MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Taft, Acting Head of the Criminal Division.

May 1, 1933

In the case entitled "[Redacted] THREAT TO ASSASSINATE [Redacted] on [Redacted]." [Redacted], there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Special Agent Office Date


Very truly yours,

[Redacted] 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 his belief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the family would know where he is located. He said that after studying the photographs of [redacted] and Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually Eva [redacted].

He 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 complainant.

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,

[signature]

WTE/ems
Enclosures
105-214
September 10, 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 2401 Storick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Memphis (with copies of incoming correspondence)
September 8, 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, it is to be expected that

September 8, 1945
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 riding place for a German. Recently in a Lancaster park, I noticed a peculiar couple who drew my attention by their further watchfulness of everyone. The man was of medium height, rather thin. His face was deeply tanned, his dark, almost black hair was streaked with gray and his large brown eyes had a
The rumors had a vast one that was definitely out of this country. They seemed very much so 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.

---

390
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
Dear Sir:

I hesitate to write you for I know you are a busy man but I have such convictions that Hitler is in Argentina that I could live in peace of mind until I could overcome me that I knew could do something about it, and I think it no doubt doing a lot about it.

While he is free hunting Butcher had a lot of time to make his getaway: his co-conspirators could have built him a fine underground cave to shelter his servants.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
They surely. Couldn't it be possible too that all these calamities are due to train rash explain this? That can't be accounted for. He under his enthusiasm and executed by his agents here.

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

Very sincerely,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
October 3, 1945

Reported Location of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun

On August 22, 1945, I appeared at the Office of the Legal Attaché in Buenos Aires and furnished the following information:

Submitted that in 1924 he resided at the home of one [redacted]. This indicated that the family was extremely wealthy and that they were at that time the owners of the [redacted].

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

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

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

According to [redacted], the purpose of his visit to this office was to furnish a photograph of [redacted] and her two daughters, which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer home in Berlin, Germany in 1924 and to call attention to the fact that 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].
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.

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

(S) W. V. PALMER.

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.
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

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

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

(S) F. J. v. PRITTkITZ.

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

I Enclosure.
April 5, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

Here is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Frank H. Parrish, Acting head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, 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 that 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.: #2113242
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK H. PAWTH, ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 5, 1933.

DETAILS:

At Washington, D.C.

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

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,

Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OFFICE

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

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

PENDING
All Hurley-White Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1933.

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

DANIEL STEIN

DEPARTMENT OF
THREAT TO ASSASSINATE CHANCELLOR ANDELSTEDT

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. Erwin M. Terrill, 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?"

In view of the foregoing, it is requested that should this individual be located, that inquiry be made into his sanity, and that the status of his citizenship becertified.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Acting Special Agent in Charge

[Stamp] 63-536/5-X

[Stamp] AFR 18. 1933. A M.
April 18, 1933.

EXHORTATION 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 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 April 2, 1933, entitled [redacted], created to [redacted], 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,

[Signature]

cc - Washington Field.
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Examination of city directory and telephone directories Philadelphia, discloses one Daniel Stein. 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 -

**DETAILS:**

**AT PHILADELPHIA**

Examination of the telephone directories failed to disclose such a subscriber as Daniel Stein 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.

---

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE:</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
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<td>PHILADELPHIA, Pa.</td>
<td>5/3/33</td>
<td>4/20-21/33</td>
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CHARACTER OF CASE:

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOOLF HUELER

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 Stein 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.
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. 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.
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 DAILY TELEGRAM, 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.

MAY 5, 1933
TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

1 enclosure

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

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

(Initialed "L")
Translation.

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to draw your attention to the following.

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

Very respectfully,

(signed) C. Portugall.

Tr: BHL: EGS
An die Deutsche Botschaft
Washington D.C.

Ehrwürdige Herren,

Es erlauben Sie mir, Ihnen mit folgenden Vorschlägen \[...\]


Ich teile diese hiermit mit, um womöglich Schlimmes zu verhüten.

In vollem
Hochachtung

C. Portugall
an die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D.C.

Ehrw. Herrn

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren New
York Juden zu hörend vernehm ich, der
ein plun wederwegs ist, Reichskanzler Ad
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits un
jungor amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe
senden Juden waren freudvoll erreg
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um womöge
schlimmes zu verhindern.

In voller
Hochachtung

C. Portugal
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 hiermit mit um es möglichst zu verhindern.

In voller Hochachtung
C. Portugal
To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington, D.C.
An die Deutsche Botschaft
Washington D. C.

Gegebte Herren,

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende Aufmerksam zu machen.


Ich teile diese hier mit um von so möglich schlimmes zu verhüllen.

In voller
Hochachtung

C. Portugall
May 19, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case entitled
DIEBHEL, Target to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, here is transmitted herewith the original
of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in
Washington, April 1st, signed [redacted].

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc. 332607.
MAY 19 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARISH
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.
CAALGAY

May 27, 1933.

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hanley-Bright 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
regarding a pur-
ported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

Rec. 332573.
May 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARNISH

DEPUTY HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In reply to your memorandum of May 23, the additional complaint on [redacted] regarding a purported plot 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.
All Hurley-Bright Building,  
Washington, D. C.  
June 5, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,  
United States Board of Investigation,  
Room 1403, 370 Lexington 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 31, 1933 and signed by [redacted]. This letter was received by the German Embassy on April 7, 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 Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C. April 20, 1933 and Special Agent [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1933 in the case entitled M. L. L. W. Case. Threat to assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Because of the similarity of the information contained in both letters it is very probable that the threat by the one to whom [redacted] referred. I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a communication from Mr. Frank A. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department to the Director dated March 31, 1933, in respect to the barrel storm matters:

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. F. Fritti,  
Special Agent in Charge  
June 3, 1933

[Signature]  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
NU. 1044  
9th Floor  
1333 FILE
April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

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

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

With full esteem,

(signed) [Name]

TRANSLATION.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY.

August 16, 1933.

In the case entitled, **DAVID SCHMIDT**, Threat to
Assassinate German Chancellor 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

53001 24 1933
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

not listed in the telephone or city directories. Also unknown to Postal-Office Director of the Highbridge Post Office Station and to the Police Dept.

R.W.C.

DETAILS:

Letter from Washington Field Office dated June 5, 1933.

of the Highbridge Post Office Station, Agent interviewed.

Agent advised that his records showed one person living in his district who used the name Christian and also appeared to be the same person and also appeared to be the same person.

