 millions of unemployed forbade the dwelling on theories which were too difficult to be real and thus useless for the present task. At the time when the national-socialist revolution took over the

government, there was one unemployed to every two employed. If this number of unemployed, as was not only dreaded, but even expected, had further increased, in a short time this position would have been reversed and thus become hopeless. The needs of these 6 1/2 millions of unemployed could not be satisfied by the mere show of beautiful marxist theories, but only by actually supplying them with work.

Thus this year we have already directed the first general attack against unemployment. In a quarter of the time which I requested before the March election, a third of the total unemployed were again placed in useful employment. Success was achieved only because the problem was attacked concentrically from all sides. In reviewing the past year to-day, equipped with the experience which we have had, we are preparing to renew our attack against this social evil. The cooperation of state incentive, private initiative and energy, has however been possible only because of the renewed confidence of the nation in its leadership, and in the secure stability of a certain kind of economic and legal order. Many opponents think to belittle the fame of our work by saying that of course the whole nation helped us. Yes, that is the deepest pride with which we can be filled, that we have really succeeded in uniting the whole nation and putting it into the service of its own regeneration. For only in this way we have been able to master problems on which so many previous governments have stumbled, something which they could not fail but do because they lacked this confidence.

And, ultimately, this was the only possible way to bring into unison our gigantic practical work, part of which was begun on the spur of the moment, with the principles of our ideals.

does not have both good and bad qualities, so likewise in instance it is also possible to find meritorious pages even in histories of the worst dynasties.

Such organizations cannot be judged only by single acts but they might bring forward to justify themselves, but the live question is, what damage, taken as a whole, did they do to the German nation and its history, and in this respect most important to point out that these organizations were the outcome of a desire to contribute to Germany's greatness but were almost exclusively the product of an egoistic reckless policy to further family power. When, thanks to my interventions of fate this policy did not succeed in destroying Germany as a nation, it was not due to the merits of this policy, but almost entirely due to those who consciously and unconsciously, as tools of providence, promoted and defended the eternal rights of the nation against artificial organizations. Even if this family power policy had been used to use of slumbering racial characteristics, it did not enter the importance of those races in the eyes of the world which their capacities to live, but rather condemned them general to an undignified insignificance.

Against these principles of a purely selfish dynastic policy, national-socialism proclaims those of the maintenance and betterment of the German people, of those millions of farmers, workers and citizens who equally share the blessings and sorrows of a common fate.

At this point, therefore, I wish to protest against the view, which has recently been again put forward, that Germany can only be happy once more under the reign of her hereditary monarchies.

No,—we are one nation, and we want to live in one country. And those who in former German history so often sinned against this principle, could not assert that they owed their position to the will of God, but as history unfortunately only too often shows, to the opportune grace and backing of our worst enemies.

Therefore we have in this year deliberately asserted the authority of the state and of the Government against those, who as weak descendants and heirs of the past policy, thought they could also establish their traditional opposition to the national-socialist state.

It was one of the happiest moments of my life when it became evident that the whole German people approved of this policy which exclusively represented their own interests.

With a full appreciation of the merits of monarchy and with all due respect for the really great emperors and kings of German history, to-day the question of the final form of the German government is beyond discussion. However, no matter to what decision the nation and its leaders may come in the future, there is one thing which they must never forget: Whoever is at the head of German affairs, is there by appointment of the German nation, to whom alone he is exclusively responsible.

I, personally, only consider myself empowered by the nation to execute those reforms which may enable the nation some day to make the final decision as to the ultimate form of government in Germany.

This stupendous undertaking of forming and creating our new nation will also be in the future the foremost aim of the national-socialist government. The preparatory work, carried

He speaks the final word and his will is considered as the decision above the egotistic tendency of the individual.

We national-socialists, clearly foreseeing this unique development, built up through years of hard work our working organizations, which served as the preliminary organization to prevent the armies of German working-men from becoming a leaderless, disorganized mob when the old system is destroyed, and which served to lead them with a firm hand in a compact body, into a world of new facts. And we at the same time, convinced that this mighty work of rearing political and economic class organizations is by means concluded, but will afford us a living task in future years, just as in the last twelve months. Only one fact is changeable:

What has been, will never return.

Attitude Toward Church and Monarchy

No less fundamentally decisive is the new relationship between the state and both Christian confessions. Filled with the desire to secure for the German people the great religious, moral and moral values which are anchored in the two Christian confessions, we have abolished political organizations and so doing strengthened religious institutions. For, an agreement with the powerful national-socialist state is more valuable than a church than conflict between confessional political societies, which in their coalition-conditioned policy of compromise, says must barter personal advantages for members of their party at the cost of sacrificing the ideals of inner religious feel-

ing and national consolidation. At the same time we are hoping that the uniting of the various national evangelical churches to a uniform Evangelical Church of Germany will satisfy the longing of those who, because of the uncertainty of evangelical life, feared a weakening of the evangelical faith.

Thus the national-socialist state has shown its respect for the Christian confessions during this year and expects the confessions to equally respect the strength of the national-socialist state.

The historical achievement of combining peasants, workers and bourgeois into one national community would be meaningless if the actions of this community were governed by dictates of a different political origin and nature or from the past. The strength of the national-socialist party lies in the fact that, even during its inner construction, it never forgot the roots of its existence. It was not founded for individual states with their individual populations, but for the German nation and the German people. From the very beginning, therefore, the construction of the party was guided by the conditions arising, objectively, from the needs of the German nation. Under no circumstances, therefore, can it acknowledge to-day past dynastic interests or the political results of these interests or recognize them as obligations which must always be respected by the German nation in organizing the life of the state. The German states are the sacred foundation stones of our nation. They are a part of its substance and will therefore exist as long as there is a German nation. But the political constructions of the individual states resulted from partly good and partly very bad activities of the past. They were human creations and therefore transitory. Just as there is nothing on this earth

men of the German Reichstag!
For over seventy years these parties have been a living part of the German nation, and even if they underwent changes in form, in essence they seemed to be immortal. Indeed they grew increasingly important. Since 1918, the constitution of the nation rested on them and proclaimed them (although in reality they fermented the decomposition of the state) to be the foundation stones of the life of the state. For seventy years they continually increased their importance in the state and in the world, bartered and exchanged power, one with the other, as the object of their desire and interest. From their own point of view, they dominated German legislation. This resulted in the degradation of the Nation to being the executor of their interests. And even when Germany lost a war, this fact alone affected the parties. And when the German nation lost its freedom, the parties insisted on their rights all the same. And when at last the German nation was confronted with hopeless misery, even destruction, the parties more than completely tyrannized public life.

After One Year of National Socialism

Now, my men of the German Reichstag!
Within one year of the national-socialist revolution we have overthrown the parties. Not only have we broken their power, but we have abolished them and eliminated them from our German nation. Whether they revolved as satellites around the second and third internationals, whether they represented the middle classes, the interests of catholicism, the demands of an evangelical socialism, the ambitions of a financial autocracy, even to the contemptible representation of our

rootless intellectualism, they have all gone. The strength of our national life during this year rose victoriously above the ruins of a sunken world.

What are all the legislative measures of decades in comparison with the power which this single fact represented?

In past days new governments were formed, but in the last year we have formed a new people.

And just as we have overcome the symptoms of the political disintegration of our nation, so have we this year already begun to fight against the symptoms of economic disintegration.

When I gave the order on the 24th of April, that the party organizations on May 2nd, the day after the National Labor celebration, should occupy the buildings of the trade unions and should convert these strongholds of international class madness into bulwarks of national work, this was not done for the purpose of robbing the German workman of a valuable organization but, only for the sake of the whole German people, to smooth the way for peaceful work which, in the future, would benefit everyone. For, at the same time, with this measure we struck from the hands of the other side the weapon of economic class war. With one year's legislation, conceived on a large scale, we have now definitely laid the foundations for a state of affairs in which the creative interests of the community will be decisively supreme, instead of only the right of might of the economically more powerful. Because it is quite clear to us that the gigantic tasks which not only the economic distress of the present indicates but which are also evident when critically contemplating the future, can only be accomplished when the representative of the interests

work. It has a million men and women of high intellectual and manual ability and skill.

Furthermore millions of its population desire the higher treasures of life and culture.

And, ultimately, it has in its soil the possibility of increasing its food supply, and in its natural resources the possibility of increasing its material production.

It is thus a problem of intelligence, energy, and determination to bring into harmony this cry for goods and the possibility of producing them. When the authority of a government and the confidence of a whole nation unite in determined action, they will be able to solve this most difficult problem, because they must solve it.

And we are determined not to give in to this task which has to be accomplished, but to grapple with it.

Hitler Appointed Chancellor

When on January 30th, a year ago, our General Field Marshal, our highly esteemed President of the Nation, by means of a decision, truly magnanimous in view of everything that had happened and preceded it, entrusted me with the formation and leadership of the government of Germany, the national-socialist party shouldered a responsibility the greatness of which did not seem to correspond to its influence or to the part it had previously played. At that time, with only two ministers, I entered a cabinet which then held a reserved opinion of the movement and of me personally, and I gave before the nation my promise to tackle the tasks imposed upon us by history and providence, and to seek for them a comprehensive solution.

In that hour I considered myself to be only a representative of and a fighter for my people. I was convinced that even at that moment, a countless multitude inevitably lacked understanding of the true meaning of the mission which movement had to perform, nevertheless in a short time actual deeds would meet with the intuitive assent of the nation. Thus from that historical hour, I have never conceived mission to be other than one of the whole German nation, if consciously or unconsciously millions of men then did realize this fact or possibly did not want to believe it.

I have never seen in purely outward power any possible substitute for the confidence of the nation, but have always honestly striven to convert the power of authority into strength of confidence. I can, therefore, admit with pride just as the national-socialist party had its roots exclusive to the people, so we as a government have never had any other than that which did not originate in the people, with people, and for the people.

And only out of this deeply inward alliance with the German nation, there grew up within us the power to fight and overcome the conditions which we had to consider not merely as external burdens, but in the long run, as factors leading to the ultimate destruction of our nation.

When, during the fourteen long years of our struggle for power, I again and again proclaimed as a preliminary necessity for the reascend of the German nation the destruction without compromise of all the middle class and marxist parties, this appeared to the majority of my political opponents to be a hallucination of an insane visionary, to be sheer madness.

New Social Order Arises

The body of the nation, threatened by decay, had to be provided with a new social order as a basis for the formation of a new solidarity. The fundamental theses of this order, however, could only be found in those eternal laws which govern the basis of constructive life. The prominence, over all things immaterial, of the basic foundation of the nation itself and its preservation, had to be established with impressive clarity. It was furthermore quite clear that the very nature of this foundation contained all those elements which, in conformity with our mode of life, both promoted and were useful to its preservation or on the other hand were detrimental to it. The will to preserve this substance, however, had to find an expression which, in a manner conforming to the peculiarity of the people, made that will distinctly evident and lead to its practical realization. The conception of democracy underwent therewith a thorough investigation and clarification. From this point of view the new state leadership signifies no more than a better expression of the will of the people than that which is afforded under time worn parliamentary democracy. Thus and in that sense the new state is naturally bound to the task to fulfill all necessary conditions for the further preservation of the nation.

Freeing the nation from all purely formal and customary conceptions of republicanism and democracy it will now be led by the people themselves and this leadership of the people, by the very form of the inner national conditions, will constitute the real government of the state. Political, cultural, and economic tasks can, therefore, be approached only in this sense and

can be solved only from a uniform point of view. This national conception will then lead not only to the overbridging of all hitherto existing class extremes, although these extremes vary, in contrast to the eternity of radical foundations and are therefore unimportant because not permanent, but also to a clarification of the attitude towards the problems of foreign policy.

