MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. F. Binder, Acting Head of the Criminal Division.

May 11, 1933

In the case entitled 'The Matter of the Threat to Assassinate a Public Official in Philadelphia,' there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Agent</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>May 3, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

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

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

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

There is no previous record in this office of the complaint.

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

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

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

WTE/ems
Enclosures
105-214
September 18, 1945

Dear [Name]

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

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Field Division, which is located at 2101 Storick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Memphis (with copies of incoming correspondence)
September 5, 1945
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

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

5 6 Sep 1945

388
I was witnessed when our boys were occupying a German schoolhouse during the war; it is probable that this part of the country would make a good hiding place for a German. Recently in a Ravestater park, I noticed a peculiar couple who drew my attention by their furtive watchfulness of everyone. The man was of medium height, rather thin. His face was deeply tanned, his hair, almost black, hair was streaked with gray, and his large brown eyes had a
The rumors had a rat on that was definitely out of this country. They seemed very much on the alert and too ill at ease to be spending a relaxing afternoon in the park. I wonder if Hitler would look and act like that.
September 18, 1945

Dear [Name],

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 22, 1945. Your courtesy and interest in furnishing this information are sincerely appreciated, and you may be sure it will receive appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Mr. Edgar Branner, B. A. D.

Dear Sir:

I hesitate to write you for I know you are a busy man that I have such

convictions that Hitler is in Argentinia that could live in peace of mind until I was

sure that I knew could do some

thing about it, and no doubt doing a lot about it.

While the Allies were hunting Bui

tler had a lot of time to make

his getaway. His companions there

have built him a fine underground

lair to shelter his servants and his C.O. he

would like those in luxury among
from directly. Couldn't it be possible to say that all these calamities are a chain reaction, each one leading to the next? That can't be accounted for or be under his enthusiasm and execution but his designs here.

I have always been very grateful for the wonderful work the F.B.I. has been doing and a great admirer of your and Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Tony [Redacted]

Long Beach, California
October 3, 1945

Re: Present Location of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun

[Redacted]

At Buenos Aires, Argentina

appeared at the Office of the Legal Attaché in Buenos Aires and furnished the following information:

[Redacted]

stated that in 1924 he resided at the home of one

that the family was extremely wealthy and that they were

at that time the owners of the

[Redacted]

indicated that he did not personally know

Sr., nor had he ever met his son, but that he had been well

acquainted with and her two daughters, and who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[Redacted]

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

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

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

General Assistant


Mr. Secretary of State:

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

...cept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my highest distinguished respect.

(Signed) P. v. Playstelle.

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

1 Enclosure.
March 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Stern

The German Ambassador
Washington, D.C.
TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY


Mr. Secretary of State:

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

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

(S) F. v. PRITTWITZ.

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

1 Enclosure.
April 5, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Frank W. Parrish, Acting head of the Criminal Division of the Department, dated March 31, 1933, with enclosures consisting of a translation of a note dated March 23, 1933, from the German Ambassador, together with its enclosure of a letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #211242
MENACHMEN FOR MR. FRANK M. PAULIN,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

April 4, 1933.

The Bureau desires to acknowledge receipt of your
memorandum of the 31st ultimo, with enclosures, consisting of
a copy of a translation of a note dated March 28, 1933, from
the German Ambassador, with an accompanying letter threatening
the assassination of the German Chancellor.

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

Very truly yours,

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

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 5, 1933.

DETAILS:
At Washington, D.C.

With the letter of reference was transmitted a copy of a letter from the German Ambassador at Washington, D.C., to the Secretary of State, which relates to a letter received at the German Embassy in Washington, dated March 28, 1933, which contains a threat to assassinate the German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This letter is signed Paul von... The letter is as follows:

"March 27, 1933.

Dear Sir:

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OFFICE

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

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

PENDING
All Hurley-Sright Bldgs.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
703 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,

J. Daniel Stern

DEAR SIR:

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

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

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

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

I have, therefore, in view of the foregoing, it is requested that should be located, that inquiry be made into his sanity, and that the status of his citizenship be ascertained.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp]
April 18, 1933.

MINORITE FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. (200943).
May 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sirs:

Please refer to the report of Special Agent dated at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1933, entitled DANIELSZIAN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and advise the result of such investigation as has been made by your office pursuant to the undeveloped leads set out therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.

cc - Washington Field.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Character of Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/3/33</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>4/20-21/33</td>
<td>Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Synopsis of Facts:**

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

- RUC -

**Reference:** Report of Special Agent Washington, 4/12/33

**Details:**

**At Philadelphia**

Examination of the telephone directories failed to disclose such a subscriber as Daniel Starr. Listed. Examination of the city directory disclosed one.

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

**Copies Destroyed**

At the German consulate, 1420 Walnut Street, agent interviewed.
consul, who, after an examination of his files, advised that he has received no information relative to further, that he was not advised of any communication addressed to the President or other individual regarding Chancellor Adolf Hitler. He stated that, in all probability, it was written by some crank, who is a sympathizer of the Jewish element; that, oftentimes, he is besieged by individuals who make threats upon him, but that they are all of the crank type and he dismisses them and pays no attention to them as he does not consider their threats serious. He stated that, in the event he receives any information relative to, he will immediately communicate with the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau.
U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund bldg.,

May 3, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

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

Very truly yours,

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

GERMAN EMBASSY

1 enclosure

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

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

(Initialed "L")
Translation.

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to draw your attention to the following.

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

Very respectfully,

(sign) C. Portugall.

Tr: BHL:MCs
April 1933

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington
Eing.: 22. APR. 1933
Nr.

An die Deutsche Botschaft
Washington D. C.

Sehr geehrter Herrn,

Es liegt mir nahe, Ihnen auf folgende Umstände aufmerksam zu machen:


Ich teile diese hiermit mit, um mögliche Schlimmes zu verhindern.

In voller Hochachtung

C. Portugali
To the Secretary of the German Embassy,
Washington D. C.
An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Ehrwürdige Herren:

Erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen auf folgende Aufmerksam zu machen.


Ich teile diese hier mit mit... arm... schlimmes zu verhüllen.

In voller Hochachtung

C. Portigal
An die Deutsche Botschaft
Washington D. C.

Geschätzte Herren,

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende Aufmerksam zu machen.
Ich teile diese hier mit mir um das möglichst schlimmes zu verhindern.

In voller Hochachtung

C. Furtwängler
To the Honorable James Madison, President of the United States of America, from his friend, 

Jackson.
an die Deutsche Botschaft
Washington D.C.

Gebiete Herren,

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende Aufmerksam zu machen:
Ich teile diese hier mit um es möglichst schlimmes zu verhindern.

In voller Hochachtung

C. Portugall
Schlesinger 436
of the German Embassy
To the Secretary
May 19, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case entitled
DANIEL JEHLE, Target to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, there is transmitted herewith the original
of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in
Washington, April 10th, signed [name censored].

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 352307.
May 19, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARTRIDGE
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

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

Very truly yours,

Director.
May 27, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enclosed.

[Redacted number]
May 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARNISH

FLOOR HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

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

Very truly yours,

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

SPECIAL Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Room 1402, 330 Pennsylvania Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Here is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. dated April 25, 1933 and signed by [redacted]. This letter was received by the German Embassy on April 27, 1933 in a plain white envelope, postmarked April 31, 1933 at 7 a.m. at the High Bridge Station in New York.

For your further information in connection with this matter, there are also transmitted copies of the reports of the Special Agent in Charge at Washington, D.C. April 12, 1933 and Special Agent stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1933 in the same en- tities in 1933. A threat to assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Because of the similarity of the information contained in both letters, it is very probable that the threat in this letter is the one to which [redacted] referred. I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank H. Farrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department to the Director dated March 31, 1933, in respect to the similar letter matter:

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. P. HITT
Special Agent in Charge

[Redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Redacted]
April 21, 1933,

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

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

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

With full esteem,

(Signed) [Signature]

Translation:
August 16, 1933.

AUG 17 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOTT.

In the case entitled, DANNY STEIN, THREAT TO 
ASSASSINATE GERMAN COUNCILLOR ADOLF HITLER, 
there are transmitted herewith copies of the following 
reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Agent</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>8-10-33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. # 663204

5300 24-1933
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This case originated at WASHINGTON, D. C.

Report Made at: ELY, N. Y. CITY
Date When Made: 9/10/33
Period for Which Made: 7/16-23/33

Title: [Redacted]

Character of Case: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

Synopsis of Facts:
Not listed in the telephone or city directories. Also unknown to postal authorities of the Highbridge Post Office Station. Unknown to [redacted] Police Dept.

R.U.C.

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

Details:

At the Highbridge Post Office Station, Agent interviewed [redacted], the operator of the Police Department, and he advised that his records showed one person, [redacted], who had been a member of the City Police Department and had, as far as he knew, no criminal record.

Further advised that it was his opinion that this person would not have warned the German Embassy if he had known of a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor, as he is a Jew. He further advised that his office did not have any further record of Portugal, except the one mentioned above, and that he was unknown to any of the members of his squad.

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

RECEIVED ON OCCASION TO OFFICE OF CHANCELLER

65-53615-X

Bureau

2 New York

Bureau of Investigation

Recorded and Indexed:

AUG 17, 1933

Do not write in these spaces.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER
619 FEDERAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUGUST 14, 1933

STAPLETON ACTING

RE: DAVAO CITY: MISCELLANEOUS INTERVIEWS OF HISTORIC MAN ON GUARDIANSHIP OF AGNA M. M. FOR DETAILS OF CONVERSATION
AGENCY OF POLICE OF THE GUARDIANSHIP PROVED AMONG ATTENT ASSASSINATE
CHANCELLOR JUINOR AGENT REPORT IMMEDIATELY

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

cc: Bureau

File 62-2450
August 14th
1933

311 Eapos-Eapit Building,
Washington, D.C.

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

Mr. DAVID A. EMILY
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my wire of even date, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy, in Washington, D.C., by Mr. [redacted] who lives his address as Phoenix, Arizona. This letter was mailed from Phoenix, Arizona on the 26th of April, this year.

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

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

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

It is expected that a report will be received not later than August 31, 1933.

Very truly yours,

T. H. STAPLETON, Acting Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]

[Redacted] 5-53615-XX

[Redacted]

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
J. H. RUSSELL
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TG: JC
62-2450
Enc.
CC: Division
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

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

Respectfully,

C. A. Appel.
C.A.S.
61-26765
August 15, 1933

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

Dear Sirs:

Please refer to the Division's letter of May 27th and your letter of June 17 addressed to the New York Office, concerning the allegation that there is a plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, and advise the status of this case.

