



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 24, 2021

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

FOIPA Request No.: 1410036-001  
Subject: DEATHERAGE, GEORGE EDWARD

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

**Section 552**

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 USC 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

**Section 552a**

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

96 page(s) were reviewed and 96 page(s) are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- ☐ This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.



See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. Every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

A record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file number 100-CG-1816-1B1-2



## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit [www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records](http://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records).
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

## **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

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The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)  
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

F B I

Date: 6/16/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-337)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (157-202)

RIDERS - MISC.  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS

RACIAL MATTERS

(OO: Jacksonville)

Rerep SA JOHN PAGE, JR., 5/25/61, at Jacksonville.

Enclosed is letterhead memorandum re subject.

Jacksonville, through appropriate sources, secure copies of telegram.

Bureau and Jacksonville will be kept advised of developments.

P

- ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 8) (AM)  
2 - Jacksonville (Encl. 2) (157-154)  
2 - Tampa

JEW:afe  
(7)Agency Lawrence  
Reg. Rec'd 6/23/61  
Date Forw. 6/23/61  
How Forw. By  
By cc: [unclear]  
2cc: [unclear]

EX-114

REC-65

157-387-336

JUN 19 1961

C C - Wick

Approved: [Signature]

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

50 JUN 28 1961

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Tampa, Florida

June 16, 1961

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The June 15, 1961, "St. Petersburg Independent," a daily newspaper, St. Petersburg, Fla., has an article reporting that American Legion Post No. 14, St. Petersburg, Fla. has asked for a "Federal investigation of a Florida man who sent 'telegrams' naming President KENNEDY and other top Americans as Red conspirators." A telegram accusing KENNEDY, EISENHOWER, and cabinet members with conspiring with a secret Red group in New York to stir up racial trouble through Freedom Riders was sent to the post by GEORGE E. DEATHERAGE of Satsuma, Fla.

The article further reported that J. PARNELL THOMAS, 1948-49 Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now living in St. Petersburg and active in Post No. 14, to counter DEATHERAGE's program, on June 15, asked FRANCIS WALTER of the HCUA to check DEATHERAGE's background and sources of income for sending similar telegrams over the South.

DEATHERAGE's telegram was addressed to Gov. JOHN PATTERSON, Montgomery, Ala., and urged PATTERSON to "stick to your guns," referring to methods of handling recent Negro and White freedom riders, etc.

THOMAS is quoted in the article as stating that DEATHERAGE has sent copies of his telegram to various veterans groups and organizations throughout St. Petersburg and the South. Post No. 14 spokesmen stated the telegram would "divide Americans and provoke racial disorders."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-387- 336  
ENCLOSURE



FBI

Date: 5/19/61

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-227~~)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-154)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to a manual written by GEORGE E. DEATHERAGE and currently being printed by the Putnam Press, Palatka, Florida, owned by TYLER GATEWOOD KENT.

The confidential source who furnished the information is \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ has recently been hired as \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ Palatka, Florida. He contacted SA JOHN PAGE, Jr., at Palatka, Florida, on 5/15/61, stating he is concerned about what is going on at \_\_\_\_\_ and wished to make his position clear to the FBI. He furnished several pages of DEATHERAGE's booklet and stated he will obtain a complete manual as soon as it is printed.

This matter is being followed closely and the Bureau will be advised when the manual is received.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)  
2 - Jacksonville  
JP:gjm  
(5)

Civil Defense  
H-2, enc. 8, C.D.  
AGENCY  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FOR  
HOW FOR  
BY

157-6-63-252  
12 MAY 22 1961

Approved: RKB  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

55 JUN 3 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jacksonville, Florida

May 19, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Freedom Fighters

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, has advised that George F. Deatherage, of Satsuma, Florida, has written a booklet entitled "Action Manual for Civil Defense." At the time of contact with the source just a few pages were made available as all pages of the manual had not been printed. The printing is being done by the Putnam Press, owned by Tyler Gatewood Kent. The foreword pointed out the manual had not been prepared to serve the purpose of any specific-organized, or to be organized, group. Its purpose was to fill the need of all citizens. Our country is being taken over by internal subversion with the aid and comfort of the Federal government. FLA

The foreword states, "To our citizens who are serving the enemy as 'collaborators' -- under the guise of 'liberalism,' this Manual may serve as a warning that all of our people are not asleep and are prepared to protect themselves and this Republic."

"This work does not bear a copyright. All or any part may be used or reproduced, bearing the imprint of the group or organization which desires to use it. It is sufficient that it may serve those who organize as Freedom Fighters, intelligently banded together to resist whatever possible inroad or attack which may be made upon a people sovereign."

The foreword concludes, "The author wishes to express his appreciation for the great assistance from all Freedom Fighters who have made this work possible and which, for many reasons, it is inexpedient or impossible to name."

In the introduction of the Manual, it is pointed out we are now engaged in a political war for survival. The attack is being waged on two fronts, one from the U.S.S.R. and its satellite nations, and the other from Soviet sympathizers within our borders. Because the governmental preparations for civil defense are inadequate, it is up to the Civil Defense Groups, set up and organized by this manual, to determine whether they or their families survive.

157-6-63-252

ENCLOSURE



### Freedom Fighters

Based upon the pages of the manual which are available, the booklet describes the organizational set-up of the proposed Civil Defense Groups. Parts of the book are concerned with identifying concealed communists, combatting sabotage and subversive activities, and maintaining law and order.

According to the source, the manual was to be distributed widely to a list of persons known to George E. Deatherage.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at **NEW YORK CITY**

[Redacted Box]

LDB

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b7E

Report Made At <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	Date When Made <b>7/8/43</b>	Period for Which Made <b>6/2,5,19-30; 7/1,5,6/43</b>	Report Made By <b>PAUL E. ERTZINGER (A)</b>
Title <b>LAWRENCE DENNIS, with aliases, THE WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTER</b>			Character of Case <b>REGISTRATION ACT (SEDITION)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Confidential Informant T-1 completely re-interviewed and statement concerning activities of OTTO VOLLBEHR, GERALD B. WINROD, GERALD K. SMITH and their associates, SCHWIMM, FERENCZ, BEAUCHARDI, GYSSLING, BAXTER, PELLEY, DILLING, ZUR LIPPE and EDMUNDSON obtained. Statement also contains re-statement of informant's knowledge of LAWRENCE DENNIS, his activities and associations with the above and other Nazi officials and sympathizers. Memorandum-Agenda on The Eighth Fortune Round Table (2/14 to 16/41) prepared by DENNIS, copy of DENNIS' book The Dynamics of War and Revolution, as published by Harper and Brothers (only 100 copies printed), and set of pamphlets published by GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK and given by him to DENNIS, obtained. Confidential Informant T-3 reports DENNIS was in Chicago, Illinois 11/16/40 to attend reception given by Mrs. DILLING, with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, GEN. MOSELEY and GEORGE DEATHERAGE, but failed to do so when Congressman DILLS unexpectedly appeared. Complete background as well as present activities of Confidential Informant T-1 obtained.

**Indexed**

- P -

**DETAILS:**

**AT NEW YORK CITY:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE **4-19-85** BY [Redacted Box]

b3  
b6  
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Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
5 - Bureau (Copies Enc.-17) 1 - Col. S. V. Constant, G-2 1 - Capt. R. C. MacFall, ONI 2 - Detroit ④ [Redacted Box]			

**LDB**

New York, New York  
June 24, 1943

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

PRESENT:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

O. JOHN ROGGE	-	Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General
SAM HARRIS	-	Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General
PAUL E. ERTZINGER	-	Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
ROBERTA CHATKIN	-	Stenographer, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The following is a question and answer statement furnished voluntarily by Confidential Informant T-1 to Special Assistants to the United States Attorney General O. John Rogge and Sam Harris and also to Paul E. Ertzinger, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 22, 23 and 24, 1943 in Room 344, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City.

Q. When did you first meet VOLLEBEHR?

A. Very shortly after he arrived because he contacted me immediately. You know, I was at UCLA the contact man for foreigners who came so anybody, German, French, or Italian, usually visited me the first or second day and so VOLLEBEHR said, "I'm here." Of course, I knew him from Berlin. I knew his wife who comes from Bremen, so it was quite natural he called us immediately. He invited himself for next Sunday for dinner and then I got into his circle with GYSSLING. He invited me to that evening when they had invited Mr. BESSER who is the manager for an estate for one of the Domingos and several other millionaires were invited at this meeting.

Q. When was that?

A. It must have been in 1934.

Q. Sometime in 1934?

A. Sometime in 1934, if it wasn't still in 1933, but it must have been very early.

Q. Late 1933 or early 1934?

A. Yes, and he had stayed for a while in Washington where he used the correspondent of the Cologne newspaper, the "Koerlinsche Zeitung". This man was for fifteen, twenty years on this spot, the correspondent of the paper, and he introduced VOLLBEHR to the people who then told the buying of the Guttenberg Bible and the Incunabula. He had the Guttenberg Bible and about 200 Incunabula, which is the plural of Incunabulum. So I know the whole story how that happened because I met Mrs. BRECKENRIDGE, the wife of Colonel BRECKENRIDGE, who is now divorced and that time she was approached by this stooge of VOLLBEHR, this Cologne man from the paper "Koerlinsche Zeitung", who created a movement in the United States to buy this gorgeous collection from VOLLBEHR who was quite cleverly not owning the Incunabula but having them on call as a commission. He knew in Paris, in Munich, the Rosenthals in Berlin, there are these Incunabula. He had them listed and had written and made an agreement with these men upon his telegram they would send these and I imagine he bought the Guttenberg Bible in former Austria-Hungary and he paid around \$150,000 for it.

Q. He owned it personally?

A. He owned that personally and he got a million and a half from the United States Government because he generously gave the other million and a half. Mr. HOOVER appropriated \$3,000,000 and Mrs. BRECKENRIDGE finally went personally to him; when she went the bill was there to be signed by HOOVER.

Q. What HOOVER?

A. President HOOVER.

Q. He wasn't president at that time.

A. Yes, he was president.

Q. Well, this is earlier than 1933.

A. Yes, that gave VOLLBEHR the entry into the United States. He had already sold the Guttenberg Bible to the Library of Congress.

Q. Before he came to this country?

A. Yes, and because he had an enormous publicity file, you know, giving all the way the propaganda was warmed up in the United States, they took Congressmen in the Senate from Alabama or Mississippi who had never heard of Incunabula and he sponsored therefore anything VOLLBEHR wanted him to sponsor and so they whipped it through and had it formulated and it was lying in HOOVER's desk and he didn't want to sign it and Mrs. BRECKENRIDGE visited him and said, "My dear man, if you want to become immortal, sign the bill" and she made him then and there. She is the

- .. lady whose son of her first marriage, ORRIN ROOT, gathered the votes for WILKIE and this happened in a very interesting fashion. ORRIN ROOT came home one night and his mother gave him an article in "Fortune" about WILKIE and the boy read it and at 3:30 in the morning said to his mother, "This man will be the next president of the United States if he means what he says" and so he started in her home in Greenwich Village and after two or three months they had the mail divided by states and I guess he gathered by the Philadelphia Convention one and a half to two million votes.

- Q. Your reference to the sale of the bible then is previous to the time you met VOLLBEHR in California? You're giving his background now?
- A. Yes, and I wanted to make clear why GOEBBELS should have chosen VOLLBEHR their fourth organization man for propaganda in the United States. He had put over this deal. In actuality, he had done nothing. Mrs. BRECKENRIDGE really had put this deal through with her friends and she was under HOOVER the first lady who organized the Care for Mothers in the United States. She had a whole bureau under her and she is now big in the Red Cross of New York City. And I met her again at friends who live at the Pierre, HUMPHRY, "It Shall be Done Unto You", millionaires who want to relax, he is delivering the goods. That's his way of earning his money. He has an apartment at the Pierre on the sixteenth floor so the blessing of the Lord is visited upon him.
- Q. I want to go back and clear up background. You mention three million and a million and a half.
- A. He said, "I'll give you, the United States, a million and a half if you give me a million and a half." He said the value is far above but "I will make this donation to the United States if you give me." Nobody knew how he had cheated the monks out of his bible. He had them photographing him packing the parcel and the monks giving him their benediction. In actuality, it was the biggest stunt in modern book sale.
- Q. What was sold for that \$3,000,000 in addition to the Guttenberg Bible? Anything else?
- A. They bought the Guttenberg Bible and about 200 Incunabula, that was all in this one lot. We didn't get cheated. We paid a million and a half; today we couldn't get it for \$5,000,000. This is the biggest deal and it was many times worth it.
- Q. That was before VOLLBEHR came over here?
- A. Before he came over as a propagandist. He stayed here a half a year to organize this. He was a typical pot-belly German with a reddish mustache, looking as old fashioned and out of place as he could.

Q. The seller?

A. No, the man who did the propaganda work for VOLLEBEHR, the correspondent.

Q. Let me ask you this. During the time he was negotiating this sale of the Guttenberg Bible and 200 other Incunabula in 1932, did VOLLEBEHR come over at that time?

A. Yes, he was here.

Q. He was here on one trip before you saw him at all?

A. Yes. You know, he came then back from Germany. He was under control of his wife because when he got his money, he went on such a gambling spree. He is a gambler and only a gambler could conceive of an idea like this, buying one Guttenberg Bible, getting 200 Incunabula on call, owning not one of them and gambling to sell to the United States for a million and a half.

Q. He must have been independently wealthy.

A. He was dabbling in the field for about fifteen years and he had this field, and he was very lucky in being the director of a machine firm in Germany and being on a trip through St. Gothart and there was a derailment and he got from the Swiss an indemnity of 150,000 to 250,000 francs for being injured and laid up and that started him in the field of Incunabula, recovering from his wounds. He was in a sanitarium. He was sitting pretty and then to have some pasttime, he got a catalog of Olschki's, the great book dealer, the most prominent book dealing family, in Florence and from this catalog he got the idea.

Q. Well then, after he came over here and consummated this deal, did he go back to Germany?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that 1932?

A. 1932, or, wasn't HOOVER in 1932?

Q. HOOVER completed his term in 1932.

A. Then it was 1931 that he was here.

Q. When was the deal consummated?

A. And he came back in 1934 because then he was the big shot in the book experts in Germany and you know that the picture of the Germans is very odd, this is a country of millionaires, VOLLEBEHR has the control of the millionaires by having made all these contacts so he is the natural big shot to convert all the millionaires to the new creed and so he was dispatched here.

Q. On this dispatching, where do you get your information?

A. I have it from him because he told me.

Q. What did he say?

A. That he was organizing the propaganda in this country.

Q. Who dispatched him?

A. I think it was GOEBBELS.

Q. Directly?

A. Directly.

Q. Did he tell you that?

A. Because he knew GOEBBELS and spoke about him.

Q. Did he tell you GOEBBELS had directed him to come to the United States?

A. Not in a specific way but that he had his deal with GOEBBELS and that he was on very intimate terms with him.

Q. Did he indicate the source of his funds?

A. Of course he didn't spend his own money.

Q. He told you that?

A. He never would have spent his own money.

Q. Did he tell you that?

A. Yes. He said, "I can do anything" and you know we wondered. He then came to California with a collection of about 80 Incunabula and he wanted the University to buy them and I got SPROUL to have a look at them and he wanted to induce Mrs. KERCKHOFF, whose husband had died in the meantime, to buy them but Mrs. KERCKHOFF didn't like him and so the deal fell through but that was more or less a field for his real activities. The talking point was Incunabula, that was his specialty that's what he had done all the time and so he just tried to dispose of another lot of Incunabula while making the contacts with the rich people like Mrs. BRANT, the Spanish millionaires, the people in Santa Barbara. In San Francisco he lived always in the best hotels, threw lavish parties immediately.

Q. Didn't you indicate yesterday you contacted Mrs. KERCKHOFF on his behalf?

A. I introduced them because I knew her and I spoke first with SPROUL and SPROUL okayed it and said, "Okay, Mrs. KERCKHOFF has given us Kappa Hall which cost a million dollars. I do not want to ask her. If you show it to her, you do what you want and we see what happens." Because you know I had seen when KERCKHOFF was on his last trip to Germany, the most



outstanding architect who built the castle for the Crown Prince, to contact KERCKHOFF because KERCKHOFF had asked me how it would be if he would give a German house for the campus and I said that would be gorgeous but if you make a campus and a house would have a stage there and a little room with exquisite books, if you want Incunabula or rare early manuscripts, have another room with all the good scientific newspapers, quarterlies, early editions, any current interesting mail and then club rooms for the enjoyment of the students and that was the germinating idea of Kappa Hall. You know we had in Berkeley the French Library and so we wanted to have at UCLA a Spanish, a French, a German.

Q. Where did he live?

A. He lived at the Park Wilshire.

Q. Park Wilshire or Beverly Wilshire?

A. Here is the lake, the first apartment house at the left, West Lake Park, the first house at the left where Wilshire Boulevard starts.

Q. Where did he make his office?

A. That was his office too, in his apartment, and in the same house lived his secretary, a German girl, who was his confidante and who did everything for him.

Q. Do you recall her name?

A. No.

Q. Is she still in this country?

A. The last thing I knew of her was that to his great distress she wanted to elope and get married up with young man. Up to that time she was fixed on him and I think she married an American boy if this marriage really happened and he didn't interfere. He was mad she would forsake the intellectual marriage with him.

Q. Just to be clear, you made reports from time to time to [ ] and he should have them in this file, including the name of VOLLBEHR's secretary?

A. Yes, decidedly, and you know [ ] will tell, he was owing the bank money for a loan.

Q. Who is this, VOLLBEHR?

A. Yes, which was one of his funny deals he sometimes had and we used this occasion to seize the security of the Incunabula and we looked all over them so that we knew exactly what was there and I could make a true estimate because he always kept them in closets. He showed only one copy. The first description of syphilis when it happened in the camp of Charles and there were some early, very rare Jewish publications of

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the early synagogues, most interesting documents and [ ] will tell you the whole legal technicalities but it was too funny for words that by this legal procedure finally could size him up, values over a million and a half when in reality it was worth between \$600,000 and \$700,000.

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Q. Did he sell any of those books?

A. No. He took them back and a few he had put with friends and I don't know what happened to them, if they still have them; Colonel BESSER should have one. Because he left rather hurriedly from Washington. He made himself quite impossible in Los Angeles and the people were informed of what he was actually to do and President SPROUL told me he first came with these books and wanted to sell those books and make a gift on top to the University but that he introduced me to his propagandist and I turned them over to [ ] since there was a very slight thing of an anti-Semitic character, typical German propaganda line, and I said they should stop them.

Q. Where did he get his mailing list?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where did he get it?

A. He got it from all over. He had a beautiful mailing list, composed according to states, very naturally used by his secretary, and notes on what the people were doing, how much money they had, what they controlled, their industrial connections, etc. so that he could turn from one state to another and have introductions and go on with his work and all these people got his propaganda.

Q. Now you also turned over samples of his propaganda to [ ]

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A. Yes, [ ] should have one copy at least of every letter we issued and besides issuing the letters, you know, there was rather a large book I think, yes, I gave a copy to [ ]. He must have it; it was supposedly printed in Canada and was a terrible anti-Semitic thing, comparable to "The Octopus" by DILLING and this he sent around and sometimes, you know, there was no signature. He just mailed them. These things, the anti-Semitic propaganda, were never sent out under his name but just on white paper envelopes.

Q. Who signed it?

A. No signature, just sending the book to his list and people whom he knew intimately, of course, know that it came from him but others just got it through the mail.

Q. You recall one of these propaganda items sent through the mail carried a chart of Roosevelt surrounded. Was it his lineage chart?

A. It was a kind of one chart affair, Roosevelt's photograph in the middle and I guess several other photographs around it and then all the so-called Jewish gang of Roosevelt's given in names spreading out like a star and that he sent out in many copies because I got that one from him too.