Agent advised that his records showed one person living in his district who used the name Christian and also appeared to be the same person.

Further advised that 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.

not now connected with the, and his whereabouts is unknown.
POSTAL

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

TO: DAVID KEEFE, MISCALARIO INTERVIEWER
OF HUNTER S. CESTON, ARIZONA FOR DETAILS OF CONVERSATION
AT ORAL INTERVIEW WITH CONCERNSING PENDING ATTEMPT ASSASSINATE
CROSBY BULL, MR. REPORT IMMEDIATELY

STAPLETON, ACTING

TNS: ps
Time sent: 3:30 P.M.
cc- Bureau

File 63-2450
All Harry S. Truman Building, 
Washington, D. C.

August 14th
1933

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

Mr.: "DAVID SERFI" 
Threat to Assassinate German 
Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my wire of even date, there is transmitted 
herein a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the 
Consul-General, in Washington, D. C., who 
lives his address as 
[redacted]. This letter was mailed from Paris, France on the 24th of April, this year.

I quote herein a paragraph contained in a memorandum 
from Mr. Frank H. 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, 
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
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,

J. H. Hansen
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TG: JG:
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.
CAMERON
62-26760               August 15, 1933

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

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

RE: DAVID I. STEIN
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 15th requesting 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 that investigation at Philadelphia failed to locate Daniel Stern, and the report of Agent reflects that investigation at New York City failed to locate who had written a letter 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 (illegible) letter of May 27th you forwarded to this office a letter which had been written by 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 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 interviewed. However, a telegram was sent from this office on August 14th to the Los Angeles office requesting an interview to be had with...
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

Tr'S:ps
62-2450
Las Angeles, California
August 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Murry Wright building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Data

Threat to assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler
L. A. File 62-589

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

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

[Redacted] advises that in early May this year he overheard two Jews in the San Carlos Hotel here (Phoenix) make unlisteded state that New York City Jews were sending man to Germany in May or June. German boat will be called to poison [redacted] in Bonn. German Chancellor Hitler between May and September this year.

[Redacted] advises he immediately wrote letter to German Embassy Washington giving full details of conversation overheard including names of talking and boat assign[redacted] to embark on May 1st. Political exile from Mexico and its citizenship does indicate he is strongly anti-Fascist in conversation and background.

[Redacted] 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 [redacted], which report will be transmitted to you airmail.

Very truly yours,

J. F. J. Dunn
Chief, Division

[Redacted]
August 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

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

Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office of this Division interviewed [redacted] who advised that in the early part of May, this year, he overheard two Jews in the San Carlos Hotel at Phoenix, Arizona, whose names were not remembered, state that New York City Jews were sending a man to Germany in May in order to poison or shoot Chancellor Hitler, between May and September, 1933. [redacted] advised that he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, giving complete details of the conversation overheard, including the names of the parties and the boat the assassin was to embark on. It appears that 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.
There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent (redacted), Los Angeles, California, dated August 21, 1933, in the case entitled Dietrich v. Toel, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, for transmittal to the Department of State, if desired. This is the matter about which Mr. Sennenberg of the State Department inquired. He desires to transmit this information to the German Embassy as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure #669967.
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. Reports of San Carlos Hotel do not list subject from April to June, 1933.

R. U. C.

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

DETAILS:

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

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

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

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 in recollection that the bellboy told him one of the Jews was a rabbi but he was not certain that he was told so.

He immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, D.C., advising them of the conversation he overheard and that in that letter he furnished the names of the talkers and the name of the boat the assassin was to sail on. However, when Agent talked to he was unable to recall any of those details. Since the name "HILD. STEIN" was mentioned in the Division wire he 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 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 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.

He 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 L. 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.
RECORDED

September 13, 1933

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

Dear Sirs:

With reference to the case of DAVID SULLIVAN,
intent to assassinate German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, there is
transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant
Attorney General Pat Kelly and photostatic copies of the
enclosed therein. While this apparently has no connection
with racial issue, 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,

[Signature]

Encl. No. 676/66
311 Murley-Right Building,
Washington, D.C.
September 25, 1933.

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

Re: [Redacted]

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Deady 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 you forward the information now in the files of this office.

On March 26, 1933, the German Embassy received a letter postmarked at Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1933 from an individual signing his name as Daniel Stern, in which he advised that he had aided 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 it states that he accidentally overheard a conversation in Yiddish in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona which he had to do with a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor. Subsequent investigation at Tucson, Arizona, failed to disclose any further information concerning the identity of
the individuals holding this conversation.

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one[redacted] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also 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 L. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the Daniel Storm 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,

J. R. Hallon, Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TO: JG
62-2459
Enc.
CC: Division
H. 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.

Re
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the letter from the Washington Field Office, dated September 25, 1933, in the above entitled matter, please be advised that Special Agent interviewed [redacted], who is presently residing at [redacted], Detroit, Mich., 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 he 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. He made no replies to these remarks.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is a young Jewish boy, 19 years of age, and has the appearance of a clean living and moral individual. He graduated from high school in June 1932 and is presently employed as a clerk by the [redacted] who was also interviewed by the interviewer 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
K207 Nov 1 1960
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,

W.M. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

DLH-ICM
62-699
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK K. PARISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 6, 1933, from former Assistant Attorney General Pat Talley, 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.

October 21, 1933.

Dear Sir:

At 3:15 P.M., October 20th, one of the local police department called me on the phone and informed me that two weeks ago at Chicago a man giving the name of (redacted) had reported to the General Consul, of the German Embassy, stationed at Chicago, alleged plans whereby American Jews would send to Germany an emissary to assassinate Hitler. He 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. He told me that they, of course, could not leave the District of Columbia and wanted to know whether we would be willing to take up the surveillance at the Union Station upon departure of this individual for Chicago.

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

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

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEHAN.

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

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

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Signature]
November 29, 1937.

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

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions from the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Kenny 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 16, 1937, relative to the matter of Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the German counsel of the German Embassy stationed at the defendants in alleged plans whereby American Jews would be forced to marry an enemy to assassinate Chancellor Hitler, etc. With information he wanted $1,000, and also stated that payment of additional $1,000 should be made after verification.

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
November 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Harry S. Hine Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of Daniel Stem, murder to Austrian Vice Consul, Adolph Kimball, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan, dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the enclosure mentioned therein.