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

CC: New York.
August 19th
1933

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

RE: DANIEL STEIN
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

62-2450
Los Angeles, California
August 13, 1933

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

Dear Sir:

Re: 

Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler
L. A. File 62-726

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

I quote herewith the telegraphic report received at this
office from Special Agent _______:

ADVISES THAT IN EARLY MAY THIS YEAR HE
OVERHEARD TWO JEWS IN THE BANDIAROS HOTEL HERE (PHOENIX) MAKES
UNIDENTIFIED STATE THAT NEARLY ALL THE JEWISH PEOPLE WERE SENDING MAN TO
GERMANY IN MAY OR JUNE OR JULY OR AUGUST TO POISON
CHANCELLOR HITLER BETWEEN MAY AND SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR.
STOP
He IMMEDIATELY WRITE LETTER TO GERMAN
EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON GIVING FULL DETAILS OF CONVERSATION OVERHEARD
INCLUDING WORDS OF TALKING AND BODY languages, AS TO WHEN ON
STOP
WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION ON
STOP
SAY: THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS THAT HE IS STRONGLY ANTI-JEWISH IN
CONVERSATION AND INFECTION.

Special Agent _______ is returning to this station on the
morning of the 16th instant from a road trip, and at that time he
will be instructed to prepare a detailed report of his interview
with _______, which report will be transmitted to you
airmail.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. P. D.

Div. Division

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.
August 30, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL MCLEAN

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #669967.
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: Washington

Los Angeles

6-21-33
6/15-16-21/33

REPORT MADE BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE:

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Interviewed prior to receipt of reference letter. Advised that in May, 1933, in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., he overheard two Jews say HITLER was to be assassinated between May and September, 1933, by an Agent of New York City Jews. Stated he believed one of hotel's bellboys said one of talkers was a rabbi. Bellboys of the San Carlos Hotel have no recollection of conversation with

Records of San Carlos Hotel do not list subject from April to June, 1933.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Telegram and letter from the Washington Field Office, both dated August 14, 1933, and Los Angeles Office letter dated August 16, 1933.

DETAILS:

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

It was learned at the Postoffice that

is now residing at Phoenix, Arizona.

DETAILS:

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

was interviewed on August 16, 1933. He advised that he is a mining engineer by profession, as well as a soldier, and that he had spent 25 years in Mexico in both capacities; that he had been a colonel in the Mexican Army when General Porfirio Diaz was in power. He stated that he is now a citizen of Mexico but a political exile in this country.
He advised that in May, 1933, he was in a room at the San Carlos Hotel visiting a friend and that when the latter left the room for a few minutes he was left there alone he chanced to overhear a conversation in Yiddish in an adjoining room. The two men he overheard were speaking about conditions in Germany and Chancellor Hitler and the latter's antipathy for the Jews. One of the talkers told the other that Hitler would not last long; that a number of Jews in New York City were sending a man to Germany to assassinate Hitler. They named the German boat on which the assassins was leaving sometime in May, 1933. The assassination was to take place between May and September, 1933. Hitler was either to be poisoned or shot.

**Illegible text**

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

**Illegible text**

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

**Illegible text**

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

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

With the assistance of **Illegible text** of the San Carlos Hotel, its register was searched from April to June, 1933, without finding any man by the name of STEIN or STEIN, registered in. Agent casually contacted the hotel's bellboys. They all knew but could not recall ever having furnished him the names of any guests or their visitors.

**Illegible text** was interviewed prior to the receipt of the letter of reference and it is to be noted that his verbal statement conflicts considerably with the letter which he wrote to the German Embassy. No mention was made to Agent of Arthur Brisbane's newspaper columns. Neither was the name of the boat.
upon which the assassin was to embark to Germany mentioned in
letter to the Embassy as he had verbally advised Agent.
September 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
September 13, 1933

Special Agent In Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Rutgers-Frift Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of DANNY STELL, intent to assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Molloy and photostatic copies of the enclosed therein. While this apparently has no connection with social class, the information is similar to that received from Phoenix, Arizona.

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #67666
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

Re: 

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

On March 26, 1933, the German Embassy received a letter postmarked at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933 from an individual signing his name as Daniel Stern, in which he advised that he had asked President Roosevelt to publicly denounce with the German Government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution. In the event that such a statement was not made, he notified the German Embassy that he intended to go to Germany to assassinate Hitler.

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

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

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [redacted] which was postmarked April 22, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate [redacted] for further questioning.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Acting Special Agent in Charge

TO: JG
62-2450
Enc.
CC: Division
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

October 5, 1933.

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

Oct 24, 1933

Re

Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sirs:-

Referring to the letter from the Washington Field Office, dated September 25, 1933, in the above entitled matter, please be advised that Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted], who is presently residing at Detroit, Mich., and advised that he had absolutely no information whatever regarding a plot or movement to assassinate the German Chancellor, and that he at no time made any statements regarding this matter.

He further stated that the only place he had heard any conversation regarding the German Chancellor was in the office of [redacted] during August 1933; that at this time while [redacted] was working on his teeth, the [redacted] stated that he had previously used German drills or burrs but that since Chancellor Hitler had been persecuting the Jews he along with numerous other in the building, had boycotted all German made products.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is a young Jewish boy, 19 years of age, and has the appearance of a clean living and moral individual. He graduated from high school in June 1932 and is presently employed as a clerk by the [redacted] was also interviewed by [redacted] who expressed that during August, 1933, while he was doing work for [redacted] he remarked that he was using German drills, to which [redacted] replied that he did not wish any German products used on him and some one "should bump Hitler off."

Further advised that this statement was not made in a savage way and that he is of the opinion that [redacted] is not the

COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 NOV 1 1933
type of an individual who would be involved in such a plot. He stated that he is 55 years of age, was born and raised in the state of Michigan, and it was also noted that he is quite hard of hearing and is more or less of the gossiping type.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W.M. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

DLH-IMC
62-698
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK L. PARLEICH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure No. 679654.
Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH
Special Agent in Charge
November 15, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KELMAN.

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.
November 29, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
700 N. Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions from the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph H. Regan dated November 10, 1937, and copies of the enclosure mentioned therein, together with copies of the letter from this office dated October 21, 1937, to the Division and letter from the Division to this office dated November 10, 1937, relative to [illegible] of Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the former Council of the German Industry stationed at F in a relative to alleged plans whereby American Jews would have to make an endowment to a [illegible] Chancellor Hitler. As such information be wanted $1,000, and also stated that payment of additional $1,000 should be made after verification.

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

Very truly yours,

W. W. Oliver,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CAR: CM
65-2460
Enc.
November 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
E. B. Hayward Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

With further reference to the case of [INITIALS REDACTED], turned to Assistant German Chancellor, [REDACTED], there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph E. Keenan, dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the inclosure mentioned therein.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Inclosure No. 679309

P.M. Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice.
December 11, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1905 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

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

You are requested to immediately conduct the necessary investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: ADOLF HITLER

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York

SLD:VW  
65-4309

April 28, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. E. Conroy  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
Der FÜHRER am Hintersee (Berchtesgaden)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Please investigate if possible and delay:

Adolph Hitler, living in Germany, possibly by submarine for sanctuary in Argentina.

AUG 6, 1940

All Japan News
MEMORANDUM FOR

To: Possible Flight of Adolph Hitler to Argentina

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

Political ramifications lend credence to this possibility. Many political observers have expressed the opinion that Adolph Hitler may seek refuge in Argentina after the collapse of Germany. When it is recalled that the duly appointed Argentine Consul, Hellmuth, ostensibly assigned to a Consular post in Spain, had plans which included clandestine meetings with Hitler and Himmler for the arranging of importing arms and technicians into Argentina. Hellmuth, intercepted by the British at Trinidad, never completed his mission.

Argentina remains a mysterious maze of questionable characters. Wernher von Braun, a German astronaut and one of the leaders of the German space program, is said to be living in Argentina. The former Austrian munitions king and ex-husband of Eva Peron, who is known as the sweetheart of the American industrialist Vivien Leigh, still claims to be in Argentina as the post-war planner for the German cartel Daimler-Benz.

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

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

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

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

[Signature]

58 SEP 1944
June 18, 1945

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

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

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sir Thorpe

I like to give you all the information I know about Walter Collot. He went from Germany to Argentina in a submarine with 3 other men to Argentina where he got to the 3 men in the submarine. He destroyed the 3 men that navigate the submarine. He put a time bomb in the bomb and blew it to the bottom and jet to the surface by plane that was waiting for him. Then some fire broke up or it lifted up the cloud spirit. The same. And the fire then caused an emergency. That all I know about him. I don't know Argentina now then it does. But I have told to the other in a special meeting. Do that will help I would like.
I had very much that he have his medicine what he deserved.

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

Very Truly Yours
The Beer-Cellar Putsch of 1923 Failed; the Bavarian Minister of Justice, the Bavarian army, and the leadership of the Catholic Party were behind the plot健康成长。Hitler’s influence with the Catholic Party was immense, and he was able to use this influence to gain support for his political goals. The Catholic Party was a large and influential force in German politics, and its support was crucial for Hitler’s success.

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

Long before he had dreamed of achieving power he had developed the principles that nations were either strong and aggressive or weak and defenseless. He believed in the need for Germany to take the lead in world politics. At the age of 28, when he was sent to Austria, he recognized that the laws of history were for survival between peoples, that the Germans had to rule over others, and that the mass of the people were mediocrities and destined to be dominated by a higher social type. The Jews he regarded as particularly inferior and detestable because of his experiences. These, he believed, were the only principles to which which Hitler remained true. He violated the principle of free economic and social development, and the laws of history were the principle of survival of the fittest. He had no respect for the laws of history, and believed that the kind of desertion was made upon him by his own hands. He failed to suppress his sense of inferiority and his conviction that his life was of no importance to the world.

After the war Hitler turned to civilian life. Initially demoralized, the service of the army was his chief work. In the intelligence division, he was responsible for the security of the Reich. He was convinced that it was the historical mission of the Germans to rule the Austrians and the complex of races inhabiting Franz Josef's land. He had no love for his father and resented his insistent orders to him. He prepared himself for the task of seeing to the safety of the Reich. In the same spirit, his own interest lay in the protection of the nation. He was a follower of the Reichstag, which he considered a place of honor. Hitler had no respect for the laws of history, and believed that the kind of desertion was made upon him by his own hands. He failed to suppress his sense of inferiority and his conviction that his life was of no importance to the world.