Q. Now about the money that he distributed, you were mentioning a number of names yesterday, SCHWINN, PELLEY...

A. Dr. BEURCHARDI who collaborated with SCHWINN and the contemptible thing with BEURCHARDI, he arrived here as a penniless doctor and he got an office through the good-naturedness of a Jewish colleague in Los Angeles and he made BEURCHARDI and BEURCHARDI organized anti-Semitism in Los Angeles.

Q. Is he Italian?

A. No. It is a Latinized German name.

Q. What was his first name?

A. I don't know, anybody can check up on him.

Q. Did VOLLBEHR give money to BEURCHARDI and SCHWINN to buy the Deutsches House?

A. Yes.

Q. That was in San Francisco?

A. No, Los Angeles. It was a former club house and then it was turned into a ballet school in Los Angeles and they turned it over because it was a huge hall and the German propaganda films were shown there of Party meetings.

Q. They used to meet at 8th and Figaro?

A. Yes.

Q. And then they moved to the Deutsches Hall?

A. Yes and BEURCHARDI swung the deal with GYSSLING and VOLLBEHR and GYSSLING, you know, is one of the oldest Party members. GYSSLING has a very early number in the Party affiliation and that saved him when his wife made these remarks and they forced her to divorce him.

Q. Now, who all was in on this? Was FERENCZ in on this?

A. FERENCZ was the movie manager of that set-up. He got the movies and he tried to spread and there was another movie theatre at that time which he organized too and he got the movies as propaganda from the old country so it was some government subsidy flowing this way through VOLLBEHR.

Q. Was that UFA?

A. UFA films and travel films of the German Travel Bureau, etc.

Q. Did FERENCZ get money in addition to that?

A. Yes, because FERENCZ was totally penniless when he arrived. He was originally Hungarian. He came from Budapest and he and a friend of his, an artist, were the first organizers of the German group. So it was always the picture that you have this small fry who want to rise into prominence by using the new party set-up and taking advantage of it, that was the picture everywhere.

Q. You have a group here of SCHWINN, VOLLBEHR, FERENCZ, BEUCHARDI, and GYSSLING in this DENNIS' house. Was there anyone else moving in with that group?

A. Solely, you know, VOLLBEHR's task was to make the group here independent so that therefore he took in the millionaires, being chummy with them, like Colonel BESSER. He is called Colonel but is not. BESSER is the manager of one of the estates and his sister was married to this landlord and she then, when she was white haired, hit upon a Polish portrait painter with a Polish name. She visited him; he was living in the first floor in a dingy place, of which the street was 1500 block and she married him and overnight he became a millionaire through her. She owned a castle in Silesia and each year they went to stay for the summer in Silesia and they were chummy with the officials in Germany and so they belonged to the VOLLBEHR setup.

Q. Now your information on these points, is it limited to conversations with VOLLBEHR or did you ever see him hand out money?

A. No, I was never present when he turned money over.

Q. Your information is based on what he told you?

A. What he told me.

Q. At this time where you making reports to   from time to time?

A. Yes. We met and I told him about new events happening and then, for instance, this man from Washington who was his collaborator visited him often for weeks and gave him new data.

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Q. You mean this correspondent of the "Koerlinsche Zeitung"?

A. Yes, this correspondent, and this correspondent, of course, being of German origin and having, you see I had at that time a library of over 6,000 volumes after giving 12,000 volumes to the University library-- I had a very huge private collection and I still have over 6,000 volumes-- and so he wanted to see my collection. He came and then he opened up

and told me about the whole activity. I found out he was swinging the deal with Incunabula and he said how generous he was. He was getting more money, this correspondent, from VOLLBEHR than he ever for his reporting from the country and he didn't get a bad salary because he was the official correspondent.

Q. Who was this?

A. I have forgotten his name. He was a Cologne boy and before the war he retired to Germany.

Q. Does [ ] know his name?

A. He must know it. If I hear the name I recognize it, but it is just gone.

Q. Then there was this meeting where you saw WINROD. You might describe that and tell us as nearly as you remember what VOLLBEHR said.

A. VOLLBEHR, you know, I just entered the apartment when he was saying goodbye to WINROD.

Q. This was late in 1934?

A. 1934 and he was on very good terms, very friendly to him and quite satisfied as it seemed with what had gone on and he introduced me. When he was gone, he said, "This is one of the most important men for the future development in the United States, he is a big shot in propaganda, and I just had a successful deal with him."

Q. And he specified his name?

A. He said WINROD and he showed me material WINROD had left and pamphlets, etc. and I turned those over to [ ] I'm sure. I think [ ] must have them if I don't have them. I'm very sorry that I took a huge assembly of material to Germany because I had not the time when I left to divide my material and so material which I mention is now in my library on our estate in Franconia, because I was writing a book on the German youth movement and its development before Hitler. I closed with Hitler's advent to power, giving the whole ideology which Hitler has stolen, going down to 1890. In 1914 my dissertation in medicine was the homosexual tendencies in the German youth movement with special emphasis upon pathological cases. I had gotten so many diaries of boys and girls, and especially young, and there was a very large man from Schleswig Hollstein who owned an enormous estate and J. J. OGLESTEIN knows him too, that I had so much inside information that SIGMUND FREUD...

Q. Did you know him?

A. Yes and after I sent him this, he said, "For heaven sakes, how did you get these documents?" It is very rare that you get intimate journals from younger people but since I had grown up there, I studied medicine out of sheer obligation to be able to advise my young friends concerning

their troubles. It was the natural thing they came to me with their troubles and not their parents. My university studies comprised ten semesters of medicine and sixteen semesters of philosophy, psychology, and so I studied fifteen years before beginning and then I became the vice president of this International Philosophical Institute.

Q. In addition to WINROD, money was also paid to BAXTER?

A. Yes, WINROD was on the payroll. WINROD then went away and I know WINROD sent VOLLBEHR shortly after several packages which he partly incorporated in his mailing of the pamphlets.

Q. Did any of that material find its way through you to [redacted] hands?

A. I think so. I made it a point not only to get a copy of everything he issued whenever I could get it.

Q. You were doing this of your own volition?

A. I resented him, as a matter of principle, the lowdown way how people like DENNIS dare to speak of the so-called common man. In Germany, in France, and in Italy the so-called common man is the strata from which all clever thought of the nation works itself into the higher strata. If you check, you see that all come from the average, not from the highest and not from the lowest but from this middle strata and the way DENNIS thinks we ought to dispose of the common man...

Q. Of course, that's the earmark of Fascism, that you don't believe in the common man.

A. Yes.

Q. Well DENNIS himself comes from fairly low stock.

A. And these are the most venomous followers of the new creed so he is in the last analysis covering up his low birth and all his attitude in being feudal, having his estate in Massachusetts--it is 200 acres of ground, wild as it can be, a house and the ground, and the house he bought for \$2,500--but it is to say "I have an estate".

Q. Can you recall the statements made by DENNIS' wife concerning his background?

A. Oh yes. DOROTHY THOMPSON wrote this rich article in Harpers, "Who Goes Nazi" where she quite cleverly gives the typology of a few people who turn Nazi and one is a portrait of DENNIS and he brought this thing home. She read it because as soon as there is an article of DOROTHY THOMPSON, and then she said, "God, this is a portrait of DENNIS" and there she speaks of the poor white trash boy coming from the South, being financed, having a career, and she comes to him and says, "You are neither poor nor white" and he, of course, is as quick as this and exploded five

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minutes later, "You know, if you were not such an idiotic creature, of course, I would never have married you", meaning she is a ballet rat and he got her for his sexual enjoyment because he is such a connoisseur of the female sex.

Q. You also mentioned about money being paid to BAXTER. Can you tell us the story of BAXTER and ZUR LIPPE?

A. ZUR LIPPE called himself Prince ZUR LIPPE. Zur Lippe is a little principality in Germany and they were wealthy because one of their crowd married the wife of the German Crown Prince, that helped the family very much to buy back their estates. And this ZUR LIPPE was sent from Germany, I think, as an exchange student originally, to the University of Southern California where he tried to build up a circle and GYSSLING was counseling him and, of course, VOLLBEHR always liked to have some noble person around for the ladies. I don't know from which branch he came. There are four or five branches of the Zur Lippe. and I think this one was of the poorer branch and one of the younger sons. Only the oldest son gets the estate and the others can go to hell, which means they can choose a military career.

Q. To go back to this story, who paid out the money?

A. VOLLBEHR and VOLLBEHR had BAXTER working on all his gathering of material and formulating his letters. He was polishing the English because the secretary of VOLLBEHR could not write English; she had no style, and they engaged this man to do it.

Q. Who is this?

A. BAXTER.

Q. They engaged BAXTER?

A. Yes.

Q. BAXTER was actually working for VOLLBEHR?

A. For BOLLBEHR, yes.

Q. This is DAVID BAXTER?

A. DAVID BAXTER and I met him too a few times.

Q. The one who had his hangout in San Bernardino?

A. Yes.

Q. When you came across these individuals to whom VOLLBEHR paid money, did you make a note for LEWIS? The reason I ask that is if you cannot give us a full list, will we find it in   file?

A. I sent him notes. I met him for lunch, for dinner, and I told him

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what had happened. I always told him and he took notes but I'm sure he would have notes.

Q. You also mentioned about money going to EDMUNDSON.

A. Yes.

Q. What was that for?

A. For getting him organizing for VOLLBEHR and I think it was a regular, you know, engaging. The way he talked to me made it perfectly clear, you know, we spoke in our native lingo and there you get all the connotations in the way a guy tells you something. The German is different in the way of innuendoes compared to English. If we speak English, we are to the point.

Q. We use inneundoes too.

A. Yes, but they are innuendoes of a different character. The English language is much more factual language. If I tell you VOLLBEHR made contacts with the people and if I tell you I am sure that STREMPER was the man who gave the envelopes with money to DENNIS, it is an absolute certainty even though I was not present but I know the way they talk. I know the psychological relation of DENNIS and the typical expression of going on a rampage of buying, again to show that he is a feudal overlord.

Q. Yesterday you also mentioned PELLEY. What form did the money take?

A. PELLEY had some material he sent VOLLBEHR, buying some of PELLEY's material, not just fifty copies, bundles stacked up high. The letters he got in stack, several thousands going out.

Q. Do you have any idea of the amounts VOLLBEHR gave to PELLEY?

A. He told me he had any amount at his disposal.

Q. Do you know how much he transmitted to PELLEY?

A. No idea, but I'm sure he never handled lots of less than 1,000 or 2,000 at a time, up to 10,000 maybe.

Q. Is it your impression the monies paid by VOLLBEHR to PELLEY were merely in payment for these particular pamphlets, leaflets, or did they represent some far in excess of the ordinary cost of those?

A. I remember one utterance of his when I took him for dinner to my home. He had some deals with PELLEY or one of these people and he said that it costs quite an amount to put these propagandists on and said it was because they all have no money, that they are very good and that they are the future men in the United States but they have no money so he

had to furnish the money and I'm sure they took advantage of it, getting as much as possible. And, of course, whatever he handled was in cash. That is the Nazi way, have the bills.

Q. You speak about VOLLBEHR distributing this literature and pamphlets and circulars out to all the mailing lists. Would there be one or two circulars in an envelope. Did he send a group of this material to one individual or did he sent it out to one hundred different individuals, one copy of each one?

A. Mostly they were sent singly. Sometimes a letter to good preferred customers who were marked by Fraulein.

Q. Can you think of others to whom VOLLBEHR paid money? We've had SCHWINN, BAXTER, BEURCHARDI, WINROD, PELLEY, EDMUNDSON.

A. He gave HANS WOLFRAM money to get contacts for him with the rich people he got through JO ALDERMAN, JO's meetings with her girls of the Junior League, and she was taken in by HANS WOLFRAM.

Q. Well, HANS WOLFRAM was working for VOLLBEHR?

A. For VOLLBEHR and GYSSLING and they got him the position at the German language newspaper of Los Angeles. He was there at the desk and the whole way they organized him shows that he was one of their underlings and stooges and he got them this press job being the representative of the German press.

Q. Where is WOLFRAM now?

A. The last thing I heard he came from Los Angeles to New York to serve MANFRED ZAPP and where he stayed I never know.

Q. You thought VOLLBEHR had paid money to GERALD K. SMITH?

A. Yes, because he paid money to all, he told me he organized the propaganda machinery. I wouldn't have know about SMITH, and I wouldn't have gotten this material from him if not by getting this from him.

Q. What material are you referring to now?

A. The material of pamphlets he got from them because he showed me, "Look here, I have gotten this," and he gave me the pamphlet and showed me.

Q. Did you turn that over to   too?

A. Yes.

Q. How about MERWIN K. HART? Ever hear of him?

A. I have heard the name but can't place it.

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Q. Let me ask this. In connection with VOLLBEHR, it was your impression he was the chief propaganda outlet for the Nazis in this country?

A. In the beginning, yes.

Q. Why did he operate out of Los Angeles instead of Washington?

A. Because he had cleaned Washington down to the stumps by having had, you know, the publicity and the money for the library and that could not be done any more in Washington so he came to open the West and he thought that was much pleasanter. He preferred the climate and he had this contact with GYSSLING. This was the number one man of the Nazi setup.

Q. GYSSLING was the Consul of Los Angeles. He's no longer in this country?

A. No, he was sent back with the diplomat ship.

Q. Did he at any time operate in connection with the German Embassy so far as you know?

A. He went along with them all the time.

Q. VOLLBEHR?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he in contact with the German Embassy in Washington?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you know?

A. He told me he visited the Ambassador, mentioning the names. His wife was visiting him once.

Q. Did he make any trips?

A. Constantly.

Q. To the East?

A. Yes.

Q. And Middle West?

A. Yes and there he had two or three places in the Middle West where he tried to do something but I don't know where it was because I lost contact with him.

Q. Can you think of any other names of these little Hitlers all over the country to whom he may have given money? How about ELIZABETH DILLING?

A. DILLING? No.

Q. JAMES TRUE?

A. TRUE, yes. I know the names.

Q. JAMES TRUE, do you remember that distinctly?

A. I remember the name.

Q. How about TRUE, do you associate TRUE with VOLLBEHR?

A. I recall the name but have no real connection.

Q. But in the other instances you have a definite tie-up with VOLLBEHR? He told you he gave money to WINROD, EDMUNDSON, BAXTER?

A. Yes and BAXTER was in his employ polishing his letters and literature. He was there a few times when I arrived and I took him out to dinner since I always had a large car. That's why I had such a contact with him, that whenever he made millionaire friends, he begged me to come along. I met Mrs. BRANT. She was a very nice lady and got disgusted at them trying to push Nazis down her throat.

Q. What about NOBLE, does that bring back any recollections?

A. Not that I remember.

Q. GARNER?

A. GARNER? No, not that I know.

Q. Where did Mrs. BOONE fit into the picture?

A. Mrs. BOONE is the sister of the house lady of Dr. GYSSLING.

Q. You mean the former wife?

A. No, she was a girl friend of the former wife of Dr. GYSSLING and when Dr. GYSSLING had to divorce this wife and his little girl was alone, Mrs. BOONE was already living in the house and she took over and she lived for years from then on as the lady of the house of Dr. GYSSLING, throwing his parties.

Q. Is she still in this country?

A. No, she went home with him on the diplomat ship but her sister, Mrs. GEUECKE, is living next to DENNIS.

Q. Did you ever hear of COLONEL SANCTUARY?

A. No.

Q. (Hands him list of names) Just run your eyes through these and see if you can think of any other name.

A. C. LEON DE ARYAN, I remember him.

Q. In what connection?

A. You know VOLLBEHR bought lots of stuff from him to put him on his feet.

- Q. Is it your recollection VOLLBEHR actually had financed DE ARYAN?
- A. I almost think exclusively because you know it was a small plant and could be supported only by somebody there. I know VOLLBEHR bought constantly, helping him, lots of books, he distributed to his friends. The others I don't know.
- Q. Would you state for the record your recollection with regard to the date VOLLBEHR left the United States? No exact date, just a general recollection.
- A. I guess it must have been around 1937 that he left, going back to Berlin the end of 1937 or 1938, no 1937.
- Q. 1937. So this activity that you refer to, the distribution of pamphlets to people, continued up until the time he left?
- A. Until he left.
- Q. And you were in association with VOLLBEHR until he left, which association arose out of a mutual interest in rare books?
- A. Yes, and of course as the contact made with the University of California because I wanted these Incunabula to be put in our library and it wouldn't have been bad because it would have put us at par with any collection here in the East.
- Q. After VOLLBEHR left, did you maintain any further contact with any of the German officials in Los Angeles?
- A. No.
- Q. You never saw GYSSLING?
- A. I never saw GYSSLING again and you see I wanted to see him when I heard from Mrs. KAYSER that GYSSLING and DENNIS were going to be invited to Mrs. GEUECKE.
- Q. This was in 1939 or 1940?
- A. And they did not invite me.
- Q. Between 1937 and 1940 you had no contact with any members of this particular German group other than an intellectual plane, German professors, things like that but nobody connected with that?
- A. None since I'm gone from Los Angeles.
- Q. From 1937 to 1938, time you took your sabbatical leave, you had no further contact?
- A. That's right.
- Q. You developed no new contacts?
- A. No new ones.

Q. You took your sabbatical and went to Germany where you remained until November 1939 and then you returned here alone?

A. For one semester. No, with my family.

Q. You all returned in 1939?

A. No that is the first time. You know I went twice for my sabbatical leave, I went with family:

Q. When was your leave?

A. 1938 to 1939 and then we came all back together but I lost my daughter in the performance. She married over there so I didn't bring her back but the rest of the family, my oldest son, my second son and my little daughter came back with us and I then did my lecturing for the next term at the University and then since my children wanted to join the University of Technology, and I didn't have the money with \$3200 as a professor in the West you can't live. If I had let my children study, I wouldn't have had enough and I said to SPROUL, you either give me \$5600 or I'll have to resign and I'll finish writing a few books and I'll switch my funds from the old country to the United States because my children are so Americanized we don't want to live in Germany but want to switch our money here, especially because my son wants to go into the production line of chemistry and I would finance him. So we went back.

Q. You resigned from UCLA in 1939 now?

A. Yes.

Q. You had no difficulties with the University of any sort?

A. No.

Q. Your second trip to Germany occurred when?

A. In April. At that time it looked as if Hitler would keep his word from the outside and had no claims left in Europe and so I said to myself this is the time to switch my funds. I can make long range arrangements with my brother-in-law who is very dependable and very nice. And then the war came and after the war started, I had until the war started studied the whole Czechoslovakian setup. The Gestapo was on my trail. I visited the largest Jewish book dealer in Leipzig, the greatest book dealer in the world almost and I was there with my family. We were entertained by him and the Gestapo check up on my visit and I heard about it, so not to incur any danger and knowing the Nazis would under no circumstances respect my Americanization and realizing that with my political knowledge of the United States and my background, they would just command me for a command performance, I said to my family, and at this time everybody in Europe was party

to a bet this war will be over between six and nine months and I said, "Good, we separate." I am safeguarded and if I am in my native country, you can't say no. I visited at the University of Berlin and Cologne and with my daughter who still kept her American citizenship saw Mr. BOWER, Consul, at the Munich American Consulate. He was a California man and he fixed her up and said you wouldn't incur any risks, you are perfectly safe and sound.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting out of the country?

A. I had no difficulty because I drove with my car to Italy.

Q. How about crossing the border?

A. I just could go with my American passport. America was not at war. I became an American citizen five years after my entrance into the United States. We are all Americans. My children can have the plants; I am the senior of the family.

Q. How large is your family?

A. There are two families owning the situation, the plants, the brick factories, the lime factories, the sandstone quarries, and then the estate since 1604 has been in the family and we control the Bavarian brick industry.

Q. How many brothers do you have?

A. I have one brother who is married to a Jewish girl and who is so independently rich, I was the oldest and I renounced my father's plants because my field was study. My father was the head of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce. We built the harbor at Bremerhaven.

Q. Your brother is then running the brick factories now?

A. That is my brother-in-law. When I married my wife, I re-organized the whole plant setup. I was the organizing adviser to the brick industry of Munich. In my main profession I was an independent scholar, I was totally American in my attitude by privately endowing an institute and that brought me to the United States. I never would have become an American citizen unless I had done this organizing job.