The national-socialist racial conception and the science underlying it does not lead to a lack of appreciation or of respect for other nations, but rather to a recognition of our assigned task, namely to practically preserve and continue the life of our own nation. This thought inevitably leads to a natural respect of the life and character of other peoples. It frees foreign political activities from any attempt to dominate foreigners in order to rule them or even to incorporate them as a mere numerical mass in one's own nation by forcing them to speak that nation's language. This new conception compels a great and fanatical devotion to the life and thus to the honour and freedom of one's own people, and in like manner a respect for the honour and freedom of other nations. This thought can therefore provide an essentially better basis for the effort toward a true pacification of the world than the sorting of the nations, from mere considerations of strength, into victorious and defeated groups, into groups of those which are justified and into those who have been subdued and possess no rights.

But one result of such an inner revolutionizing of the thought of the nation can be the attaining of authoritative determination and firm instinctive confidence, both preliminaries for the abolition of economic distress.

The following is clear: The German nation has a million of its best men and women unemployed, all of whom want to

n, therefore, accepted the belief that its laying down of meant not only the end of the war but also the prevention of any similar misery for all humanly perceivable future

, for once, hate had not blinded reason, the ghastly experience just gone through ought to have had a salutary effect. It concerned, in teaching them to avoid by mutual cooperation a repetition of a similar experience. And ultimately, for reason alone, the incalculable sacrifices of this most frightful of all wars would have been, at least for later generations, lessing.

The Peace Treaty of Versailles destroyed completely and ally these hopes.

through its attempt to make the balance of power existing at the end of the war, the basis of a system of international peace, it perpetuated hatred on the one hand and exasperated bitterness on the other. By disregarding former human experience and the warning protests of wise counsellors, it was thought to better serve the future by burdening it with the weight of the past.

From this point of view alone can it be understood that, by the signing of such a peace treaty, this hardest lesson which mankind has ever experienced did not bring about true peace but served to increase discord.

The insane political and economic burdens which this treaty imposed had thoroughly shattered the confidence of the German nation in the ultimate justice of the world.

It was inevitable that fuel should be added to the feelings of hatred of millions of people against a world-order, which order made possible permanent defamation of and discrimination

against a great nation simply because that nation had had the misfortune, after heroic resistance, to lose a war which had been forced upon it.

The wire-pullers of the communistic revolution immediately realized the unheard of possibilities which resulted out of this treaty, and saw how it showed a practical way to revolutionize the German people. In making themselves the banner-bearers of the fight against Versailles, the communists succeeded in mobilizing men and women who in desperation believed that chaos alone afforded a way out. The world, however, did not seem to notice that, while insisting in a state of blindness on the literal fulfillment of inconceivable, even downright mad, impossibilities, there was taking place a development in Germany which, as a first stage to a communistic world-revolution, would have, within a short time, presented the victorious powers with a plague-infected bearer of germs instead of with a profit-bearing slave to the treaty.

Therefore, the national-socialist movement had not only rendered a service to the German people but also to Europe and the world outside of Europe by preventing, through its victory, a development which would have given the deathblow to the last hopes of salvation from the sufferings of our time.

In the face of the fact that a complete break-down was threatening, tasks of truly historical greatness presented themselves. Not any of the customary changes of government could save the nation from plunging into an abyss but only an inner reformation of the greatest magnitude and of the deepest conception. Not outward political or economic problems, but, ranging far above these, problems of the soul and of the nation were to be solved.

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integration. The positive forces of self-preservation began to relax and fall asunder and only the negative forces of destruction in their general attack on the last relics of what remained melted into a frightful unity. The atomizing of the political and cultural life, the ever more rapid decomposition of the organic structure of the nation, the paralyzing of its functions, all led to a shattering of confidence in the suitability and with it in the authority of those who undertook to lead the nation. From the general decay of all basic conceptions about the most important conditions making up our national and social community, there came about a decline in confidence and at the same time inevitably less faith in a possibly still better future. In these circumstances the economic clash had to follow the political and cultural decay. The fact that this economic decay with its frightful pauperization of the masses, did not result in the hastening of the political catastrophe, but instead led to a gathering together of the conscious fighters for a new, constructive, and hereby really positive, philosophy of life, is a unique achievement which can be put exclusively to the credit of the national-socialist movement.

Thus, since 1930, only two things have been possible: either, as a logical continuation of the way which had been prepared for it, victory would fall to the share of communism, with all its unforeseeable consequences, not only for Germany, but for the whole world, or national-socialism would succeed, at the eleventh hour, in beating its international opponent. The lack of understanding among the middle classes of the meaning of this fight, which imperiously demanded a clear decision, was proved by the fact that in Germany, up to twelve months before, they seriously believed that, as silent neutrals,

they would ultimately be the victors in the struggle between these two philosophies of life, each philosophy being filled with a desire for the complete destruction of the other.

The demands made upon our movement by this fight were terrific. Just as much proud courage is necessary to stand ridicule and mockery, as heroism and bravery is necessary to defend oneself against daily calumnies and attacks. Ten thousand national-socialist fighters were wounded during this time, and many were killed. Great numbers were imprisoned, hundreds of thousands had to leave their positions or otherwise lost their means of livelihood. But out of these fights there was born the unshakable guard of the national-socialist revolution, the immense host of the political organization of the party, the S. A. and the S. S. It is to them alone that the German nation owes thanks for its liberation from a mania which, had it triumphed, would not only have kept seven millions workless but would have soon condemned thirty millions to starvation.

Previous Foreign Relations

Concerning foreign policy,—when the German nation in November 1918, stirred and encouraged by the assurances given it by President Wilson in the Agreement of Compiègne, laid down its arms, it held, just as it does today, the deep, unshakeable conviction that it was guiltless of the outbreak of the war. Even the signature, to a so-called German confession of guilt, forced from weak men against their better knowledge, does not at all alter this fact. The vast majority of the German

extortions all of which helped to bring about a state of chaos in Germany.

This situation resulted in the following: Innerpolitically, — the November-revolt of 1918 wiped out with one stroke the so-called state authority which consisted of a compromise between bourgeoisdom and legitimism.

This surrender, miserable without parallel, of the responsible bearers of authority, in face of the international-marxistic insurrection of runaway soldiers, shook the nation's devotion, (until then certainly more than 90 per cent secure), to the old system of government and its representatives.

After the nation had recovered from this monstrous event, it began, having been educated from times immemorial to obedience in some form, to feel towards the new bearers of power at least a certain obligation for passive tolerance. The weakness of the new regime in numbers as well as in substance led to that unique combination between marxist theories and capitalist practices, which combination, in the course of events, necessarily had to impress the political as well as the economical life with the intrinsic characteristics of that extraordinarily corrupt mesalliance.

By medium of the centre party the bourgeois democracy, more or less in a nationalistic make-up, joined forces with the undisguised marxistic internationalism and then produced those parliamentary governments which, following each other a ever decreasing intervals, sold and squandered the accumulated economical and political capital of the nation. For fourteen years Germany thus passed through a period of decay unparalleled in history.

A reversion of all conceptions set in.

Reversion of Conceptions

What had been good was now evil and what had been evil became good. The hero fell into contempt and the coward was honoured. The honest man was punished and the lazy one rewarded. The decent man was sneered at, the depraved one lauded. Strength was looked down upon, weakness glorified. Values as such did not count. They were replaced by mere numbers resulting in inferiority and worthlessness. The historical past was just as disgracefully vilified as the historical future was recklessly disavowed. The belief in the nation and in its right was attacked with shameless impudence; it was ridiculed and degraded. The cult of beauty gave way to consciously cultivating inferiority and ugliness. All that was healthy ceased to be the guiding star for human endeavour, and unnaturalness, disease, and depravity became the center of a so-called new culture. All supporting pillars of the nation's existence were undermined and overthrown. And while the millions of people representing the middle class and farmer elements were consciously thrown into ruin, an easy-going thoughtless bourgeoisie was only too eager to assist as a political helper in the accomplishment of the last and final overthrow. Who can seriously believe that a nation could be forever kept in a state of such decay, without this situation some day resulting in the last and most extreme consequences? No.—This unvariably had to lead to communistic chaos.

Because just to the degree that the leadership of the nation consciously deviated from all canons and laws of reason and subscribed to marxistic insanity, so the community of the people inevitably experienced a continuously increasing dis-

and breaking out of conflagrations and tempests, all seeking
visions consonant with the inner limitations of every in-
dividual nation. Also the period of an outward general wel-
fare, which seemed to impress the world with a token of a
dimly contented satiety, since the dying away of the
trumpets of the revolutionary Marsellaise until the
beginning of our century, was pregnant with incessant indi-
cations of an inner nervous uncertainty, with a restless longing
for more satisfactory foundations for peoples inner lives.
That mankind has known formerly in the way of revolu-
tionary events, leaving out of consideration the struggles of a
religious nature, had merely been the ever changing play of
forces fighting for outward power: the fighting for rulership
side of states or at the utmost for expansion of such ruler-
ship beyond individual boundaries.

However, since the religious struggles had lost their stir-
ring, spellbinding and fascinating power, perhaps due to the
waning of a truly alive, pushing force of the creeds, there
began the search for new conceptions and ideas,—ones adapted
to the times and giving to mankind new aspects of life. And
while the common mass of people was still looking upon
materialistic things as the only factors governing all events in
human life, men arose who in the depth of their souls were
not satisfied with such conceptions, who were looking out
for a deeper aspect of life and, who in the very age of highest
mass prosperity and comfort, began to pervade the world with
the most violent struggles for these new conceptions. The in-
consistency of the economical and political ideals of bourgeois-
democracy called automatically the consistent theories of
marxism into the arena of those forces. Thus it came about,

while the nations were still living on the fruits of a bourgeois
and literal individualism, that the prophets of the new doctrine
preached politically the equality of all values. The parliamen-
tary democracy, however, was automatically bound to get into
a deadly struggle with individualism even on the very field
of economics.

It could only be a question of time until the ruthless aggres-
sive doctrine of marxistic equalization would have finally
over-run the last of the bourgeois political strongholds which
protected the economic system; the end would have been the
definite overthrow of the political and economic ideology of
the bourgeoisie age.

This development would have taken place even without the
world war. But this war undoubtedly materially accelerated
the course of events.

Background of Present Situation

In order to understand what happened this year in Germany
it is essential to take two factors into consideration. First, the
terrible war undermined the solidity of the authoritative ruler-
ship of the old regime and led, by way of its elimination, not
only to an internal but also to an external breakdown. Marxism
was the active bearer of this development, but the bourgeois-
democracy, by its passiveness, shared responsibility.

Second, the dictate of Versailles destroyed the independence
and the freedom of the nation in its foreign relations by dissolv-
ing and disintegrating all power and capacity of resistance.
The result was an endless sequence of political and economical

Representatives! Members of the German Reichstag!

If, looking back today, we call the year of 1933 the year of the national-socialist revolution, then, in the future, an unbiased judgment of its events and happenings will embody this designation into the history of our nation as a correct one. In doing that, not the moderate outward form of that revolution, but the inner magnitude of the transformation which this one year has given to the German nation in all fields and in all directions of its life, will be considered decisive. In scarcely twelve months a whole world of conceptions and institutions was abolished and a new world was put in its place. What has happened within this short space of time before the eyes of all of us, — would have been thought and designated even on the eve of the memorable 30th of January 1933, — by the doubtlessly overwhelming majority of our people and certainly by the bearers, spokesmen and representatives of the former regime, to be a fantastic utopia.

It is true that such an historical phenomenon would have been quite unthinkable, if it had owed the command for its happening merely to the flash of thought of a whimsical human mind or even to the play of chance.

Instead, — the conditions precedent for what has happened had formed themselves and were the automatic results of the developments of many years. A terrible distress cried out to be alleviated. In fact the hour was merely waiting until a will was ready and prepared to execute the historical mandate.

The force of this statement is augmented by the fact that similar tensions have been pervading almost the entire world for decades and have found discharge in the continuous flaring

ADDRESS

BEFORE

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

BY

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

BERLIN
1934

7

ADDRESS
BEFORE
THE GERMAN REICHSTAG
BY
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
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Kuhn (Like Hitler) Names His Successor With Trial Nearing

By John Martin and Grace Robinson.