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

Hitler acted as an intelligence officer or spy for these groups. He established relations with influential military circles both inside and outside the party. As early as 1918, he pressed the Communist regime in Bavaria. In 1919, Hitler furnished information that led to the execution of many socialists. The activities of the military intelligence officers among other German leaders had received much attention from the authorities. In 1919 Hitler helped to organize a small band of soldiers, and his influence in the group was considerable. He entertained the leaders of the Left, and his connections with the military figures were considerable.
Hitler Fought Way to Power
Unique in Modern History

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

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

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

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

Subdued Many Nations

Before the climax of his career, underannis in history, he had subdued nine nations, defied successfully and humiliated the greatest powers of Europe, and created a social and economic system founded upon the complete subjection of scores of millions to his will in all basic respects. Mussolini was his ideological and cultural life.

Sixty-five million Germans adhered to the bumptians and contradictions of his stewardship with little black mustache and shock of dark hair, whose fervor and determination swept everything before him with outstretched arms as he sought to restore the Fatherland.

Austria, with 7,000,000 inhabitants, succumbed helplessly to his invasion. More than 2,000,000 Germans in the Sudeten country were added to his domain when he threatened to invade Czechoslovakia, and 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks were tied to his chariot wheels, their nation stripped of its defenses, their State destroyed, while all of Central Europe trembled before what appeared to be the irresistible advance of the goose-stepping Nazi hordes of his adopted country.

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

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

Series of Broken Promises

Those who had hoped that success at home and extension of his power abroad would make him more circumspect and restraint to pursue the program of conquest he had outlined for himself in "Mein Kampf" and in his speeches had abandoned the hope that when, in violation of his promise to respect the integrity of Czechoslovakia after Munich, he marched on Prague and reduced that nation to a German protectorate. It was not the first promise he had broken. His whole course at home and abroad had been marked by broken promises and he did not hesitate to massacre many of his own closest adherents, as he did in the purge of June, 1934, when he personally directed the killing of Capt. Ernst Roehm and a group of leading Nazis who had ventured to interfere in his plans to align the Anglo-association of the Reich with the regime and insisted upon fulfillment of the original Nazi party promises in the economic field.

The world-wide condemnation of his methods was fed by the system of terror and established at the expense of thousands of lives of prisoners and concentration camps, the secret murder of opponents and those suspected of opposition, the ruthless destruction of the Jews and the persecution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in his drive for nazi-fication of the nation.
OBER FAMILY

His father

as a child

new power and greatness to come.

The extremity of his utterances and promises made little impression on the people. The whole that was treated as a circus performance. People laughed at him and his dreams. Germany lay crushed and prostrate after its defeat in a four-year war. Poverty and misery were abroad in the land. It seemed as if many decades would have to pass before the nation could pull itself together on the basis of a new order. But Hitler persevered.

Strategy: Formulas Simple

His strategy was based on a simple principle: the support of powerful and influential leaders in the army and industry, and the suppression of the workers and socialists. He promised to make Germany a great power again. He offered to return the middle class, which had been pressed by inflation and unemployment, to some measure of influence and control. He promised to make Germany great again.

But great was his success. In the years after the Munich crisis, he was not until 1935 that he was able to exercise real power in Germany. As late as 1938, in the Reichstag elections of that year, Hitler was able to increase his party's votes by 800,000 and capture 105 seats.

But he was not content to stop there. He proceeded to increase his power in the Reichstag, particularly in the department of foreign affairs, where he was able to bring about a significant change in the course of German politics. He was able to make the German people feel that he was their champion, that he was fighting for their interests, and that he was making Germany great again.

Reich Arm Generals Become His Captive
His Political Power Increased After 15

Already in those days, five years before his advent to power, the army generals had become his prisoners. The man who had been dismissed by his predecessor in this position in the army, Hermann Goering, had been given the task of making the army subordinate to him. He was able to work with the army officers, particularly with the officers who had been dismisses by the previous government, and he was able to make them feel that he was their champion, that he was fighting for their interests, and that he was making Germany great again.

This was the beginning of the end. The army generals were forced to accept his rule. They were able to do so only because they were afraid of the consequences of refusing. They were forced to accept his rule, and they were forced to accept his rule because they were afraid of the consequences of refusing. They were forced to accept his rule, and they were forced to accept his rule because they were afraid of the consequences of refusing.

Thus the movement gathered momentum, and the final blow was approaching.

Powerful Elements Allied

The same methods that Hitler used subseqeuntly used against his opponents—intimidation, violence, and false propaganda, coercion on a terror—were applied to the Allied powers in their political opponents in Germany. With increased support for Allied and industrialists, gigantic propaganda machine was set up, which backed the popular movement in an unending stream against the Government and leaders of other parties.

Men like Gustav Stresemann, said nothing of the Socialists and Democrats, were denounced as traitors and held up to public ignominy. Their lives were in constant danger. An atmosphere of disorder was created with the intent of seducing the public mind. All this was staged creating a tremendous dramatic effect by the Allied propaganda machine, organized and directed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

In the meantime, through Ceylon, Hitler strengthened his ties with the Reichstag and more and more he could not be resisted without leading those millions of the praying upon whom the Reichstag relied. All this was necessary for his purpose, and Hitler cemented the structure of his movement by animating the support of the influential leaders, the army industrialists, with the enthusiasm and blind approval of the masses.

Hitler Against Hindenburg

In 1931 Hitler was reelected President von Hindenburg. The first time Hindenburg had to be reelected, and Hitler had steadfastly refused, saying he would not rule unless he was able to command all authority. But he was forced to accept the situation. He was forced to accept the situation because he was afraid of the consequences of refusing. He was forced to accept the situation because he was afraid of the consequences of refusing.

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In August, 1939, German troops occupied Austria. A few weeks later, they crossed the border into Poland, where they found the country in a state of turmoil. The Polish government, which had already proclaimed martial law, was unable to stop the German invasion. The Polish army, which was poorly equipped and poorly trained, was no match for the German soldiers. The fighting lasted for several weeks, and by the end of August, the Polish army had been defeated and the country was occupied by Germany.

In September, 1939, the German army marched into Poland, and the country was annexed by Germany. The Polish government was overthrown, and a new government was established, which was controlled by the Nazis. The German army then continued its advance, and in October, 1939, it reached the eastern border of Poland. The Polish army was defeated once again, and the country was left in ruins.

In the meantime, the Polish government had fled to France, where it set up a new government. The Polish government was supported by the Allies, and it continued to fight against Germany. However, the Allies were unable to stop the German advance, and in November, 1939, the Polish government was forced to sign a peace treaty with Germany. The treaty provided for the occupation of Poland by Germany, and the Polish army was disbanded.

The Polish government was replaced by a puppet government, which was controlled by the Nazis. The new government was unable to resist the German advance, and in December, 1939, the German army occupied the remaining parts of Poland.

The Polish people were subjected to brutal treatment by the Nazis, who rounded them up and sent them to concentration camps. Many Poles were killed in the camps, and others were forced to work in slave labor camps.

In conclusion, the Polish army was defeated by the German army, and the country was annexed by Germany. The Polish government was overthrown, and a new government was established, which was controlled by the Nazis. The Polish people were subjected to brutal treatment by the Nazis, who rounded them up and sent them to concentration camps. Many Poles were killed in the camps, and others were forced to work in slave labor camps.
Adolf Hitler was an ascetic, a celibate and a vegetarian and he never smoked or drank. From his early youth he had been an eccentric. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble and his passionate ambition to become a great statesman required much effort on his part. He was not a man of easy-going disposition but he was very wise himself. Careful diet was his deliberately chosen method. His chief came to him every day and could be relied upon to guard against poisoning; his major-domo and aide-de-camp was The Führer. The Führer liked to drive fast in an open automobile and was an aviation enthusiast. When driving rapidly, he used to sit in front with the chauffeur. He had a passion for neatness. His favorite costume consisted of black trousers, khaki coat and necktie. He only decorated himself with the Iron Cross he won in the First World War. He enjoyed jewelry but hated a passion for being neat. Hitler never went shopping and had all the things he wanted to purchase sent to him at the Chancellery. When he suffered from insomnia, for this reason he had no regular hours for going to bed or rising. Lunch was always promptly at 2 P.M., however. He entertained moderately, the guests usually being party officials and leaders from the N.S.D.A.P. or the Führer's friends, having the table set up for him. When guests at his vegetarian food, however, and served their favorite dishes. He tolerated no waste and his chef's planning of festive banquets but enjoyed eating out frequently, particularly when in Munich, where he had several houses. He loved onion soup prepared according to his own recipe.

When in Nuremberg, attending the spectacular Nazi party conventions, he stayed in a modest apartment at the Deutscher Hof, a second-rate hotel. He showed no special personal extravagance as politically unwise. He was fond of films and liked to attend private showings of favorite screen productions before guests at the Chancellery after dinner. He enjoyed looking at newswreels of favorite films and also with some foreign films. On such occasions he would seat himself on the floor in the dark and watch in complete absorption. Although he became the idol of many millions he had no talent for women and admired French models. For one evening he was launched by Frau Josephine, wife of the Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, for a boycott on French dress models. Hitler detailed evening clothes and wore full dress only on rare visits to the opera. Though he was not an ascetic, he was kind to animals. A milkman, he was sickly from birth. A Wagnerian, he loved the operas of Richard Wagner and was an avid reader of his works, as well as of the works of his other favorites such as Beethoven, Schubert, and Wagner. One of the many disappointments of his youth was his rejection by the Vienna Academy when he applied for admittance to study art and architecture. He is said to have considered himself a bit of a fool, and the beautiful he liked to make gifts of expensively bound books and objects of art.

Munich His Favorite City

His Munich flat, which he decorated in 1935 in his favorite baroque style, blue and gold, was in an unfashionable section of the Prinzregentenstrasse. To this flat he would retreat when in Berlin, which was his favorite city, not only because of the architectural beauty but because it was close to his headquarters. The apartment was run by a half-sister, Frau Angella Raubal, who until her marriage to a Professor Schacht, also supervised Lee Wagenben. Hitler's mother, in the Munich Retire at Berchtesgaden, was looking for a magnificent villa in the Black Forest. The country had been launched by Frau Josephine, his wife of the Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment.
Polish Invasion Climax of 6 Months Of German Bullying and Threats

Browbeating Over Corridor and Danzig Began in March, 1939, Followed by Charges of 'Oppression' of Reich Nationals

The Polish crisis, which served as the immediate prelude to the second World War, began to manifest itself not long after Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia following the annexation of the Sudeten territory in September, 1938.

The Poles had a non-aggression treaty with Hitler, concluded by the Fuhrer with Marshal Piłsudski, the Polish dictator, on Jan. 29, 1934, under which both nations were obligated not to go to war over any dispute that might arise between them. The treaty was to last for ten years.