While the statements made by Daniel Stem of Chicago, Illinois, have no direct connection with Daniel Stem, 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 this Division information previously received from the same source of the information concerning Mr. Kimball.

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.

[Signature]
December 11, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1903 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to a letter directed to your office from the Washington Field Office dated November 27, 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
Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Please investigate of possible subversive delay.

Adolph Wiltse, Acting

RECORD
15-53857

GERMANY, FEDERATION OF
6 AUG

for sale only in Argentina

7 AUG 1934

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. 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 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. who will be recalled for her notorious affair with the German diplomacy representative in New York, is presently residing in Buenos Aires. Austrian munitions king and ex-husband of recently converted his bicycle factories into an Argentine plant for the manufacturing of munitions. Armida Arias, pro-nails courted President of four, conducts a long range political campaign from Buenos Aires. well known as the sweetheart of the American industrialist Vivien Follies, still claims to be in Argentina as the postwar planner for the German cartel metalgesellschaft.

A large reality German colony in Argentina affords tremendous possibilities for the providing of a refuge for Hitler and his henchmen. One of the members, Count Max Lutsky, 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.
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 Thomas,

I like to give you all the information I know about Hitler. He was from Germany to Argentina in submarine with 3 other men to Argentina when he got to the island, he destroyed the 3 men that navigate the submarine and put a time bomb in the submarine and blew it to the bottom and yet to the island by plane that was waiting for him. They have his face all zip up or lift up the clothes and the same. And he has the name as Frank Hitler. That all I know about him. I don't know Argentina now. Then I forgot. But I have that told to tùe. Try in a spectacular meeting. Do that will help, I would like.
I feel very much that he need his medicine what he deserve.

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

Very Truly Yours
The spring of 1932, with the National Socialist party, the Hitlerization of the German party, and the organization that he formed, known as the NSDAP, emerged victorious, with 19,000,000 votes against 13,000,000 for Hitler. At the same time, however, Hitler regained the greatest electoral majority, with 43.9% of the vote and a total of 43.9% of the vote, received from them, instead of a power to govern.

The Brenner cabinet fell short of the Nationalist elections in the consequent Reichstag elections of 1933, the National Socialists increased the number of their seats to 229, becoming the largest single political party. Twice that year, in March, the National Socialists condemned the chancellorship, a Cabinet Interim of 1933. They then announced the resignation of their leader, von Hindenburg, but that was not enough for him. He was biding his time for that blow at the Reichstag. He had already announced "no government, no Reichstag, no police, no elections, nothing!"

With the Reichstag unable to form a new government because of the Faschist party's acquisition of a majority of the seats in the Reichstag in the election of 1933, the possibility of an agreement between the two parties was again discussed, and new elections were called for March 1933. If that agreement had been reached, the Faschists lost 2,600,000 votes, as it appeared as if the Nazi tide was receding.

Chancellorship Won by Series of Intrigues

Reichstag Fire Precedes Election. Victor

What followed was a series of intrigues behind the scene that ultimately led to the Faschist Chancellorship. Brenner resigned and Franz von Papen, a Catholic dustry minister, was named President of the United States for his espionage and sabotage work during the First World War, was appointed in his place. His name is well known as "the Cabinet of Monocles." It had no basis of support in the Reichstag or in the population, and was obviously a stop-gap.

General von Schleicher, army chief, fearing a union of the Faschists and the Democrats, whom the army would be unable to stand, forced von Papen's resignation and himself took the chancellorship. Von Schleicher was the "second Cabinet of Monocles." Powerful elements in the army and the Reichstag helped Hitler to the Chancellorship. von Schleicher refused to support von Schleicher, however, who thereupon demanded that they call for a fresh election in the Reichstag and a general election. Hindenburg refused, and on the advice of his son, Oskar, and his private secretary, Schleicher was determined to call for a fresh election. Hitler, on December 30, 1933, Hitler's goal was attained.

Upon calling Hitler to the Chancellorship, Hindenburg instructed him to form the cabinet with members of the Faschist party on the right. He was to observe the Constitution and rule with the consent of the Reichstag. Hitler accepted these terms, with the reservation that he might seek the approval of the Faschists. Hindenburg was pleased with his plan, and he himself sought the support of the major elements of the Reichstag. In fact, he was delighted.

The Reichstag was dissolved in the campaign that followed. The Nazis' program was to do anything that a Faschist regime could not do. With the machine in command of the National Front, with the support of the author behind them, the Nazis were able to elect a government that would cripple the campaign activities and suppress others as to command advantage.

Hitler directed the Nationalists, backed by Huberg, who was in trouble over the Nazi regime. On the evening of Feb. 23, 1933, a week before the election, Hitler and his friends were in the Nazi camp on the night of the Reichstag. The burning of the Reichstag was set, and the Nazis were able to elect a government that would suppress other elements as to command advantage.

Continued on page 46.
Destiny of German Rule Long His
His Anti-Semitism Built on Idea of

Long before he had dreamed of achieving power he had developed the principles that nations were to be judged by their race. He destroyed one another, that the law of history was the struggle for survival between peoples; that the German race was God's Chosen People, destined to rule over others, and that the great mass of the people were mediocrities immersed in a low materialism and degraded not only by a higher social type. The Jews he regarded as particularly inferior and contemptible.

These, it may be said, were the only principles to which Hitler remained true, for he violated the peace treaties and the economic and social program, threw overboard the principle, so often proclaimed by him as Nazi party and Führer, that he, the Führer, possessed the will of the all German and not the incorporation of other races in the Reich, and commanded that the whole nation maneuver his repeatedly proclaimed unalterable opposition to bolshevism, which summed a treaty of non-aggression in the midst of the Polish crisis of August, 1939.

After the Munich Conference in 1938 when he supported his policy, by joining on the side and barely managed to earn his living as a Vienna engineer, but had no real friends and no contacts with women. Those who were struck by his passion for politics and political wranglings. He drifted, unable to make a choice, and eventually, he realized that his father had wanted him to have. Hitler himself disclosed later his father's prediction that no good would ever come of him. Hitler felt poor, miserable, and hopeless.

War Came as a Deliverance

Then came the war. It lifted Hitler from obscurity into a state of exaltation. "To my those hours were like a deliverance," Hitler wrote of the outbreak of the war in "Mein Kampf." I am not ashamed to say that, until I entered the Abyss, I fell on my knees and thanked Heaven from an overflowing heart! A year before, in Salzburg, the Austrian doctors had rejected him for military service because of physical weakness. He feared for the German when accepted, felt inferior and great of spirit. At the front, where he was a dispatch carrier, he was recognized by his comrades, and he was with the Iron Cross.