With a gesture in imitation of Adolf Hitler, who named his successors in power before he went to the Polish wars, Fritz Kuhn, American fuhrer, has nominated his "heir" as a prelude to his grand-larceny trial.

An investigating agent revealed yesterday that at an enthusiastic Bund meeting held Tuesday night,



Wilhelm Kunze

Picked to succeed Kuhn.

Kuhn proclaimed that the mantle of his leadership would fall on Wilhelm Kunze, who has been in the Bund spotlight from time to time as a national organizer.

Secret Meeting.

The meeting of 500 Bundsmen, brought together in strictest secrecy, was held at Ebling's Casino, 156th St. and St. Kuhn's Ave., Bronx, the investigator declared. The call, passed by word of mouth, went out immediately after Kuhn returned from his stormy session before the Dies committee, in Washington. To avert suspicion, the members appeared without regalia and admitted no one who could not be identified. The investigator got in as a Storm Trooper in civilian garb.

Kuhn, he said, received the Nazi

salute when he entered the hall. He returned the salute and benignly exclaimed: "Ruehrt-euch" (Be at ease). Then he addressed the meeting. Anticipating Nov. 9, when he is set for trial on a charge of lifting Bund funds, the flushed Fuhrer climaxed his address:

"Whether I go to jail—or whatever happens to me—I now name my successor, who is to carry on. He is Wilhelm Kunze—"

Cheers of "Sieg Heil" (Victory, Hail) rent the air. Then Kuhn laid his arm across the Bundsmen's shoulders saying in German: "Hail the Conqueror." He did not

mention Hitler by name, the agent said.

"During his speech the investigator reported, Kuhn called Martin Dies and his Congressional investigating committee "ridiculous" and declared they had brought out "lies" about him and the Bund. "We are also being charged with organizing against the Government and with trying to get into munitions factories," continued the fuhrer. "It's all just Jewish propaganda."

Coincident with revelations about the Bund get-together, James Wheeler Hill, the organization's secretary, denied that the unit in Seattle, Wash., was closing up, as had been reported. Far from losing strength in the West, he said, a new unit was being opened in Tacoma, Wash., next week.

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Nathan.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Crowl.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Lester.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Sears.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Miss Gandy.....

Miss Gandy
Miss Gandy

INDEXED

CLIPPING FROM
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

DATE. OCT 26 1933

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NOT RECORDED

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Reich to Mark Munich Putsch Tomorrow

Hitler Curtails
Celebration of Beer
Cellar Uprising

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Germany today began preparations for the anniversary celebration of Fuehrer Hitler's Munich beer cellar putsch of 1923.

It has been traditional for Hitler to speak off the record on the night of each November 8 in Munich's Buergebrau Hall to the survivors of the old guard who assembled there the night before the unsuccessful march to conquer Germany was staged.

This part of the program is to be retained Wednesday, but the traditional ceremony on November 8, consisting of a solemn parade to two "temples" containing the remains of the men who fell in the putsch, has been canceled.

Holiday Called Off

Munich, usually enjoying a holiday on that date, will work as usual Thursday and exercises will be limited to a simple ceremony of depositing wreaths on tombs of Nazidom's heroes.

(The revolt was quashed and Hitler, in April, 1924, was sentenced to five years in prison. He was released in December, however.)

Orders creating "offices of trusteeship" in Poland were issued today by Marshal Goering as chairman of the council for national defense, indicating that some form of government for German-occupied Polish territories was being organized.

The orders' immediate purposes were to administer assets of the Polish state, regulate currency and credit systems and initiate economic measures.

that the Kra-
regional omce would have the
authority of general government
those areas which it said remain to
be "definitely fixed."

Criticism of the neutrality action
of the United States Congress con-
tinued in Berlin's afternoon papers,
but the general line shifted to that
of Propaganda Minister Goebbels'
Der Angriff, which said:

"Checkbook determines foreign
policy."

Against Wall Street and profiteers
desiring to make money out of mu-
nitions Der Angriff pitted the Amer-
ican working man who, the paper
said, was unwilling to fight on
France's battlefields for causes for-
eign to him.

"Revision (of the neutrality law)
thus becomes a decayed limb on
which America's fate is tremblingly
perched," the newspaper said.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt com-
ments, "The repeal is a deep bow
before the men who rule Wall Street
and new proof that it is impossible
for any democratic government to
place the interests of its people
above the interests of the ruling
financial caste."

Doubt U. S. Neutrality

The Boersen Zeitung declares
that "compared with the importance
of the repeal itself, clauses such as
cash and carry, prohibition of Amer-
ican ships to enter belligerent wa-
ters, and others, do not appear to
strengthen neutrality but rather
give the impression that they were
designed to counteract the dangers
incurred by offering ones self as a
neutral state as an arms factory to
the western powers."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
describes as the "backstairs joke of
history, that the same President
who wanted to introduce a new or-
der to America now, himself, lets
loose the old powers, once more."

The Lokalanzeiger states the
"fools' gold" which holds thousands
of Americans enchanted, as Roose-
velt once said, is now introduced in
a law against which their fathers
elequently warned," while the
Zwoelfuhrblatt writes, "President
Wilson, too, once promised the
American Nation peace and pros-
perity."

CM

Adolph Hitler

INDEXED

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PISCATAWAY

Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stelton
For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22.—Al-
though there were no local con-
tests in the primaries yesterday a
comparatively large vote was cast
in Piscataway Township with 703
Republicans and 450 Democrats
turning out to the polls. There
are 4,080 registered voters in the
township.

Republicans turned out to sup-
port Mrs. Thera Holzwarth of
Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of
Plainsboro, candidates for reelec-
tion to the state committee. The
Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth
516 votes and her opponent, Mrs.
Etta Filskov, 96, while Jeffers re-
ceived 453 and Thomas A. Gar-
retson, his opponent, 146. Mrs.
Daniel C. Luna, who is a town-
ship resident, and the only wo-
history of Middlesex county, was
man campaign manager in the
pleased with the township's vote
for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans
also gave Harold G. Hoffman, gu-
bernatorial nominee aspirant, a
majority vote of 434 while Rob-
ert C. Hendrickson, his opponent,
received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirk-
patrick was favored for the state
committee by the Democrats re-
ceiving 241 votes while her op-
ponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, re-
ceived 123.

Scattered votes for the presi-
dency included two written in
for Adolph Hitler and two for
Roosevelt on the Republican
ticket, both received in the North
Stelton section, while the Demo-
crats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col.
Charles A. Lindbergh also re-
ceived two votes for the presi-
dency here, one Democratic and
the other Republican. Wendell
Willkie, also an aspirant for the
nomination for president, re-
ceived 53 Republican votes and
Taft received four. Dewey,
whose name was on the ballot,
however, received 509.

Election boards returned the
ballot boxes and official papers
to Township Clerk Wallace M.
Graves fairly early with the ex-
ception of District 4, River road,
who came trailing in at 4 a. m.

11 7 6 1 - 6 7 3 4

MANY VOTES CAST
IN PISCATAWAY

Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stelton
For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22. — Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There are 4,089 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Thera Holzwarth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Flainsboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Filskov, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garretson, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman in the history of Middlesex county, was man campaign manager in the pleased with the township's vote for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans also gave Harold G. Hoffman gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 434, while Robert C. Hemtrickson, his opponent, received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirkpatrick was favored for the state committee by the Democrats receiving 241 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 123.

(Scattered votes for the presidency included two written in for Adolph Hitler) and two for Roosevelt on the Republican ticket, both received in the North Stelton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes for the presidency here, one Democratic and the other Republican. Wendell Willkie, also an aspirant for the nomination for president, received 53 Republican votes and Taft received four. Dewey, whose name was on the ballot, however, received 509.

Election boards returned the ballot boxes and official papers to Township Clerk Wallace M. Graves fairly early with the exception of District 4, River road, who came trailing in at 4 a. m.

FBI Ear Test Shows Hitler Has Double

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Thursday) (C.T.P.S.)—Checking one of the latest "Hitler" photographs against an incontestable one of the German Fuehrer, an eminent London surgeon has determined that Nazi leaders have been using a double to impersonate Hitler since the attempt to kill him July 20.

This morning's Daily Express asserts its proof was obtained by the surgeon's application of the ear identification test method used by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in "typing" criminals.

The main features of the difference in the pictures, according to the doctor, are the length of the ears, whereas the ear of the authenticated Hitler picture is stubby, that of one of the latest Fuehrer photo is elongated.

The Daily Express concludes that the Nazis' use of a fake Hitler lends color to the parade of reports lately that he is ill, seriously injured, insane or dead.

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

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Harvey

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87 NOV 30 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

MORNING EDITION 11/23/44

50 DEC 9 - 1944

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October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a memorandum of information received from a confidential source, to the effect that Chancellor Hitler of Germany has designated three Army officers to succeed him in power in the event of his sudden death.

I have also furnished this information to Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, The White House; Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State; Brigadier General Sherman Miles, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department; Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; and Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Apex Building, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

SENT FROM D. C.
 TIME 1145A
 DATE 10-20
 BY B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 7 - OCT 25 1941
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MCS:AB

MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1941

From a confidential source information has been received to the effect that wide-spread reports have been circulating in Germany that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has changed his former plans for his successors and now in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders will succeed him: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heins Guderian and Field Marshal Karl von Rüddestedt. It is said that these three Army officers will continue to rule Germany for a period of five years after the peace in Europe has been established.

It will be recalled that Hitler first designated Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. However, Hess is now a prisoner in England and it is said that Hitler is likely to outlive Goering.

News of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a logical arrangement, inasmuch as the Nazis now realize that the war may last a long time and even though there is a German victory in Europe, the victor will have to cope with disorders and military problems for some time.

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62-60950-11-32

OCT 17 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MCS:AB

October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of a memorandum of information which I have received from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of the Nazis in the event Hitler meets sudden death.

Sincerely yours,
26570

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 20 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and signatures:
A/C
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108

MCS:AB

October 17, 1941



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you,
I am submitting herewith a memorandum of information received
from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has
designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of
Germany in the event of his sudden death.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
26564

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 20 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

etc *E* *mas* *[Signature]*

Letter to Whi
St

Don
memo to A C

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A-107

Widespread reports have been circulating in Germany that Adolph Hitler ~~has~~ changed his testament and named as his heir, in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders. These three high officers have been: ~~General~~ Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian, Field Marshal Karl von Rüdiger.

This military triumvirate is to rule Germany for 5 years after the peace in Europe will have been re-established.

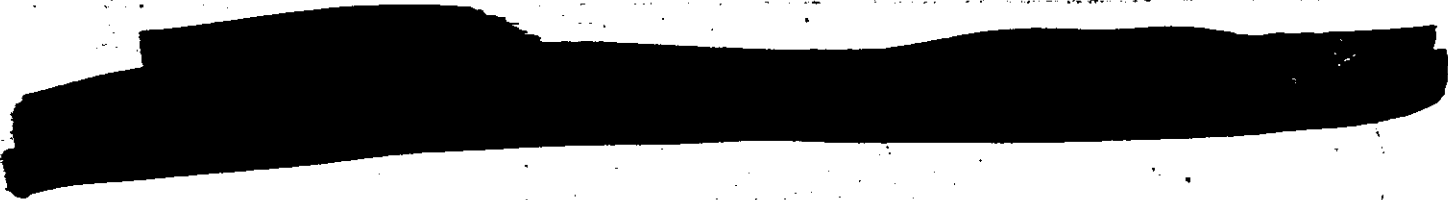
As we know Hitler in his first will designated Marshal Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. Hess however is now an English prisoner and it is more likely that Hitler will outlive Goering than vice-versa.

The news of the new regulation is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It would be the most logical and sensible arrangement as the Nazis now realize that the war may last long and even a Europe based on German victory will have to cope with vast disorders and military problems.

Joseph D. ...
Germany

Ken M... ..

... ..