The signing of this treaty brought a cooling in the relations between Poland and her old ally, troops into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, and the ensuing declarations of war by England and France against Germany in defense of Poland and, as later events showed, also in defense of Russia, developed as follows:

On Aug. 8 Hitler summoned to Berchtesgaden Albert Foerster, Danzig Nazi leader, for final instructions.

On Aug. 11 Italian Foreign Minister Ciano met Hitler at Berchtesgaden, where, it is believed, the Fuhrer informed him of his determination to march on Poland if she remained unyielding.

On Aug. 15 officials in Berlin let
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

December 5, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: [Redacted]

Dear Sir:

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

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

MEIN KAMPF by Adolf Hitler published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in 1933.

Both of these books were requested in Bureau letter of November 1, 1938.

With reference to the book by Hitler, it is understood that there exists no complete translation thereof into the English language and that there is some difference of opinion as to which of the various editions or translations is the most complete. The book itself in the original German version is apparently subject to change and conditions make this desirable. So the New York Times of December 3, 1938, page 15, column 6, states that page 589 of Hitler's book is to undergo "a historical correction" on Tuesday, December 6, 1938, at which time page 589 of the unabridged German edition will be altered or suppressed.

FASCISM FOR WHO? by Max Vasceli and Arthur Keiler. This is the book requested by the Bureau in letter of November 16, 1938.

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

December 5, 1938

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dwight Brantley
Special Agent in Charge
Hitler Again Orders Nazis Here To Quit Bund and All Such Groups

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hans Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary Hull at the State Department today and informed him that the German Government had again warned its nationals resident in this country against membership in the Amerika-Deutsche Volkabund or any "possible substitute organizations of that kind."

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

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

Clipping from NEW YORK TIMES
MAR 1, 1932
INDEXED
personal, but officials withheld comment. However, Secretary Hull already had given this government's endorsement of the organization in the Bund or other Nazi organizations here of Germans having become citizens of this country.

Mr. Hull Explains Our Oath

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

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

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

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

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

Berlin Views as to Calos

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—The Volksgemeinschaft, as it is explained here, is a purely American organization that has frequently engaged in violent controversy with other organizations, such as the American Legion, on both ideological and political issues. For that reason, it is emphasized here, that German citizens, as a result of this, may be made subject to the constitution and laws of the United States on both counts, but it is determined to avoid everything that might lend support to such charges.

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

According to instructions issued by the Foreign Office, the German citizen abroad are supposed to join local branches of its organization and no others.

But, according to information at the Foreign Office, there are no branches of the American organizations in the United States. That reason, it is said, German citizens living in the United States are free to form their own clubs or veterans, provided such organizations are non-political.

The warning, however, does not affect the relations of the League for German-Americans Abroad with American organizations, as much as that league was specifically created for such cooperation with organizations of Germans of foreign citizenship in other countries.

The general question of German-American relations involved in this case has been received special attention from the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Prometheus Gilbert,
Chicago, Illinois
October 5, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

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

Mr. [redacted] explained that the postal card in question is one which he received from a Mr. [redacted], who formerly lived at his house but whose present address he does not know. How this card came into the possession of Mr. [redacted] he could not explain. The card bore the signature "ADOLF HITLER" and was addressed to "The Fascist Party of the United States." The contents of this card indicated that HITLER wished to congratulate the individual who had part in the formation of the Fascist Party in the United States. At the present time, this card, according to Mr. [redacted] (in the possession of Mr. [redacted], Attorney at Law),
Investigation. He did not call...and does not intend to take any further action regarding...request.

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

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

Very truly yours

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

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

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

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

The man possessing a partial and tempered paranoid make-up is called a paranoid by psychologists. Many varieties of minds fall into this category. The paranoid may be an aggressive individual, with an absorbing, compulsive, unbalanced desire to impress his personality upon his fellowmen regardless of means, reckless of consequence. Or he may be withdrawing and secretive of nature, beset by delusions, yet relatively innocent and socially inconsequent.

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

A second factor is a grievance, some rankling hurt which keeps the ego irritated, making it feel wronged. Delusions of persecution may readily develop. According to Alfred Adler, the compensation for a blasphemous sense of inferiority induces the assumption of exceptional superiority. The third factor is a scheme of reform, which may take one of as many forms as there are interests in life. Crack-brained cultists, including occultists, wild reformers, social panaceas, even perpetual motion machine inventors, are of the paranoid family or persuasion-most of them of a harmless type. When a person with a paranoid complex becomes dominated by the desire to master, and makes the political world the scene of his activities, the result is the dictator.

The psychologist does not have to search far to find the grievance complex in Hitler's mental make-up. It rides him like a fury. Beginning possibly as an under-dog frustration in a youthful rebellion for recognition, it is now expressed as a blind rage, a ruthless onslaught, as if the only form of expression open to his paranoid mind were hate. His complex has led him, now that he is in power, to persecute Jews, burn books, torture objects in concentration camps. His distorted ego disregards history, banishes learning, makes women servile race-bearers for his cause, dispossesses religion, revives all other nations and ideals with fishy acushuality, purges and suppresses all opposition. The edicts which Hitler has issued while in power would serve as protocols of paranoia.

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

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

The popularity of the work of Gobineau and Chamberlain and others illustrates the ideological gullibility of the German people. Many realistic
gangsters who are not psychopathic
cases.

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

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

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

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

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

It is quite likely, in view of the fact that he is well versed in history, that Il Duce early in life deliberately adopted the principles of Machiavelli. There is nothing psychopathic in deciding that politics is a gangster's game to be played according to gangster's rules, with a few regards for the urbanites, for there are many fits of human freedom and the ego satisfaction of one man he has made his choice.

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

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

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

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

"Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt..."
January 23, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES

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

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

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Special Agent in Charge

One enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPY DESTRUCTOR
8 9 5
APR 28 1961
wish to come to a true conciliation and to bury the trachet for ever, will gain more and more strength in tions and will finally prevail.

If we succeed in bringing this about, then the time will then Germany's unrelenting demand for equality of will no longer be regarded in France as a menace to the y of the French nation, but as the self-evident right of p people with whom one does not only live in political hip, but with whom one has also many economic inter-

common.

Germany and Great Britain

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

Germany Desires Peace

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

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

Our readiness to fulfill this truly international duty cannot be symbolized more fittingly than by the figure of the aged marshal who, as an officer and victorious commander in wars and battles, fought for our people's greatness, and who today, as President of Germany, is the most venerable sponsor of the work for peace in which we all are engaged.
opponents, but whose mutual esteem, based on a recognition each other's bravery, might become a bridge into the future into a future which must never see a repetition, in one form another of past sufferings, because otherwise Europe would be brought to the verge of ruin.

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

Prompted by such convictions, and striving for the much-needed cooperation of the two peoples, I have tried to promote, in now, the solution of those issues which otherwise are liable to inflame the passions again.

My proposal that Germany and France should right away attempt to come to an agreement as to the Saar issue, sprang from the following considerations:

1. This is the only question pertaining to territory which remains unsettled between the two countries. As soon as this issue is settled, the German government will be ready and solved to assent truly and sincerely to the formal provisions of the Locarno Pact because then, in the German government's opinion, there will be no territorial question left between France and Germany.

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

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

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

I am sorry that the French thought it impossible to adopt the idea. But I will not abandon the hope that, in spite of it
government will endure in the long run by relying exclusively on force. And so the national-socialist government of Germany will also in the future make it a rule to ascertain again and again to what extent the will of the nation is personified in the government at its head. And in this sense, I think, that we savages,” after all, are the better democrats.

Understanding with Austria

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

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

German-Italian Friendship

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

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

Franco-German Relations

Just as the national-socialist government during the past twelve months laboured to come to an understanding with Poland, just so have we honestly endeavoured to mitigate the conflicting interests between France and Germany and, if possible, by a general settlement of issues come to a final understanding. The German struggle for equality of rights, which we regard as a struggle for the honour and inalienable right of our people and which we will therefore never abandon, can in my opinion best be brought to an end by a reconciliation between the two great nations who so often during the last centuries have spilled the blood of their best sons on the fields of battle without essentially changing thereby the underlying final facts. I also believe that this problem should not be viewed merely through the spectacles of cool professional politicians and diplomats, but that its final solution can be effected only through a warm-hearted resolve on the part of those who once faced each other.
lands, no more than the rest of the world has hitherto been able to check the active interference of German emigrants to German developments here at home. If the Austrian government complained of a political propaganda which is waged to be carried on from Germany against Austria, then the German government might with much more right complain the anti-German propaganda carried on by the political emigrants living in other countries. The fact that the German press is printed in the German language and can thus be read by the Austrian government may be a bit awkward for the present Austrian administration, but it cannot very well be changed by the government of Germany. But when in non-German-speaking countries German newspapers are printed in millions of copies and then shipped into Germany, then the German government might see in this a real reason for protest, for it does not seem very plausible why certain Berlin papers, for instance, should be published in Prague or Paris.

**Emigrants in Foreign Countries**

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

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

I don't believe that the government of Switzerland, for example, which also has millions of citizens of German race, could complain of any attempts by German circles at meddling with its internal affairs. The explanation, it seems to me, is this that the government of Switzerland is evidently supported by the confidence of the Swiss population and therefore need not account for internal difficulties by blaming foreign interference. Without wishing in the least to get mixed up in the internal affairs of other countries, I must say at least this: No
Integrating part of the German Empire for many centuries, the capital city, in fact, enjoyed during five long centuries of the residence of the German emperors, and se soldiers, no longer ago than in the recent world war, switched side by side with the German regiments and divisions. In fact, even without such considerations, cannot be surprising to anyone who remembers that practically all the ideas and conceptions in Europe, which were of an intellectually revolutionaryizing character, have regularly become effective even behind the boundaries of the countries in which they originated, as the ideas of the French revolution spread throughout Europe without regard to the political frontiers of states, and it is not to be wondered at if to-day the ideas of nationalism are, in a manner most comprehensible, taken up by the German population of Austria owing to its intellectual and national kindship with the entire German race.