After the war Hitler turned to civilian life, still demobilized. The service of the Reich was the salvation of his life. His work was in the field of politics. His role was to dream of revenge to the illegal groups which side the Reichswehr in the overthrow of the republic and the reassertion of the conservative and traditional values. Some of these helped stage revolts against the Government of the Republic which was archetypal "Kapp Putsch" of 1920, when the leadership failed, and it was yielded to the Left, then to the Conservative and finally to the moderate "free corps" formed from the military.

A Spy for Conspirators Against Joining ‘German Labor Party’ Ban

Hitler acted as an intelligence officer or spy for these "free corps" as well as having information with influential military circles both inside and outside the Reichswehr. When in Bavaria in the Communist regime in 1919, Hitler furnished information that led to the execution of many socialists. The activities of the military intelligence led among other impulses of the leaders, no one more than Embrager in 1919 Hitler after the task of keeping little band calling itself the German Labor Party together, by secret meetings and therefor to save them from a fate similar to that of the "black sheep."
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 "Greater Germany," a product of the First World War, was like Lenin and Mussolini, a product of the First World War. The same general circumstances, born of the titanic conflict, that carried Lenin, a bookish professional revolutionary, to the pinnacle of power in the Empire of the Czars and cleared the road to mastery for Mussolini in the Roman Empire 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 years before the Russian Revolution occupied a prominent place as legal and theoretician of the Bolshevist party. Mussolini was a widely known Socialist editor and politician making his bid for power. Hitler was nothing, and from nothing he became everything to most Germans.

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

Subdued Many Nations

Before the climax of a career unparalleled in history, he had subdued nine nations, defied successfully and humiliatingly the greatest powers of Europe, and created a social and economic system founded upon the complete subjection of scores of millions to his will in all basic features of social, intellectual, economic and cultural life. Sixty-five million Germans subjected to the blandishments and magnetism of medium height, with little black mustache and shock of dark hair, whose fore- and demagogy swept away all before him with stretched arms as the savior and regenerator of the Fatherland.

Hitler, with 10,000,000 inhabitants, succeeded helplessly to his invasion. More than 2,000,000 Germans in the Sudeten country were already" suffering. And when he threatened to invade Czechoslovakia, and 10,090,900 Czechs and Slovaks were tied in his chains, the nation wished its destruction. Their State destroyed, while all of Central Europe trembled before what appeared to be the irresistible advance of the goose-stepping Nazi hordes of his adopted country.

For more than six years after his advent to power in January, 1933, there seemed to be no one who would dare to challenge Hitler's progress from victory to victory. 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 than a year later were taken as indications that he had determined deliberately to kill all that 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 reluctant to pursue the road of conquest found in him the very opposite. Hitler, who had crushed the Sudetenland, had broken every promise. 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 drive for a closer association of the Reichswehr with the regime and insisted upon fulfillment of the original Nazi party promises in the economic field.

The world-wide condemnation of his methods was fed by the system of terrorism he had established at home and in the countries he had conquered. The rising of scores of thousands 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 nazification of the nation.

His mother

to earn a precarious living by painting, selling postcards of his family and doing minor carpenter work.

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

Politics His Ruling Passion

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

The one thing that gave him hope and courage was the integration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which he foresaw, and evidences of which had become apparent to many long before the year. Considering himself a German, he felt superior to those around him. For the Slavs of the empire he felt contempt. For the Jews he felt hatred. As for the workers he believed them to be
Reich Army Generals Become His Captives
His Political Power Increased After 15

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

But great as were his successes in the years after the Munich putsch, it was not until 1928 that Hitler emerged definitely as a mighty political power in Germany.

As late as 1928, in the Reichstag, elections of that year, Hitler was not the only one to win. But in the elections held in the fall of 1930 he received 6,000,000 votes and captured 107 seats.

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

The factor that gave his movement this great impetus was the economic crisis that broke over the world in 1929 and struck Germany with particular severity. Nearly 7,000,000 unemployed, added to the millions of impoverished middle-class elements, added to the hundreds of thousands of dispossessed industrialists and to the large numbers of farmers who had become martyrs of him by keeping him in prison or taking special measures. For the time Hitler appeared to go into retirement. He was at work on "Mein Kampf," begun in prison, but at the same time continued quietly at the task of rebuilding his shattered group and developing the foundations for his mass movement.

Within the next seven years he obtained a huge following, which came to number 3,000,000. It was built along military lines, with its own regiments and companies. The men wore uniforms and were subject to strict military discipline and were represented more carefully picked and trained black shirts. This group acted as the Hitler police at public meetings and demonstrations. By the streets of Munich, broke up meetings of the opposition, staged street brawls with Communists and other groups of other parties and, in general, conducted a reign of terror with which the authorities had found it impossible to cope. In proportion as the political aspect of the Nazi movement gathered strength, so did the power of the army generals who could not resist withstanding those millions of the party upon whom the Reichstag and the rearmament Germany, had to depend. Without any protection for the army, the soldiers had to depend for their strength on the support of the popular elements, the army independents, with the enthusiasm and blind approval of his masses.
A year later, in December 1939, Hitler seized the opportunity to demand the signing of the Munich Agreement, which was signed on September 29, 1939.

**Hitler's Invasion of Poland**

On September 1, 1939, Hitler ordered the German army to invade Poland. This was the start of World War II.

**The Munich Agreement**

The Munich Agreement was signed on September 30, 1938, by Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. It allowed Germany to annex the Sudetenland, a region of Czechoslovakia, without any opposition from the Western powers.

**The Appeasement Policy**

The policy of appeasement, which was aimed at avoiding war, continued until February 1939, when Britain and France agreed to recognize the annexation of the Sudetenland by Germany.

**The Anschluss**

On March 13, 1938, Hitler's forces annexed Austria, which was a significant step towards the formation of a Greater Germany.

**The Annexation of Bohemia and Moravia**

On March 15, 1939, Hitler occupied Bohemia and Moravia, which were annexed by the German Reich as a result of the Munich Agreement.

**The Invasion of Czechoslovakia**

On March 15, 1939, Hitler launched an invasion of Czechoslovakia, which was followed by the annexation of the Sudetenland.