THE LAUGH'S ON HITLER



This Plisterwitz may yet result in Hitler's downfall

There is one press that can't be suppressed in Germany, a press constantly busy contributing to a history of Hitlerism more complete, colorful and trenchant than learned treatise because its ed-

centipede with seven-league boots. Despite scores of arrests and sentences to concentration camps for Plisterwitz making the rounds in Germany continue to multiply each day. It is from these jokes—and it must be emphasized that they come from within the Reich—that the temper of the German people may be discerned. Some of the most pungent of the gags, due to the fact that German idiom often has no precise English counterpart, are lost to the American reader.

One extraordinary aspect of the Plisterwitz is that, placed in their proper chapters, they can lead a historian through the development of an epoch. A capsule history of Nazi Germany in the past five years may thus be traced entirely from the fund of jokes that has sprung up.

Start with the Reichstag fire. All but the naive knew the Nazis were behind it, had thrust the blame upon the progressive political groups. People referred to it as "the burning secret." A story typical of hundreds conceals an adjutant who rubs excitedly into General Goering's room. "Your Excellency! The Reichstag is burning!"

Goering, somewhat surprised, looks at his watch. "What, already?" Perhaps not so funny to those of

the Goebbels' family dinner table. Goebbels, Jr.: Father, what is this fascism I'm always hearing about? Goebbels: Shut up, and do what

you're told!

In similar vein is the story of Creton, when the Lord endeavored the German people with three qualities: Honesty, Intelligence and a (spacious) for National Socialism (Nazism). Only two of the three, however, came together in one individual. Either a German was intelligent and a Nazi, or in which case he was not honest; or he was honest and a Nazi, and was not intelligent; or, finally, if he was both intelligent and honest, then he was not a Nazi.

With a few forceful personalities dominating the Germany of today, it is natural that many a shtetshot has been aimed at Der Fuehrer and other Nazi leaders. Goebbels' incessant Goering's medals, Goebbels' level speeches, the Goering-Guebels level have presented bull'-eyes for literally thousands of jokes. Often they're all-inclusive, such as the satirical "Muckel German" who is described as "blond as Hitler, tall and strong as Goebbels, mainly as Roehm and modeled as Goering."

A host of barbs is likewise released in the story of Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Finance Minister Schacht who, the tale goes, decided one day to mingle with the masses. They went to mingle with the masses for hours, yet

facturers have not

Ken

5/2

months in a...
BY THEODORE IRWIN & DR. S. HOFFMAN

A n elderly physician, beaten by holdup men on a street in Berlin one night, yelled "Help! Murder!"

Dashing up, a policeman quieted the victim: "Sh! You must not discuss politics so loudly!"

That story has spread to every corner of Germany. In a whisper over a beer at a cafe, hand over lips in a shop, muffled voice behind closed doors at home, even among minor Nazi officials and in the barracks of the army and the Storm Troops. The grin is masked, the snicker is throttled. Many merely nod grimly. But the story moves on till it covers the nation, crosses the borders.

It's the *Flickerwitz*—"wit that is whispered." Tales and gags, poems and satirical prayers, riddles and epigrams, fables and allegories, many thousands of them lashing at the Nazi regime through the most effective of propaganda media—the mouth and ear of the German people. Perhaps the strongest weapon of protest and attack open to opponents of Hitler today, the jokes for the most part have risen spontaneously from the people themselves. They are born out of real

situations: a new law is passed, a new bulletin issued—the government offers itself as a target. Each of the *Flickerwitzes* has a significance, aimed at the Achilles' heels in the Third Reich. Many a Nazi bubble has thus been burst.

The power of the gag has been quickly recognized by the underground movement in Germany as well as by the government. The forces fighting Nazism have picked up the jokes and disseminated them like leaflets in the wind.

At the same time, the government, finding the vitriol of ridicule eating away at the foundations of the system, has counterattacked. In 1934, a law was passed providing for penalties of one to ten years in prison for the crime of twitting members of the government or functionaries of the Nazi party. Propaganda Minister Goebbels and other Nazi leaders have made repeated violent speeches against those who "use jokes to undermine public opinion."

They would, if they could, arrest and behead the gag itself but each is as invisible as a wraith, mobile as a

burg and funny, the one who slept all day was Adolf More popular was the tale of Hitler's visit to Hindenburg a few months after the Nazi leader came to power. Hindenburg had become more of a figurehead than ever. Walking with Hitler in the garden, he dropped his handkerchief. Hitler scooped it up, asked to have it as a memento. Hindenburg, however, refused. "Please, Herr Hitler, let me keep my handkerchief. It's the only thing left I can stick my nose into."

Another important chapter centers on the great purge of June 30, 1934, in which dissatisfied Nazis under the leadership of S. A. Commander Ernst Roehm were liquidated on alleged grounds of "immorality." Countless jokes arose, but the event is perhaps most succinctly recorded by one widely quoted line: "Captain Roehm's chauffeur has applied for a widow's pension."

While major incidents and crises inevitably produce in their wake considerable waggery, the *Flickerwitz* propaganda is more often aimed, with deadly accuracy, at the core of Nazism—what has been called "the spirit of the system." An illustration is the incisive gag concerning the young son of Goebbels, who is at the age of in-terminable questioning. The scene is

ably every man and woman in Germany has heard the following:
"Why does Hitler sit in the first row every time he goes to the theater?"
"At least there's one place he has the people behind him."

Some of the Hitler stories have become classics; they crop up again and again, year after year. Widely told is the one about Der Fuehrer's visit to an insane asylum. Posing before a group of inmates, he asked, "Do you know who I am?" He was met with blank stares; a few shook their heads. Hitler drew himself up, "Don't you know that I am Adolf Hitler? I possess all the power in Germany. I am almost as great as God! At which one of the lunatics snickered: "Yes, yes, my boy, that's the way it started with all of us."

Next to taking a verbal poke at Hitler, Germans take greatest delight in digs at Field Marshal Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels. Even their ardent followers like to tell of the pair as they arrive in Purgatory. Their punishment, it seems, is horrible. Goering is handed 1,000 uniforms—and no mirror! Goebbels is presented with 1,000 powerful broadcasting stations—and no microphones! The choice bit about Goering is that his latest uniform is made of

cellular—so that you can see the one he runs underneath.

They, because his activities and apparatus lend themselves to it, Cobble, more than any other Nazi official, has acquired a long list of "subscribers"—enough almost to fill a small telephone directory. Most common of them all is "Mahatma Propaganda," with "Wotan's Mickey Mouse" a close second. His continual harangues and the Joe E. Brown manner of delivery gave rise to the legend that once, at a speech in the Sportspalast, he opened his mouth so wide that he bit his ear!

No drop of the Nazi system escapes the spiked wit of the concocters of *Fischerwitzer*. The "Heil Hitler" greeting, winter relief, high taxes, low wages, the neuter gender of certain officials, corruption of government employees, the rearmament program, the Strength Through Joy movement—all get their share of the barrage. Perhaps the chief—and only—satirist left to opponents of Hitler today is derived from this pecking away at the institutions established by the Third Reich. One of the most ridiculed of these is the S. A.—the Storm Troops.

A popular yarn concerns Müller who, with many others, had joined the S. A. merely for protection. A friend, meeting him on the street, is astonished at seeing him in uniform. "What, you an old communist—in the S. A.?"

Another quip: "The German people are now divided into two sections—those who march and those who sit." And another, concerning a citizen of Berlin recently sent to a concentration camp: "What?" says a neighbor. "Such an honest young man?" "Precisely," is the answer, "that's why he was arrested."

There's pathos in the "Prayer of the Third Reich":

"Dear Lord, make me dumb,
So that I may not go to a concentration camp."

Dear Lord, make me blind,
So that I may find everything marvelous.

Dear Lord, make me deaf,
So that I may believe in the Huge Fraud.

Make me blind, deaf and dumb
So that I may fit into the Third Reich."

Volumes could be filled with the jokes about that cornerstone of Nazism, Aryanism. One might think that the Jews in Germany would be the last to tell them, but they seem to originate from among the Jews themselves.

There's the one about the incredulous American visitor who asks if the rabbis in Germany are still permitted to be Jews. And about the Englishman who wonders if non-Aryans, deprived of all rights, are still allowed to pay taxes. Countless stories come under the category referred to as "The Jews are Blamed for Everything."



In that, I'm on the side of the...
the men. As far as the two or three
Nazis in the company are concerned,
I have nothing to do with them."

Grim is the humor surrounding the
most hated and feared of Nazi insti-
tutions—the concentration camp. One
is struck with amazement at the abil-
ity of the German people to joke
about brutalities they themselves suf-
fer. It is the masochistic humor of a
condemned man in the moment be-
fore he reaches the electric chair. It
is the laughter of despair and despera-
tion, of a marooned people hopelessly
awaiting rescue.

Even within the concentration
camps, *Flüsterwitz* are passed around.
This one comes from Dachau, most
notorious of them all. Dachau, it
seems, was getting overcrowded and
officials were forced to weed out a
dozen inmates. Only the converted—
those cured of anti-Nazism—were to
be selected. The commandant and an
aide look over the list.

"Well, what do you think of
Schmidt?" asks the commandant.

"He's been in the hospital these
past five weeks."

"What for?"

"Injures to his head, kidneys and
spine."

"What's his condition?"

"He's worse every day."

"Fine. Then we can consider him
converted."

The concentration camps, so the
saying goes, "are camps in which is
concentrated the Better Germany."

until the authorities decided to offer
a reward to anyone who shot the U-
ger. Two Jews read the notice. One,
alarmed, whispered: "I think we'd
better escape before we're shot."

"But why escape? You're no tiger
and I'm no tiger."

"Of course we're not. But can we
prove it to them?"

Directed at Hitler's pose as a Mes-
siah of the Teutons is this conun-
drum: "A Eypsy haircomb, a French
moustache, an English uniform and
a Russian idea. What is it?" No an-
swer is expected.

It's the stories about non-Aryans
which, more than others, manage to
get out of Germany and make the
rounds in the United States. Rec-
ognizable, particularly among New
Yorkers, is the tale of the left-handed
teacups. Finance Minister Schacht ar-
gues with Hitler: Der Fuehrer is mak-
ing a serious mistake in putting all
Jews out of business; Jews are the
smartest businessmen in Germany.
Hitler scoffs. Schacht offers to dem-
onstrate.

They walk into an Aryan-owned
shop and ask to see a set of left-
handed teacups. The proprietor is pur-
zled; he's never heard of left-handed
teacups. Out go Hitler and Schacht
and into another Aryan shop. They're
met with the same bewilderment. Fin-
ally, they step into a shop owned by
a Jew. Asked for left-handed teacups,
the merchant brings out a set of gold-



Midwinter Auction Sale

WAR SCARE IN LITHUANIA

10,000 BOMBED IN CHINA

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO IN SOUTH

UNUSUAL SPIES IN U.S.A.

FAMILIES OF DEATH STARVE, ON 600 REFUGEE STARVE BORDER



"What with the football season over, and the baseball season months away, there's not a thing in the paper!"

Bringing ridicule is embowed in the story of a defendant at a special trial in Munich, charged with having insulted the government, he persists in pleading his innocence. The prosecutor, annoyed, bursts out: "The accused is a military liar! Gentlemen of the jury, ask you, what else but our government could the defendant have referred to when he used the words 'incendiaries, thieves and murderers'?"

Thrusts at the economics of the Third Reich are often siletto-sharp. According to one alleged rumor, "the kangaroo will soon replace the black eagle on the German insignia—because the kangaroo is the only animal able to go far on an empty pocket." Many a gag centers on pulling in who has his breakfast by pulling in another notch on his belt. Particularly devastating are those aimed at *Erzats*, the German program of manufacturing substitute or synthetic products, made necessary by increasing war preparations.

A resident of Cologne, the tale goes, is fed up with life in the Third Reich and attempts to commit suicide. He buys a box of rat poison, swallows the contents. But he doesn't die. *Erzats!* He gets a rope, tries to hang himself. The rope breaks. *Erzats!* Finally, he hits on the brilliant idea of getting himself arrested; surely he'll be tortured to death. Approaching an S. A. man on the street, he yells, "Down with Hitler!" But the S. A. man, frightened, takes him

Germany. One night he stole a visit to Oranienburg, concentration camp near Berlin, where many intellectuals are imprisoned. Creeping up to the barbed-wire fence, he whispered to a group of inmates: "Listen, gentlemen, do any of you by chance have a few scenarios for me?"