If the present Austrian administration deems it necessary to suppress this movement by the use of extreme public measures, then this is most certainly its own business. But then must also take the personal responsibility for the consequences of its own policy and must answer for them. It was not until the course of action which was adopted by the Austrian administration affected German citizens domiciled in Austria, or passing through it as transients, that the German government had to draw the necessary conclusions. The German government cannot be expected to permit its nationals to enter as guests into a country whose administration has made it unmistakably clear that it regards every national-socialist as an undesirable element. Just as we here in Germany certainly would not count upon any tourist traffic from America or England if travellers from those countries were violently robbed of their national badges and flags while in German territory; but for the same reason and with the same right the German government must resent it if that sort of humiliating treatment is meted out to German citizens who go as tourists or guests into another country which, moreover, is itself really a German country. The national-socialist emblem and the swastika flag are acknowledged symbols of the present German nation. Excepting the so-called "Emigrants", all the Germans that nowadays travel to foreign countries are national-socialists, every one of them.

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

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

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

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

Such a development would hinder the beneficial cooperation
between the two nations for the whole future, irrespective of im-
portant latent dangers. Germans and Poles will have to get
acquainted with the fact of the existence of the two nations.
Therefore, more appropriate to change a state of affairs
which a thousand years ago could not eliminate and
which a thousand years to come will not eliminate either; it is
necessary to change this condition in such a way that the highest
attainable advantage will accrue to both nations from it. It
was imperative to me to point out, by a concrete example,
how existing differences must not prohibit that form
of international intercourse which is more useful for peace,
and hence for the welfare of the two nations, than the political
intoxication of the economic paralysis which must necessarily
result from permanent mutual suspicion. Furthermore, it
was necessary to be wise to treat the problems of the two countries
in a free and open discussion directly rather than to entrust a
third or a fourth party with this task. No matter what the
differences between the two countries may be in the future,
the attempt to settle them by war would lead to a catastrophe
out of proportion to any possible gain! Therefore, the German
government, happy to find the leader of the Polish State, Mar-
shal Pilsudski, equally broad-minded, embodied this mutual
recognition in a treaty which will not only be equally useful to
the Polish and the German peoples but will also substantially contribute to the maintenance of general peace. Following
the spirit of this treaty, the German government is willing to
promote also the economic relations with Poland so that a
state of unproductive restraint can be followed by a period of
useful cooperation. It is a matter of particular satisfaction
that within this same year the national-socialist government
of Danzig was able to come to a similar clarification of its rela-
tions with the neighboring state of Poland.

Austrian Relations

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

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

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

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

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

Feeling Toward Other Countries

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

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

We have not followed this course. It has been our sincere aim, during the past months, to foster, in a spirit of reconciliation and understanding, the relations between the German nation and all other states, even when there were great, and maybe unbridgeable differences between the ideas of those states and ours. Whether we had to deal with democratic states or with others of an anti-democratic character, it has always been our aim to find ways and means for international cooperation and for adjusting differences. Thus, it was quite comprehensible and possible that, in spite of great differences in their philosophies of life, the German nation should have endeavoured, during this year, to promote friendly relations with Russia. When Mr. Stalin in his last great speech expressed a fear that there might be anti-Soviet forces at work in Germany, I must immediately correct such an opinion by saying that: no more than a German national-socialist tendency would be tolerated in Russia, will we tolerate a communistic tendency or propaganda in Germany! The more clearly this obvious fact is recognized by both states, the more natural will be the fostering of the common interests of the two countries. We, therefore, welcome the endeavor to stabilize conditions in the East by a system of pacts, as long as the leading principles of these pacts shall not serve political tactics but rather the strengthening of peace.
Today all the ministers of that cabinet are still in office, not one who left of his own free will. I am glad to see his genuine German patriot, who was included in our candidates, has been elected to the Reichstag. Thus, the appointed to the government in January 1933, have up to what they demanded from the whole German, namely, to set aside all former differences and to work for the rebirth of our nation and for the honor and glory of our state.

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

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

Honor and Equal Rights

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

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

For fourteen years the German nation tried, by pursuing a policy of fulfillment to the point of suicide, to reconcile irreconcilable enemies and to contribute its share to the erection of a new European union of states. The results were very sad. The fact that concessions were made regarding reparations does not prove the contrary. It was only after
public welfare would dangerously approach the number of those who could still support the community. It is not the churches that feed the armies of these unfortunate ones, but the people must do it. If the churches should be ready to take care of these people inflicted with hereditary disease we would be only too glad to give up their sterilization. As long as the state is obliged to take from the citizens yearly increasing enormous sums of money—surpassing the sum of three hundred and fifty millions per year in Germany today—in order to support these pitiful diseased people, it is forced to remedy conditions. The state must see to it that such undeserved suffering is not transmitted from generation to generation, and that millions of healthy people must not be deprived of the necessities of life in order to support millions of diseased people.

**Revolution Without Bloodshed**

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

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

We have been able to lead this national revolution, on the whole, in an exemplary fashion such as has hardly ever been done before, except in the case of the fascist revolution in Italy. The reason is that not a people driven to despair, raised the banner of revolution and put the torch to the existing state, but instead, the battle was fought by a splendidly organized movement possessing highly disciplined adherents. This is the lasting merit of the national-socialist party and its organizations. It is the merit of the brown guard. The party has prepared the German revolution and has carried it out and terminated it almost without bloodshed and according to schedule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have, first of all, those political migration-birds who always appear at harvest-time. They are fellows weak in character, but out and out opportunists, who rush into every successful movement to forestall or to answer questions about their previous activity by boisterous clamor and by posing as hundred-and-ten per cent adherents. They are dangerous because covered by the mask of the new government they are trying to satisfy their purely personal egotic interests. Thus, they become a real liability of a movement for which millions of decent people have sacrificed everything for years and years without ever having thought that they might be rewarded for their sufferings and privations. It will be a very important task of the future to cleanse the state and the party of these obtrusive parasites. There are many people, decent at heart, who could not join the movement for very comprehensive, even cogent, reasons. They will, then, find their way to the party without risking to be taken for such obscure elements.

On Sterilization

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

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

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

It would have been more appropriate, more honest, and, above all more Christian, to have opposed in past decades those who intentionally annihilated healthy life, instead of carrying on a mutiny against those who wanted to do away with disease. The laissez-faire in this sphere is not only a cruelty against the individual innocent victims but also a cruelty against the whole of the nation. If the development should go on as in the past hundred years the number of those under
The primitive formula that instead of the people not serving business and business capital, but rather that capital must serve business and business the people, has already in this year been the supreme guiding principle of the government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Attacked on All Sides**

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

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

Some of our bourgeois intellectuals also believe themselves unable to face hard facts. However, it is certainly more expedient to regard these rootless intellectuals as enemies rather than to count them as adherents. They turn away from every-
During the last twelve months, truly amounts to an historical revolution.

The transformation and coordination of numerous organs of public life was a definite part of this revolution, with one basic aim: to uphold and strengthen our national unity. Fundamental changes in the administration were necessary as judiciary reform. The cleansing of our apex public life lead to a reform of the press, the film, the theatre world. In every way it has been endeavored to give a deeper meaning to public life, to recover art for the man people, and to adapt science and education to the new

economic problems.

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

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

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

The task of obtaining work for 6½ millions of unemployed forbade the dwelling on theories which were too tiful to be real and thus useless for the present task. At time when the national-socialist revolution took over the government, there was one unemployed to every two employed. If this number of unemployed, as was not only dreaded, but even expected, had further increased, in a short time this position would have been reversed and thus become hopeless.

The needs of these 6½ millions of unemployed could not be satisfied by the mere show of beautiful marxist theories, but only by actually supplying them with work.

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

And, ultimately, this was the only possible way to bring into unison our gigantic practical work, part of which was begun on the spur of the moment, with the principles of our ideals.
does not have both good and bad qualities, so likewise in its instance it is also possible to find meritorious pages even in the histories of the worst dynasties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This stupendous undertaking of forming and creating our new nation will also be in the future the foremost aim of the national-socialist government. The preparatory work, carried
ll speaks the final word and his will is considered as the decision above the egoistic tendency of the individual.

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

What has been, will never return.

**Attitude Toward Church and Monarchy**

No less fundamentally decisive is the new relationship between the state and both Christian confessions. Filled with the desire to secure for the German people the great religious, ethical and moral values which are anchored in the two Christian confessions, we have abolished political organizations and so done strengthened religious institutions. For, an agreement with the powerful national-socialist state is more valuable than conflict between confessional political societies, which in their coalition-conditioned policy of compromise, must barter personal advantages for members of their party at the cost of sacrificing the ideals of inner religious feeling and national consolidation. At the same time we are hoping that the uniting of the various national evangelical churches to a uniform Evangelical Church of Germany will satisfy the longing of those who, because of the uncertainty of evangelical life, feared a weakening of the evangelical faith.

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

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

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

After One Year of National Socialism

Now, my men of the German Reichstag!

Within one year of the national-socialist revolution we
overthrew the parties. Not only have we broken their
power, but we have abolished them and eliminated them
completely from our German nation. Whether they revolved as satellites
under the second and third internationals, whether they rep-
resented the middle classes, the interests of catholicism, the
crimes of an evangelical socialism, the ambitions of a financ-
autocracy, even to the contemptible representation of our

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

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

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

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

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

Hence, the problem of increasing the nation's population through science and industry is crucial. The necessity for a population of high intellectual and manual ability and skill is evident. If a million men and women of high intellectual work.

The population of the nation is growing rapidly due to the increased birth rate. The government has taken several measures to control the population and maintain its growth at a sustainable level. However, this has not been sufficient to meet the increasing demand for labor.

Therefore, it is essential to increase the nation's population through science and industry. This will help in meeting the demand for labor and maintaining the country's growth.

The government has established several institutions for the education of the population. These institutions are equipped with the latest technology and resources to provide the best education possible.

In conclusion, the population of the nation is growing rapidly due to the increased birth rate. The government has taken several measures to control the population and maintain its growth at a sustainable level. However, this has not been sufficient to meet the increasing demand for labor. Therefore, it is essential to increase the nation's population through science and industry.
New Social Order Arises

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

Freeing the nation from all purely formal and customary conceptions of republicanism and democracy it will now be lead by the people themselves and this leadership of the people, by the very form of the inner national conditions, will constitute the real government of the state. Political, cultural, and economic tasks can, therefore, be approached only in this frame and can be solved only from a uniform point of view. This national conception will then lead not only to the overbridging of all hitherto existing class extremes, although these extremes vary, in contrast to the eternity of radical foundations and are therefore unimportant because not permanent, but also to a clarification of the attitude towards the problems of foreign policy.

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

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

The following is clear: The German nation has a million of its best men and women unemployed, all of whom want to
against a great nation simply because that nation had had the misfortune, after heroic resistance, to lose a war which had been forced upon it.