**The Annexation of Slovakia**

On March 15, 1939, Slovakia was annexed by Germany, followed by the annexation of the Sudetenland.

**The Annexation of the Sudetenland**

On March 15, 1939, the Sudetenland was annexed by Germany, which was a significant step towards the formation of a Greater Germany.

**The Annexation of Austria**

On March 15, 1939, Austria was annexed by Germany, which was a significant step towards the formation of a Greater Germany.

**The Annexation of the Sudetenland**

On March 15, 1939, the Sudetenland was annexed by Germany, which was a significant step towards the formation of a Greater Germany.

**The Annexation of the Sudetenland**

On March 15, 1939, the Sudetenland was annexed by Germany, which was a significant step towards the formation of a Greater Germany.
Adolf Hitler was an ascetic, a celibate and a vegetarian. He smoked only a pipe and drank water. From his early youth he was an eccentric. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble and his passionate ambition to become a great him. His nature was made up of the dinge of this autobiography. Careful diet was his deliberately chosen method. His health had attained the dizzy heights of Führer and Chancellor. He had three residences: the official residence at a ski resort in Munich, a modest apartment in Berlin and his chateau near Berchtesgarden.

In Berlin, he maintained only five servants, carefully chosen from among old party comrades. One of these, Brigadier Schrock, was his chauffeur. The others included his cook, who prepared for the post because he knew that his diet was of high quality and could be relied upon to guard against poisoning; his major-domo and aide-de-camp.

The Führer liked to drive fast in his open automobile and was an aviation enthusiast. When driving, he usually sat in front with the chauffeur.

Hitler had a Passion for Neatness.

His favorite costume consisted of black trousers, khaki coat and necktie. This is the event of his career in the cause of the German National Party. On the occasion, he was a guest of honor at the Berlin palace. He then declared a passion for being neat.

Although he had acquired considerable wealth, he was a profligate. As a youth, he developed a passion for Wagner and continued to regard him as a favorite and for a long time never again went to the opera. However, he made friends and close associates. He broke no conventions. His relationships frequently drove him to tears and, at times, to suicide.

Hitler was truly devoted to music, not only as an art but as a political weapon. His favorites were Schubert, Beethoven and Wagner.

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

At the time when the Berlin palaces were being redecorated for him, he undertook the work in several modernistic rooms and paid particular attention to the installation of Nordic mythological tapestries depicting Wotan creating the world.

Munich His Favorite City.

His Munich flat, which he decorated in 1935 in his favorite colors—blue, white and gold, was in an uncharacteristic section of the Prinzregentenstrasse. To this flat he would retire when he wanted to assimilate the city, not only because of its architectural beauty but because it was there that his career was launched. He was run by a half sister, Frau Angella Raubal, until her marriage to a professor, who also supervised Haus Wachenfeld, Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, over looking a magnificent vista in the Alps. It was a point from which the Führer could look across into his native Austria.

English Women His Friends.

There were also two English women, who were his friends, the daughters of Lord Redesdale—the Hon. Diana Freeman-Mitford, a beautiful, black-haired young lady who was his favorite among the British and, according to the press, Hitler's mistress. The latter was Hitler's favorite and frequently lunched together in Munich.

FRAU VICTORIA Ursulae, a member of the Berlin Opera, also entertained in his chateau. Hitler liked well-dressed women and admired French styles. On one occasion, he had a ball mounted by Frau Joseph Gobbeaux, wife of the Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, for a boycott on French dress models.

Hitler detested evening clothes and full dress only on rare visits to the opera.
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 Hit-
er’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 Fuehrer with Marshal Plis-
sudski, the Polish dictator, on Jan.
26, 1934, under which both nations
were obligated not to go to war
over any dispute that might arise
between them. The treaty was 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 Pol-
land and, as later events showed,
also in defense of Russia, de-
veloped as follows:

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

On Aug. 11 Italian Foreign Min-
ister Ciano met Hitler at Berch-
tesgaden, where, it is believed, the
Fuehrer informed him of his de-
termination to march on Poland if
she remained unyielding.

On Aug. 15 officials in Berlin let
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:

1. **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.


Both of these books were requested in Bureau letter of November 16, 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 made it desirable and so the New York Times of December 5, 1938, page 15, column C, states that page 699 of Hitler's book is to undergo "a historical correction" on Tuesday, December 6, 1938, at which time page 699 of the unabridged German edition will be altered or suppressed.

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

Copies Destroyed

[Redacted]
Letter to Director
61-507
Bur. file 61-7559

December 5, 1938

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

The government's announcement, made originally through the German News Bureau at Berlin, climaxd a series of disturbances precipitated by speeches to the Nazi meetings in New York and elsewhere by Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader.

The order calling on German citizens to resign from both the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund as well as the Prospective Citizens League read:

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

German citizens who in ignor-
particular, but officials withheld comment. However, Secretary Hull already had given this government a written guarantee that no such proposal would be passed. Mr. Hull was considering the situation of the Nazi organisations here in Germany, Americans having become citizens of this country.

Mr. Hull explained our oath

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

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

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

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

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

Order Given Here In 1936

The order to German nationals to keep out of politically active organisations in America was first published here in October, 1936.

In case of Nazis in the Friends of the New Germany showed such a disposition to tamper with this order, however, that it was addressed to them in peremptory fashion two months later by direct communication from Hitler's right hand man, Rudolf Hess Dec. 31, 1936, was set by Berlin as the deadline for the resignation or expulsion of any naturalized German subjects from German-American organisations.

The membership of the Friends of the New Germany thereupon shrank from 10,000 to 7,500 and Watusm, its self-styled American Fuehrer, changed the name of the organisation to the American Deutscher Volksbund, or German-American League, as it is now known. Its avowed purpose is to spread the Nazi philosophy in America, "for the good of this country."

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

Berlin Views as to Clubs Wreapped to New Year Truce.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Volksbund, it is explained here, is a purely American organisation that has frequently engaged in violent controversy with other organisations, such as the American Legion, on both ideological and political issues. For that reason, it is emphasised here, Reich German citizens have no business to belong to it, nor has the Volksbund the right to display the German flag.

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

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

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

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

The warning, however, does not affect the relations of the League for Germanism Abroad with American organisations, inasmuch as that league was specifically created for such cooperation with organisations of Germans of foreign citizenship in other countries.