Q. Your brother is now in Bremen?

A. Yes.

Q. And owns these large department stores?

A. Yes. My brother-in-law is the manager of the technical side of the plants.

Q. Which are located where?



A. Outside of Nuremburg and my daughter owns with her husband, who is the son of the anti-Nazi Protestant leader in Munich, sixty per cent of the whole setup so my family has the controlling interest in the whole setup. We had in normal days income from \$110,000 to \$250,000 a year.

Q. How about today?

A. The last year when I left in 1939 we paid \$69,000 in taxes alone and to be able to pay so little in taxes, we had bought a pedigree bull, ten pedigree cows, we had bought two presses as huge as this room in Ireland for the automatic production of bricks, then we had built two houses for our people, our manager, one of them agriculture estate and one of them brick factories and we can write that off in one year to one dollar. This investment is forgotten after it is made and imagine when the war came the day after the outbreak of the war, we were adding a wing to our lime, sandstone factory and the day after the war we got a wire to deliver the iron and steel with our trucks and trailers to the military authorities. They said we can keep the two oldest things to keep going and they gave us \$80,000 cash for these things, which was \$28,000 below our present cash value estimate of our trucks and trailers, that was your contribution to the Fatherland, \$10,000 was a contribution to the Party. STREICHER forced our plant to subscribe.

Q. Did you receive money from Germany at all during your period of professorship at UCLA?

A. Then I even got money through SCHACHT and then, you know, if I had been able in any way, I tried to finance deals through Switzerland and Holland where I have banking connections from my father's time but I finally had to tell to our Board of Regents, gentlemen, I am at my wits end and I cannot get a cent out of my country and this is no salary for me and you know students came, telling me I should stay and I told them I cannot. I am drawing a salary that I being an academic man by tradition cannot give my own children an academic education and since I was in the situation that my boy wanted to study two sciences which are endowed at the university, which my family endowed at Franconia. Professor Fisher was the research head of this. So my son stepped into prepared research situation and being so one-sided for his chemistry was totally uninterested with the German setup.

Q. You came back in November, 1939?

A. 1939, yes.

Q. Would you fix, as best you can, the date you met LAWRENCE DENNIS at the home of Mrs. KAYSER?

A. I met LAWRENCE DENNIS, I guess, after three-quarters of a year after I came back because it was in autumn Mrs. KAYSER invited me to meet the great man.

Q. This was 1940?

A. 1940, yes. It must have been around March, April of 1940.

Q. That was the time you were invited to dinner at Mrs. KAYSER's at Hackensack?

A. And I was alone. I had been invited already a few times. I met Mrs. KAYSER at the home of Professor BEWER of the Union Theological Seminary. Mrs. KAYSER told me, "Why don't you come for dinner to our place" and we spoke about all kinds of things and then she spoke about DENNIS and I said no, I only know the name from this little quarterly issued, "Today's Challenge" and she said DENNIS has just issued a most important book.

Q. You say Mrs. KAYSER mentioned to you that she wanted you to meet DENNIS because DENNIS was an outstanding man and she gave you at that time DENNIS' book?

A. No, she told me he had written a book and Mrs. GEUECKE was reading it at this moment. The book must just have come out at that time.

Q. Will you relate your subsequent contacts with DENNIS?

A. Then he invited me to come over for luncheon.

Q. Where?

A. To his house.

Q. Where was that?

A. In Teaneck, New Jersey.

Q. So he was living at that time in New Jersey?

A. New Jersey.

Q. And you distinctly recall you visited with him in New Jersey?

A. New Jersey, yes, and I remember, I guess at the meeting, there was PHILLIP JOHNSON because we were never without guests. I was never invited alone; there was PHILLIP JOHNSON, FRIEDA UTLER (ph), MANFRED ZAPP, LARRANAGA, another old lady whose name I have forgotten who knew him in France.

Q. Dr. DeTERRA?

A. Yes, DeTERRA was invited once, DeTERRA and his wife because his wife was doing translating work and typing work for DENNIS but DeTERRA was geologist connected with the Munich Expedition and having a position at the New School for Social Research, so I lost track of DeTERRA.

Q. Dr. CORTEZ (ph)?

A. Dr. CORTEZ was there and he was visiting DENNIS once at the office. Then there was HARRY BARNES who is on very good terms with DENNIS because they were even invited to BARNES' upstate place.

Q. PORTER SARGENT (ph)?

A. PORTER SARGENT was not present but they spoke of him.

Q. How many times did you go out to Teaneck to visit with them?

A. Almost regularly, almost every Sunday or second Sunday. She was remodeling her home and I told her to do certain things and then she realized our estate has been built by three of the best architects, our country place which I sold to a Mexican banker in Mexico City for \$25,000 cash in Germany. I have done interior decorating all my life so I knew all she could do and I proposed such good things that immediately I became her confidant.

Q. Do you recall how many times you visited at Teaneck?

A. 20, 30 times.

Q. Before you went up to Beckett? You must have visited her during the week then.

A. Yes. She telephoned me two or three times a week. She said, "I want to do this, can you give me a color scheme?"

Q. When did they move to Beckett?

A. In May the following year they moved to Beckett.

Q. The following year, in 1941?

A. In May of 1941.

Q. Who were the other people you met?

A. Colonel BUDD of East Windsor and of Hartford, Connecticut who married an heiress. Mrs. BUDD invited me immediately to her estate to the great jealousy of Mrs. DENNIS who wanted to keep the BUDDs all to herself. Mrs. BUDD had a reception with a Captain of the British Purchasing Commission, and since he had been in Berlin, we were immediately on speaking terms and Mrs. BUDD enjoyed the two of us becoming so chummy and she said to BETTY IRELAND, "Look, the lion and the lamb" and she asked, "Who is the lion", and Mrs. BUDD said look at me, that I looked much more powerful. BETTY said, "You have a darn way of taking in old ladies."

Q. Did you ever see VIERECK at DENNIS'?

A. No, VIERECK was never there when I had contact.

Q. Have you met VIERECK at any time?

A. No, I never met him.

Q. I had some recollection VIERECK was the one who brought DENNIS into "Todays Challenge".

A. Yes, I think, you see I saw through DENNIS having contributed to "Todays Challenge" which he gave to me. He had about 40 copies of every issue. I made it a point to look AUHAGEN up but AUHAGEN was gone and there was only his secretary.

Q. Who was that, INA GOTTHELF?

A. It was a young lady, his secretary, I don't know her name. She said he is gone and I said what are you doing, what are your relations to DENNIS, and she said, "We are now getting Americanized. We are marking for the first time an appeal through the mail." And she was working on a pamphlet of a few pages, either printed or mimeographed, which she was sending out in ten or several hundred thousand copies because she told me things here are done in a manner that you send circulars around, and then you send 100,000 circulars, you get contributions from 10,000 people, you have \$10,000, \$15,000. That was AUHAGEN's secretary and I said, "Will you send me your pamphlets and your Todays Challenge" and I paid my \$2 and I never got a further edition. I must have this pamphlet somewhere because I took a copy along. I said, "I'm interested, could I have a look at it" and then I guess AUHAGEN never returned but AUHAGEN visited DENNIS in the meantime or had visited him because DENNIS was invited to talk on his behalf. He told me he was going, I guess, even to Washington to talk for AUHAGEN and he wrote a letter concerning the AUHAGEN case, trying to defend.

Q. It is in that DOROTHY THOMPSON letter?

A. Then he wrote another one too. I saw there several letters he dictated to BETTY at that time and all the letters were there and I read them as I went along. Even the copies were kept there and I had that writing table in the living room when he was gone from Monday to Friday and I stayed in Beckett working there in the house.

Q. Did you have any income during this period at all?

A. I had brought, you could bring, take out of Germany as much money as you had brought it, and so I was permitted even though I had lived there for over eight, nine months with a family, they never of course found out about my identity. If I had to buy in Germany, I paid cash and took things along or had then shipped to the place so I made all my shopping in Germany in marks. We tried to dispose of the German mark as far as we could and I had brought \$5,000 into the country in cash from the United States to Germany because I got paid from the University

of California. After fourteen years of service as a professor in the big state university, I did not die, therefore I got no annuity except half of my payment for these fifteen years, which was \$2000.10. After fifteen years of serving there, my wife, if I would have died, would have gotten \$4,000.10, just to give me a decent burial and buy a lot in the dry, warm soil of Forest Lawn Cemetery. So I took the \$2,000 and took the sabbatical payment and I could buy my tickets, all bought in German marks, including the transportation for the car and furnish insurance for my car. We even took a chum of ERIC's along on my first trip because it didn't make any difference because the mark was only rusting there.

- Q. So you brought back to Germany the equivalent in \$5,000?
- A. Not the equivalent, in bills. We have Swedish pounds, we have Dutch money, and we have English pounds but they are all under government supervision. Every single cent is under the surveillance of the government.
- Q. But you brought back \$5,000 with you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you were living off that in part?
- A. Yes, and I have paintings, all kinds of things I can sell then. I can live happily ever after, disposing of books, but I don't like to do that. I have cut my existence down to subsistence level which I never had. I am living now in the slums of the East Side, among the Italian population.
- Q. Why do you carry the name FAULKNER?
- A. Because they own part of the furniture and she doesn't want to give it up because she is now running away from her husband.
- Q. You met ZAPP how many times at DENNIS' home?
- A. ZAPP, twice. Once he was there and the second time I met him at the International House. He was there and I took him along for lunch.
- Q. What did he say about him?
- A. He was talking rather uppishly in the haughty Nazi style, "The true job will be done by the Storm Troopers but DENNIS is one of our young men".
- Q. This was in the autumn of what year?
- A. The autumn of 1940.
- Q. You were driving him from where?
- A. From his house in Teaneck to International House.
- Q. And you have also heard DENNIS refer to his Storm Troopers?

A. DENNIS even showed me two letters of utmost devotion to him, written on yellow paper by one of his Storm Troopers in Chicago. I do not recollect if I could get hold of this letter because they were very devoted letters and telling about the organization, what they were doing in Chicago now, what meeting they visited, the membership, etc.

Q. Would you recognize the name of that individual if you were to hear it?

A. Maybe I would.

Q. LAWRENCE REYNOLDS?

A. That doesn't register.

Q. Did you also see SMITH at DENNIS' at any time?

A. I didn't see him but GERALD K. SMITH was invited by DENNIS at some hotel and there he met, as he said, the quite handsome Mrs. GERALD SMITH who had a beautiful orchid along with her and then GERALD SMITH visited him and left a whole bunch of pamphlets of literature and I took a couple of them and I think  has them.

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Q. Can you fix a time when ZAPP told you DENNIS was one of their young men?

A. I'll have to find out.

Q. You also went to see VON STREMPFEL, the date I have on that is November 14, 1941.

A. Yes, when I was visiting in Washington and I tried to get through VON STREMPFEL the acquaintance of GENANTH and I had been invited for that big dinner to his house and there I met GENANTH who took me to his home and invited me for dinner and he was living with the fourth secretary of the Legation in a little villa in Meridan.

Q. That was shortly before the outbreak of the war?

A. Yes, very shortly, and nothing real could be achieved at that time because I just had made the acquaintance and the war was declared.

Q. Are you able to fix the period of the time when you were living in DENNIS' home?

A. Yes. I lived only one summer there.

Q. What about the first summer you met DENNIS, 1940? You said you were in his home twenty or thirty times. Did you live there?

A. No, it was mostly Sundays and during the week she invited me two or three times and I helped her in fixing the house.

Q. Where?

A. In Teaneck.



Q. How often during this period, 1940, 1941 did DENNIS see VON STREMPER?

A. He went a few times to Washington and he even told me that he always met VON STREMPER but that now he had to be careful, that he could not go to any big hotel any more to meet him for lunch.

Q. You saw them together on one occasion?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was that?

A. That was at his place, at STREMPER's place.

Q. Was that after you had met STREMPER the first time?

A. Yes, that must have been.

Q. It was sometime after November 14, 1941?

A. Yes, DENNIS was in Washington and I was in Washington and I think he was there a few more days and we then met one night and he did not even go with me but he arrived by taxi and he said it is better to be not seen together.

Q. When you first met VON STREMPER, you had an introduction to VON STREMPER from DENNIS?

A. Yes.

Q. There was also an occasion when you were in DENNIS' home when he was wrapping about 1500 of his books and sending them out. When was that?

A. In the summer of 1941, when the book came out.

Q. Could that have been as late as the fall?

A. I think so.

Q. Where was this, in Beckett?

A. No, in Teaneck.

Q. Before you went to Beckett or after?

A. That must have been before because, you know, ED HASSETT (ph) was invited for dinner and I was invited and ED HASSETT had written all the addresses of all the colleges and departments of political science in the different universities, and then they started this thing, the addresses, ready made, ready wrapped books.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him at that time in regard to money?

A. No. He never was communicative in any way concerning monetary affairs.

Q. Make any comment to the effect friends were paying for this?

- A. Oh yes, she told me this. She told me that JOHNSON and PAUL PALMER and some others had financed the printing of the book. The whole edition was being brought out, paid for by one of his friends.
- Q. What other comments did she make from time to time from which you could have inferred he was getting money from STREMPER?
- A. He always came back from these trips to Washington with quite some money in his pocket and finally when this thing happened with STREMPER in the Ambassador, it was totally evident there was a direct connection between his trips to Washington and the envelopes of money.
- Q. Now this Ambassador incident, what you saw was an envelope with money in it the following day in the possession of Mrs. DENNIS, is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You didn't see that particular envelope on him?
- A. Oh yes, he gave it to her. We went to Albany to pick him up and she and the children had come along and so when I was there and when we went on the buying spree, he took some money out of the envelope and gave her the whole thing and she took it and was very happy and the day after we had this buying spree. Every day we drove down from Beckett into Pittsfield and were buying right and left.
- Q. This dinner at the Ambassador took place in New York?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see him that evening after he came home from that meeting?
- A. No. The preceding day I had taken BETTY alone to Beckett and he could not come that very night because he was busy until late, he slept in Teaneck, and in the morning he took a very early train out to Albany and arrived around 11:30 or 12.
- Q. You drove with Mrs. DENNIS?
- A. And the children.
- Q. From Beckett, Massachusetts to Albany?
- A. To pick him up, which we did for six times.
- Q. This particular occasion he had an envelope?
- A. He had an envelope. He never talked about it. He gave her this thing and as a matter of principle, he never once talked about his monetary affairs and, of course, I was too delicate to ask about it. I only had the experience that I saw many envelopes filled with thick layers of \$20 and \$50.

Q. Now, as specifically as I can get it, were you living in Albany at this time, when he took the envelope out of his pocket?

A. Yes, we went to the station and from the station we went to the market place where all the marketing is being done and the big meat shops are. There was one special meat shop where he bought two sirloin steaks and so he let her go to do some shopping on one direction and I went with him to buy the sirloin and the other things and he gave her the envelope.

Q. At what point did he give her the envelope?

A. Before we went out on our buying.

Q. He took the envelope out of his pocket; did he give her the envelope?

A. He gave her the envelope and she took it. She is very naive with money and quite elated about amounts of money.

Q. Was that the fat envelope?

A. That was the full envelope. He always had money and he enjoyed letting her play around with the money.

Q. What was the letter you saw in DENNIS' files from BOHLE?

A. It was about the visit he made then, the contacts and what they were doing.

Q. You know who E. W. BOHLE is?

A. I remember, how nice the days were when they had been together, kind of discussing a bout the organization, what ought to be done.

Q. Did he tell DENNIS to do anything?

A. He must have been doing things for then they wouldn't have contacted him and they certainly had talked things over what ought to be done so he may have been advised what to do. Isn't that letter in our material?

Q. You couldn't get that.

A. That was the time when they moved, when he started cleaning his files, and when I looked again the whole thing was gone and there were about six, eight, ten more such letters all coming from German sources.

Q. What was the reference, I recall yesterday from GERALD K. SMITH about \$2,000? Was that a conversation with Mrs. DENNIS?

A. I was present when he told to Mrs. DENNIS of his presence here in New York, that he had met him, that he was a very nice guy and very successful and they would have dinner the following day or so and he said it is a well functioning racket, he is making lots of money, he boasted any amount he wanted he could get and two days later they had quite a bunch of this material, of which I took duplicates.

Q. Where are those?

A. At his library in Teaneck. You know, they never knew whether should call this Teaneck or New Englewood.

Q. What did you do with the copies you took?

A. You mean the GERALD SMITH, I think I even took two or three copies, there were so many.

Q. If you had material like that, you wouldn't have it in your own apartment; it was turned over to [ ]?

A. Yes.

Q. You've turned material not only to [ ] but to [ ]

A. Yes, since I'm here and since [ ] told me to get in contact with [ ] make his acquaintance.

Q. What about your conversation about \$2,000 a month?

A. I know for quite some time they were rather filled with his presence and with the impressive appearance of his. DENNIS at that time was petering out and not knowing what to do and I listened in.

Q. Did he also mention on another occasion that VIRSING visited him?

A. VIRSING had visited here once or twice in the United States and he had made the contact through VIERECK.

Q. Where did you get this information, from DENNIS?

A. No. I spoke with VIRSING when he was in BERBER's place, the Czechoslovakian Embassy, which first had been turned over to RIBBENTROPP as a branch of his sector and BERBER introduced me to VIRSING. I have BERBER's book which has an introduction by RIBBENTROPP so since BERBER is very industrious professor and terribly dependent and never tiring in his efforts of registering and digging up material, finally BERBER was almost the head of the Foreign Office and the guiding spirit even though nobody ever mentioned him and BERBER's right hand man was VIRSING and so he introduced me to VIRSING ala Hitler. He was in a huge room and we spoke. I said, "You know the United States" and he said, "Yes, of course I do" and he told me about his visit here to the United States and that he had met all the people he wanted to meet.

Q. Did he mention DENNIS?

A. I don't think so. He mentioned other people. He mentioned people, as far as I can remember, in the commercial department or in the commercial organizing set of the Germans here who had an office downtown and had visited with VIRSING and I had never heard about these people and so

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they meant nothing to me and I forgot the names but I'm sure if I could look up, as this happened before I left for Germany, I had my papers and my notes left in my library, 4,000 volumes, over 2,000 English books, including Oxford Dictionary so that I can start my research the second day I arrive in my native country, so I left all this material, never thinking I would be missing for such a long while.

Q. Now, you had a conversation with BETTY IRELAND, trying to get her to break down. When was that?

A. You mean when I first tried to approach her to tell me?

Q. No, the time she really told you something.

A. This was the day I drove up, the only day when she ever naively opened up and from then on she broke down only once, when she was touched by my helping her move. I made the moving with my car, carrying the things down and up, and when we went about getting things from the cellar, she said, "It's too funny that this old man has such an attitude towards me." I said, "How so" and then she came to it and said, "Oh God, I shouldn't have mentioned that. I never mentioned it before but you know he doesn't like me since I must have been looked over by the FBI." I said, "The FBI?", and she said, "Yes, they visited me and they questioned me and this old man must have known about it and ever since he is different towards me."

Q. Which old man?

A. The caretaker of the house and only then <sup>talked</sup> she mentioned it for the first time, that was months after you had with her, so you see how utterly frantic she is in mentioning anything that deals with her political outlook.

Q. What did she say on the subject of money or anything in that direction?

A. Oh, that DENNIS was going to his meeting at the Ambassador Hotel and with another man.

Q. Was going or had gone?

A. He had gone there and with another man and she did not tell me who the other man was.

Q. She told you about STREMPER?

A. VON STREMPER, yes, and DENNIS went with someone else.

Q. Think it might have been JOHNSON?

A. It might have been JOHNSON. There was a Russian too I suspected for one time. This Russian I met, a rather husky fellow.

Q. GRAVENHOFF?

A. No, this is an ex-nobleman.

Q. VONSIATSKY?

A. That's possible.

Q. Ever hear that name mentioned among these men?

A. It was a Russian and he introduced me to this Russian in his office and he did not pronounce the name very well but it was perfectly evident that the man was Russian and I have forgotten the name.