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

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

In the face of the fact that a complete break-down was threatening, tasks of truly historical greatness presented themselves. Not any of the customary changes of government could save the nation from plunging into an abyss but only an inner reformation of the greatest magnitude and of the deepest conception. Not outward political or economic problems, but, ranging far above these, problems of the soul and of the nation were to be solved.
integration. The positive forces of self-preservation began to relax and fall asunder and only the negative forces of destruction in their general attack on the last relics of what remained melted into a frightful unity. The atomizing of the political and cultural life, the ever more rapid decomposition of the organic structure of the nation, the paralyzing of its functions, all led to a shattering of confidence in the suitability and with it in the authority of those who undertook to lead the nation. From the general decay of all basic conceptions about the most important conditions making up our national and social community, there came about a decline in confidence and at the same time inevitably less faith in a possibly still better future. In these circumstances the economic clash had to follow the political and cultural decay. The fact that this economic decay with its frightful pauperization of the masses, did not result in the hastening of the political catastrophe, but instead led to a gathering together of the conscious fighters for a new, constructive, and hereby really positive, philosophy of life, is a unique achievement which can be put exclusively to the credit of the national-socialist movement.

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

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

Previous Foreign Relations

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

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

Because just to the degree that the leadership of the nation consciously deviated from all canons and laws of reason and subscribed to marxistic insanity, so the community of the people inevitably experienced a continuously increasing dis-
while the nations were still living on the fruits of a bourgeois and literal individualism, that the prophets of the new doctrine preached politically the equality of all values. The parliamentary democracy, however, was automatically bound to get into a deadly struggle with individualism even on the very field of economics.

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

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

Background of Present Situation

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

Second, the dictate of Versailles destroyed the independence and the freedom of the nation in its foreign relations by dissolving and disintegrating all power and capacity of resistance. The result was an endless sequence of political and economical
Representatives! Members of the German Reichstag!

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

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

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

The force of this statement is augmented by the fact that similar tensions have been pervading almost the entire world for decades and have found discharge in the continuous flaring
ADDRESS
BEFORE
THE GERMAN REICHSTAG
BY
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER
BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934
BERLIN
1934
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BY
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BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

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1934
Kuhn (Like Hitler) Names His Successor With Trial Nearing

By John Martin and Grace Robinson

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

An investigating agent revealed yesterday that at an enthusiastic Hundsmarsch meeting last night, Kuhn saluted the hall. When he entered the hall, he returned the salute and benignly exclaimed: "Rueht-euch!" (Be at ease.) Then he addressed the meeting. Anticipating Nov. 9, when the trial is set for trial on a charge of lifting Bund funds, the führer climaxd his address:

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

"Cheers of "Sieg Heil!" (Victory, Hall) rent the air. Then Kuhn laid his arm across the Bundsmen's shoulders, saying in German: "Kull the Conqueror." He did not mention Hitler by name, the agent said.

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

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

Wilhelm Krausse

Picked to succeed Kuhn

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

Secret Meeting

The meeting of 500 Bundsmen, brought together in strictest secrecy, was held at Knicker's Casino, 158th St. and St. Anna Ave., Bronx, the investigator declared. The call, passed by word of mouth, went out immediately after Kuhn returned from his stormy session before the Dies committee, in Washington. To avert suspicion, the members appeared without uniforms and admitted no one who could not be identified. The investigator got in as a Storm Trooper in civilian garb, Kuhn, he said, received the Nazi salutes.
Reich to Mark Munich Putsch Tomorrow

Hitler Curtails Celebration of Beer Cellar Uprising

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 8 - Germany today began preparations for the anniversary celebration of Field Marshal Hitler's Munich beer cellar putsch of 1923.

It has been traditional for Hitler to speak on the day of the anniversary of the putsch in Munich's Buergerbrau Hall to the survivors of the old guard who assembled there the night before the unsuccessful march against Germany was staged.

This part of the program is to be retained Wednesday, but the traditional ceremony on November 9, consisting of a solemn parade to two temple halls containing the remains of the men who fell in the putsch, has been canceled.

Holiday Called Off

Munich, usually enjoying a holiday on this date, will work as usual Thursday and exercises will be limited to a simple ceremony of deposing wreaths of roses on tombs of Nationalist heroes.

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

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

The orders' immediate purpose was in "administer assets of the Polish state, regulate currency and credit systems and initiate economic measures."

...that the Kraus-Neuberger office would have the authority of general government over those areas which it said remain to be "definitely fixed."

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

"Checkbook determines foreign policy."

Against Wall Street and profiteers desiring to make money out of munitions Der Angriff pillaged the American working man, who, the paper said, was unwilling to fight on France's battlefields for causes foreign to him.

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

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt comments, "The repeal is a deep blow to America's prestige."

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

Doubt U. S. Neutrality

The Boersen Zeitung declares that "the new law is a blow to the repeal itself, clauses such as cash and carry, prohibition of American ships to enter belligerent waters, and others, do not appear to strengthen neutrality but rather give the impression that they were designed to counteract the dangers incurred by offering oneself as a neutral state as a arms factory to the western powers."

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

The Lokalanzeiger states the "fools' gold" which holds thousands of Americans enchanted, as Roosevelt once said, is now introduced into a law against which their fathers eloquently warned, while the Zweckblatt warns, "President Wilson, too, once promised the American Nation peace and prosperity."

INDEXED

NOVEMBER 1939
Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stelton
For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 32.—Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There were 4,089 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Thers Holzworth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Plainaboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzworth 916 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Rita Filakav, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garrels, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman of Middlesex county, was elected campaign manager in the township's vote for Mrs. Holzworth. Republicans also gave Harold G. Hoffman, gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 434 while Robert C. Hendrickson, his opponent, received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirkpatrick was favored for the state committee by the Democrats receiving 241 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 123.

Split votes for the presidency included two written in for Adolph Hitler and two for Roosevelt on the Republican ticket, both received in the North Stelton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 98 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes for the presidency here, one Democratic and the other Republican. Wendell Willkie, also an aspirant for the nomination for president, received 83 Republican votes and Taft received four. Dewey, whose name was on the ballot, however, received 609.

Election boards returned the ballot boxes and official papers to Township Clerk Wallace M. Graves fairly early with the exception of District 4, River road, who came trailing in at 4 a.m.
Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stelton
For Presidency

NEWARK, May 22. — Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There are 4,069 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Theria Holsworth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Plainsboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holsworth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Fiske, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garrett, his opponent, 126. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman history of Middlesex county, was man campaign manager in the pleated with the township's vote for Mrs. Holsworth. Republicans also gave Harold G. Hoffman gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 424, while Robert C. Hendricks, his opponent, received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirkpatrick was favored for the state committee by the Democrats receiving 241 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 123.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure
MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1941

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

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

News of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a logical arrangement, insomuch as the Nazis now realise that the war may last a long time and even though there is a German victory in Europe, the victor will have to cope with disorders and military problems for some time.
MCS:AB
October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSANGER

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

Dear Bill:

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

Sincerely yours,

26570

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

OCT 20 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

Dear General Watson:

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

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

26564

Enclosure
Widespread reports have been circulating in Germany that Adolph Hitler changed his testament and named as his heir, in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders. These three high officers have been:

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian, Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt.

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

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

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

A history of Hitlerism more com-
constantly busy contributing to
suppressed in Germany, a press

There is one press that can't be

The Dachau press may not stand in Hitler's way,

The laughs on Hitler
The terms 'endless war' and 'new war' are used interchangeably in the text, suggesting a continuous cycle of conflict. The image contains a cartoon of a man falling through a paper, which symbolizes the idea of the new war overshadowing the old one. The text discusses the concept of 'endless war' and introduces the term 'new war' as a continuation of the same cycle. The cartoon, with its fallen figure, reinforces the idea of a perpetual state of conflict.
When the football season over and the baseball season


SOUTH NEGRO IN CHINA 10,000 BOMBED
LITHUANIA WAR SCARE IN

 JAPANESE STRAVES TO DEATH
 FAMII OF 8 NAZI SHI
 STRAYED FREEZEN ON
 BORDER VIENNA WAR

MOB LYNCHING IN CHINA
called at my office, accompanied by a Major, otherwise unidentified, and the Major are working on the War Crimes Commission. He stated that he had talked to his Commanding General and had proposed that the War Department refer to us for "evaluation" all information indicating that any of the war criminals were hiding in the Latin American countries. I told him that the Bureau would not evaluate any information of this kind — that the Bureau was an investigative agency and that we would conduct investigations of such matters as the War Department referred to us which were within our investigative jurisdiction, but that we positively would not attempt to "evaluate" information which was not the subject of investigation by the Bureau. He stated that there was a variety of information appearing from various sources alleging that Hitler and many of his associates were hiding out in the Argentine and the War Department needed someone to evaluate it. I told him that the Military Attache at Buenos Aires, General Lang, had established himself as the supreme authority upon all mundane matters, that he recognized no delimitation agreement and that consequently the War Department might consider calling upon him for such evaluation.

I asked whether the Bureau had any "probable cause" for believing that Hitler or any of his associates were hiding in the Argentine and I stated that the Bureau had no tangible evidence of any such hiding but that General Lang had withheld considerable information from us, over a period of more than a year, concerning an alleged hacienda in the Argentine which was reported to be a hideout for German subversives allegedly coming to the Argentine by clandestine means, particularly submarine. I also wanted to know whether the Bureau would distribute for the War Crimes Commission through the Bureau's international exchange, circulars printed for the apprehension of wanted persons whose apprehension was sought by the War Crimes Commission. I inquired of him whether fingerprints would be available upon these people and he stated they would not, but in some instances they might have photographs of the wanted persons. I advised him that I would refer this question to you for your consideration. I recommend

Recorded by

53 SEP 10 1945
against utilization of the Bureau facilities for distributing such circulars, first, because they will not contain fingerprints and the other identifying data will probably be vague and inadequate, second, because the legality of many of these proceedings is subject to considerable doubt, including the question of means of extradition, and, third, because I don't think we should lend the prestige of the Bureau's name and reputation to the War Crimes Commission and by the association of the Bureau's name with the circulars give the impression to the public generally that the Bureau is attempting to apprehend these war criminals, most of whom I think will never be apprehended.

I agree.

Edw. A. Tann

Respectfully,
Dear [Redacted],

I have your letter postmarked May 6, 1953, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable, as a matter of policy, to comment on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC's: Buffels contain no record of correspondent. You are instructed to make a search of your indices regarding correspondent's contact with your office and advise the Bureau of the details, in order that the Bureau can determine how any future letters he might submit should be handled. Sulet results of your check by June 1, 1953, under the caption

Mailed to N.Y. 4-5-53
Follow-up made for June 3, 1953.