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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Approximately one month ago, according to Mr. [redacted] who visited the book store operated by Mr. [redacted] in an effort to contact him, but as he was not in at the time, informed his wife that he was still working for the Department of Justice and the Department desired to secure certain information regarding a postal card alleged to be signed by ADOLPH HITLER which was in the possession of Mr. [redacted] some time ago. He 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 "ADOLPH HITLER" and was addressed to "The Fascist Party of the United States." The contents of this card indicated that HITLER wished to congratulate the individual who had part in the formation of the Fascist Party in the United States. At the present time, this card, according to Mr. [redacted] is in the possession of Mr. [redacted].
Director

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

EJG:LM

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 footlights glamor which colors journalistic interviews of Europe's strongest but not otherwise notable men in power. As clinical revelation is out of the question, however, a speculative long-distance analysis, documented merely by the dictators' public utterances and political actions, is the only substitute offered us. It is possible that, even so handicapped, we may approach an authentic psychological interpretation.

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

The case of Hitler is by far the most clear-cut. The clue to his mental condition lies in paranoia, which has been described by Dr. F. A. Moss as "a constitutional, and so far incurable, mental disorder—causes unknown. Owing to their lack of deterioration and to their untiring energy, 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 fellow-men regardless of means, reckless of consequence. Or he may be withdrawing and secretive of nature, beset by delusions, yet relatively innocent and socially inconsequent.

In a full-fledged paranoiac, the psychologist often finds present all three factors of the 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 in Napoleon and royalty, the German's ego was inflated by the whole weight of the nation. To me it seems that without the background of armed force, the new history, the collapse of deliberation at the League and the paranoia of Hitler would have been impossible.

Hitler lives in a paranoid world not unlike the dream of many a patient in an asylum, but which has come into existence for causes over which historians will debate long after the Hitlerian catastrophe has gone the way of all delusion. To me it seems that without the background of armed force, the new history, the collapse of deliberation at the League and the paranoia 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 theory advanced by an eccentric French literate, Gobineau. In The Inequality of Human RACES, Gobineau set forth the notion that the Teuton was the supreme race. The greatness of Leonardo, Michelangelo and a host of others, he declared, was due to the fact that Teutonic blood flowed in their veins. The "Aryan" cult was further developed by a renegade Englishman, Houston Chamberlain, son-in-law of Richard Wagner. And this literature of "political anthropology" flourished from 1910 to 1918, years during which learning was highly regarded in Germany.

The popularity of the work of Gobineau and Chamberlain and others illustrates the ideological gullibility of the German people. More realistic
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 for or appreciation of true civic freedom, a liking for a land plastered with Verboten signs, and a craving for goose-step regimentation.

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

Except for his megalomania—which is a gigantic exception, indeed—Mussolini is normal enough a human for most careers. Certainly he possesses an abundance of normalizing, extraverted compensations. If early in life he had been induced to wear an orthopedic device which inflicted a reminding sting whenever he strayed, 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-

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Special Agent in Charge

One enclosure

RECORDER & INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
R & B APR 28 1961
wish to come to a true conciliation and to bury the tra-
hatchet for ever, will gain more and more strength in
ations and will finally prevail.

ce 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
of the French nation, but as the self-evident right of
people with whom one does not only live in political
ship, 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 disar-
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 Ger-
ment, during this last year, found it necessary to leave
armament Conference and to withdraw from the League
itions, it was only for the following reason: Germany is
deeply concerned in obtaining a true and practical equal-
ights in an international regulation of armaments. But
developments in that question took a course which was
utely incompatible with what I had to lay down in May
ir unalterable cardinal demand, not only for the sake of
ational safety of Germany, but also for the national
on 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 Eng-
lish statesman, make life in this world beautiful and worth
living through their works of intellectual and physical labor.

This first year of the national-socialist revolution has made
the German state and the German people inwardly and out-
wardly 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.
ponents, but whose mutual esteem, based on a recognition
of each other's bravery, might become a bridge into the future
into a future which must never see a repetition, in one form
other of past sufferings, because otherwise Europe would
ced be brought to the verge of ruin.
France fears for her security.
obody in Germany intends to menace it, and we are ready
do whatever is possible to substantiate this.
Germany demands that she be accorded the same rights as
er nations. Nobody in the world has the authority to deny
rein nations such equality of rights, and nobody will be
ful enough to permanently prevent it. But we who are
iving witnesses of the horrors of the great war, feel that
re is nothing farther from our minds than the thought that
fears and demands, so comprehensible on either side,
ld ever lead to a desire to see the two peoples again
sure their strength on the field of battle—an undertaking
quences of which would infallibly result in inter-
ional chaos.
Prompted by such convictions, and striving for the much-
ed cooperation of the two peoples, I have tried to promote,
now, the solution of those issues which otherwise are
ble to inflame the passions again.
My proposal that Germany and France should right away
tempt 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
ll remains unsettled between the two countries. As soon as
is issue is settled, the German government will be ready and
olved 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 enor-
ous majority in favor of Germany, the German government
is afraid that, in the course of the preparation for the ple-
biscite, 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
dorable as it seems absolutely unnecessary and useless be-
cause there can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the ple-
biscite.
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 Ger-
many, we would for the sake of conciliation much prefer it if,
without a final plebiscite, there could have been found a solu-
tion equally satisfactory to both countries.
4. We are convinced that, if France and Germany had antici-
ipated the solution by jointly preparing the draft of an agree-
ment, the entire population, of the Saar would, by an overwl-
ning 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 be-
gun 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 mys to-day, to know that the pulse-beat of the sixty-six millions of the Germans in Germany, throbs also in their hearts and senses.

May fate grant that at last and in spite of every thing, a way is 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
any, no more than the rest of the world has hitherto been
able to check the active interference of German emigrants
road with German developments here at home. If the Austr-
government complains of a political propaganda which is
aged to be carried on from Germany against Austria, then
German government might with much more right complain
the anti-German propaganda carried on by the political
migrants living in other countries. The fact that the Ger-
language and can thus be read
by the Austrian government may be a bit awkward for the
resent Austrian administration, but cannot very well be chang-
the government of Germany. But when in non-German-
aking countries German newspapers are printed in millions
copies and then shipped into Germany, then the German
government might see in this a real reason for protest, for it
es not seem very plausible why certain Berlin papers, for
stance, 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
Nations, in a district where it manages public affairs under
own authority, seems powerless to prevent emigrants from
erfering with matters in their former homeland. It was only
few days ago that the German political police on the borde-
e of the Saar District had again to arrest sixteen com-
ists who tried to smuggle large quantities of hostile and
ersive propaganda material into Germany. If such things
possible even under the jurisdiction of the League of Na-
tions, then it would be unjust to blame Germany for alleged
occurrences of a similar nature.