Q. Did BETTY IRELAND ever say to you what DENNIS would do if the FBI found out about his connections? Did you ever say to her, "What are you going to do if the FBI finds out?"

A. DENNIS as a matter of course educated BETTY never to say anything and never to know anything and he told me once if I ever would be asked just to say I didn't know and nothing would be done about it. Under those circumstances when he asked me if I ever had been asked, I said no.

Q. What did she say to you about the FBI?

A. BETTY said they wanted to find out something from her but she didn't know.

Q. Didn't you speak to her one time and ask her what would happen if the FBI finds out about DENNIS' connections, in the hope of drawing her out, do you recall?

A. I don't remember this very moment. But, you know, she told about this last visit in Bucks County and there she said she was really rather uppish and she said, "You know, if people want to find something out, they must go about it in a different manner. This was perfectly ridiculous and for instance the excuses they use to come in was that they had been tipped off by someone who told them that there may be documents", and she said, "That is as silly as it can be because, of course, they concocted this story." I was rather glad with this interpretation but she has the feeling that she simply under no circumstances can be made to tell anything and it has been impressed upon her by DENNIS and DENNIS did a huge burning of documents in his fireplace in Teaneck and on the open air place in Beckett. Hewent through the whole attic because there there were still six, eight boxes and trunks filled to the brim with documents.

Q. When was that he went through the Beckett attic? Was it more than six months ago?

A. Oh, yes, almost a year ago. In his sleeping room he had a huge commode with many drawers and the first drawer filled to the brim with documents



and the second and suddenly all that disappeared, that was all cleaned up. Then he had a secret file with two drawers, it was never closed, the handle contained the key but you could open the handle and open it. I got the whole list from this thing and that was rather filled with documents, papers, letters, and that too was all completely cleaned out and that was what BETTY was doing with them and she told me they had a bonfire.

Q. Did BETTY ever indicate to you she had overheard a conversation in DENNIS' office which led her to believe DENNIS was receiving money from VON STREMPER?

A. I think this is not in accordance with how BETTY would talk about these things.

Q. This memo says, "With an introduction from Lawrence Dennis I called on Friday, November 14, 1941 at the home of Mr. Von Strempl, the First Secretary of the German Embassy on Belmont Road off Massachusetts Avenue, Washington and he received me most cordially-as a friend of his chum for many years, Lawrence, as he calls him or 'The Injun' which is the name under which they exchange phone calls, talking always in Spanish, because they both have been in the South American Service. When in the course of a long conversation I mentioned that a man like Dennis was useful, he immediately lectured on the importance of having a man like Dennis in the United States, what a great work he was doing and how he defined everything in these United States exactly as it ought to be defined. When I mentioned, in passing, how the English would court a man like Dennis, if they would have such a propagandist, they would pave his way with gold, he said that the Germans were not unmindful of what they had in Dennis, and there are ways of helping your friends without embarrassing even their consciences, which meant, I infer, that there must be some definite arrangements of certain work to be done by him."

A. I remember that distinctly, that was his statement.

Q. That was VON STREMPER's statement?

A. Yes.

Q. And the impression you got was there had been and was some sort of a definite arrangement between VON STREMPER and DENNIS?

A. Yes, and it was done in so cleverly cooked up manner that there was no legal angle for him to have it on his conscience, that was my impression.

Q. Well, if VON STREMPER was giving him cash directly, that would be far from a subtle legal maneuver.

A. But he might have said, you give us statements concerning relation between North and South America and this is your payment.

Q. Did VON STREMPER indicate he knew DENNIS very well?

A. Yes, very intimately and loved him, had intimate relations with him.

Q. Intellectually?

A. Yes and spoke of him as Don Lorenzo.

Q. Did VON STREMPER say he had seen DENNIS very often?

A. Yes, they had met many times.

Q. Did STREMPER tell you that?

A. It went years back.

Q. STREMPER said that?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you open your conversation with STREMPER? What was the reason for you visiting him?

A. I said I was interested to know the history of the development of Fascists in this country and DENNIS had done such an outstanding work that I would be interested in seeing what he thought about it and then, of course, he said, "Oh, yes, that's a known thing. We have collaborated for many years, already in South America." Then he told me about the foundation of commercial companies, where I think, almost DENNIS was in one way instrumental on helping him at that time and the mines or the enterprises, I've forgotten what it was, but they had definite connections at that time already in South America.

Q. This is many years ago?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he indicate what his connection with DENNIS was after he came to the United States, after VON STREMPER came here?

A. No, I took it for granted he was a friend.

Q. Where did you visit VON STREMPER, at his home or the Embassy?

A. At his home.

Q. VON STREMPER didn't say directly, of course, he gave money to DENNIS?

A. No.

Q. How long was this conversation with VON STREMPER?

A. About, he kept me there for dinner. We first had the conversation with

with cocktails and then Mrs. STREMPER came and invited me to dinner. She is a Berlin girl and we had the dinner in the dining room.

Q. This was later that same night?

A. At the same time.

Q. This report indicates STREMPER had to go to a reception and invited you later.

A. Then that was the dinner I'm referring to. Yes, I remember he said he would find several friends there and that as a German you could meet less and less people so to speak, these are the only ones with whom he was on speaking terms, the Spanish Embassy. He speaks Spanish fluently.

Q. And you had that dinner later on?

A. Yes.

Q. What transpired there?

A. That was a general check up. He asked me whom I knew in the political setup, etc. and I told him what I knew and tried to get as on good terms with him as possible.

Q. When did you pick up this document at the Embassy?

A. They were on the table and I asked him. It had just arrived and I asked him if I couldn't take this because here is an article by HARFELD (ph) who has written a rare venomous book about the United States and so I took this article as an excuse of asking him if I couldn't have that and he said, "Yes, we always prepare these sheets but they are going to a few chosen people."

Q. In German or English?

A. In German, and DENNIS was getting these.

Q. In German?

A. He had the German version too.

Q. You got that at VON STREMPER's house or Embassy?

A. I was never at the Embassy.

Q. That will fix the date on which you went to see VON STREMPER, the date of this, November 29th.

A. Yes, maybe that just had come out.

Q. How many times after November 14th did you visit VON STREMPER?

A. 3 or 4 times.

Q. All in Washington?

A. Yes, in Washington.

Q. Three times after?

A. Only the third time I didn't see VON STREMPER. I saw VON GENANTH. Maybe I got this from VON GENANTH.

Q. You went to Washington November 18th your diary shows. How long did you stay, until the end of the year, or did you make trips back and forth?

A. I made several trips. Don't forget that Mrs. FAULKNER was my patient. I was trying to prevent the divorce and so suddenly I got the call. Sometimes DENNIS was there already. Sometimes after I was there one or two days, DENNIS came to Washington and he saw his friends and then he made arrangements and we met. So I guess I met VON STREMPER three times and the third time he introduced me to VON GENANTH and from then on I have not seen STREMPER again but I have seen only VON GENANTH. I do not know if I got some of those from STREMPER or GENANTH or DENNIS.

Q. You went down on the 18th. One of those is for the 7th of November. You saw this laying on his desk. Isn't it most probable you saw that one instead of this one? You picked up this document (Trans-Ocean Bulletin dated November 7, 1941) from DENNIS' office on November 9th. You noticed this there and thought you would pick it up.

A. That was at his house, in the library.

Q. That's at Teanock?

A. Yes.

Q. On November 9, 1941?

A. Yes.

Q. What incited your curiosity was that here should be a Trans-Ocean Bulletin dated November 7, 1941 which was noticed in his house November 9, 1941 and you recognized it could not conceivably have come from overseas in so short a period of time?

A. That was issued here by the Embassy.

Q. Did you know that?

A. STREMPER told me.

Q. He told you this was issued?

A. I asked him about this Trans-Ocean copyright.

Q. What did he say?

A. I saw these things which I know from DENNIS'. I never cared about finding out where I could get these. I asked him and then I saw them lying around.

and I asked him what is this and he said that is our own station we have here in the Embassy and we receive news and we immediately dispatch it to a preferred list of our intimate circle.

Q. Where does that compare with the Presse-Gebedienst? Are they two different services?

A. This is Noya Presse, that's the New Press. They are two different kind of dispatches.

Q. Did you turn this over to Hodgin or to [ ] after you picked them up?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you give everything to [ ]?

A. Sometimes I gave them to HODGIN.

Q. You're sure you got this one (Trans-Ocean) at DENNIS' home and the other (Presse-Gebedienst) at the German Embassy from VON STREMPER?

A. Yes.

Q. You asked him what is this?

A. They always come in bunches and I said, "Where can I get them," and he said, "You can't get it. We are making them here. We are receiving every day and it is done here in this house." They had a direct radio station.

Q. Done in his own house or the Embassy?

A. Embassy.

Q. But he had copies in his own house?

A. Yes.

Q. You're sure you got Trans-Ocean from DENNIS' home and the other (Presse-Gebedienst) from STREMPER's; they didn't both come from the same place?

A. No.

Q. Did you see other copies in DENNIS' home of Trans-Ocean?

A. Yes.

Q. The other?

A. I don't recall. There were about twenty, thirty of them.

Q. When you refer to twenty, thirty, you mean the bulletins Trans-Ocean, bearing particular dates?

A. Yes.

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Q. And you saw twenty or thirty of these at least?

A. Yes. You know he cleaned out the book stalls in one corner of the library and so he dumped all those things.

Q. I show you a letter dated October 4, 1938 bearing the heading Amerika-Institut addressed to Mr. LAWRENCE DENNIS and signed by Dr. K. O. BERTLING. Do you recognize this letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see the letter?

A. It was in DENNIS' library.

Q. Where?

A. There was a file, three cabinets and this one was in the upper one.

Q. That was where?

A. It was partly downstairs and partly upstairs.. He kept it in the sleeping room of his child.

Q. How did you happen to run across this particular document?

A. I just looked through this.

Q. And you noticed this?

A. Yes.

Q. And picked it up?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall the approximate date you saw this document and picked it up?

A. It might have been during the summer months of 1941.

Q. At Beckett or at Englewood?

A. Englewood.

Q. You identify this as the exact letter that you picked up, by the little cigarette mark?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen other specimens of Dr. BERTLING's signature?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recognize this as his signature?

A. Yes, that is BERTLING.



- Q. And you base that upon your knowledge of his signature gathered?  
A. From other publications.
- Q. What other publications?  
A. From other literature which was accompanied by his signature.
- Q. Which you saw in DENNIS' home?  
A. In DENNIS' home.
- Q. Were there a lot of letters sent by BERTLING to DENNIS?  
A. There must have been six or seven.
- Q. Six or seven letters of comparable nature?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall any of them other than this?  
A. I recall them.
- Q. Do you recall what was contained therein?  
A. Oh, always suggestions or statements concerning the German setup and American conditions and what ought to be done about it.
- Q. Did any of these letters request advice of DENNIS? You know, this indicates that he's mailing a document to DENNIS, suggesting that it be typed over for "our mutual friend AUHAGEN".  
A. There were always suggestions of what ought to be done or specific tasks which should be pursued in the propaganda line.
- Q. What happened to these documents?  
A. Finally, when I had the observation that DENNIS felt a little under observation, he suddenly went and cleaned out all his files and he did that partly with BETTY and partly with his wife. He has a huge fireplace in the little room adjoining the library and there was just a bonfire and then outside in the garden there was another bonfire started and I saw the remnants of lots of paper being burned.
- Q. When was this?  
A. That was, I guess, about a year and a half ago to a year and three-quarters.
- Q. This was in West Englewood?  
A. West Englewood.
- Q. Not in Beckett?  
A. But later then he did the same in Beckett. He was cleaning up the whole attic.

Q. Did he tell you why?

A. No. He was always very careful never to make any statements alluding to any of his actions.

Q. But the implication was clear that he was destroying these papers because he felt the FBI was investigating him?

A. Oh, yes, no doubt.

Q. Did BETTY IRELAND so indicate to you?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Especially?

A. That they had a bonfire she told me herself. I saw her, I guess, even one night when she returned from Englewood and I went over to her apartment. She told me, "We were burning papers all day for hours."

Q. By "we" she meant...?

A. DENNIS and she.

Q. Did she indicate the reason for this burning?

A. Oh, just because he felt some approaching condition, wasn't desirable to have these papers around.

Q. Is that what she said?

A. No, but that was the implication. And that was the time when he first told her in case she would be asked, under no circumstances to know or admit anything and to me he said this a little later after he had done this already, in case I should be asked just to say know nothing and in the last analysis he depended upon his friends in Washington. You know, he says, "In this country, everything depends upon the friends you have in Washington", and he gave me the impression by the way he said it as if he felt amply protected, that very little could happen to him.

Q. I want you to reproduce exactly, if you can, the conversation, leaving out your own impression. First, precisely, as far as you recall, what did BETTY IRELAND say to you with regard to the destruction of papers and documents, her exact statements or the substance thereof?

A. I was driving over to her apartment and...

Q. When was this?

A. That was one evening.

Q. When?

A. I'm very bad on remembering dates. It's just in the flux of life. But

I remember distinctly that she said, "We had quite a bonfire," and the following day and the day after I went over to Teaneck and I saw, you know, in the huge fireplace, which is a stony fireplace, very big one, I saw the whole fireplace still lined with white and colored edge of not quite burned papers while in the midst everything was a thick heap of ashes and, of course, I looked at it because she had told me the preceding day that she had had a complete bonfire, that DENNIS was going through all the files, destroying everything, carrying it down from upstairs.

Q. This is what she told you?

A. Because upstairs they had the three-part filing cabinet where he had letters like these and a large iron container of books which never was really closed but there he had the lists of his preferred customers and the subscribers of the letter and other things, going back to earlier days, quite a correspondence; and then I went upstairs because I was building one story above in another sleeping room a little closet and when I looked, there was hardly anything left. The whole iron cabinet was almost empty, only printed stuff was left, and for instance "Foreign Affairs" numbers and other magazines from England and such things and all the written documents or other things were gone, and filing cabinet was almost totally empty, especially the upper layer. While before these cabinets were filled to the brim and things just stuffed into it, there was now in the upper one very little left and all the letters had been cleared out.

Q. Was anything stated to you upon the fact that there had been this big bonfire?

A. No, except that he had gone through all the documents. Then the same was done a few weeks later in Beckett.

Q. How do you know that?

A. Because we went up there and BETTY told me about it.

Q. You went there after the destruction of these papers?

A. After.

Q. And BETTY told you what?

A. That there too they had gone up to the attic and since I had been the first one to go over the attic and eliminate things to make it necessary to have more order to have approach to the different contents, they had then taken the trunks apart, burned the trunks, and there was very little left when I then looked through it. There were only, let us say, six, seven containers or trunks left with material, including French literature, Italian Fascist literature, a complete layoff of all the

Fascist publications and in Italian and the French literature of the same type, you know, Fascist, and you know he reads French fluently from his European tour and diplomatic endeavors in Rumania where he spoke French exclusively.

Q. All this was destroyed?

A. All this was destroyed.

Q. You obtained, I take it, no further copies of the correspondence between BERTLING and DENNIS?

A. No.

Q. I show you a document dated November 17, 1938 bearing heading entitled Amerika-Institut addressed to Dr. MANFRED ZAPP and signed by Dr. K. O. BERTLING and ask you had you ever seen this document?

A. No, I haven't seen that document.

Q. Does it suggest anything to you?

A. Of course, this is quite indicative because I drove ZAPP a few times to DENNIS and it is just the opposite opinion concerning DENNIS which MANFRED ZAPP told me. You know, this man considers DENNIS a big shot while in the meantime...

Q. This letter appeared two years before you drove ZAPP over to DENNIS' house. Did that account for difference of opinion concerning DENNIS?

A. It shows that in the meantime they must have gotten together to such an extent that MANFRED ZAPP succeeded in almost buying up DENNIS because if you read this he says, "You know, he will tell you everything. He will be the man who will put you in contact with the important people around here" and this was at the time when he was at Pierce's, which position he lost, I guess, on account of an altercation he had, I guess, with Mr. KELLOGG, the man of the Kellogg Peace Treaty.

Q. KELLOGG was formerly Secretary of State.

A. He was. It shows you how the Nazis organized their comrades. This is very typical.

Q. Do you recall at any time that either DENNIS or ZAPP indicated or stated to you that DENNIS had introduced ZAPP to various people of prominence throughout the city or country?

A. Nothing like that but you know the way ZAPP behaved and was treated showed a very intimate and old contact.

Q. Between ZAPP and DENNIS?

A. Between ZAPP and DENNIS.

- Q. This letter is dated 1938. Your association with DENNIS dates from 1940 as I gather.
- A. 1940, yes.
- Q. Accordingly, there was a lapse of over a year between the date of the letter and the date of your acquaintance. During that period it is possible, of course, that the acquaintance may have ripened into a friendship. Is that your impression?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That at the time you first saw ZAPP in DENNIS' company the two were on intimate terms?
- A. They were old collaborators.
- Q. Collaborators in what?
- A. In their political endeavors, they were people of the same brand, collaborating, sticking together, being very chummy.
- Q. Well, did you have any indication at any time that DENNIS exercised his good offices on behalf of ZAPP to introduce ZAPP to various people?
- A. Oh yes, no doubt about that. For instance, ZAPP sent DENNIS all the transcripts he received at his office.
- Q. Transcripts of what?
- A. Oh, telegrams, you know they were telegrams printed on white paper and on pink paper and all these issues which ZAPP received DENNIS got that very day.
- Q. Was it delivered by hand, by mail?
- A. By mail I guess because I found always bunches of them.
- Q. Do you recall the heading?
- A. If I would see them, I would recognize them. They were entitled Trans-Ocean News; they were mimeographed.
- Q. Not original documents in the sense of telegrams or letters?
- A. No, not in this bunch, but whatever came to his office, even things which were not destined for publication.
- Q. Were they mimeographed form?
- A. I guess for the inner circle this was the same setup as we had it with the Embassy where they mimeographed for a certain small circle.
- Q. How do you know this?
- A. STREMPPEL told me himself.

Q. STREMPER told you as far as the Embassy documents are concerned but did STREMPER tell you that the Trans-Ocean News release issued by ZAPP was for the inner circle?

A. No, I never discussed ZAPP with STREMPER.

Q. How did you know then?

A. Because there were definite special tasks which ZAPP had done and of which he talked to me in a definite manner by saying, "If I ever would write the story of what I have done in South America, the world would be astonished", an elated ego statement, when we once drove home. And he mentioned his activities in South America and I, of course, knowing his family as a very rich industrialist family who had supported Hitler in his early days and as a reward let him get this post to transfer, as I am sure, funds on behalf of the Hitler upper strata to South America and on his own behalf to save his own money in case something should happen. He told me things to the effect of such a condition. He had any amount of money. He could do any propaganda line.

Q. But what was DENNIS' connection with all this?

A. DENNIS' connection was that he was one of the collaborators.

Q. Collaborators with ZAPP?

A. With ZAPP.

Q. Who told you this, DENNIS or ZAPP?

A. Because that was my impression, the way they talked about all kinds of things in South America and this and that.

Q. Was there ever any statement made to the effect that DENNIS' letter was being widely circulated in South America?

A. Very much so and that he had received, ZAPP told him, in my presence, that he had received letters from friends in South America who had confessed to him that they themselves, you know DENNIS' letters were sent on thin paper to South America by air mail, and then these friends who received them, mimeographed them in ten, fifteen, fifty copies and were circulating them all over South America.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because ZAPP told DENNIS, "Of course, you don't object, I got a letter from this friend--I guess it was a friend in South America--who told me that just every weekend your letter is a sensation" and that he just distributed it.

Q. In other words, ZAPP in your presence stated to DENNIS that DENNIS' letter was being reproduced in South America and being widely circulated?



A. Yes.

Q. And DENNIS said what?

A. It's perfectly all right, the more reading it, the better.

Q. Did he indicate he was party to the transaction in the original instance?

A. In this specific instance he said it was okay but I know of subscribers who paid themselves, you know, ten subscriptions or twenty subscriptions.