Mailed 4
MAY 20 1953
COMM. FBI

MAY 1 4 1953
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
at: Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director

Dear Mr. Hoover,

On March 21st, 1953, I contacted your local agent here at my [redacted] and reported to him some of the facts I had collected on two persons whose names are [redacted] and who were at that time living at [redacted]. Later, I contacted another of your agents in the New York city office and gave him some of the facts on these same persons. This person was a

The facts concerning these people which I have verified in every way at my disposal, make it certain that they are my sons than

Adolph Hitler
W. Braun

I am aware that it is widely believed that these persons are dead. However, I have checked this matter over with the man who was appointed...
by the Army to investigate the circumstances of Hitler's death and have his word that he does not believe Hitler committed suicide. The person I refer to was a now a company representative in Washington D.C. He told me personally that this was stated in his final my I have seen the woman I put as Eva Braun at a distance of about five feet. I have not seen the man, but I have a great many facts given to me by a person who had many contacts with him in his home. These facts I have checked and found them to tally in every respect.

Recently a new photograph of Eva Braun has been published showing her as an older woman than did the one in my possession at the time I saw the recent picture in the black image of the person I saw in Phoenix Arizona last year.

And what is the purpose of this letter? It is this: I would like a statement from you that the matter has been investigated to your satisfaction. I do not
expect you...Tell me the results of your investigation. Until I receive such a statement I will continue to feel that I have an obligation in this matter.

Yours truly,
FBI NEW YORK CITY 2-6-41 2-50 AM JJM
DIRECTOR AND SACSA LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS
SUBJECT A GERMAN ACTRESS WHO IS A SPECIAL FRIEND OF DOCTOR PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND ADOLPH HITLER ALSO REPORTED FREQUENTLY IN CONTACT WITH SAN FRANCISCO. LEAVING NEW YORK FEBRUARY FIFTH, FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM EST ON THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS OCCUPYING APARTMENT DUPLEX CAR FOR MEXICO CITY VIA ST LOUIS AND LOS ANGELES. WILL ARRIVE ST LOUIS ONE FIFTEEN PM CST FEBRUARY SIXTH. WHILE IN NEW YORK SUBJECT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FORTUNE. LEFT NEW YORK CITY JANUARY THIRTIETH FOR ST. LOUIS AND IS STAYING AT THE PARK PLAZA HOTEL ST. LOUIS. IT IS BELIEVED WILL CONTACT AT ST. LOUIS. DESCRIBED FIVE FEET, SIX INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS, AGE THIRTY, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, FAIR COMPLEXION, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. DESCRIBED, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, TYPICAL GERMANY DRESSED. ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ASCERTAIN STOPS IN ST. LOUIS AND MAKE A SPOT CHECK OF ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. WHEN SUBJECT LEAVES

4 FEB 20 1941
PAGE TWO

LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ADVISE THE FIELD OFFICE COVERING THE PORT OF DEPARTURE OF SUBJECT FROM THE US IN ORDER THAT HER BAGGAGE MAY BE SEARCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU SPECIFIC REQUEST TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE IS CARRYING ANY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS TO MEXICO. INFORMATION RECEIVED [REDACTED] IS IN US ON A MEXICAN VISA.

SACKETT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WASH OK FBI WASH DC STB

LOS ANG OK FBI LOS ANGE U

ST LOUIS OK FBI ST LOUIS AWR

ALL DISCONNECT
September 18, 1:40

MEMORANDUM
F: KEARL REXY VON VIENAND

Karl Von Wiegand advised he has known Chancellor Adolph Hitler of Germany for many years. He stated he wrote articles on Hitler for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the bceer side of Hitler and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Führer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 20, 1940, had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

Von Wiegand stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even Von Ribbentrop was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to Von Ribbentrop for censorship, he was afraid to authorize its release until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

Von Wiegand claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated were necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purpose of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Führer.

Von Wiegand says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

Von Wiegand described Hitler as an abnormal sociopath; transmendous; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorces them - even those closest to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaus and expensive gifts.
Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to Von Viegand, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appear to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, Von Viegand claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Von Viegand stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that while if the United States came into the war as an ally of England it would no doubt delay the outcome, it would not change the final result in any manner. Hitler was very much irritated and impatient in response to an inquiry on the Nazis' coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the United States - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" Von Viegand replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy." Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

Von Viegand stated he then asked Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to Von Viegand, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (Von Viegand agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition, not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. Von Viegand said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told Von Viegand, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obstacles and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." Von Viegand stated that he added very pointedly, "That goes for South America too."

Von Viegand then said that he queried Hitler about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.
Von Wiegand was asked, "Who is behind Hitler?" and he replied that no one is behind Hitler - that Hitler is the power of the Nazi regime. Von Wiegand stated that Hitler has a demonic energy and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von Wiegand stated he does not think it has been equaled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Wiegand claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to whether Hitler had patterned himself after Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, and he replied that Hitler is humble in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, Von Wiegand said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets strung when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Von Wiegand advised that Herr Hewell who replaced Captain Frits Wiedemann, presently German Consul General at San Francisco, California, as liaison between Von Ribbentrop and Hitler told him that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berchtesgarten, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." Von Wiegand explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races in the world.

Von Wiegand was asked who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and he advised that Herr Schacht was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.
Von Wiegand claims that Hitler leans to the Communist side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by Goering.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the manner followed in guarding Hitler and he stated he was unable to give any details except that when he met Hitler in Belgium for his interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several apparently personal guards in evidence.

Von Wiegand was asked what would happen when Hitler was gone and he stated that it is accepted that Goering will be the successor. He explained that Goering is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of tuberculosis of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership is in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

Discussing Goering for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of Goering as Goering appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why Goering is so subservient; that he takes abuses that one would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by the scratch of a pen.

Hitler is a prime donum. You cannot suggest anything to him, whereas Goering is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the United States. It is Goering's view that friendship with the United States must exist; that reconstruction of Europe cannot be accomplished without the aid of the United States. Von Wiegand claims that Goering is sound morally; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with Balbo in Italy, who was fond of Goering, he believes that Goering is a big man.

Von Wiegand stated that Goering told him that the German Government is willing to negotiate for peace since it has accomplished getting England off the continent, which it wanted to do. Von Wiegand stated Goering indicated that the terms of peace as far as Germany is concerned would be a "status quo with England giving back Germany's African colonies."
Von Viegand advised that early in the war he had been told that upon its conquest of France, the German Government would "literally dismember her". However, just before his recent return to the United States he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government, except possibly the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and "even then he might consider a plebiscite". Von Viegand declared this information is checked by the fact that Hitler precluded Mussolini from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. He advised that there was a non-military corridor established which indicates in his mind that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

Von Viegand stated that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British Government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, Von Viegand stated that ninety per cent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

Von Viegand advised that Communism has "grown very strong"; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communitistic threat but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

A discussion followed concerning the strength of the German armed forces. In this connection, Von Viegand stated the Germans have a strong army. He advised that there are eighteen million men from eighteen to fifty years of age, and the "losses have been unbelievably light". He advised that he talked to people in Belgium
privately and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due to the excellent equipment furnished the men. He stated that he has "been in war" and has never seen an army equivalent to that of the present German army. He advised that the physical limitations of the German army are such that it must confine itself to land conquests. He stated that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; their reserves are large; their men are in excellent spirits; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage, including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies. Von Wiegand pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet; a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

Von Wiegand claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses with respect to the German forces but stated "they may show up later".

Von Wiegand said that in talking to Goering, it is Goering's belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corps. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Von Wiegand advised that the food supplied the army is good and that clothing is ample.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any further information concerning the German armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway, to such an extent that he had actually
set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he did not even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even Goering opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned Von Viegand claims that the military men wanted this and Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

Von Viegand was questioned concerning the Nazi espionage system and he claimed that the articles written in the United States on German espionage are inaccurate since he believes that the writers do not know what they are talking about. He has advised that he has noticed that one Nicoli has been pointed out as the head of German intelligence. He stated that Nicoli has no influence and definitely is not the chief of the German intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the German Intelligence Service is the Admiral Canaris.

Von Viegand claims that he has avoided Herr Himler and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

Von Viegand was asked whether German sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, to which he replied that he did not know. Von Viegand could not furnish any information concerning how the German Government selected its agents, whether it used exchange students, refugees, representatives of travel bureaus, or whether it had any alliance with criminals in the United States or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people in the United States.

Von Viegand did not know how the German agents were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr Feldmann, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

Von Viegand advised there is no formal official censorship in Germany, but that the Government "takes the risk of what is sent out".
With reference to German propaganda, Von Wiegand stated that all Europe has been propagandised by the German Government. He stated that he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasised.

Von Wiegand stated that it was his impression that the German Government is limiting its propaganda activities in the United States to attempting to influence the United States that it should stay out of the present European conflict.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the purported German plans to be followed when a country is taken over and particularly whether the stories that certain groups of people in each of the countries would be liquidated is true. Von Wiegand said that, of course, was a story from Poland but that he "hadn't been there and didn't know".

Von Wiegand was asked how the German Government selected its puppets and he replied that he did not know of any puppets presently but that it had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" Von Wiegand stated he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

Von Wiegand was then asked how the populace was controlled, other than by military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control, that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Von Wiegand stated that little attention is paid to the churches in occupied countries.

Von Wiegand was asked about "atrocities" and he stated that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czecho-Slovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.
He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

Von Wiengand stated that Hitler was “offish” about discussing Japan and would not talk about it. He stated that he believes that it “goes along with Hitler’s idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world”. Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the Far East – that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned Von Wiengand stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini – that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to Von Wiengand’s statement, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Wiengand’s view that Spain should be watched in South America instead of Germany – that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course, prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

Von Wiengand was questioned concerning German intentions with reference to Iceland and Greenland and he stated that Goering laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

Von Wiengand was unable to give any details about internal conditions in Germany but did state that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. He advised there is, however, a feeling among the people that they would like to be informed when the war will be over. He stated that generally the people appear to be “fed up” with war.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Date September 12, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: KARL VON WIEGAND

I told the informant of the contents of the attached memorandum, setting forth the results of an interview which SAC Pieper had with Karl Von Wiegand. The informant would like to have a memorandum on this.

I think that you will be interested in reading the memorandum covering the interview.

P. E. Foxworth

cc - Mr. Tracy
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Heinrich Himmler

Pursuant to telephonic instructions from the Bureau, I was able to arrange an interview with Heinrich Himmler, nearest representative, who recently returned from Germany.

I interviewed him in San Francisco in the office of Mr. E. D. Coblentz, publisher of the Call-Bulletin, who arranged for the interview.