Consequently the German government refrains from lodging
further complaints with neighboring states on account of the
anti-German emigrant propaganda tolerated there, even when
that goes to the length of conducting a mock-trial calculated
to ridicule the highest German tribunal, or as to-day when it
finds expression in vile agitation for an economic boycott
against Germany. The German government can afford to
do without such a formal complaint because it feels itself to
be the impregnable representative and trusted executor of the
German nation's will. It obtained this inner security because it
did not fall, for its own satisfaction and for the enlightenment of
the world, to appeal several times within a single year to the
electorate among the people and to have this confidence reconfi-
med 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 inter-
ference. 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 honor of being the residence of the German emperors, and so soldiers, no longer ago than in the recent world war, stood side by side with the German regiments and divisions. In fact, even without such considerations, cannot beourcing to anyone who remembers that practically all the ideas of conception in Europe, which were of an intellectually revalizing character, have regularly become effective even beyond 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 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 could not count upon any tourist traffic from America or Eng-

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

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

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

When I took over the government, on the thirtieth of
stary, the relations between the two countries seemed to be
or less satisfactory. There was the danger that an
ity might develop out of doubtlessly existing differences
had their causes in the territorial stipulations of the
Allies Treaty and in a mutual nervousness resulting there-
. It was to be feared that a prolongation of such a state
a affairs could assume for both sides the character of a tra-
burden in external politics.

Such a development would hinder the beneficial cooperation
the two nations for the whole future, irrespective of im-
ent latent dangers. Germans and Poles will have to get
faced with the fact of the existence of the two nations.
therefore, more appropriate to change a state of affairs
thousand previous years could not eliminate and
h a thousand years to come will not eliminate either; it is
change this condition in such a way that the highest
able advantage will accrue to both nations from it. It
ed imperative to me to point out, by a concrete example,
really existing differences must not prohibit that form
ational intercourse which is more useful for peace,
hence for the welfare of the two nations, than the political
ultimately the economic paralysis which must necessarily
ow from permanent mutual suspicion. Furthermore, it
ed 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 catastro-
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 substi-
tual contribute to the maintenance of general peace. Follow-
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 satisfac-
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".
the ruin of not merely the German trade, but also to a large extent of the world trade that a treaty put an end to a procedure which was already impossible because of Germany's complete destitution.

When the new German government took up the struggle for German equality of rights, it was convinced that it was not only 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 tasks 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 eternal life according to its own judgment. It is, therefore, also the German nation's own affair to determine, according to its own judgment, the spiritual content and the outer form of its state organization and government.

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

We have not followed this course. It has been our sincere aim, during the past months, to foster, in a spirit of reconciliation and understanding, the relations between the German nation and all other states, even when there were great, and maybe unbridgeable differences between the ideas of those states and ours. Whether we had to deal with democratic states or with others of an anti-democratic character, it has always been our aim to find ways and means for international cooperation and for adjusting differences. Thus, it was quite comprehensible and possible that, in spite of great differences in their philosophies of life, the German nation should have 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.
day 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 nation, 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 state, although it has found its highest session in the amalgamation of the party and state, and 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 merged for the future. They are, first—the strengthening of Germany by the consolidation of all forces into one organism which will at last make up for what has been neglected for 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 as a new law in order to authorize the government legally for the national-socialist revolution.

Honor and Equal Rights

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

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

For fourteen years the German nation tried, by pursuing a policy of fulfillment to the point of suicide, to reconcile irreconcilable enemies and to contribute its share to the erection of a new European union of states. The results were very sad. The fact that concessions were made regarding reparations does not prove the contrary. It was only after
public welfare would dangerously approach the number of those who could still support the community. It is not the churches that feed the armies of these unfortunate ones, but the people must do it. If the churches should be ready to take care of these people inflicted with hereditary disease we would be only too glad to give up their sterilization. As long as the state is obliged to take from the citizens yearly increasing enormous sums of money—surpassing the sum of three hundred and fifty millions per year in Germany today—in order to support these pitiful diseased people, it is forced to remedy conditions. The state must see to it that such undeserved suffering is not transmitted from generation to generation, and that millions of healthy people must not be deprived of the necessaries 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 lightening 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 fraternity most beautifully by complete amalgamation, the army and its leaders supported the new state in unconditional loyalty and, as history will record, made possible the success of our work. The only thing that could save Germany was not civil war, but the unanimous concentration of all those who, even in the worst years, had not lost their belief in the German people and in Germany. At the end of this year of a most intensive internal revolution, I would like to point to a special evidence of the great unifying force of our ideal. Although there were only three national-socialists in the cabinet in January 1933,
ing sound, and only what is unsound inspires their interest and their support.

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

And, finally, I count among them that insignificant little group of ultra-nationalistic 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 bear skins.

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

On Sterilization

And another heavy burden is the army of those who, diseased by heredity, constitute a negation of national life. The state will have to take truly revolutionary measures. It is a great merit of the national-socialist movement that already in the past year it attacked this danger of slow decay of the nation by erstwhile legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attacked on All Sides

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

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

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

The transformation and coordination of numerous organis- us of public life was a definite part of this revolution, with one basic aim: to uphold and strengthen our na
dity. Fundamental changes in the administration were necessary as judiciary reform. The cleansing of our
d 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
ian people, and to adapt science and education to the new

economic problems

Economic Problems

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

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

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

The task of obtaining work for 6½ millions of un-
ved 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 un-
employed 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.
No.—we are one nation, and we want to live in one country. And those who in former German history so often sinned against this principle, could not assert that they owed their position to the will of God, but as history unfortunately only too often shows, to the opportune grace and backing of our worst enemies.

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

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

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

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

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

We national-socialists, clearly foreseeing this unique development, built up through years of hard work our working organizations, which served as the preliminary organization to prevent the armies of German working-men from forming a leaderless, disorganized mob when the old system is destroyed, and which served to lead them with a firm hand in a compact body, into a world of new facts. And we, at the same time, convinced that this mighty work of recombining political and economic class organizations is by means concluded, but will afford us a living task in future rs. 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 ire 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 doing strengthened religious institutions. For, an agreement with the powerful national-socialist state is more valuable a church than conflict between confessional political societies which in their coalition-conditioned policy of compromise, says must barter personal advantages for members of their party at the cost of sacrificing the ideals of inner religious feeling and national consolidation. At the same time we are hoping that the unifying of the various national evangelical churches to a uniform Evangelical Church of Germany will satisfy the longing of those who, because of the uncertainty of evangelical life, feared a weakening of the evangelical faith.