Jocular assault and battery upon the newspapers of Germany is committed daily. Retold again and again is the story of the Hungarian dog-trainer visiting Leipzig whose star canine died mysteriously one morning. A veterinarian, called in to determine the cause of death, learned that the dog had eaten a bit of sausage which had been wrapped in a newspaper. When he found that it had been *Der Stürmer* (notorious anti-Semitic sheet), the vet piddled understandingly. "That explains it. A paper like that, not even a dog can stomach."

Criticism of a more general nature pounds away at the bedrock of the Hitler regime with a variety of *Plus levez*. The rumor is spread, for instance, that all the dentists in Germany are idle because no one is allowed to open his mouth. Or an ancient American wheeze is adapted: a man waiting for a trolley, questioned by a suspicious Nazi, replies, "Bring it or not, I'm waiting for National Socialism to come to Germany."

Effectiveness of the stories is usually graded by the underground movement, according to the punishment &

peded if and when the narrator is caught. "This story is good for six months in a concentration camp" or "this one will land you in Dachau for at least a year." Here's a fable said to be good for two years.

A cow, a dog and a jackass were clever enough to escape from Germany with the advent of Hitler. After a few years in Antwerp, the refugees became nostalgic, longed for their Fatherland. They decided to go back—if it were possible. First to try was the cow. Three days in Berlin and she was back with her friends, baggard and worn. "They're too much for me, those Nazis," mused the cow. "They want to milk you every half-hour." The dog, however, was not to be frightened off, and back he went to Frankfurt. Four days later he returned, tail between his legs, tongue hanging out. "A dog can't live in Germany today," he panted. "No matter what you do, you get kicked around." Despite the bad tidings, the jackass decided to try it too; he had confidence in his tough skin. Weeks passed and the jackass failed to return. Anxious, his friends went to look for him. In the south of Germany, they met a cat. "The jackass?" the cat exclaimed, in response to their queries. "Why, he's very well off in the Third Reich. All he had to do was to bob his head as usual and pray 'Ja—ah!' Hitler has just made him governor of a new province!"

With freedom of the press extinct, the whippers take the place of opium.

Germans meet, the whippers pepper away at Hitler. Told once, the effect of a gag is of course wholly insignificant. Told a thousand times—and a million times—a single joke takes on tremendous importance. Multiply this by the countless *Pflisterwize* in the wind and the slow and steady undermining of the Nazi system becomes apparent. To the forces fighting Hitler within Germany, the barrages of ridicule constitute a primary siege.

paying the way for the major conflict to come.

How the volume of *Pflisterwize* has swelled in recent years is illustrated by the story of a wagish lawyer arrested one night for being the life of a party. The S. A. commandant sentenced him to a concentration camp until he had finished telling all the known jokes about Hitler. That was three months ago. He is still in the concentration camp.



year. It was this year that the reporting through jokes about Spain, which suppressed news about Spain, which forced German newspapers to print some facts about German soldiers fighting in Spain. In the recent Czech crisis, it was the *Filisterweise* which carried the true facts and caused many German soldiers to flee over the Swiss border. Favorite organ of the masses, the spoken press is held to be far more interesting than the 3,000 newspapers controlled by the Propaganda Ministry. Space in it is unlimited. It cannot be corrupted. Bans are ineffective. Contributors are the subscribers. Circulation is no problem; in a few days all Germany knows the latest story. The style in which the stuff is "written" is popular, vigorous, crisp; a single sentence crystallizes an idea, sheds light upon the darkest and most complicated issue. Every current joke is an editorial upon a Nazi government action.

If they do nothing else, the political gags do a good job of counterbalancing the powerful and suggestive government propaganda, educating and disillusioning the people, unmasking the Nazi idols and the hypocrisy, fallibilities and cannibalistic spirit of the regime. They constitute a weapon of self-defense, the potency of which is indicated by the spreading of *Filisterweise* by the Nazis themselves, who play with the poisoned weapon of the enemy.

Unceasing, at every hour of the day, everywhere, that two or more



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EAT:DS

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : Edw. A. Tamm

August 25, 1945

SUBJECT:

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

Ans. [unclear]
[unclear]

[redacted] called at my office, accompanied by a Major, otherwise unidentified. [redacted] and the Major are working on the War Crimes Commission. [redacted] stated that he had talked to his Commanding General and had proposed that the War Department refer to us for "evaluation" all information indicating that any of the war criminals were hiding in the Latin American countries. I told [redacted] that the Bureau would not evaluate any information of this kind -- that the Bureau was an investigative agency and that we would conduct investigations of such matters as the War Department referred to us which were within our investigative jurisdiction, but that we positively would not attempt to "evaluate" information which was not the subject of investigation by the Bureau. [redacted] stated that there was a variety of information appearing from various sources alleging that Hitler and many of his associates were hiding out in the Argentine and the War Department needed someone to evaluate it. I told [redacted] that the Military Attache at Buenos Aires, General Lang, had established himself as the supreme authority upon all mundane matters; that he recognized no delimitation agreement and that consequently the War Department might consider calling upon him for such evaluation.

[redacted] wanted to know whether the Bureau had any "probable cause" for believing that Hitler or any of his associates were hiding in the Argentine and I stated that the Bureau had no tangible evidence of any such hiding but that General Lang had withheld considerable information from us, over a period more than a year, concerning an alleged hacienda in the Argentine which was reported to be a hideout for German subversives allegedly coming to the Argentine by clandestine means, particularly submarine.

[redacted] also wanted to know whether the Bureau would distribute for the War Crimes Commission through the Bureau's international exchange, circulars printed for the apprehension of wanted persons whose apprehension was sought by the War Crimes Commission. I inquired of [redacted] whether fingerprints would be available upon these people and he stated they would not, but in some instances they might have photographs of the wanted persons. I advised [redacted] that I would refer this question to you for your consideration. I recommend

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EX - 21

against utilization of the Bureau facilities for distributing such circulars, first, because they will not contain fingerprints and the other identifying data will probably be vague and inadequate, second, because the legality of many of these proceedings is subject to considerable doubt, including the question of means of extradition, and, third, because I don't think we should lend the prestige of the Bureau's name and reputation to the War Crimes Commission and by the association of the Bureau's name with the circulars give the impression to the public generally that the Bureau is attempting to apprehend these war criminals, most of whom I think will never be apprehended.

I agree,
D.H.

Respectfully,


Edw. A. Tamm

62-99557

May 13, 1953

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SE 42

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I have your letter postmarked May 6, 1953, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable, as a matter of policy, to comment on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. You are instructed to make a search of your indices regarding correspondent's contact with your office and advise the Bureau of the details, in order that the Bureau can determine how any future letters he might submit should be handled. Sulet results of your check by June 1, 1953, under the caption

[Redacted]

Filed per N.Y. ltr 5-26-53
Follow-up made for June 5, 1953.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gins _____
- Miss Gandy _____

LT:ant
MAY 20 1953

MAILED 9
MAY 14 1953
COMM - FBI

WON W
V. IRR

522

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
att: Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

on March 31st 1952 I contacted
your local agent here at [redacted]
N.Y. [redacted] and reported to him some
of the facts I had collected on two persons
whose name are [redacted] and
[redacted] who at that time were
living at [redacted]

Later, I contacted another of your
agent in the New York City office and
gave him some of the facts on these
same persons. This person was a [redacted]

The facts concerning these people
which I have verified in every way at
my disposal, make confident me that
they are no less than -

Adolph Hitler

Eda Braun

RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

99557

MAY 15 1953

I am aware that it is widely
believed that these persons are dead.
However, I have checked this matter
over with the man who was appointed


by the U.S. Army to investigate the
circumstances of Withler's death and I
have his word that he does not
believe Withler committed suicide. The
person I refer to was a [redacted]
now a company representative in
Washington D.C. He told me personally
that this was stated in his final report.

I have seen the woman I put
in Eva Braun at a distance of
about five feet. I have not seen the
man but I have a great many
facts given to me by a person who
had many contacts with him in
his home. These facts I have checked
and found them to tally in every
respect.

Recently a new photograph of
Eva Braun has been published
showing her as an older woman
than did the one in my possession
at the time I saw [redacted]. The
recent picture is the exact image
of the person I saw in Phoenix
Arizona last year.

And what is the purpose
of this letter? It is this: I would
like a statement from you that
the matter has been investigated
to your satisfaction. I do not
[redacted]

expect you to Tell me the
results of your investigation.
Until I receive such a statement
I will continue to feel that
I have an obligation in this
matter.

Yours truly,


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

FEB - 6 1941

TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

Williams
Little

FBI NEW YORK CITY 2-6-41 2-50 AM JJM

DIRECTOR AND SACS LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS

[REDACTED] SUBJECT A GERMAN ACTRESS WHO IS A SPECIAL FRIEND OF DOCTOR PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND ADOLPH HITLER ALSO REPORTED FREQUENTLY IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] SAN FRANCISCO. LEAVING NEW YORK FEBRUARY FIFTH, FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM EST ON THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS OCCUPYING APARTMENT DUPLEX [REDACTED] CAR [REDACTED] FOR MEXICO CITY VIA ST LOUIS AND LOS ANGELES. WILL ARRIVE ST LOUIS ONE FIFTEEN PM CST FEBRUARY SIXTH. WHILE IN NEW YORK SUBJECT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORTUNE. [REDACTED] LEFT NEW YORK CITY JANUARY THIRTIETH FOR ST. LOUIS AND IS STAYING AT THE PARK PLAZA HOTEL ST. LOUIS. IT IS BELIEVED [REDACTED] WILL CONTACT [REDACTED] AT ST. LOUIS. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED FIVE FEET, SIX INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS, AGE THIRTY, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, FAIR COMPLEXION, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, TYPICALLY GERMAN DRESSED. ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ASCERTAIN [REDACTED] STOPS IN ST. LOUIS AND MAKE A SPOT CHECK OF ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. WHEN SUBJECT LEAVES

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4 FEB 20 1941
TOLSON
EAM
FIVE

PAGE TWO

LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ADVISE THE FIELD OFFICE COVERING THE PORT OF DEPARTURE OF SUBJECT FROM THE US IN ORDER THAT HER BAGGAGE MAY BE SEARCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU SPECIFIC REQUEST TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE IS CARRYING ANY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS TO MEXICO. INFORMATION RECEIVED [REDACTED] IS IN US ON A MEXICAN VISA.

SACKETT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WASH OK FBI WASH DC STB

LOS ANG OK FBI LOS ANGE U

ST LOUIS OK FBI ST LOUIS AWR

ALL DISCONNECT

52)

September 18, 1940

MEMORANDUM

RE: KARL BENNY VON WIEGAND

Karl Von Wiegand advised he has known Chancellor Adolph Hitler of Germany for many years. He stated he wrote articles on Hitler for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940, had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

Von Wiegand stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even Von Ribbentrop was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to Von Ribbentrop for censorship, he was afraid to authorize its release until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

Von Wiegand claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated were necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Fuehrer.

Von Wiegand says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

Von Wiegand described Hitler as an abnormal person; a transcendium; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even those closest to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 1940

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Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to Von Wiegand, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, Von Wiegand claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that while if the United States came into the war as an ally of England it would no doubt delay the outcome, it would not change the final result in any manner. Hitler was very much irritated and impatient in response to an inquiry on the Nazis' coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the United States - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" Von Wiegand replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy--" Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

Von Wiegand stated he then asked Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to Von Wiegand, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (Von Wiegand agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition, not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. Von Wiegand said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told Von Wiegand, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." Von Wiegand stated that he added very pointedly, "That goes for South America too."