Q. We're talking about South America.

A. That includes addresses to South America. But it was this instance of a friend who had gone on circulating the letter.

Q. And ZAPP sought to get the approval of DENNIS?

A. He told it to him like something very nice happening. He said, "Imagine, they're so eager to receive your letters, they go about reproducing them and mailing them to their friends."

Q. Had you ever heard at other times DENNIS referring to the distribution of his letters in South America?

A. Not that I recall. I only know that he had very faithful subscribers and that he had quite a circle of most devoted followers in South America, including this Peruvian, Larranaga.

Q. Do you recall when ZAPP left the country?

A. ZAPP left the country in exchange for two others. I read that in the paper, that ZAPP and his collaborator...

Q. This was in 1941?

A. 1941.

Q. Do you recall that DENNIS made any reference to ZAPP's departure?

A. He talked about ZAPP. Oh yes, now I remember. He said, "What a preposterous idiocy of ZAPP to have kept ready all his letters in his file to be seized by the FBI, like a petty German official who must keep his papers in order instead of having destroyed them in time."

Q. You recall that statement distinctly by DENNIS?

A. Particularly, yes. And then I didn't know that DENNIS had heard that these papers were seized and that is a very definite statement which stuck in my mind immediately, and, of course, I said too, "You know, there is nothing as wonderful as the triple German filing system," which is an ironic remark about the petty meticulousness of these Nazi officials abroad who are so scared out of their pants that they want to lay everything upon the table upon request. There is no personal initiative left, nothing. So ZAPP was careful about keeping

every piece on file.

Q. I show you a copy of a letter dated November 5, 1939, bearing on the upper lefthand corner the printed name PAUL PALMER, addressed apparently to DENNIS, signed "PAUL" and ask you if you have ever seen this letter.

A. Yes, I have seen it and this is one of the letters exchanged between DENNIS and PALMER, which was in this upper file.

Q. Were there many letters exchanged between these two gentlemen?

A. Yes, there was a whole file.

Q. Is this one you obtained from DENNIS' file and in the course of examining papers, you picked this up?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the extent of acquaintanceship between PALMER and DENNIS?

A. PALMER and DENNIS were on very intimate terms and collaborated for years and I think DENNIS was a kind of guiding light for PAUL PALMER who himself had just money through his wife, who was a LEWISOHN, and she enjoyed that PAUL should be somebody, so he got any amount of money for literary ventures, and DENNIS being the head intellectually of this circle, PALMER was there supporting whenever it was necessary.

Q. Did you consider PALMER one of his intimates?

A. Yes, he certainly was for years his most intimate friend.

Q. Most intimate friend?

A. Yes.

Q. Or one of his most intimate friends?

A. One of his most intimate.

Q. Who would you number among his other intimate friends?

A. PHILLIP JOHNSON and I think in his bad days these two were the real friends who just supported him completely.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Mrs. DENNIS told me.

Q. Would you repeat the gist of the conversation with Mrs. DENNIS, in which she indicated to you that PALMER and JOHNSON had helped support the family?

A. Mrs. DENNIS told me that these two were the real friends of the family and that when he suddenly was dropped at Pierce's they had hardly any livelihood and so she herself hurried to PAUL and told him about the

situation they were in at that time. They were totally penniless and thereupon PAUL PALMER got together with PHILLIP JOHNSON and the two gave her monthly an allowance so that the family could be kept going in Beckett and they stayed there in the country and the money was given to Mrs. DENNIS.

Q. Mrs. DENNIS stated to you directly that the family after DENNIS severed his connection with Pierce's was virtually penniless?

A. Yes.

Q. She stated that in so many words?

A. Yes.

Q. And that PALMER and JOHNSON in effect kept the family going by their contributions to Mrs. DENNIS?

A. A monthly allowance. I guess she even mentioned the amount. It was a little over \$200 if I remember right.

Q. How did this conversation come about?

A. We were talking about, you know, they had gone, then PALMER was in a quandary concerning their personal relations. Mrs. PALMER was considering a divorce and so they called in DENNIS and his wife and they visited on their place in Connecticut where they have a farm and they talked things over and the following day DENNIS went back to New York and Mrs. DENNIS told me they had stayed at PALMERS and they were breaking up and it was a terrific thing, they had enormous amount of money, beautiful estate, but had come to a parting point, and then she told me the situation.

Q. Did she state when the contributions ceased?

A. No. We didn't talk about that.

Q. Now, I want to come down briefly to publication and distribution of DENNIS' book, "The Dynamics of War and Revolution". When did you first hear about this book?

A. I heard about the book at Mrs. KAYSER's who said, "There is a very famous writer now here who is on very intimate terms with my cousin, Mrs. GEUECKE, and you should know him, being a sociologist," and I said, "Who is he," and she said, "He is LAWRENCE DENNIS and I could invite him at any time for dinner so if you choose to meet him, tell me when you want to come." I had met Mrs. KAYSER at Professor BEWER's home; he is the professor of the Judaic Old Testament Law. I know him because I came back on the steamer from Europe and so I knew him for twenty years and we were invited one night at BEWER's house for dinner and there was Mrs. KAYSER and I had lived for a while

in Dresden where she comes from so I went there for dinner and then she told me about DENNIS and I said, "Of course I would like to meet him" and so she arranged this dinner where we were alone. I said, "I hear you have written a book; I would like to have a copy," and he mailed me a copy two days later.

Q. Was the copy of the book which DENNIS sent to you published by Harper and Brothers?

A. I think that was the one, yes.

Q. Did you read the book?

A. Yes, I read it immediately.

Q. Did you thereafter discuss it with DENNIS?

A. And then I discussed with him the book and asked who his main sources were.

Q. What did he say about that?

A. He talked about TOYNBEE, the famous English historian, and VILFREDO PARETO, who has written the book on the Fascist concept of the state, and so we talked about the general tendencies, what he wanted to do, and he said this is only a transitory book. He wanted to write several more books covering the whole field of the Fascist analysis.

Q. To what end?

A. He was sure that the democracies were totally doomed. There was nothing to be done to save them and that that was the new way.

Q. What did he intend to accomplish by these publications?

A. He considered himself, as I thought immediately when I spoke to him, the intellectual leader of the American revolution to establish Fascism in this country.

Q. Was it his aim to gain converts to his creed?

A. He certainly wanted to try to contact as many people and as many people of the elite as he could possibly contact to have, so to speak, a spearhead for getting this done.

Q. We have documents which indicate that he intended particularly to address the youth of the country.

A. Decidedly.

Q. Did he ever indicate to you in conversation that he wished to have his book circulated among the younger people particularly?

A. As widely as possible and for that purpose he must have gotten a special gift in money because he mailed around 1500 copies to all the institutions, of the more important institutions of learning in the United States.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because I was present when the labels which had been picked out by ED HASSETT and typed by him were put on the ready wrapped books and I participated then because the whole family was sitting around the table, labeling, and so I had a chance to see that the whole of the United States, all departments of sociology and political science, sometimes the most important professors in these departments, were the receivers of these books and then after DENNIS took them in his car and once he put about fifty, sixty copies into my car, asking me to put them into the big mail boxes standing around upon my return to Manhattan.

Q. Where was this?

A. In West Englewood.

Q. Before you went to Beckett?

A. Yes, before, and I took them to the post office mailing boxes so they were chock full of these books and he took them to the Post Office in Englewood.

Q. And you recall distinctly they bore addresses to universities and colleges?

A. When the universities had received these books, they acknowledged it. There were about, let us say, 600, 800 letters from chairmen of departments, five of them I remember very venomous and telling him they were not interested in such type of literature, and he was quite impressed about the excitement of these poor professors, as he called them, but most of them were just formal acknowledgements from the universities and libraries.

Q. What was his purpose in distributing them to the colleges, universities, and the heads of the social science departments?

A. To have the book available at any strategic point and point out where he had them sent so that if he had followers he could direct them to read these books gratis.

Q. Was he particularly trying to convert the youth of the country to his point of view?

A. He certainly knew about the importance of controlling the education and he spoke to me a few times about his SS troopers, his Storm Troopers.

Q. What did he say exactly on that?

A. He said that there is growing up a very nice bunch of energetic young men under the leadership of very trustworthy boys and "I have a very good group in Chicago".

Q. Did he specify any names?

A. He mentioned names and he showed me a letter even or two he received from this one prominent Storm Trooper and it was a report of meetings they had, of people who had visited, of people who could not be trusted and therefore should be eliminated, etc. I read the letter but do not know what became of it.

Q. Was the name of JOE McWILLIAMS brought up in this connection?

A. I don't remember but I have a remembrance of JOE McWILLIAMS visiting and being in contact with DENNIS.

Q. The Selective Service Act was passed in 1940, possibly around the time that you first became acquainted with DENNIS. There was tremendous agitation throughout the United States with respect to the Selective Service Act, involving the drafting of the youth of the country. Did DENNIS at any time indicate to you his attitude with regard to the Selective Service Act?

A. I don't remember distinctly. I only know that he very often, in a totally ironic manner, said we're adopting one Fascist measure after the other and especially the control of the youth and he resented, so to speak, that the youth should be regimented along democratic lines rather than his own because he considered that the way of the future.

Q. Did he make any special effort to your knowledge to circulate his letter or his books in the posts, camps or stations of United States Army?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Did he make any special effort to gain converts among the soldiers?

A. I remember his one visit in Washington where there was a Lieutenant present and then the husband of BETTY who, of course, was already in and they talked along foreign lines and there was another man present whom DENNIS pumped concerning shipments of metals abroad to the United Nations and on this occasion he just spoke along general lines with the soldiers present. I don't think that he ever had, when I was there, any younger men visiting him as far as I know but you know he usually received visitors at his office. They all came to his office and he made appointments at home, "Meet me at my office" so that many of his activities never became my knowledge. I could only see what I found at the house and on my occasional reports to the office.

Q. Was that meeting at FAULKNER's house in Washington?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find out about it through FAULKNERS or were you there at the meeting when these uniformed men were there and discussed this shipping of material?



A. At that time DENNIS was staying with the FAULKNERS and BETTY I took to Washington to meet her husband at a huge hotel there. We met in the lobby and then BETTY telephoned to FAULKNERS and they invited us up so I drove HUMPHRY and BETTY to Alexandria, and there was a young soldier and I guess a Captain or First Lieutenant and DENNIS was sitting with this Captain and they talked about how many hundred thousand of tons of nickel and other metals were shipped abroad.

Q. Was LOUIE FAULKNER there?

A. Yes, but you know I was in a different group with LOUIE FAULKNER so I could not get all the things they spoke about but whenever I listened it was about tungsten, nickel, and I remember 500,000 tons of nickel had been released or shipped or earmarked for Russia. This is one of the sentences I heard distinctly and that was the only time when soldiers were present when I was with DENNIS.

Q. Do you recall DENNIS ever having stated to you or in your presence that he intended specifically to cause disaffection among the younger elements who would comprise the Army and Navy.

A. I had the impression that he decidedly wanted to instil his venomous attitude into the youth and the followers he might build up.

Q. To what end?

A. To gain his purposes, to turn from an out elite to an in elite. There is an enormous envy in DENNIS' structure and the thing which burns him up, I don't know if it's the revenge of KELLOGG finally turning him out of his position in the State Department because once he was an in elite member. He had to resign upon the instigation of KELLOGG, you know, and ever since I almost have the impression that all his endeavors were to have his day as a comeback and exceeding to power with his gang and throwing the whole in elite and creating an elite of his own to get revenge. This is recurrent, a typical character trait in him, and you have no idea how contemptible he could talk about the United States or about the common man who should be exterminated or at least led by him, he would take care of it.

Q. This is all, as I understand it, your impression from his action, motor behavior, speeches?

A. I give the gist of his remarks. These are the things he said because he was constantly talking whenever there were visitors or whenever we were drinking or listening to the eternal radio. He picked the radio up at six or seven and all through the day, every radio program, and commented upon them and was making remarks and getting the newspapers, cutting out pieces and concocting his letter for the end of the week. He wrote it mostly on Friday and BETTY typed it that night and then they

mimeographed it and mailed it out.

- Q. I want to get specifically if I can any remarks by DENNIS to the effect that he intended to cause disaffection among the youth of the country.
- A. I do not remember a specific utterance. I can only give you the general gist of things as they happen and as I listened in to them and heard the remarks.
- Q. What were these remarks?
- A. Remarks were decidedly that as the Nazis had gained hold of the youth, so the youth in the United States should be totally re-educated and democracy should be debunked beyond repair.
- Q. You heard him say that democracy should be debunked beyond repair?
- A. Yes and that he was instrumental in doing it, that was his mission.
- Q. His mission was to debunk democracy, particularly among the youth?
- A. Yes and beyond repair, beyond recovery. You have no idea how he criticized the American scene. For me he was a most interesting pathological character and I was looking for the cause to have gathered momentum in his poison so I made the joke, "He is the revenge of the American Indian upon us".
- Q. I show you a ten page document containing a great number of names and addresses and ask you if you can identify this particular document.
- A. This is the list of the paying members.
- Q. To what?
- A. Of the subscribers to the weekly foreign letter.
- Q. Where did you first see that document?
- A. I copied the whole list from a special book which was a ring book containing the present subscribers and containing the addresses even of past subscribers but I took only the current list and copies those.
- Q. In other words, this particular document represents your copy of a list of subscribers from an original document containing the names of all the subscribers?
- A. Yes, this was in the iron secret file.
- Q. How did you have access to that file?
- A. Because it was always open, you know.
- Q. This, to your knowledge, represents an exact duplication?
- A. Exact, I took the exact copy of all the names.

Q. Did you typewrite this yourself?

A. I did it myself.

Q. Where?

A. In the International House.

Q. Did you take the copy of them?

A. I took the yellow sheets as I could and copied them and put them back into the ring book.

Q. When did all this happen?

A. I guess in 1941, in the course of a month or so, a month and a half.

Q. This was after your return from Beckett or before you went there?

A. This was after the return from Beckett.

Q. So it must have been the fall or winter of 1941.

A. Yes.

Q. Did DENNIS ever miss any of these documents?

A. I don't think he ever did.

Q. I want to take up very briefly the association of DENNIS and VIERECK. Would you state precisely what your understanding was with respect to the association of these two men.

A. They met on different occasions.

Q. Did you see them together?

A. I never saw them together and I have never seen VIERECK.

Q. How do you know that?

A. But I know that DENNIS spoke of him, that he knew him and that he met him and that he got his books from him and there must have been contacts, especially at the time when DENNIS and AUHAGEN were very intimately collaborating.

Q. Do you know this of your own knowledge or have you picked this up from external sources?

A. That was for a time, you know, at the beginning it still looked as if AUHAGEN could do something and they were in contact so he talked to me about AUHAGEN, DENNIS, and that AUHAGEN and VIERECK were collaborators and so, oh, I guess I must have known, he told me once the story of how VIERECK got the very high payment from the German Government for starting this publishing venture.

Q. He told that to you?

A. He told that to me.

Q. The publishing venture being Flanders Hall?

A. Yes, and that he had made already at that time a clear profit of over \$100,000 and DENNIS remarked about that.

Q. To what effect?

A. He said what a sweet guy to clear out without delivering very much over \$100,000 and I thought he could not know that except by intimate contact.

Q. Was there any indication VIERECK and DENNIS had collaborated together on any particular venture?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Did VIERECK ever make, to your knowledge, suggestions to DENNIS about matters to be printed in the weekly foreign letter?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Did VIERECK ever approach DENNIS with respect to publishing any books for Flanders Hall?

A. I don't know, something he spoke about Flanders Hall but I don't remember, it is very hazy. He spoke about this publishing venture and he criticized the superficiality of VIERECK's contribution there but I don't remember distinctly what it was. I only remember he spoke about Flanders Hall and the whole setup but I was not interested in it.

Q. You mentioned yesterday that when you were in Germany you contacted VIRSING?

A. Yes.

Q. At the behest of BERBER or through his good offices?

A. Yes, BERBER introduced me to him.

Q. I'm not clear as to whether or not VIRSING during the course of that conversation mentioned to you that he had contacted DENNIS in this country.

A. I don't think that he mentioned DENNIS. In the first place, he said to me, and I was amazed by it, "I am the Nazi, so to speak, cultural organizer in the United States" and so I asked him how long do you know the United States and how came he made a trip to New York City and to Washington and a few other travels which I consider very funny but he belonged to a circle of friends, the so-called Jena circle, where the publisher Diedrich had formed the Sera circle and to this

circle belonged Fried, who had written a book, "The End of Capitalism", and DENNIS must have met FRIED when he was visiting or some people of the Sera class because VIRSING was the man who had been entrusted with anything concerning the United States and, of course, to me it was just another insight into the total superficiality of anything happening, and at that time, happening in my native country in the field of foreign politics and I realized that a total disaster would come sooner or later with such malinformed people having the absolute ruling power.

Q. Did VIRSING at any time during any conversation that you had with him refer to DENNIS?

A. No.

Q. Did DENNIS at any time mention to you he had conversed with VIRSING?

A. No, you see, met DENNIS here and until this lady talked about him he was a totally unknown person to me. I never followed him up for his books were not important enough, they were pamphlets. I heard of him then. VIRSING told me that he was guided around by someone in the German Chamber of Commerce, one or two gentlemen, he named them. If I could find my diary I would have the names of people we mentioned.

Q. ALBERT DEGENER?

A. Yes, DEGENER, of course, and there was another name, a nobleman of the German Chamber of Commerce, I mean a man of a noble family, VON ...

Q. Not VON TRANSE (ph)?

A. No. But these gentlemen had their offices downtown on Broadway and they had taken him around and he was entrusted in doing all this work and I said he has written one book, "Arabs, Jews and Englishmen in Palestine".

Q. Who?

A. VIRSING and he never wrote an article on the United States and he shot his predecessor, Dr. GERLICH, the head of the Munich paper.

Q. Do you recall at any time during conversations you had with DENNIS any reference to RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER?

A. RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER was a friend he sometimes met and visited either here and I guess if I remember right they had met in Paris even when he was in Europe.

Q. Did they collaborate on any ventures?

A. I remember them as being acquainted. You know with DENNIS there was either money giving or collaborating on his behalf with any contact he made.

- Q. Did DENNIS, any member of his family or any member of his office staff state to you at any time that STRASSBURGER had supplied DENNIS with funds?
- A. I don't think so. I remember only hazily that Mrs. DENNIS once spoke about RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER.
- Q. RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER, as you probably know, was instrumental in the publication of the German white paper in this country which outlined the so-called German justification for the Polish campaign.
- A. He did that? I didn't know. I only know that he was sometimes the money giver to the Karl Schultz Memorial Foundation when it was still very friendly to Germany. In the meantime it has become an American institution and anti-Nazi.
- Q. What about INA GOTTHELF? Could you tell us all you know about INA GOTTHELF and her connection with DENNIS?
- A. INA GOTTHELF, who is she?
- Q. She was secretary to AUHAGEN.
- A. I don't know anything about that. I never heard him mentioning the name.
- Q. She did some research work for DENNIS.
- A. No, I remember only that another person who collaborated with DENNIS was Mrs. DeTERRA.
- Q. Mrs. DeTERRA worked in the German Psychological Institute.
- A. She was a patient. She was a neurotic, she was being analyzed.
- Q. She herself did not work in the Institute?
- A. Not as a collaborator but as a victim. She was analyzed by my friend. She was one of these interesting cases who wander from one analyst to another.



[REDACTED]

In addition to the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 and set forth in the above statement, he also furnished additional information and material pertinent to the investigation of this case.

Concerning himself, Confidential Informant T-1 stated he first came to the United States in 1925 and he returned to Germany for visits every second year until 1933. Since 1933 he has returned to Germany twice, in 1938 and 1939. He arrived back in the United States alone from his last trip to Germany on November 15, 1939. The informant's entire family accompanied him to Germany in 1938 and all returned with him that year except his oldest daughter, who was married while there. Prior to the informant's trip to Germany in 1939, his daughter, who was married on the previous trip, had become ill and had submitted to a serious operation. It therefore became necessary for the informant's wife to remain in Germany with her and their other children when the informant returned to the United States in November of 1939.