The attached memorandum for the Director, the original of which has been forwarded to Milwaukee for the Director's attention, has also been made available to Mr. Connelly here in San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

C. J. L. Minor
Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]
San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: FJRL VON KLOST

VON KLOST was interviewed by me on August 31, 1940. I had approximately an hour in which to talk to him.

VON KLOST has known HITLER for many years, he states. He wrote articles on HITLER for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1936, which he said were written to bring out the human side of HITLER, and which were not looked upon favorably by the Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940 had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

VON KLOST stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified of his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even VON RIBBENTROP was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to VON RIBBENTROP for censorship, he was afraid to give it an O.K. until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was okayable.

VON KLOST claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated was necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continuously interrupt him, which was all right with the Fuehrer.

VON KLOST says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

VON KLOST described Hitler as an abnormal person — a transhuman; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them — even one closest
to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to "VON WIEGAND, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, VON WIEGAND claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Enquiry as to his attitude against the United States. VON WIEGAND stated that Hitler expressed himself while that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that our coming into the war would no doubt delay the outcome, but it would not change the result in any manner. Hitler was very irritated and impatient in response to an enquiry on the Nazis coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the U.S. - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" VON WIEGAND replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy." Hitler interrupted saying, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such a time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not so important in modern war as they were."

VON WIEGAND then asked Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to VON WIEGAND, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (VON WIEGAND agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. VON WIEGAND said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told VON WIEGAND, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and..."
Furthermore, we don't want anything over there anymore. Von Vrba said that he added very pointedly, 'that goes for South America too.'

Von Niedermayer then said that he queried him about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that 'if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?' - referring to themselves.

I questioned Von Niedermayer as to who was behind Hitler and Von Niedermayer replied that no one was behind Hitler - that Hitler was the power of the Nazi regime. He has a dynamical energy, and an incredible mental tenacity to hold to a course. Von Niedermayer says he doesn't think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Niedermayer claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Questioned by me as to his being like Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, Von Niedermayer replied that Hitler is humble, in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, Von Niedermayer said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Ferruccio Filo, who took the place of liaison between Von Niedermayer and Hitler, told Von Niedermayer that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berschtesgarten, and cried, 'I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England.' Von Niedermayer explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed
to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races of the world.

I questioned VON RINGAND further as to who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and VON RINGAND said that Herr Goering was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

VON RINGAND claims that Hitler leans to the Communist side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by GOERING.

I questioned the manner of guarding Hitler and VON RINGAND was unable to give me any details except that when he met him in Belgium for this interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several, apparently personal guards in evidence.

Questioned as to what would happen when Hitler was gone, VON RINGAND stated that it is accepted that GOERING will be the successor. He explained that GOERING is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of TB of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

Discussing GOERING for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of GOERING as GOERING appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why GOERING is so subterranean; that he takes abuses that you would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by a scratch of the pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You can't suggest any-
thing to him, whereas GORING is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the U. S. It is GORING's view that friendship with the U. S. must exist; that reconstruction of Europe cannot be accomplished without the U. S. aid. VON TILLMANN claims that GORING is morally O.K.; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with BALBO in Italy, who was fond of GORING, he believes that GORING is a big man.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, VON TILLMANN stated that 90 percent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

He called my attention to the fact that Communism had gotten very strong; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communist threat, but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled to me that it should not be overlooked that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

I discussed with him the armed forces. VON TILLMANN said that there is a strong army; that there are 10,000,000 men from 18 to 50 years of age, and the losses have been unbelievably light. He talked to people in Belgium privately, and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to equipment. He said that he has been in war and he has never seen such an army as Hitler's. He believes that the physical limitations to the army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He said that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirit; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

I questioned him as to new methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies.
He pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) that there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

He claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses; he says they may show up later.

VON REICHH said that in talking to GOERING, it is GOERING'S belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corp. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Food is good; the clothing is good. The core of the army is of the finest trained athletic men in the world. The generals are young, pliable in mind, and not steeped in the old traditions.

He was unable to give me anything further relative to the armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway to such an extent that he had actually set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he didn't even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even GOERING opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned VON REICHH claims that the military men wanted this, but Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

I questioned him then about the Nazi espionage system, and VON REICHH claimed that the stuff that is written here on German espionage is inaccurate since he does not believe they knew what they are talking about. He has noticed that NICOLI has been pointed out as the head of the German Intelligence. He says that NICOLI has no
influence; he does a little research, but is definitely not the chief of the Intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the Intelligence is one Admiral NAVARRE.

VON LENNE claims that he has avoided HERR WILMER and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

I asked him whether sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, and he was unable to inform me. He could not tell me anything about how they selected their agents, whether they used exchange students, refugees, business representatives or travel bureaus or whether they had any alliance with originals in this country or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people over here.

He did not know how these men were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr KUEHN, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

I did not question him in such a manner that he would think that our questions were based upon weakness of knowledge on our part should he happen to be a German agent, my questioning being along the lines of general information for investigative purposes. I was particularly careful in the portion of the interview with regard to foreign agents not to let him learn anything from us by the manner in which I asked my questions. Somehow, I just can't feel that a man who has had the experience he has in Europe could be so close to so many things and yet not know anything of the German espionage system. His failure to discuss these points with me - at least in my mind, without any other basis of fact to substantiate it, would indicate that he at least is an individual with whom I would be careful.

I talked about censorship with him, and he said there was no formal censorship in Germany, which we know, that they take the risk of what is sent out.
On the matter of propaganda, he said all Europe was propagandized. He said he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

I stated that I felt that they must be trying to build up something in our minds in the U. S., and he said, yes - that was to stay out of the war.

I was able to go into the matter of Hitler’s plans for world domination briefly and having already covered the war attitude to us, I asked him about the reason plans when a country is taken over, particularly the stories that we hear about liquidating certain groups of people. Von Ribbentorp said that, of course, was a story from Iceland; that he hadn’t been there - he didn’t know.

I asked how they selected their puppets, and he stated that he didn’t know of any puppets presently, but that they had men selected who were ready to be over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called “industrial slavery,” he said he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

I then asked him about how they controlled the populace, other than military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Questioned about the church, he stated that there was little attention paid to the church in occupied countries. At this point Von Ribbentorp said that there was one matter which he had forgotten to mention with regard to England, namely, that Germany had told him that they would be willing to negotiate since they had accomplished getting England off the continent, which they wanted to do. He indicated that the terms of the peace as far as Germany were concerned would
He said that if Hitler was not destroyed, there was a strong possibility of France being occupied by Hitler and could be checked by the fact that this was true.

He said that if there was not a complete revolution in France, the French army would also be a status quo with England giving Germany's volunteers back to her in Africa.

His main point was that Hitler is not dangerous because he cannot control the situation over there - that they are prosperous. He claimed that the French are extremely stubborn - that they are never going to give up. He added that the French have no control over their conquered people. He said that Hitler has a fear of all of the Allied powers, and it is clear that he would have no control over them.

He also pointed out that the French people are mighty. They would not be able to surrender without a fight. They will continue to fight until they have nothing left to fight with. He said that the French army is well trained and ready to fight. He added that the French people are brave and will not give up easily.

He also said that the French people are not afraid of the War. They will fight until they have nothing left to fight with. He added that the French people are ready to fight and will not give up easily.

He also said that the French people are strong and will not be taken lightly. They will fight until they have nothing left to fight with. He added that the French people are ready to fight and will not give up easily.

He also said that the French people are brave and will not be taken lightly. They will fight until they have nothing left to fight with. He added that the French people are ready to fight and will not give up easily.
As far as Italy is concerned VON BILLIGARD stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to F. H. C. C. Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is VON BILLIGARD'S view that Spain should be watched in South America instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course, prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

I asked him about Iceland and Greenland, and he said that SMUG had looked at the idea of Germany using them as air bases.

He was unable to recall anyone indicating that Germany was interested in taking over the Dutch or French possessions.

I was unable to get into much detail about internal Germany, but VON BILLIGARD did advise me that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. There is a feeling among the people that they want to have it all over and that they are going to get out of it. Generally they appear to be fed up with war.

I had planned a series of questions regarding Russia, but in view of the fact that I was unable to interview VON BILLIGARD any longer, I was unable to go into the Russian situation or the internal picture of Germany.

VON BILLIGARD is a little man in his sixties, very German in appearance; wears heavy lens glasses; speaks perfect English. During the interview, I could not help but feel that he leaned the Nazi way and yet he expressed the opinion that he didn't feel any concern over the Nazis as they would soon reach the end of their hour of influence.

I should have liked to have interviewed him at least several hours longer in order that I could have gone back on some of the points that I hurriedly covered with him, since I was trying to cover a great deal of territory.
in the limited time available to me.

I have nothing with which to substantiate this belief, but it is my personal opinion that he is sympathetic to the Nazi regime, and as stated before, I cannot believe that he knows as little as he claims regarding German espionage.

Further, unless the Germans were going to use him when they were dispatched at the Cosmopolitan articles in 1933, he never would have had a chance to get to Hitler. With my limited experience, it would be my view that Hitler isn’t seeing anybody unless he sees a way to use them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. L. FISHER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:FL
Enclosed herewith are fifty small size (3 x 5) and twenty-four large size (4½ x 7) photographs together with an insignia consisting of a small eagle over a swastika and an arm band also consisting of an eagle over a swastika.

It is thought that the enclosed photographs, if not already in the files of the Bureau, may possibly be of some assistance in conducting investigations in Germany at the present time and for that reason they are being forwarded to the Bureau. Practically all the photographs are scenes showing various past activities of Hitler.
Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 63
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichspartietag 1935


Sammelwerk Nr. 10

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


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Zum Werk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 65

Der Führer bei der Jugv auf dem Reichsparteitag 1933


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Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1933


Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Gruppe 66
Bild Nr. 171
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


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Bild Nr. 171
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammlung Werk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 66

Der Führer bei der Jungend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1933


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Sammelwerk Nr. 13

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 68

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammlungswerk Nr. 13
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 60

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


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Adolf Hitler

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934


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Abbildung Nr. 13

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 61

Besichtigung des Schlosses in Weimar 1934


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Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934


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Fotogravur Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 4

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934


Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 64
Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934


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Buch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1924

Adolf Hitler

Gruppe 64


Die drei sich von auszahmgesuchten Namen her der nach der ersten unternet Werkserien aufgesucht.

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Adolf Hitler

Besuch im Säulensaal in Weimar 1934


Die bis heute von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke und andere Büchse unserer Bilderdarstellung befinden sich in Bearbeitung.

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 64

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1909

Das Bildwerk Nr. 15


Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebene Sammlungspresse

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