Von Wiegand then said that he queried Hitler about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

Von Wiegand was asked, "who is behind Hitler?" and he replied that no one is behind Hitler - that Hitler is the power of the Nazi regime. Von Wiegand stated that Hitler has a demonical energy and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von Wiegand stated he does not think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Wiegand claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to whether Hitler had patterned himself after Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, and he replied that Hitler is humble in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, Von Wiegand said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Von Wiegand advised that Herr Hewell who replaced Captain Fritz Wiedemann, presently German Consul General at San Francisco, California, as liaison between Von Ribbentrop and Hitler told him that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berechtgarten, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." Von Wiegand explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races in the world.

Von Wiegand was asked who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and he advised that Herr Schacht was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

Von Wiegand claims that Hitler leans to the Communistic side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by Goering.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the manner followed in guarding Hitler and he stated he was unable to give any details except that when he met Hitler in Belgium for his interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several apparently personal guards in evidence.

Von Wiegand was asked what would happen when Hitler was gone and he stated that it is accepted that Goering will be the successor. He explained that Goering is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of tuberculosis of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

Discussing Goering for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of Goering as Goering appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why Goering is so subservient; that he takes abuse that one would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by the scratch of a pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You cannot suggest anything to him, whereas Goering is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the United States. It is Goering's view that friendship with the United States must exist; that reconstruction of Europe cannot be accomplished without the aid of the United States. Von Wiegand claims that Goering is sound morally; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with Balbo in Italy, who was fond of Goering, he believes that Goering is a big man.

Von Wiegand stated that Goering told him that the German Government is willing to negotiate for peace since it has accomplished getting England off the continent, which it wanted to do. Von Wiegand stated Goering indicated that the terms of peace as far as Germany is concerned would be a "status quo with England giving back Germany's African colonies".

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Von Wiegand advised that early in the war he had been told that upon its conquest of France, the German Government would "literally dismember her". However, just before his recent return to the United States he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government, except possibly the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and "even then he might consider a plebiscite". Von Wiegand declared this information is checked by the fact that Hitler precluded Mussolini from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. He advised that there was a non-military corridor established which indicates in his mind that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British Government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English Government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, Von Wiegand stated that ninety per cent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

Von Wiegand advised that Communism has "grown very strong"; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communistic threat but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

A discussion followed concerning the strength of the German armed forces. In this connection, Von Wiegand stated the Germans have a strong army. He advised that there are eighteen million men from eighteen to fifty years of age, and the "losses have been unbelievably light". He advised that he talked to people in Belgium

privately and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to the excellent equipment furnished the men. He stated that he has "been in ten wars" and has never seen an army equivalent to that of the present German army. He advised that the physical limitations of the German army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He stated that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirits; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage, including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies. Von Wiegand pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

Von Wiegand claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses with respect to the German forces but stated "they may show up later".

Von Wiegand said that in talking to Goering, it is Goering's belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corps. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Von Wiegand advised that the food supplied the army is good and that clothing is ample.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any further information concerning the German armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway, to such an extent that he had actually

set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he did not even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even Goering opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned Von Wiegand claims that the military men wanted this and Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the Nazi espionage system and he claimed that the articles written in the United States on German espionage are inaccurate since he believes that the writers do not know what they are talking about. He has advised that he has noticed that one Nicoli has been pointed out as the head of German intelligence. He stated that Nicoli has no influence and definitely is not the chief of the German intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the German Intelligence Service is one Admiral Canaris.

Von Wiegand claims that he has avoided Herr Hitler and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

Von Wiegand was asked whether German sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, to which he replied that he did not know. Von Wiegand could not furnish any information concerning how the German Government selected its agents, whether it used exchange students, refugees, representatives of travel bureaus, or whether it had any alliance with criminals in the United States or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people in the United States.

Von Wiegand did not know how the German agents were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr Feldmann, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

Von Wiegand advised there is no formal official censorship in Germany, but that the Government "takes the risk of what is sent out".

With reference to German propaganda, Von Wiegand stated that all Europe has been propagandized by the German Government. He stated that he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

Von Wiegand stated that it was his impression that the German Government is limiting its propaganda activities in the United States to attempting to influence the United States that it should stay out of the present European conflict.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the purported German plans to be followed when a country is taken over and particularly whether the stories that certain groups of people in each of the countries would be liquidated is true. Von Wiegand said that, of course, was a story from Poland but that he "hadn't been there and didn't know".

Von Wiegand was asked how the German Government selected its puppets and he replied that he did not know of any puppets presently but that it had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" Von Wiegand stated he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

Von Wiegand was then asked how the populace was controlled, other than by military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Von Wiegand stated that little attention is paid to the churches in occupied countries.

Von Wiegand was asked about "atrocities" and he stated that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

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He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan and would not talk about it. He stated that he believes that it "goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world". Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the Far East - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned Von Wiegand stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to Von Wiegand's statement, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Wiegand's view that Spain should be watched in South America instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning German intentions with reference to Iceland and Greenland and he stated that Goering laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any details about internal conditions in Germany but did state that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. He advised there is, however, a feeling among the people that they would like to be informed when the war will be over. He stated that generally the people appear to be "fed up" with war.

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

PLF:DAJ

- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Training Room _____
- Mr. Neinhart _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

[Redacted]

Date September 12, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: KARL VON WIEGAND

I told the informant of the contents of the attached memorandum, setting forth the results of an interview which SAC Pieper had with Karl Von Wiegand. The informant would like to have a memorandum on this.

I think that you will be interested in reading the memorandum covering the interview.

[Handwritten Signature]

P. E. Foxworth

cc - Mr. Tracy

[Redacted]

Mr. [unclear] [unclear]

Signature

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

file

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: KARL VON WIGGAND

Pursuant to telephonic instructions from the Bureau, I was able to arrange an interview with KARL VON WIGGAND, Hearst representative, who recently returned from Germany.

I interviewed him in San Francisco in the office of Mr. E. D. Coblentz, publisher of the Call-Bulletin, who arranged for the interview.

The attached memorandum for the Director, the original of which has been forwarded to Milwaukee for the Director's attention, has also been made available to Mr. Connelley here in San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
R. J. L. FISHER
Special Agent in Charge

HJLP:EL
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San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: EARL VON RIGAND

EARL VON RIGAND was interviewed by me on August 31, 1940. I had approximately an hour in which to talk to him.

VON RIGAND has known ADOLPH HITLER for many years, he states. He wrote articles on HITLER for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he states were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler, and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940 had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

VON RIGAND stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even VON RIBBENTROP was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to VON RIBBENTROP for censorship, he was afraid to give it an O.K. until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

VON RIGAND claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated was necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Fuehrer.

VON RIGAND says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

VON RIGAND described Hitler as an abnormal person - a transgenius; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even to his closest

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to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to VON WIEGAND, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, VON WIEGAND claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

~~Inquiry as to his attitude against the United States,~~ VON WIEGAND stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that our coming into the war would no doubt delay the outcome, ~~but~~ ^{it} would not change the result in any manner. Hitler was very irritated and impatient in response to an enquiry on the Nazis coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the U. S. - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" VON WIEGAND replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy -" Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

while the United States was an ally of England

VON WIEGAND then asked ^{Hitler} ~~him~~ about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to VON WIEGAND, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (VON WIEGAND agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. VON WIEGAND said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told VON WIEGAND, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and

furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." VON RIBBENTROP stated that he added very pointedly, that goes for South America too."

VON RIBBENTROP then said that he queried him about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

I questioned VON RIBBENTROP as to who was behind Hitler and VON RIBBENTROP replied that no one was behind Hitler - that Hitler was the power of the Nazi regime. He has a demonic energy, and an incredible hubris, tenacity to hold to a course. VON RIBBENTROP says he doesn't think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. VON RIBBENTROP claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Questioned by me as to his being like Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, VON RIBBENTROP replied that Hitler is humble, in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, VON RIBBENTROP said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Herr RIBBENTROP who took RIBBENTROP's place as liaison between VON RIBBENTROP and Hitler told VON RIBBENTROP that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berchtesgarden, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." VON RIBBENTROP explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed

to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races of the world.

I questioned VON WIEGAND further as to who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and VON WIEGAND said that HERR SCHACHT was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

VON WIEGAND claims that Hitler leans to the Communistic side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by GOERING.

I questioned the manner of guarding Hitler and VON WIEGAND was unable to give me any details except that when he met him in Belgium for this interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several, apparently personal guards in evidence.

Questioned as to what would happen when Hitler was gone, VON WIEGAND stated that it is accepted that GOERING will be the successor. He explained that GOERING is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is HESS who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of T.B. of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after HESS was gone.

Discussing GOERING for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of GOERING as GOERING appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why GOERING is so subservient; that he takes abuses that you would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by a scratch of the pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You can't suggest any-

thing to him, whereas GOERING is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the U. S. It is GOERING'S view that friendship with the U. S. must exist; that reconstruction of Europe can not be accomplished without the U. S. aid. VON MIBRAND claims that GOERING is morally O.K.; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with BALBO in Italy, who was fond of GOERING, he believes that GOERING is a big man.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, VON MIBRAND stated that 90 percent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

He called my attention to the fact that Communism had gotten very strong; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communist threat, but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled to me that it should not be overlooked that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

I discussed with him the armed forces. VON MIBRAND said that there is a strong army; that there are 12,000,000 men from 18 to 50 years of age, and the losses have been unbelievably light. He talked to people in Belgium privately, and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to equipment. He said that he has been in ten wars and he has never seen such an army as Hitler's. He believes that the physical limitations to the army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He said that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirit; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

I questioned him as to new methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies.

He pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) that there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

He claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses; he says they may show up later.

VON FIEDLER said that in talking to GOERING, it is GOERING'S belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corp. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Food is good; the clothing is good. The core of the army is of the finest trained athletic men in the world. The generals are young, pliable in mind, and not steeped in the old traditions.

He was unable to give me anything further relative to the armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway to such an extent that he had actually set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he didn't even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even GOERING opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned VON FIEDLER claims that the military men wanted this, but Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

I questioned him then about the Nazi espionage system, and VON FIEDLER claimed that the stuff that is written here on German espionage is inaccurate since he does not believe they know what they are talking about. He has noticed that NICOLI has been pointed out as the head of the German Intelligence. He says that NICOLI has no

influence; he does a little research, but is definitely not the chief of the Intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the Intelligence is one Admiral ~~XXXXXX~~.

VON ~~XXXXXX~~ claims that he has avoided Herr ~~XXXXXX~~ and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

I asked him whether sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, and he was unable to inform me. He could not tell me anything about how they selected their agents, whether they used exchange students, refugees, business representatives or travel bureaus or whether they had any alliance with originals in this country or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people over here.

He did not know how these men were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr ~~XXXXXX~~, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

I did not question him in such a manner that he would think that our questions were based upon weakness of knowledge on our part should he happen to be a German agent, my questioning being along the lines of general information for informative purposes. I was particularly careful in the portion of the interview with regard to foreign agents not to let him learn anything from us by the manner in which I asked my questions. Somehow, I just can't feel that a man who has had the experience he has in Europe could be so close to so many things and yet not know anything of the German espionage system. His failure to discuss these points with me - at least in my mind, without any other basis of fact to substantiate it, would indicate that he at least is an individual with whom I would be careful.

I talked about censorship with him, and he said there was no formal censorship in Germany, which we know; that they take the risk of what is sent out.

On the matter of propoganda, he said all Europe was propogandized. He said he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

I stated that I felt that they must be trying to build up something in our minds in the U. S., and he said, yes - that was to stay out of the war.

I was able to go into the matter of Hitler's plans for world domination briefly and having already covered the Nazi attitude to us, I asked him about the German plans when a country is taken over, particularly the stories that we hear about liquidating certain groups of people. VON WIFEKAND said that, of course, was a story from Poland; that he hadn't been there - he didn't know.