On his 1938 trip to Germany, the informant took with him DR. WILBUR K. THOMAS, curator, and head of the Karl Schurz Foundation, 410 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that although he had taken an active part in the investigation of this and related cases, he was intensely interested in seeing the suppression of the Nazi form of government not only in Germany but the elimination of all possibility of such a type of government in this country. He said that although his family is in Germany at the present time, they reside in a rural area and the danger to them from Allied bombing is very small. He expressed the opinion that because of the good reputation that both he and his entire family had in Germany prior to his return to the United States, he was not entertaining any fears of reprisals being made against his family by the Nazis. He indicated that should his activities be given too much publicity, however, it is altogether possible that such reprisals might be taken against his family.

Confidential Informant T-1, during his conversations with the writer and the above-mentioned interrogators, recalled a visit which GERALD L. K. SMITH made to DENNIS approximately 18 months ago. He recalled that SMITH stayed at some large hotel in New York, probably the Savoy-Plaza, and that SMITH and DENNIS conferred together concerning SMITH's activities. He learned that SMITH gave DENNIS copies of all of his writings and that DENNIS later commented to the effect that SMITH was receiving approximately \$2,000 a month. It was Confidential Informant T-1's conviction that this money was being paid to SMITH by VOLLEBEHR.

The informant was unable to furnish much additional information concerning DENNIS' associations with R. B. STRASSBURGER, but did recall that

[ ]  
upon visits to DENNIS' home, he, the informant, had observed a rather large file of correspondence between DENNIS and STRASSBURGER in DENNIS' effects.

During the discussion of DENNIS' associations with GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, informant stated that VIERECK originally approached DR. J. J. AUGUSTIN who operates a publishing house at 125 East 23rd Street, New York City, for the purpose of arranging for the publication of his books. However, VIERECK effected the arrangements with Flanders Hall, and no further negotiations were had with AUGUSTIN. The informant, however, stated that he was quite sure DR. AUGUSTIN would know considerable concerning the relationship existing between DENNIS and VIERECK.

During a discussion of DENNIS' associations with MANFRED ZAPP, the informant stated that ZAPP had requested the Los Angeles German Consulate to send HANS WOLFRAM to New York to assist him. He stated that inasmuch as WOLFRAM had been originally entrusted by GYSSLING, German Consulate General in Los Angeles, and later worked in ZAPP's office of Transocean News, he undoubtedly was in the possession of considerable information concerning ZAPP's associates and activities, and would probably be able to furnish considerable information regarding ZAPP and DENNIS.

The informant advised those questioning him that he had maintained a personal diary during the years 1940 and 1941 in which he had recorded the dates on which he left New York to reside with DENNIS at his Beckett, Massachusetts home, and also the dates of the trips which he made to Washington, D.C. and other cities. He also indicated that in his 1940 diary he had recorded numerous names and addresses of DENNIS' contacts and associates which he considered of importance at that time. He was requested to produce these diaries, and after considerable search, the informant was only able to locate his 1941 diary.

The informant's 1941 diary reflected that he stayed at the home of LAWRENCE DENNIS of Beckett, Massachusetts from June 13th to October 7th, with the exception of July 6th and 20th, on which dates he visited the home of Colonel BUDD at Windsor, Massachusetts, and August 27th, on which date he went to Williamstown. He did not spend July 3rd at DENNIS' Beckett home, but his diary fails to reflect what he did on that date. Other dates of interest noted in this diary are as follows:

October 21st - Dinner at DENNIS' home;  
October 26th - Luncheon with DENNIS;  
November 18th - Trip to Washington, D.C.

Under the date of October 9, 1941 in this diary appeared a list of 10 names and addresses, whom the informant indicated were all close friends

[REDACTED]

of DENNIS. These names are as follows:

DR. FERDINAND A. KERTESS  
Chemical Marketing Company  
10 East 40th Street,  
New York City

DOROTHY THOMPSON  
88 Central Park West  
New York City

HERMAN CRON  
Ritz-Carlton Hotel  
New York City

MRS. FRED LEWISSOHN  
595 Madison Avenue  
New York City

REGINALD FESSENDEN  
Sea View Avenue  
Madison, Connecticut  
("Wistowe")  
Flats P.O. Bermuda)

HOFFMAN NICKERSON  
Mononoit  
(Oyster Bay, Long Island)

DR. PETER J. KESSLER  
142 East 81st Street  
New York City

MRS. E. V. PAVENSTEDT  
1612 - 34th Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

MISS INA GOTTHELF,  
32 East 75th Street  
New York City

THEODATE JOHNSON  
751 - Third Avenue  
New York City  
(Sister of PHILIP JOHNSON).

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that P. J. M. LARRANAGA Minister of Finance of the Peruvian Government, is a close friend of DENNIS and has visited DENNIS' West Englewood, New Jersey home on numerous occasions. He exhibited to the writer the book "Gold, Glut and Government" which was written by LARRANAGA. The bibliography contained in this book reflects that LARRANAGA quotes LAWRENCE DENNIS a total of nine times in the book.

Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the writer with a photograph taken at the DENNIS home in West Englewood, New Jersey on the occasion of one of LARRANAGA's visits with DENNIS. This photograph shows DENNIS, LARRANAGA, MRS. DENNIS and LARRANAGA's secretary, whose name the informant did not know.

He also supplied the writer with a photograph taken on the same date showing LARRANAGA's secretary and MRS. DENNIS with her two small daughters.

These photographs are being retained in the files of the New York Office.

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While re-examining his personal papers, Confidential Informant T-1 found a letter dated November 24, 1939 from the Division of Corporations, Department of State, Albany, New York, to HUMPHREY IRELAND, 263A West 12th Street, New York City, which he recalled he had obtained from DENNIS' secretary, BETTY IRELAND. (HUMPHREY's wife). This letter is in response to a request from HUMPHREY IRELAND for the names of stockholders of the Two Hundred Madison Avenue Corporation. The letter indicates the names of these stockholders are not of record in that office.

An examination of the indices of the New York Field Division fails to reflect any information concerning the identity of this corporation.

The above letter suggests that the information can be obtained at the Office of the Clerk of New York County.

Confidential Informant T-1 found among his personal effects and turned over to the writer a copy of the memorandum entitled "Memorandum — Agenda, The Eighth Fortune Round Table, February 14-16, 1941, Princeton, New Jersey — Peace Aims". Although DENNIS in this memorandum attempts to set forth his reaction to the discussion at the above round table, no attempt is being made to summarize the memorandum, and two photostatic copies are being transmitted to the Bureau with this report. The original, which was obtained by Confidential Informant T-1 from MRS. BETTY IRELAND, 51 West 12th Street, DENNIS' secretary, is being retained in the New York file.

Confidential Informant T-1 also furnished the writer with 12 pamphlets published by GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK and the Flanders Hall Press, which pamphlets had been given to DENNIS by VIERECK. The informant obtained these pamphlets from DENNIS' secretary, BETTY IRELAND. One of these pamphlets, entitled "The Seven Against Man" contained a card inside the front cover with the notation "With the compliments of Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, 305 Riverside Drive, New York City."

The titles and authors of these pamphlets are as follows:

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) The Whipping Block            | -Edited by James Burr Hamilton           |
| (2) The Hapless Boers             | -Translated by Eugen Vroom               |
| (3) We Must Save The Republic     | -Stephen A. Day, Congressman (Ill.)      |
| (4) The Way of the Aggressor      | -John Michael                            |
| (5) Democracy on the Nile         | -Sayid Halassie                          |
| (6) Inhumanity Unlimited          | -Jeanne D'Arc Dillon La Touche           |
| (7) Cease Firing                  | -Edited by Richard Bigelow               |
| (8) Lord Lothian Vs. Lord Lothian | -Excerpts from his writings and speeches |
| (9) It Happened Again             | -Adolphus van Werth                      |

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (10) Children of the Slums | -Edited by James Burr Hamilton                             |
| (11) The Seven Against Man | -George Sylvester Viereck<br>(compliment card from author) |
| (12) Too Much Roosevelt    | -By Gerald L. K. Smith                                     |

All of these above pamphlets were published by Flanders Hall Press, with the exception of the last one "Too Much Roosevelt" by GERALD L. K. SMITH, which was distributed by the Committee of One Million.

These pamphlets are being transmitted to the Bureau with this report.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he was unable to find still another pamphlet which had been published by VIERECK and given to DENNIS, although he furnished the writer with a chart entitled "The 'Cousinhood' in the House of Commons" which he stated accompanied that other pamphlet published by VIERECK. This chart purports to show the relationships existing among the rulers and government leaders of England.

Two photostatic copies of this chart are also being transmitted to the Bureau with this report.

Confidential Informant T-1 also furnished the writer with a copy of DENNIS' book "The Dynamics of War and Revolution" which copy was one of 100 copies published by Harper and Brothers before they cancelled their contract with DENNIS for the publication of this book. Although a copy of DENNIS' book, published under the imprint of THE WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTER (printed by Haddon Craftsman, Incorporated) has been forwarded to the Bureau, the above copy, published by Harper and Brothers, is also being forwarded to the Bureau for comparison purposes in the propaganda analysis of DENNIS' writings.

The files of Confidential Informant T-2, reflect the following report submitted by Confidential Informant T-3:

"CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE - DETROIT

"Gerald Winrod attended the Fundamentalist Convention in Chicago, Oct. 13th, '40, at the Chicago Tabernacle. At that time arrangements were made for a nation-wide conference of leading anti-Semites to take place in Chicago Nov. 17th-18th-19th-'40. Mrs. Dilling preceded all this with a reception and ball on Sat., Nov. 16th, '40, at the Harrison Hotel, Chicago, but due to the 'unannounced appearance of Dies in Chicago, she was compelled to conduct her reception and ball in the Chicago Gospel Tabernacle.'



[REDACTED]

"Those present at this meeting were: Gerald Winrod, Olov E. Tietzow, Donald Shea, Col. E. N. Sanctuary, and Edw. James Smythe. William Dudley Pelley, Gen. Moseley, George Deatherage, Lawrence Dennis and Seward Collins were in Chicago but did not join the conference when they learned that Dies appeared in Chicago Sat. night, Nov. 16th and made unsuccessful attempts to locate the conference. It was announced at the conference that 'the wife of a very prominent American merchant agreed to subsidize a Fascist movement in the U.S. providing unification and clarification of purposes could be achieved.' Smythe and Winrod took the most active part in the deliberations. Then they talked of Isolationism, stay out of war, no help to Britain, all agreed, etc. etc."

A review of instant file reflects that DENNIS has made trips to Chicago, Illinois for the purpose of meeting America First leaders and other prominent isolationists. DENNIS' personal records reflect that he made a trip to Chicago October 2nd to 8th, 1941, and March 14, 1941. On the latter date, DENNIS addressed a No War Mass Meeting.

The files of Confidential Informant T-2 also contained a report submitted to him on November 3, 1941, which is quoted in part, as follows:

"JOHN HOLLAND SNOW had a business meeting with LAWRENCE DENNIS on Friday night, before he (Dennis) left for Philadelphia on Saturday. Mrs. Dennis told me that he is a very rabid and devoted follower of her husband.

"Furthermore, she told me that Dennis regularly met VON STREMPFEL of the German Embassy, having dinner or luncheon either here or in Washington, but they always phone and talk Spanish with one another when they are meeting, but that sometime ago they decided not to meet any more in the open.

"FREDA UTLEY came to see Dennis a few times, either alone or with her boy, and they talked politics constantly. She does in no way subscribe to everything he says. It is always a very lively discussion, but recently when she wrote an article, which later appeared in the Readers Digest (October 1941) and for which she was paid \$750., it was Dennis who corrected the article, and as he boasted to his wife, smuggled in a few points, which she took out, but which the editor of the Readers Digest put back into the article. She is being paid by an English fellow countryman, who saved her from starvation by granting her \$300. a month, so that she could live and she now lives with her mother and her boy in an apartment.

"About ten months ago she came to the United States to live off her pen, and have her son educated in the United States."



Confidential Informant T-2's files also contained reports dated November 30th and December 1st (undoubtedly 1941) submitted by Confidential Informant T-1. Although the substance of these reports have been previously reported, they are nevertheless being quoted herebelow since they are in the words of Confidential Informant T-1 himself.

"November 30th

"I went to the home of MR. FAULKNER, 316 South Lee Street in Alexandria, outside of Washington, D. C., telephone No. Temple 5811, where I met LAWRENCE DENNIS and his wife, who are staying for several days as the guests of the Faulkners. Mr. Faulkner is connected with one of the branches of the OPM. Knowing that Mr. and Mrs. Dennis were there, I called up and when they heard my voice, they invited me to come over.

"There I met a young Army captain, in civilian clothes, but wearing some military insignia in the lapel of his coat. Rather tall, blonde and shy. He was sitting with Dennis, who was pumping him constantly concerning the metal distribution in our country. They touched upon different metals and especially nickel.

"Two other people came into the house, and while Dennis and this Army captain were sitting at one side, all the other people were on the other side of the room, where I was, and my attention was distracted, and so I was unable to get everything they spoke about, but I heard one very definite utterance that 1,000,000 pounds of nickel had been earmarked for Russia, and that this delivery was going on which would curtail greatly small business and producers in this country.

"December 1st

"At 8 P. M. I went for supper at the home of Mr. von GIENANTH and there I met BARON von HEYDEN, who is living with von GIENANTH. There is also a German couple with one child, who are taking care of the household, and they spoke only German.

"When I finally got around to talking about molybdenum and tungsten in China and in Netherlandish India, where there is an island and instead of shoveling the sand, you can just pour plain iron oxides into steamers which land there. He said that these are very rare metals, but that nickel also is so very important, and that the Americans dare to send a million pounds of nickel to Russia.

[REDACTED]

"During the course of the evening he got several phone calls, which he explained were from New York City. As he talked in another room I could get none of the conversation.

"When I tried to find out about his opinion concerning the column 'Diplomaticus' in the Staats-Zeitung of New York City (Diplomaticus is the pen name of Dr. Schwarz, the former German Consul) he told me that he had had a most interesting experience, which proved that Schwarz got his information from the State Department. By an oversight he had gotten, via Japan, some papers from the Secret Police (Gestapo) by ordinary mail, instead of in the diplomatic pouch. He got his papers all right, but a few days after there were remarks in the Press concerning the secret efforts of von Gienanth establishing a branch of the Gestapo in the United States. He said the moment this appeared he was certain that the letter had been opened and shown to Schwarz. He stated that through indirect means he persuaded Schwarz to discontinue this subject in his articles."

The young Army Captain referred to in the above report dated November 30th has been identified by Confidential Informant A, whose identity is known to the Bureau, as CAPTAIN WALLACE BARLOW, who, on December 19, 1941, was stationed some place in Virginia.

Although the contents of the following report, obtained from the files of Confidential Informant T-2, have been summarized in previous reports, there is set forth below the report submitted by Confidential Informant T-1 in his own words to Confidential Informant T-2 concerning his visits to VON STREMPPEL and VON GIENANTH, and their discussions concerning DENNIS.

"November 19, 1941

"With an introduction from LAWRENCE DENNIS I called on Friday, November 14, 1941, at the home of Mr. VON STREMPPEL, the first secretary of the German Embassy, on Belmont Road off Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, and he received me most cordially, as a friend of his chum for many years, Lawrence as he calls him or 'The Infun' which is the name under which they exchange phone calls, talking always in Spanish, because they both have been in the South American service.

"When in the course of a long conversation I mentioned that a man like Dennis was useful, he immediately lectured on the importance of having a man like Dennis in the United States. What a great work he was doing, and how he defined everything in these

[REDACTED]

United States exactly as it ought to be defined. When I mentioned, in passing, how the English would court a man like Dennis, if they would have such a propagandist, they would pave his way with gold, he said that the Germans were not unmindful of what they had in Dennis, and there are ways of helping your friends without embarrassing even their consciences, which meant I infer that there must be some definite arrangements of certain work to be done by him.

"Von Strempel had to go to a reception at the Spanish Embassy; to have a longer chance at talking, he invited me for dinner Monday night, (November 17th) at 7 o'clock, at his house, where I met BARON von GIENEANTH, who seems to be the oldest Nazi in the set-up of the Embassy. He is the cultural attache, as he told me, and he has also the supervision of the exchange of all students, and the contact with the universities in the United States. He has not only founded the LIBRARY OF INFORMATION, but also put Mr. Schmitz in charge of the Library, and he was responsible for the funds which were sent through this channel. He boasted of having one of the lowest numbers of Party membership in Munich, and that he was the one who took Dennis to the Triparte in Nuremberg, and then drove him through Germany to his father's home, which must be somewhere in the Palatinate near Weisbaden.

"They are now very careful in having any direct contact with Dennis, while formerly they dined and lunched with him in the different hotels in and around Washington, or he came to their homes in Washington, and he mentioned specially his nice house in Bethesda, outside of Washington, 7211 Fairfax Road, where he had a large garden with a huge wall, so that his visitors could be discreetly hidden.

"Von Gieneanth said he formerly could travel around and lecture at the different universities. He has also under his command the paying of exchange students in the United States, and he is checking up on them and their faithfulness to the Nazi creed before he continues their support or the giving of scholarships. Von Gieneanth said that von Strempel has a fund specially at his command for helping cultural things. I did not want to go deeper into this phase of the fund, because I thought he might become suspicious if I asked too direct questions concerning the money and where it comes from.

"I mentioned that a man like GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK had gotten \$45,000 in pre-payments for services NOT rendered, and I smilingly asked him if there was so much available or if only Mr.

[REDACTED]

Viereck had the privilege of getting all the money. He laughed enigmatically, and said 'There is enough there, you can be sure of that.'

"Von Gieneanth mentioned that he has to come to New York City every fortnight as a routine trip, and I wonder if this is not connected with the dispersement of the money which might be located in New York City.

"Von Strempel is more the type of a German officer; von Gieneanth is more of the aggressive type of a Nazi, and is rather husky and tall. He bummed his way to the United States to study the conditions in the country as far as the housing of labor and the slums in the different big cities of the United States go, and he said he had quite an insight, having been an exchange student himself, so that when he returned to Munich he set up the summer school courses for American students at Munich and put CAMILLA von GLENZA, former German professor either in Harvard or Yale and later visiting professor at Leland Stamford University, where I met him several times, and though an American I believe he now lives in Munich. Von Gieneanth told me that when he first put up his summer courses he got in touch with STEPHEN DUGGAN, who told him he would not get more than two or four students, but he visited all around the different universities, and soon gathered thirty students for the first year in the Munich university.

"Another interesting remark was that now the Germans would concentrate all their propaganda upon the Jews, as the sole and exclusive warmongers to open the eyes of the other nations.

"When von Gieneanth entered, he remarked that he has sent to Berlin five long telegrams, which were transmitted that very night, which was off his chest, and which seems to be a matter of routine, that is, send a certain number of telegrams."

There is quoted below a letter dated May 24, 1940 from RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER to LAWRENCE DENNIS, which typically reflects the reception given to DENNIS' writings by known Nazi sympathizers in this country. A photostatic copy of this letter has been obtained from Confidential Informant T-2 and is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

The letter is as follows:

"Norristown Daily Herald  
Founded 1799

Norristown Times  
Founded 1881

"NORRISTOWN TIMES HERALD  
Montgomery County's Great Home Newspaper

"Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Publisher

Markley, Ann to Airy Street  
Norristown - Pennsylvania.

May 24, 1940

"Mr. Lawrence Dennis  
The Weekly Foreign Letter  
515 Madison Avenue  
New York City

"My dear Mr. Dennis:

"Each week after reading your very able WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTER, to which I am a subscriber, I am prompted to write to you. In reading your letter No. 95, which has just arrived this morning, I am again prompted to write and compliment you.