I asked how they selected their puppets, and he stated that he didn't know of any puppets presently, but that they had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" he said he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

I then asked him about how they controlled the populace, other than military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Questioned about the church, he stated that there was little attention paid to the church in occupied countries. At this point VON WIFEKAND said that there was one matter which he had forgotten to mention with regard to G. B. G., namely, that G. B. G. had told him that they would be willing to negotiate since they had accomplished getting England off the continent, which they wanted to do. He indicated that the terms of the peace as far as Germany were concerned would

page 9

be a status quo with England giving Germany's colonies back to her in Africa.

He said that they first talked about breaking up France - literally dismembering her, but just before he left he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government except possibly Alsace Lorraine, and even then he might consider a plebiscite. VON WIEGAND pointed out that this was true, and could be checked by the fact that Hitler precluded MUSOLINI from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. There was a non military corridor established which indicated, in his mind, that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

He said that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

I asked him about atrocities, and he said that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

I asked him about Japan, and he said that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan, and wouldn't talk about it. He believes that it goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world. Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the far east - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned VON BIRGARD stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to VON BIRGARD, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is VON BIRGARD'S view that Spain should be watched in South American instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

I asked him about Iceland and Greenland, and VON BIRGARD said that HITLER had laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

He was unable to recall anyone indicating that Germany was interested in taking over the Dutch or French possessions.

I was unable to get into much detail about internal Germany, but VON BIRGARD did advise me that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. There is a feeling among the people that they want to know what is going on all over and what they are going to get out of it. Generally they appear to be fed up with war.

I had planned a series of questions regarding Russia, but in view of the fact that I was unable to interview VON BIRGARD any longer, I was unable to go into the Russian situation or the internal picture of Germany.

VON BIRGARD is a little man in his sixties; very German in appearance; wears heavy lens glasses; speaks perfect English. During the interview, I could not help but feel that he leaned the Nazi way and yet he expressed the opinion that he didn't feel any concern over the Nazis as they would soon reach the end of their sphere of influence.

I should have liked to have interviewed him at least several hours longer in order that I could have gone back on some of the points that I hurriedly covered with him, since I was trying to cover a great deal of territory

Page 11

in the limited time available to me.

I have nothing with which to substantiate this belief, but it is my personal opinion that he is sympathetic to the Nazi regime, and as stated before, I cannot believe that he knows as little as he claims regarding German espionage.

Further, unless the Germans were going to use him when they were displeased at the Cosmopolitan articles in 1938, he never would have had a chance to get to Hitler. With my limited experience, it would be my view that Hitler isn't seeing anybody unless he sees a way to use them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. L. PIKNER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:FL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 12, 1945

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC Newark

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

40580 BE

Enclosed herewith are fifty small size (3 x 5) and twenty-four large size (4½ x 7) photographs together with an insignia consisting of a small eagle over a swastika and an arm band also consisting of an eagle over a swastika.

[REDACTED]

It is thought that the enclosed photographs, if not already in the files of the Bureau, may possibly be of some assistance in conducting investigations in Germany at the present time and for that reason they are being forwarded to the Bureau. Practically all the photographs are scenes showing various past activities of Hitler.

JUN:HLH

Enclosures

EX - 68

*insignia + arm band
similar to training in
Lat. Not security file.
No ans. rec.*

*AD
7/20/45*

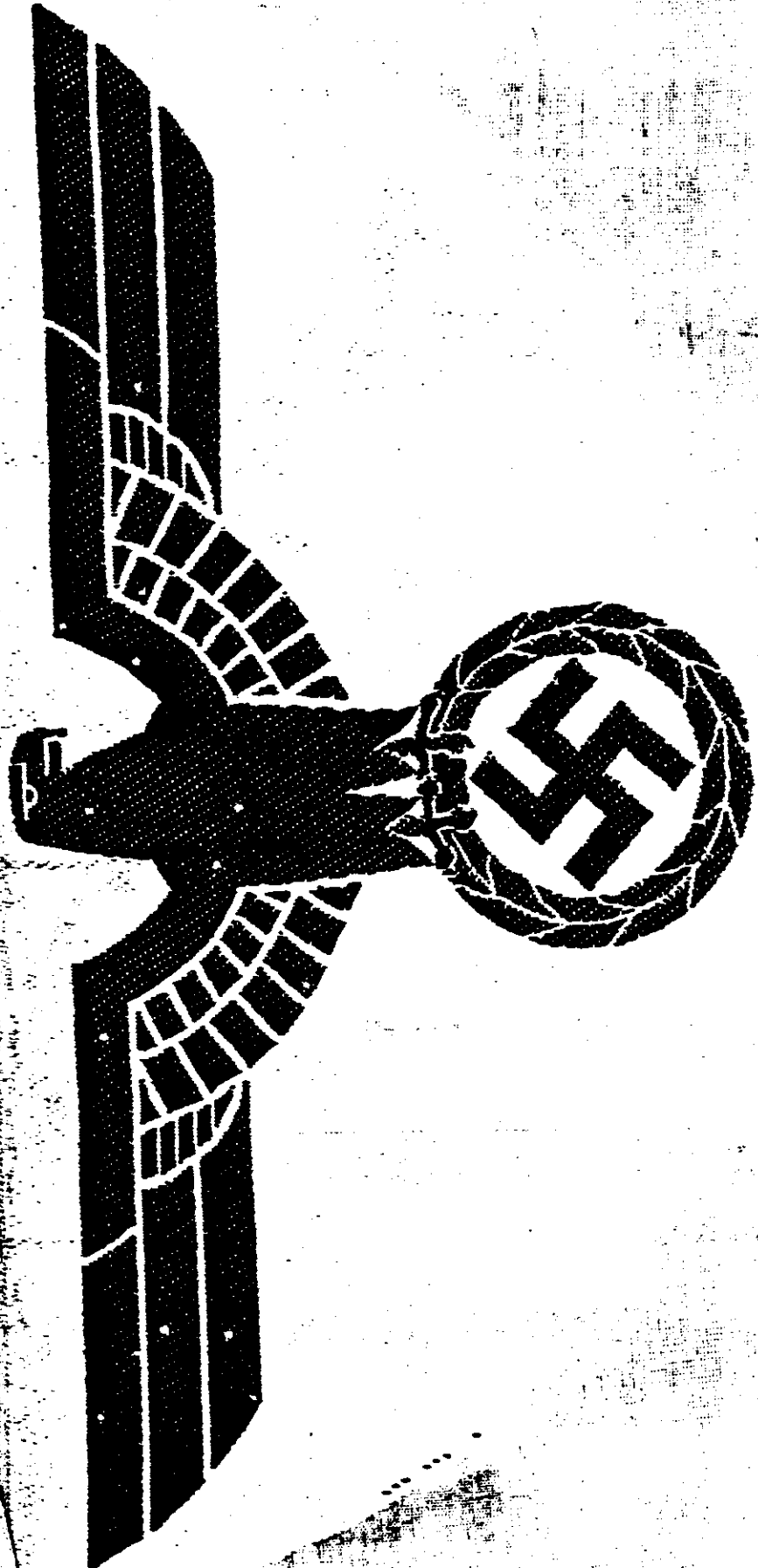
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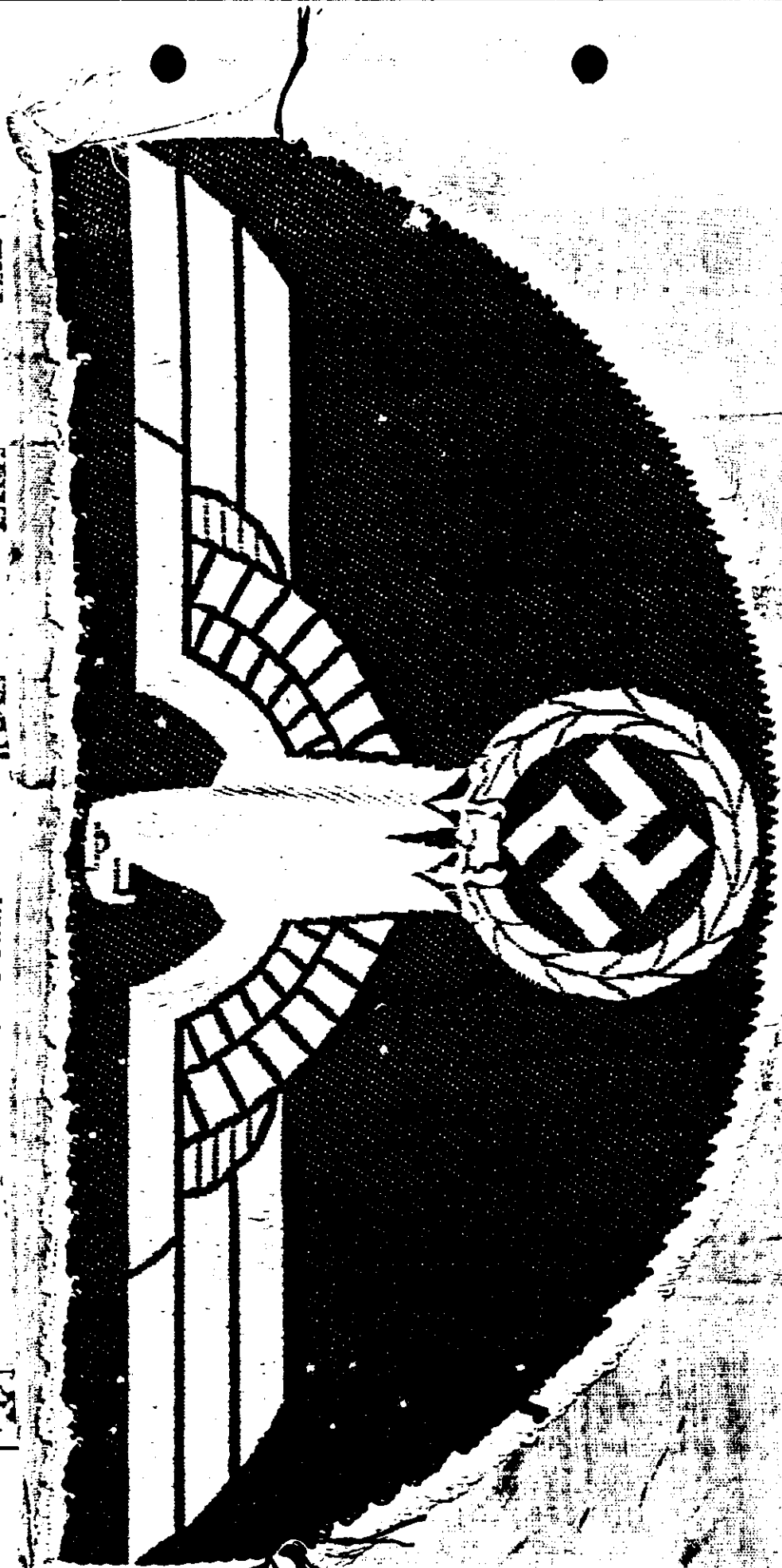
EX - 68

NEED LAB FILES
WJ

(Handwritten mark)

5 AUG 1 1945







Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 66

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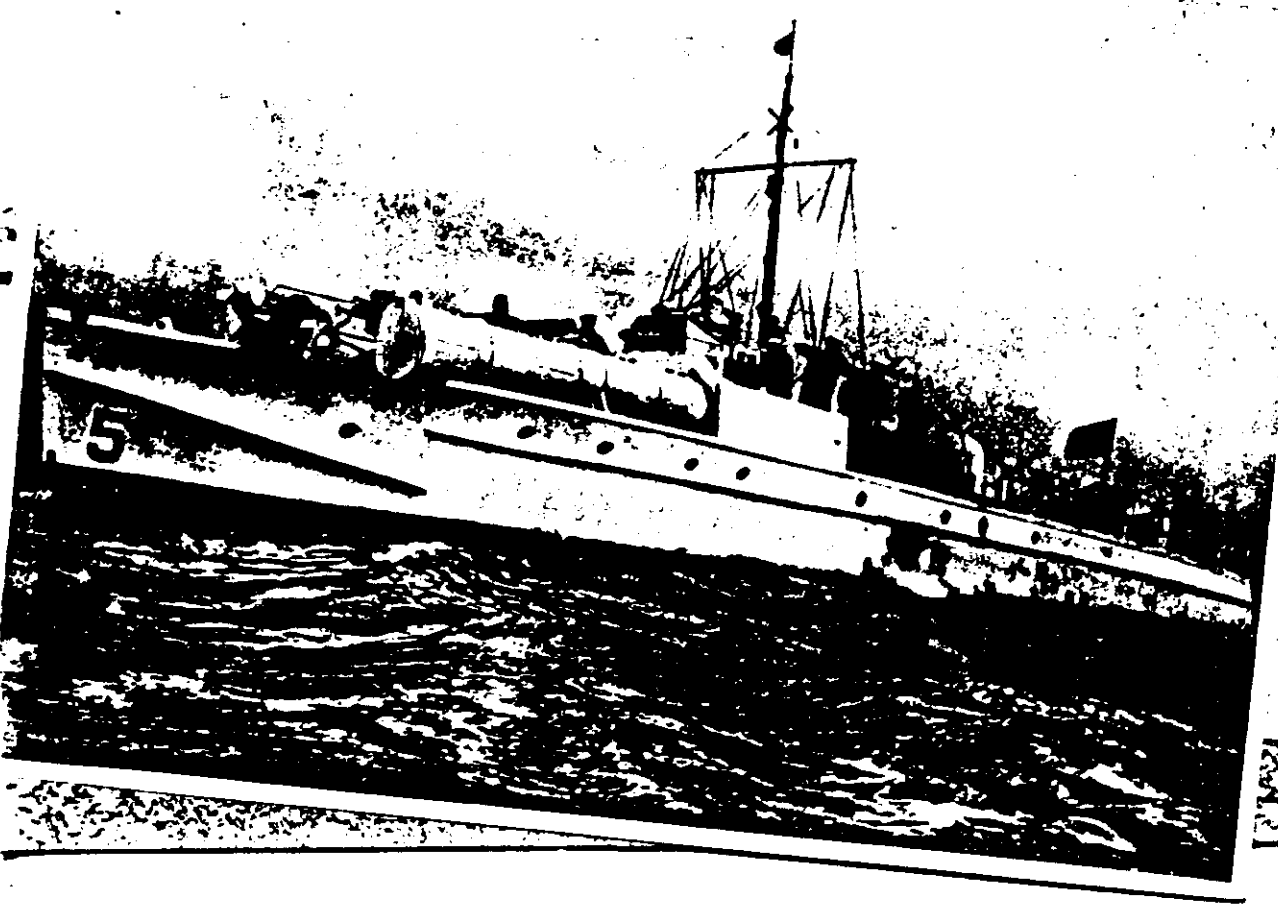
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Sammelwerk Nr. 16
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

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Adolf Hitler

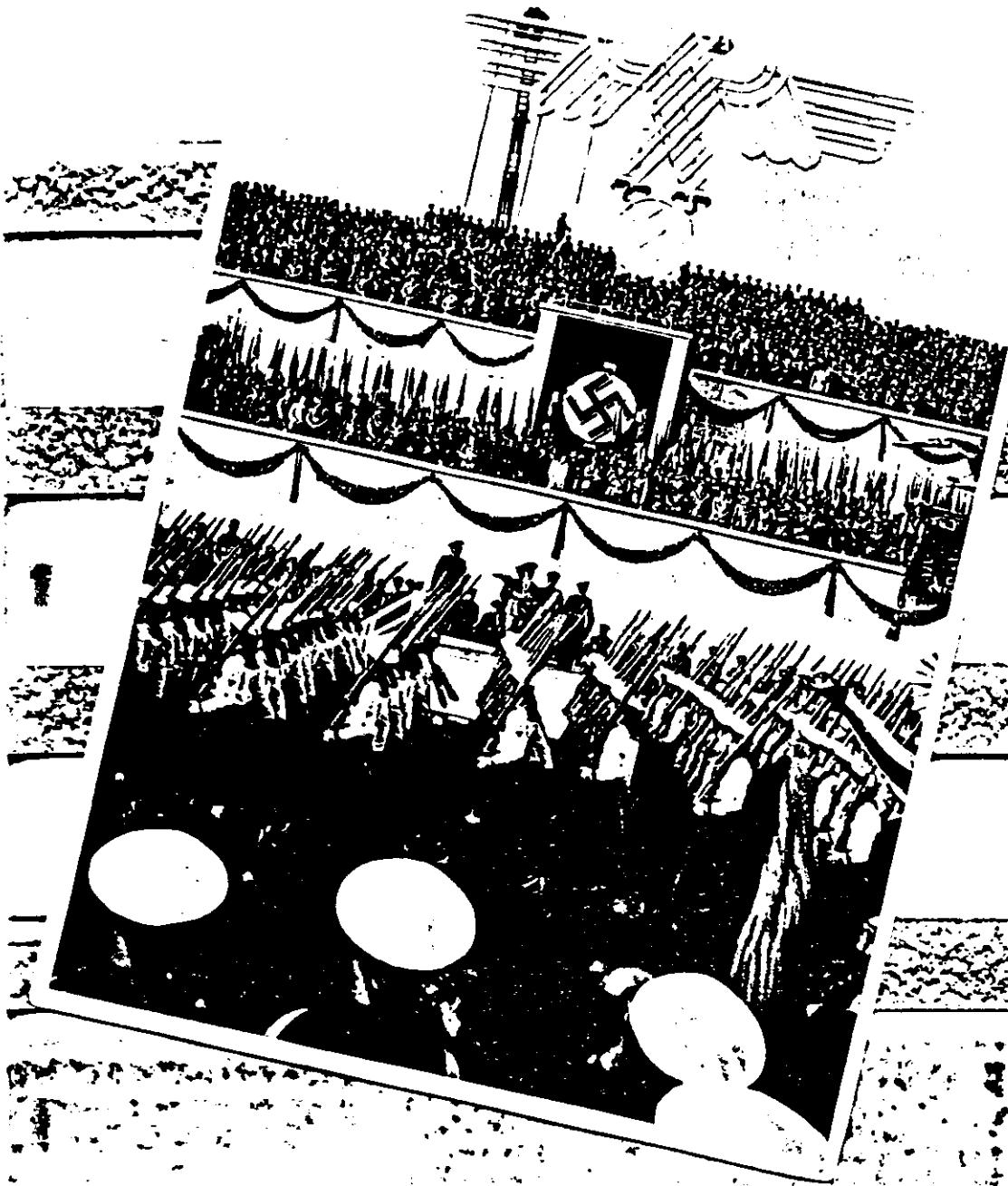
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Gruppe 66

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Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 66

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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

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Sammetwerk Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

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Sammelwerk Nr. 18
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

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Sammetwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

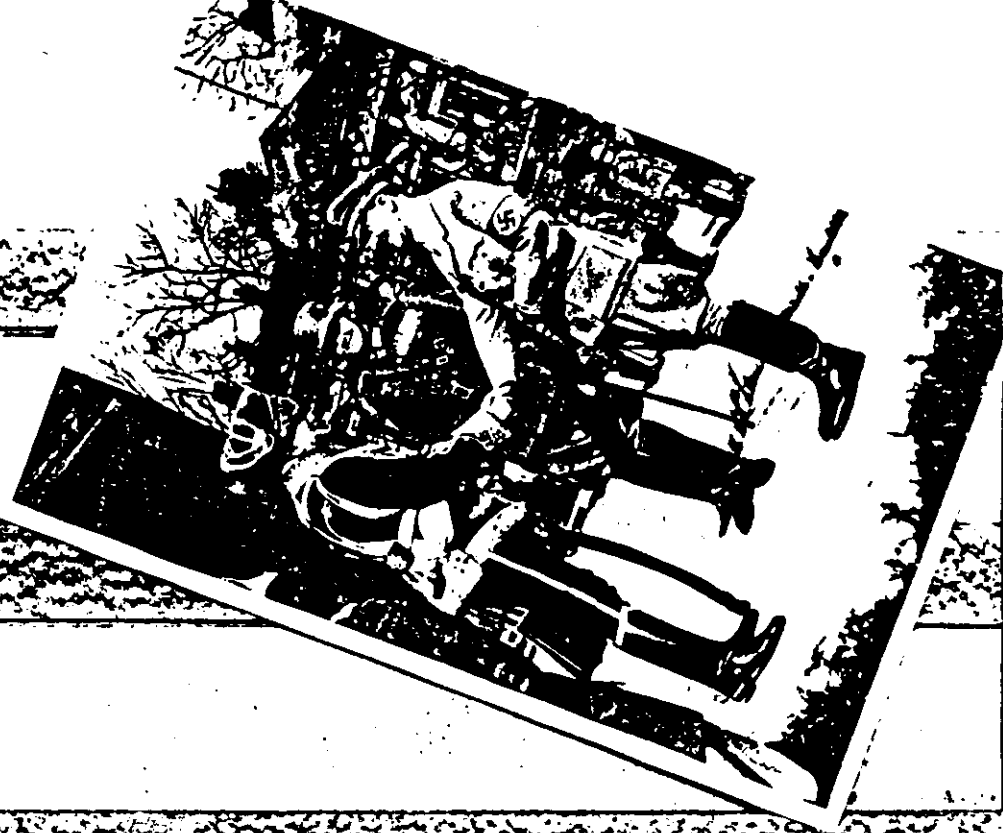
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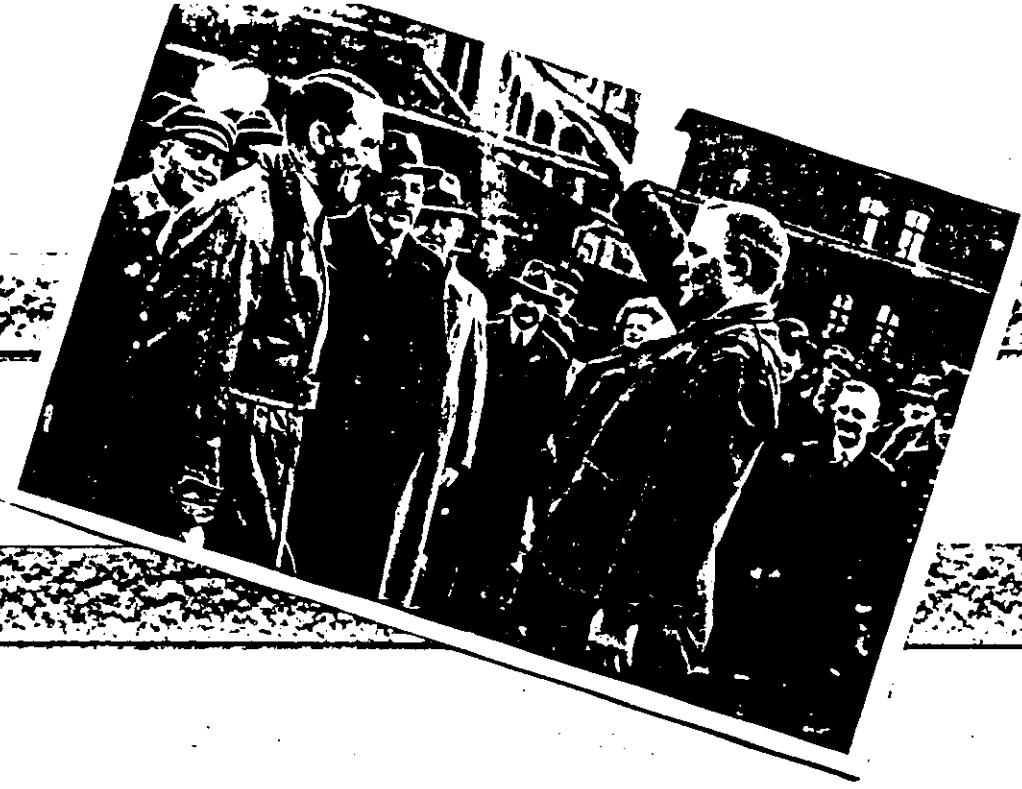
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Kammelhuck Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

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Gruppe 61

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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

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Sammelwerk Nr. 16
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

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