"I also claim to be a Charter Member in the 'Isolationist 'Column' ', which is nothing new to me, as I was one of the supporters of Senator Knox of my home state of Pennsylvania, and one of the managers and financial supporters of Senator Hiram W. Johnson and the Republican Nomination for the Presidency of the United States in 1920. I also actively participated in the fight to keep the United States out of the League of Nations.

"There is one point, however, in your excellent letter with which I cannot agree, and that is your statement as follows: 'not an influential paper or publication to our knowledge has tried to reassure the American people and markets that the United States might still go on and prosper if Britain lost and Hitler won'.

"My own newspaper, the Norristown Times Herald, an American Newspaper since 1799, of which I am about the sixth owner and publisher and which is considered to have a certain influence, has constantly supported the Isolationist policy.

"I would be very glad if I could show you the many editorials from the Norristown Times Herald, which, fortunately, I have carefully kept and tabulated in a scrap book here in my apartment at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

"I am going to Washington on Monday to attend Mr. J. Russell Young's School of Expression dinner, but will be returning on Tuesday or

Wednesday and would be very glad if we could have a talk some time.

"You apparently see a matter on which I have been endeavoring to obtain publicity, and that is the question of our gold position. You refer to this in your letter and the 'irredeemable paper money' which the people are getting for our 'good American securities'. This is very well put.

"I do not know if you would permit it, but I really feel your letters are so excellent something should be done to get them into the hands of certain people in Washington who haven't the least conception of what is going on.

"It may interest you to know that I have stated my position not only through my newspaper, but also during a trip to Louisville to the Kentucky Derby several weeks ago, when I was included in a part of about six to eight Senators and Boland, the Democratic 'whip of the House'. At the table of our private car, I made similar statement which you make, 'that the United States might still go on and prosper if Britain lost and Hitler won'. There were some blanched faces when I made this remark at the table, but nevertheless it was fully stated.

"Unfortunately, I am only a more or less obscure publisher, but I am trying to do my part in these critical times.

"With kindest personal regards,

"Very truly yours,

"(signed) Ralph Beaver Strassburger

"RES:tm

"New York Address:

"Waldorf-Astoria Hotel  
Towers Apt. 41-C"

Also obtained from the files of Confidential Informant T-2 was a letter from Confidential Informant T-1 to Confidential Informant T-4. The following is quoted from this letter as further clarification of DENNIS' activities. This letter is dated October 8, 1941.

"Enclosed find the 2 films which Dennis brought back from his trip to Nuremberg. They were in the attic of his country place in Mass. and nobody knows that they are in my hands. I could find out in writing to Ellinor who the young man is. He must be very important because he carries the honorary dagger and the golden party sign.



"I had a chance of getting the prospect of a new magazine modelled after the 'Nation' but of course antidemocratic, intended by Paul Palmer who married a born Lewisohn (very rich New Yorkers) and I gave it to Freda Kirchwey who appreciated it very much.

"Dennis has written a pamphlet for General Wood and got over \$1000 cash for it—then he wrote another pamphlet for the America First which is in the process of being printed (you will get it in time) and he is since 5 days with Wood in Chicago but nobody is informed about it.

"My wife and Ellinor Dennis (who was a dancer for 16 years) have several dancers of European fame in common as very good friends and so I get an insight into the family affairs of the Denmisses which is perfectly unusual. I got acquainted during the last months with the whole setup and know from 2 to 3 days everything that happens. In fact, I have a story for Dorothy Thompson which will be the most welcome scoop of her whole career as a journalist. I did not come to America to have this last abode of the great European tradition spoiled by conspirators and out-elite-flower-walls who rather overthrow a whole commonwealth to satisfy their own personal grudges—Dennis is even today trying to get over his quarrel with old Mr. Kellogg—I think you read Dorothy's article in Harpers: Who goes Nazi? with this trenchant portrait of Dennis—? and I am capable to add the tittle on the II!

"Gerald Smith visited him and gave him a whole pile of literature and advico. Smith has a weekly turnover of over \$2000 and the way he lives from the dues of his 2 Million followers is too much after the Nazi pattern for me to like it. But it is the same ilk which made the grade in my native Land and I will stop at nothing to stop them here. I had to drive 29 times to Beckett from New York (158 miles) to meet all the visitors (Colonel Budd et al, H. E. Barnes, Sowjet Colonels etc and went far beyond my weekly allowance to not loose such a unique opportunity of knowing it all. If I had the means I could systematically contact the whole gang and keep you informed concerning every move. I know the place of the list of all his followers but could not yet finance to have it copied. I have invitations to Boston, Hartford, Albany, etc. but I can not do it, because I am waiting for some money to come from our estate—if the firm donates so much I had a prospect to have \$2000 exchanged in Bavaria—but nothing is forthcoming since over a year and you know that it would border on a miracle if the family succeeded with it."

The files of Confidential Informant T-2 also contained a letter to DENNIS from GEORGE DEATHERAGE dated March 26, 1941, which is being quoted below as an illustration of the apparent close cooperation existing between DENNIS and DEATHERAGE.

"Tall Timbers.

St. Albans, W. Va.  
March 26th, 1941

"Mr. Lawrence Dennis  
205 East 42d Street  
New York City

Dear Mr. Dennis:-

*suggest* "Thanks for your letter of the 25th. I am quite sure you will receive some further orders from the data I went out. I am of the opinion that it might be well for you to put out a small folder on the book - something in the shape of an order blank with reprints of the best reviews. This should not be bulky, as the mimeographed material has that objection. It should be small enough and light enough to be enclosed in the usual letter, without adding to postage or require a special enclosure. In this way we could secure a much wider coverage-and numbers of them could be sent to interest parties who would see to it that they were distributed.

"I was interested in your lecture before the Citizens Keep Out of War Committee. Personally the efforts of this type of committee has always amused me. They want to keep out of war, but, they want to do it without embarrassing the commercial elite. In fact, as one looks over the names of the board, they are very representative of the money crowd...or if not that, the type of intelligentsia that hangs on the fringes, hoping that some crumbs will fall their way. What they fail to see is the destruction of the existing order. War is serious business to them but not serious enough to go all the way in denouncing it.

"About the only useful purpose they serve, in my mind, is in the interests of the international war mongers, and that by getting up an organization of opposition, which the administration by watching closely, can gauge the reaction of the people. If those who set up such committee did not do so - the warmongers would probably set them up themselves as a trial balloon. Failure of the committee effort is in effect an encouragement for the administration.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the committee heads, as well as we, know the forces behind the hysteria, and the reason for it. However, they do not have what it takes to come out with the full truth. As a result they are just another passing phase. When they learn that the masses are only stirred by emotion to action - and not by logic, they might get some place. It was the same passing the buck tactics used by the Republicans in the last election - they dared not oppose the money power only so far.

"At the moment I am busy roughing out the graphic structure for a nationalist organization which is bound to come into being. It is one thing to evolve the required politico-economic foundation of the new order and it is quite another to provide a means to establish it.

"There must be machinery provided in the shape of organization, chartered divisionally to contact every phase of social activity - churches, labor unions, youth groups, etc. This must be similar to the organizational charted functional activities as used by the large business corporations. Every man must have his place, and the procedure reduced to routine. All of this must be worked out in advance to the point that every bolt drops in its proper place at the proper time. While we are waiting to see the existing order destroy itself, this work can be done.

"Fortunately I have had a great deal of experience in this work in industry, having handled industrial building organizations of 5000 men or more, wherein we built the great industrial plants in about half the time than is usual. Success in doing this is dependent on pre-organization.

"In such a manner are blitzkriegs accomplished, whether they be those of war or those of peace time industry.

"It has always been a source of mystery to me why the industrial leadership of the nation refuses to employ the same means to save the foundation of the system of which their business depends - that they have used successfully to build up modern industry. If they wish to create a chemical division they employ the best engineering brains available - provide them with the money and turn them loose. However, in this business of destroying the capitalistic system they oppose it, not by a similar means, but through some quirk of the human mind they assume that they know more than the experts...and stumble along in confusion.

[ ]

"When the time comes that a serious reaction is in the making, we must not make the same mistake. We want to know beforehand where we are going, and provide the machinery to get there. When the potential leadership of the non-commercial elite awakens to the fact that they want action - there will be little if any time to work out the means of getting immediate action. The business of propaganda is a highly developed business of which the average person knows nothing. It is a business that has been just as highly developed as any industrial science. The only gang that knows anything much about it are the chosen people in power - and they are getting better every day, making only the prime error of always overdoing it.

"Overdoing things is typical of an oriental. The latter never understands humour because it is not a basic part of his make up. The chosen ones cannot understand the anglo-saxon mind because they can never understand why any people should glory in bloodshed - even through the odds are many times against them. When the bands come down the street playing a military air, the anglo-saxon's hair on the back of his neck subconsciously bristles and the old pump beats a little faster. That is in the breed - and something that never happens to the chosen race. That's why they are periodically wiped out.

"The gang in power are doing a great job of bringing about chaos and I would not stop them for the world. All we have to do is to given them all the rope that they want - and help them get more if they need it. Lets have war. Hell - that is the only way that the people will awaken to what is happening to them. If they don't die that way, nature will establish the balance in some other manner. When they are in the final phase a lot of weaklings will be wiped out and the strong will remain. That is nature's way and who are we to attempt to change it.

"With every best wish, I am

"Cordially

"Geo. Deatherage

"Please send me some of the reprints of Current Biography. I can use them to good advantage."

Also obtained from the files of Confidential Informant T-2 was a copy of a letter from LAWRENCE DENNIS to ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH, dated August 30, 1939. This letter, which has been previously mentioned but which on review is found to reflect DENNIS' explanation of his associations and activities with DR. FRIEDRICH AUHAGEN and the American Fellowship Forum, is quoted below:

"August 30, 1939.

"Arthur J. Goldsmith, Esq.,  
44 Wall Street,  
New York, N.Y.

"Dear Arthur:

"I have just got back from a vacation and find your letter with enclosure of day before yesterday, which I read with much interest. The story as to the contents of the enclosure, as far as I am concerned is fairly simple.

"Dr. Friedrich Auhagen, a naturalized American of German birth and both German and American university education, has long been a teacher, lecturer and writer. He has never been a Nazi Party member, but he is opposed to those who would have America, Britain and France fight Germany and Italy to force a change in their form of government and the abandonment of their respective programs of expansion over territories outside the American hemisphere and the British Empire, with the exception of the former German colonies and certain French colonies, in the cases of which it is hoped that amicable transfers of territory to the Germans and Italians may be eventually worked out in a peaceful manner.

"Last Spring Dr. Auhagen told me that he was starting a forum and a publication to discuss impartially international affairs, that is with equal opportunity for the presentation of the cases of the Have-not Powers and of the case for American interest, though, as a matter of frankness, it must be stated, the sponsors of these enterprises believe that American interests will best be served by isolation, whereas the sponsors of most American media of public discussion and enlightenment today assume that American interests and the maintenance of the status quo, i.e. the checking of the expansive powers are identical. As a share the isolationist view point and general assumptions underlying Dr. Auhagen's proposed venture, though I have nothing in common otherwise, certainly not racially, with most of the sponsors and participants in the initiation of the forum and publication, I readily agreed to address the first meeting, held publicly in a large New York hotel.



[REDACTED]

"The speaker at the next meeting was Dr. Trivanovitch, Chief of the Department of International Relations of the National Industrial Conference Board who lectured on American German relations. I did not attend any other meeting of the forum than the one I addressed, but I was taken by my friend Leonard Ku'in, also of the Conference Board, to a lunch of the German-American Chamber of Commerce to hear Dr. Trivanovitch talk on Germany, over a year ago, after a survey of and book on Germany he had just completed for the Conference Board. Another meeting of the Forum, I understand, discussed the German boycott, with speakers pro and contra. I can see no possible impropriety in any one's taking part in such discussions, though I can readily understand that, in the present state of American opinion and prevailing practices, any discussion of the totalitarian states which allowed a fair presentation of both sides might be considered un-American, simply because so unusual. I don't believe, however, that it is un-American in the sense of conflicting with pre-Wilson American traditions and principles.

"As for Mr. Viereck, I met him for the first time at the meeting of the Forum which I addressed. I only exchanged social amenities with him, though, obviously, I know all about his past career. Dr. Auhagen told me that Mr. Viereck was one of many original subscribers and sponsors of the initiation of these two enterprises: the Forum and the publication. I was careful to ask for an assurance that these enterprises were not receiving a cent of money from any foreign government or agency. As for Mr. Viereck's pro-German propaganda activities, that fact did not weigh with me at all. The late Ivy Lea, before he died, in the same game as Viereck, had as one of his clients the Nazi Government for sometime. I have known several ex-diplomats, even Ambassadors of the United States, after their retirement to be professionally retained by foreign governments, including that of Japan to counsel them on public relations. I have never received and never shall take a cent from a foreign government for professionally or otherwise serving their interests in this country, but I cannot condemn any fellow American for doing so if he does so in a legal manner, which, I understand, involves registration disclosing this relationship. I have written three articles for Dr. Auhagen's publication. For these I have been paid a modest and usual honorarium: \$75 for the first and \$100 for the last two, the last has not yet been published. These activities of a writer need no further explanation, since the articles speak for themselves.

"Now as for my personal views and attitudes which are reflected in my articles and in the one talk I gave before the American



Fellowship Forum, I have no hesitation in proclaiming them emphatically and boldly. As a matter of fact, I am leaving E. A. Pierce and Co. at the end of this week to resume writing and lecturing. I am an American nationalist who believes in isolation from foreign quarrels. This was George Washington's policy, but it is now, I fully understand, wholly un-American, since prevailing public opinion, interests and tendencies in America favor American intervention in support of Britain and France and in opposition to German, Italian and Japanese internal policies and foreign aggrandizements.

"For the ideas and doctrines which were responsible for our entry into the world war and which threaten to put us into another, I have always felt and still feel the utmost loathing and contempt. The essence of these ideas and doctrines is that our interests require us to fight to maintain the status quo and oppose its change by violence wherever and whenever the British wish us to do so. In my opinion changes of the status quo by war have been regular occurrences since the dawn of civilization and will so continue as long as men are men. Therefore, I regard the now dominant ideology of the Democracies in this respect as both idiotic and criminal: Idiotic, because it denies the unvarying rules of experience and pursues an utterly unattainable ideal; Criminal, because it involves a futile shedding of human blood in the pursuit of an unattainable ideal.

"I have no love for Germany or any other foreign country. I am no pacifist. I am willing to fight for my country, right or wrong. But, as long as I am allowed to speak my mind on this point, I shall oppose any war not calculated to advance American interests.

"From the day the world war broke out in 1914 to the present I have never ceased to be neutral as between different foreign contenders. I paid my expenses, along with the others, to attend the first Plattsburgh Camp in 1915. I got a commission in the first class of the Plattsburgh of 1917 and served overseas in the infantry until discharged in August 1919. During all this time I considered the war propaganda of the United States as largely lies and wholly opposed to the best interests of the United States. I was told then that the Kaiser was the cause of the world's trouble and that his elimination would bring peace, law, order and security. I then considered it a damn lie. Now no one can deny it was a lie. Today, I am being told the same about Hitler\_

"I believe in fighting for selfish, not idealistic, reasons.

[REDACTED]

Holy wars are criminal orgies of hate and destruction,—criminal because wholly futile. Since Woodrow Wilson, I know, the American people do not agree with this view. They are again prepared to unite in arms with the British and the French to prevent history from repeating itself. In the next Armageddon, I expect to see the dictators of the Have-nots go completely national socialist or communist during the course of the war and thus to unleash world revolution on the democracies whose soldiers and peoples will have them sadly disillusioned and embittered after a few months of feckless fighting. Then, those marked for destruction will be the liberals and humanitarians now advocating war for Wilsonian ideals and the status quo. I view this denouement with sadness, not because I shall be with the liberals, because I shall certainly try to be with their destroyers, but because I shudder to think of the destruction of civilized values and heritages which will also take place.

"The world may disintegrate into a congeries of warring, anarchic communities following a long period of decimation of population during war, famine and collapse; or it may be allowed by a rational attitude on the part of the democracies to resolve itself into four or five powerful economic empires; the United States dominating the Americas; Germany, dominating Europe, Russia; Japan, dominating the Far East; and, possibly, the British Empire. I rather fear the first alternative will eventuate. Certainly, there will be no achievement of the ideal of collective security as a result of a united democratic front crushing the wicked dictators.

"I am very deeply and sincerely opposed to our intervening in Europe or encouraging Britain and France to provoke a world war by trying to stop Hitler, not because I admire or like Hitler or share his values, but because I can only see my own people the losers in such an adventure and because I can only see a horrible waste of human life for no purpose other than the destruction of civilization. With these feelings and convictions, I am prepared to speak and write wherever I find an opportunity. This, of course, I shall not find in the usual channels which are now closed to my views.

"Very sincerely yours,

"LAWRENCE DENNIS."



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b7E

The remainder of this report will reflect background history of Confidential Informant T-1 as well as a few brief statements concerning his present activities.

The following information concerning Confidential Informant T-1 was obtained from "Who's Who in Philosophy" Volume I, all rights reserved by "Philosophical Library, Incorporated", 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

"Born:

Residence:

Title:

Attended:

Degrees:

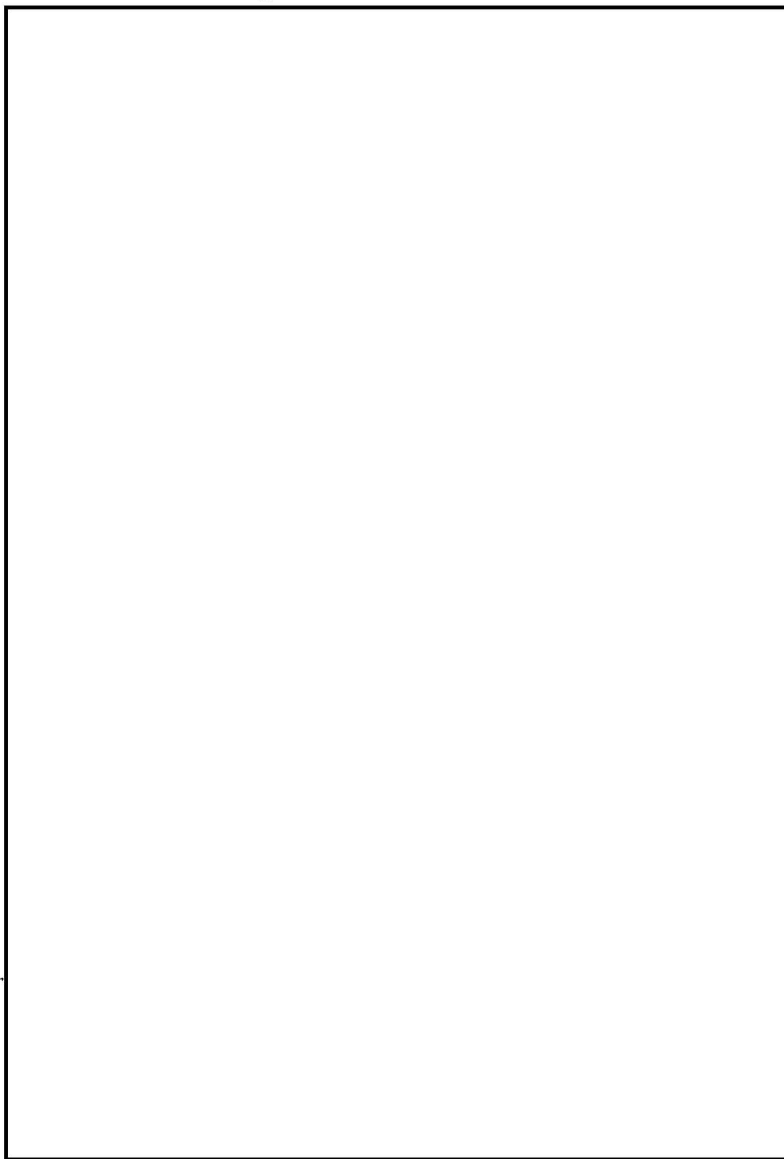
Present Position:

Former Position:

Member:

Journals:

Books:



b7D

[REDACTED]

"Books:(cont'd)

Articles:

[REDACTED]

The files of Confidential Informant T-2 reflected an undated letter from Confidential Informant T-1 to Confidential Informant T-4 which sets forth considerable information concerning Confidential Informant T-1's activities, background and sympathies. This letter is quoted below:

"Your remark about my limitations made me resolve to bring something real: here are some points: in Chicago and vicinity two former officers of a North German Lloyd steamer are making the round among German-born mechanics to sign up as many as possible to return to Germany and disrupt the producing situation here as much as possible. Free transportation and higher living standards are offered, and I was so sorry, my limited budget did not permit me, to lay in wait for them and make their acquaintance.

"Then, the nazi Konsuls here pay every price for maps of Canada and India, and they are trying to find means to steal them at the different institutions which contain all the maps of these countries so we better make a check and guard them.

"Third enclosed find some pieces of correspondence of Mr. Deatherage etc. which are quite interesting. I paid \$50 for them and for a few hundred dollars I have been promised originals and photostatics from people like Dr. Edmund F. Kohl, New York, Royal P. Jaras, Mexico City, Ralph Townsend, Oakland, Calif., General George von Bora Moseley, Paul Palmer, former owner of the American Mercury, Staudt y Ca Buenos Aires, Paul Scheffer, formerly Berliner Tageblatt, Manfred Zapp, Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Publisher Norristown Times Herald. John L. Bazinet Baltimore, and many others, that in fact I think I can dig up such a nice file of the whole fascist setup in this our country that your joke of Sherlock Holmes was not so far off. And if this is not a service to our cause, the salvation of democratic potentialities on this earth, I do not know what constitutes one.

"I cannot stand to be termed a Naz-sympathizer if I dare to criticize conditions in this country, because I want to prevent that the other side outdoes us in any respect whatsoever. Of course, I ..

[redacted]  
consider these U.S.A., especially after my trip, the greatest chance which ever fell into the hands of a happy mixture of human beings - but how much do we deserve it by our self-imposed conditions??? Motanocite!

"Man has his dignity only as an autonomous human being (which precludes any type of tyranny) and my wife wrote to me just in her last letter: you know that I am to the core of my being against force and I have followed you all my life in your permanent attachment to your cultural endeavours which is after all the supreme and highest effort any man can undertake - and I am absolutely sure that your time will come and that even your enemies will see the light. My son [redacted] wrote the enclosed letter and you will realize that my children cannot be bribed by anything into any acceptance of contemporary Germany.

"Nevertheless by sheer misinterpretation and machinations Arit and his bunch of frustrated 'teachers' schemed to get rid of me, and I was - thank God - not dependent on the good will of an Institution and its spineless, solely managerial, President so I went, as I thought, for a pause of two to three years writing.

"I could have lived for years on the old homestead and Wilbur K. Thomas of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation who was our American friend at Ellinors wedding can tell you all about my standing over there. But the war changed all this. Suddenly I was stuck in Germany, because I could not buy any more the tickets for a German steamer-while on the other hand I decided to let my family use up as much money as possible in Germany and not lose at least that much of our opportunities. Besides I was through with teaching in elevated Kindergartens and why have I studied my 10 semesters of Medicine in Munich? So I went into my new professional preparations, psychology of the individual and of groups, and I hit upon such a splendid mine (all by my own talent of making contacts) that I would like to get now as a definite assignment, the analysis of the fascist setup in this country. The sequence would be the analysis of the Nazi inroads into Middle and South America, and my connections of many years standing and my capability to talk to these people so that they open up, predestine me for such a job. But no, a person (actually, as I hear, offensive) like the personally very likeable Fairbanks has to be sent over and his very profession is considered not at all a compliment for the very people he has to impress.

"The only thing which disgusted me to the limit was your remark: I could not be trusted! Because I gave a 'Pro-Nazi' Lecture

out of an Anti-Nazi book, and because the sly Arlt denounced me with the FBI to get rid of a most disagreeable competitor? I admit, I debunked him in 4 weeks each term with every intelligent student (except the ones he bribed with jobs) by my co-existence as a lecturer in the same department- and now he has usurped my lectures even though he is in no way equipped for them - as he confessed quite naively to my friend Dr. Kurt Pintims (formerly of Berlin) now in New York, whom he prevented from getting a position at UGLA because he too would intellectually and as a scholar be his funeral. Our Universities are populated and dominated by factual fools with the immense inner drive of the totalitarians. One must have a real 'Weltanschauung' founded in facts - not say so's-the whole inner life of every citizen must be rooted in the consciousness of the problem of the hour, and the perspective of generations to make us survive in this supreme test of our essence....Instead we have 'hostesses' in our camps and the boys are filled with anger that the national 'emergency' seems to be something totally different from what they have been told. And at this point they are left in the dark, when the problem of their guidance just begins! That is not the way to beat the totalitarians! I have sketched a whole series of lectures concerning these problems.

"The unique situation of the presence of my family in Germany gives me such a change of getting at the very core of Nazi Propaganda and organization that I should organize the investigation of these activities - and my second proposal is, at the same time, to organize a bureau, as we have it now all over Germany, for the psychological analysis of the status of the population but especially of the young soldiers! I was amazed to find in Germany that every regiment has its consultant and directing psychologist who weekly reports to Headquarters, continuously watches their reactions and gives them personal guidance. But we are talking high pressure patriotic salesmanship because that ought to do the trick - it doesn't - we need a dynamic philosophy of democracy, instead of stealing the Nazis' thunder and outdoing them with our ideal of the free autonomous human personality - as opposed to their basically unacceptable heteronomous slave-driven situation - while they are being told quite differently - the emotional propellor is absent. Now we are paying dearly for reckoning everything in dollars and cents - grabbing individually and letting the community getting the hindmost.

"With the book: 'Man, the Inhibited', I am offering the



means of developing the free human being and of building a youth which puts the compassionate understanding and the idea of sacrifice first. But I am being absued, by not being used.

"I feel very much at home here in the East, (all the European friends) I prefer it unconditionally to the not so Golden West including a decent climate and I think I am entitled to do the things I can do best. See what you can do to put me to work, you will never regret it. On the other hand I can retire wholly into building up my own practice of analysis and write my books cum ira and cum studio. But that is a peacetime endeavour. Now I should do the things which I am especially equipped to do for the country of my choice.

"And I will not stand to be treated as a second class citizen because I am German-born whose teachers were Alois Riehl, Georg Simmel, Jonas Cohn, Willstaetter, Paul Hensel et al. I have served this country faithfully until I was sabotaged by the stupidity of my superiors, especially Dr. Moore and the envy of the academic canaille. I have succeeded in making my children true Americans, Erik is invited to the Collegium Musieum of the University with the phrase: wollen Sie bitte unsern Abend zieren (adorn)! and they mean it, as my wife tells me. My supreme endeavour is to contribute to make this the most ideal country on earth, and I am losing sometimes my patience if I compare the potentialities with the crude realities. But if I am prevented to collaborate I rather live in the North of Portugal than in this country as a declassé. My patience in this respect is utterly exhausted by the unbearable years since the political puller Arlt appeared in my Department. My reaction was, that I gave as little as possible in the University, being the most underpaid professor (3200 a year, while Arlt was called in at 6500!) You should have seen Perigords face when I told him my salary and that I was through with that outfit! \_

"In Europe it became cristall clear to me that I belong here with my whole family - and before it was too late, I wanted to transfer as much of our holdings (we control 60%) as possible. The war made all this utopian. I could have gotten any job I wanted in my native country - and in the highest brackets - I could certainly have it, if a new Germany is built (after the defeat of the gangsters) with the aid of those who incarnate the best traditions of the pre-world war youth movement period like myself. I separate from my family to preserve what we considered our most valuable possession:

our American citizenship. My reward is: whispering behind my back, denunciations and the attempt to sabotage my position as a scholar. Albert Einstein told me recently when I visited him in his house in Princeton that he had left no doubt with Millikan, that he considered the domination of the higher institutes of learning by Regents and representatives of monopolistic Capitalism basically as the reason why nothing culturally creative can thrive in such an atmosphere. In fact 80% of of the members of the educational racket will meet the same spineless fate which overtook the German professors at the hands of their nazi-overlords. And they deserve nothing better considering their social usefulness.

"Still another problem: in Munich I studied internal medicine with Geheimrat von Romberg who was a friend of Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung, who was the director of the American Hospital (with her husband) until it was closed. Imagine that this old lady, who lives in Washington is financing since 12 years with thousands of dollars per year the junk I am sending you under separate cover and beg to return to me after you have perused it. Watch especially the contributor Oswald Kroh, an arch-nazi with his contributions: Psychologic im Dienste volkischer Erziehung and Die Gefalt des Erziehers im neuen Staat. Total Soldatism! And in the reviews at the end 'the conscious ignoring of German 'Science'! This old lady and her almost senile widowed sister are financing as Americans! this Model Totalitarian Psychology-because they do not know what they are doing - and I told them so to the accompaniment of a turkey dinner - but we should be the last ones to finance such an enterprise. That's hitlers totalitarian duty! Something ought to be done to make such donations from USA a criminal offense.

"Please send all mail to my friend Paul Jolowicz 41-15 46 Street or better Sunnyside N York City. And believe me your most obedient servant.

"In San Francisco I could not contact Wiedemann who was absent but I got the news from an employee concerning the signing up of mechanics after the war, in Chicago Dr. Baer was ill in bed and the commercial attache had just left for Germany the day before over Jap and he gave a farewell dinner at which Swift and Armour were present -- isn't it strange that Cudahy just made his statements at the same time? and in Cleveland I got the tip concerning the maps. I beg you to proceed with the utmost caution in all cases because you realize the simply mortal danger to my family. On the other hand I am quite sure that the very fact of the presence of my family in Germany makes me a

confidant after a few sentences, and besides my circle of personal contacts is so wide in the old country that we have friends in common no matter where the conversation starts."

Confidential Informant T-1 advised the writer on June 5, 1943 that he had just returned from Washington, D.C., where he had been called to confer with DR. BINGHAM of the War Department, Pentagon Building, a specialist in psychological matters. He also conferred with COLONEL CONGER in the Maritime Building, Washington, D.C., and also of Tacoma Park, Maryland. COLONEL CONGER was formerly a military attache at Berne, Switzerland.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he has been requested to assist in special psychological and psychiatry work with reference to German activities, propaganda and future plans for the domination and operation of Germany. He explained that he has been requested to obtain certain literature which will reflect the present German psychology and also to assist in analyzing propaganda which is being directed to this country by the Germans.

ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU - (2) Photostats of "Memorandum -- Agenda"  
(2) Photostats of a chart entitled "The 'Gousinhoo' in the House of Commons"  
(12) Pamphlets published by GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK  
(1) Copy of "The Dynamics of War and Revolution."

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

AT HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN:

Will interview [ ] 40 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan, who is Confidential Informant T-3 in this report, and question him further concerning the information in this report furnished by him. Since he undoubtedly obtained same from another informant, it is requested that attempts be made to ascertain the identity of his informant and interview him. These men should be specifically questioned concerning LAWRENCE DENNIS' attendance at any such meetings or his association with any of the men referred to in this report.

b7D

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will review the New York files for references to Dr. J. J. AUGUSTIN, and will thereafter interview him relative to his knowledge of, and association between, LAWRENCE DENNIS AND GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

Will review the New York files for references to HANS WOLFRAN and will thereafter attempt to locate and interview him relative to his knowledge of DENNIS' associations with ZAPP, VON STREMPER and VIERECK or other German government officials.

Will review the New York files relative to Baron VON HEYDEN, who formerly resided with VON GIENANTH and especially regarding the discussion concerning nickle had in VON GIENANTH's home on December 1, 1941, at which [ ] (Confidential Informant T-1) was also present.

b7D

Will review the New York files relative to SEWARD COLLINS and will thereafter attempt to locate and interview him concerning his knowledge of LAWRENCE DENNIS as well as of the meetings held in Chicago November 16, 1940. information concerning which was obtained from [ ] Confidential Informant T-3, and which is set forth in this report.

b7D

Will examine the records of the Clerk of New York County to ascertain the names and addresses of the officers and directors of the Two Hundred Madison Avenue Corporation. It is believed that HUMPHREY IRELAND may have had a definite reason in attempting to determine the names and addresses of the stockholders of this corporation since he himself was at that time engaged in questionable activities for FATHER COUGHLIN's Social Justice.

Will interview THEODATE JOHNSON, sister of PHILIP JOHNSON, 751 Third Avenue, concerning her knowledge of LAWRENCE DENNIS and also of her brother's gifts of money to DENNIS.

Will re-contact Confidential Informant T-1 to ascertain if he has been able to locate his remaining diaries, especially 1940, which may reflect additional information regarding DENNIS' activities and associates.

[redacted]

b3  
b7E

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants referred to in this report of Special Agent (A) Paul E. Ertzinger, dated July 8, 1943 at New York City, are as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1 -

[redacted]

b7D

who has been carried as a confidential informant throughout the investigation of this case.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2 -

[redacted]

b7D

who has been carried as a confidential informant throughout the investigation of this case.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-3 -

[redacted]

b7D

who furnished a confidential report to [redacted] (Confidential Informant T-2) concerning activities of ELIZABETH DILLING and her associates in Chicago.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-4 -

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] (Confidential Informant T-1) formerly submitted reports to [redacted] prior to his moving to the East Coast, and the subsequent submission of his reports to [redacted] (Confidential Informant T-2). New York File 100-4939, entitled "CARL SCHURZ. MEMORIAL FOUNDATION" reflects correspondence between [redacted] and the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding [redacted]

b7D



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/8/61

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (94-New)

SUBJECT: Mr. JAY D. GARDNER  
ADAMS, ADAMS & BRENNAN  
15 DRAYTON STREET  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA  
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)  
(Buded 9/18/61)

ReBuAirtel to Savannah 9/7/61.

The writer of the article transmitted to Bureau by Mr. GARDNER was in all probability TYLER GATEWOOD KENT, aka. T. G. Kent, who is well known to Bureau (Bufile 157-337, case entitled FREEDOM FIGHTERS, RACIAL MATTERS). There was no by-line on the article but a source of [redacted] who is currently working for [redacted] as [redacted] has previously advised that KENT writes the predominant portion of material represented in his papers. GEORGE E. DEATHERAGE, also well known to Bureau, is a close associate of KENT and writes some articles for the newspaper, usually under a by-line name of "GEORGE CALVERT," in a column called "The Freedom Fighters' Column." This particular article appeared in the July 27, 1961, issue of "The Duval Sun." The Putnam Press, Inc., located at Palatka, Fla., publishes three weekly newspapers. These are "The Putnam Sun," "The Hastings Sun," and "The Duval Sun." According to investigation conducted in the above referred to case, "The Putnam Sun" is for local distribution in the Palatka area; "The Hastings Sun" is principally distributed around the St. Augustine area, and the principal distribution of "The Duval Sun" is in Duval County, Fla. The three newspapers are definitely of the "Hate" variety, and other reputable newspapers have described these three newspapers as "pro-Ku Klux Klan, anti-Jewish, anti-communist and anti-Kennedy."

2-Bureau  
2-Savannah (Info.)  
2-Jacksonville  
HJE-beh  
(6)

66 SEP 28 1961

EX 100

REC-26

62-107301-3

22 SEP 11 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

JK 94-New

According to the Office of Secretary of State, State of Florida, articles of incorporation were received at that office on 9/10/60 and list T. G. KENT as President and Director of Putnam Press, Inc. Full background is set forth in reports of SA JOHN PAGE, JR., dated 5/25/61 and 8/21/61, at Jacksonville, under title "Freedom Fighters, RM."

KENT was, as Bureau files will show, convicted of the British Official Secrets Act, a charge tantamount to espionage, while serving in the American Embassy during World War II. Substantial background on KENT is located in [REDACTED] KENT's close associate DEATHERAGE has long been associated with the klan and hate type organizations. Both are vicious and use the press whenever convenient to espouse anti-communist and klan causes, and in so doing do not hesitate to attack Government agencies or officials. Recent example is fact Internal Revenue conducted tax investigation of DEATHERAGE, at which time DEATHERAGE did his best to discredit Internal Revenue and its officials in Washington. KENT has been attacked by a Miami paper for his reporting tactics and KENT boldly counters in his own papers. It is pretty obvious that KENT and DEATHERAGE have no regard for factual reporting.

b3  
b7E

All of the three above newspapers are weekly and are same in content except for advertising.

New York, N. Y.

LHB:PS  
61-537

March 7, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR E. J. CONNELLEY

Re: BLFRONT

During an interview with Mr. ANDREW LOEWI at MICHAELS BROS. FURNITURE STORE, 511 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. LOEWI made reference to a meeting of the CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS at Innesfeld Park in the Bronx during August, 1939, at which time JOE McWILLIAMS, FRITZ KUHN, former leader of the GERMAN AMERICAN BUND, GEORGE DETHERAGE, then head of the WHITE CAMELLIAS, and others, made inflammatory speeches, which meeting was covered and a report submitted by Special Agent McGrath at New York City, entitled "GEORGE DETHERAGE, ESPIONAGE". Mr. LOEWI advised that a friend of his, namely, Mr. MAURICE ROSENBLATT, 35 W. 92nd St., Manhattan, had access to the sound truck which powered the amplifying apparatus used at the meeting, and while in this sound truck, made Presto recordings of the entire meeting. LOEWI expressed the opinion that ROSENBLATT still had the records in his possession.

No effort has been made to interview ROSENBLATT, but this memorandum is submitted for the purpose of bringing this situation to your attention in the event it is desired to obtain these records for the purpose of dubbing them and obtaining the verbatim statements of the various speakers at the above referred to meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. BARNARD  
Special Agent

61-537-187	
F. B. I.	
MAR 7 1940	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO	FILE

Huntington, West Virginia  
March 27, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
New York City

Re: WILLIAM GERRAL BISHOP with  
aliases; ET AL.  
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY;  
SELTIVIOUS CONSPIRACY;  
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Dear Sir:

Recently, Lieutenant LISLIE J. SWANN of the Huntington, West Virginia Police Department, called at this Office and left a letter for any attention deemed appropriate by the Bureau. This letter is dated November 15, 1938, and apparently is a copy of a letter from GEORGE DEATHERAGE, of the Knights of the White Camellia, St. Albans, West Virginia. Copies of this letter are transmitted herewith.

It will be noted that DEATHERAGE refers to General GEORGE VAN BORN MOSELEY, stating it is hoped that he can be secured to head a National Christian Organization.

In view of this, it is thought perhaps this letter and the activities of DEATHERAGE might be of interest to your Office in connection with instant case.

The Huntington Field Division has a case entitled GEORGE E. DEATHERAGE; SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, 61-2. Your Office has received pertinent serials in connection with this case, with particular reference to the surveillance which was maintained by your Office over GEORGE DEATHERAGE during August, 1939.

Very truly yours,

J. W. WARNES,  
Special Agent in Charge

JWb/HAB  
61-28  
cc: Bureau  
encl.

61-537-1092	
F. B. I.	
MAR 29 1940	
N. Y. C.	
ROUTED TO Correll	FILE

Original & duplicate returned to  
General Files 3-29-40 JWC

From March 28th, 1939, issue of "LOOK", page 22

KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELLIN  
Established 1867

C  
O  
P  
Y

Nov. 15th, 1938

(address obliterated)

Dear XXXXXXXXXXX:

I have your letter of the 10th. with reference to Col. House being a Jew. It is been taken as common knowledge for years that such is the case and that Mandel is a family name. Now that the question has come up, the Texas organization is running down a copy of his birth certificate and will advise when it comes to hand.

Sorry that we do not have the back copies of the Bulletin that you request. I am still digging for them and may find them in the East.

We are delaying further reorganization in the hopes that we can get Gen. Geo. Van Horn Moseley, Hotel Biltmore, Atlanta, recently retired, to head up a National Christian Organization that we can all back. If all interested will write him, requesting such action, it will help a lot. Will you not do so?

Cordially,

Geo. Deatherage

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