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

The historical achievement of combining peasants, workers and bourgeois into one national community would be meaningless if the actions of this community were governed by dictates of a different political origin and nature or from the past. The strength of the national-socialist party lies in the fact that, even during its inner construction, it never forgot the roots of its existence. It was not founded for individual states with their individual populations, but for the German nation and the German people. From the very beginning, therefore, the construction of the party was guided by the conditions arising objectively, from the needs of the German nation. Under no circumstances, therefore, can it acknowledge to-day past dynastic interests or the political results of these interests or recognize them as obligations which must always be respected by the German nation in organizing the life of the state. The German states are the sacred foundation stones of our nation. They are a part of its substance and will therefore exist as long as there is a German nation. But the political constructions of the individual states resulted from partly good and partly very bad activities of the past. They were human creations and therefore transitory. Just as there is nothing on this earth
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 all, in essence they seemed to be immortal. Indeed they grew increasingly important. Since 1918, the constitution of the rest on them and proclaimed them (although in reality fermented the decomposition of the state) to be the foundation stones of the life of the state. For seventy years they increased their importance in the state and in the bartered and exchanged power, one with the other, as the object of their desire and interest. From their own point of view, they dominated German legislation. This resulted in gradation of the Nation to being the executor of their. And even when Germany lost a war, this fact affected the parties. And when the German nation its freedom, the parties insisted on their rights all the way. And when at last the German nation was confronted hopeless misery, even destruction, the parties more than completely tyrannized public life.

**After One Year of National Socialism**

Ow, my men of the German Reichstag!

Within one year of the national-socialist revolution we overthrown the parties. Not only have we broken their er, but we have abolished them and eliminated them from our German nation. Whether they revolved as satellites and the second and third internationals, whether they reputed the middle classes, the interests of catholicism, the creeds of an evangelical socialism, the ambitions of a financioautocracy, even to the contemptible representation of our rootless intellectualism, they have all gone. The strength of our national life during this year rose victoriously above the ruins of a sunken world.

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

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

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

When I gave the order on the 24th of April, that the party organizations on May 2nd, the day after the National Labor celebration, should occupy the buildings of the trade unions and should convert these strongholds of international class madness into bulwarks of national work, this was not done for the purpose of robbing the German workman of a valuable organization but, only for the sake of the whole German people, to smooth the way for peaceful work which, in the future, would benefit everyone. For, at the same time, with this measure we struck from the hands of the other side the weapon of economic class war. With one year's legislation, conceived on a large scale, we have now definitely laid the foundations for a state of affairs in which the creative interests of the community will be decisively supreme, instead of only the right of might of the economically more powerful. Because it is quite clear to us that the gigantic tasks which not only the economic distress of the present indicates but which are also evident when critically contemplating the future, can only be accomplished when the representative of the interests...
Hitler, its new political force, has found its way to power in a dramatic fashion. By the nation's promise to make the task imposed upon us by the history of the German nation and its personality, and I gave before the nation and the world a declaration of my personal dedication to the nation, its cause, and its ideals. I am the leader of the German people, and I am determined to make this country a secure and prosperous nation.

When on January 30th, a year ago, our General Field Commander Goebbels, whose name is synonymous with the Nation's progress, was appointed Chancellor of the Reich, he said: 

"I feel that the task of government must be accomplished, but to accomplish it we must act. We must act with speed, with determination, and with force. This is the task of the German people, and I am determined to make it our own."

And when the nation and the world saw the new Chancellor, they knew that the new leader of the German people was determined to make the Nation a secure and prosperous nation. He said: 

"I am the leader of the German people, and I am determined to make this country a secure and prosperous nation."

He then went on to say: 

"The Nation's task is to make the country a secure and prosperous nation."

And when the nation and the world saw the new Chancellor, they knew that the new leader of the German people was determined to make the Nation a secure and prosperous nation.
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 are the basis of constructive life. The prominence, over all things immaterial, of the basic foundation of the life 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 intrinsically 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 sense and can be solved only from a uniform point of view. This national conception will then lead not only to the overbridging of all hitherto existing class extremes, although these extremes vary, in contrast to the eternity of radical foundations and are therefore unimportant because not permanent, but also to a clarification of the attitude towards the problems of foreign policy.

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

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

The following is clear: The German nation has a million of its best men and women unemployed, all of whom want to
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,
possibilities, there was taking place a development in Ger-
many which, as a first stage to a communistic world-revo-
lution, would have, within a short time, presented the victo-
rious 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 them-
selves. 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 con-
ception. 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 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 Compiegne, laid down its arms, it held, just as it does today, the deep, unshakeable conviction that it was guiltless of the outbreak of the war. Even the signature, to a so-called German confession of guilt, forced from weak men against their better knowledge, does not at all alter this fact. The vast majority of the German
extortions all of which helped to bring about a state of chaos in Germany.

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

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

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

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

A reversion of all conceptions set in.

Reversion of Conceptions

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

Because just to the degree that the leadership of the nation consciously deviated from all canons and laws of reason and subscribed to marxistic insanity, so the community of the people inevitably experienced a continuously increasing dis-
and breaking out of conflagrations and tempests, all seeking
actions consonant with the inner limitations of every in-
dividual nation. Also the period of an outward general wel-
be, which seemed to impress the world with a token of a
mingly contented sallety, since the dying away of the
whish of trumpets of the revolutionary Marseillaise until the
sinking of our century, was pregnant with incessant indi-
tions of an inner nervous uncertainty, with a restless longing
for more satisfactory foundations for peoples inner lives.
that mankind has known foremost in the way of revolu-
tionary events, leaving out of consideration the struggles of a
religious nature, had merely been the ever changing play of
forces fighting for outward power: the fighting for rulership
side of states or at the utmost for expansion of such rulers-
ship beyond individual boundaries.
However, since the religious struggles had lost their stir-
ing, spellbinding and fascinating power, perhaps due to the
anishing of a truly alive, pushing force of the creeds, there
began the search for new conceptions and ideas.—ones adapted
to the times and giving to mankind new aspects of life. And
while the common mass of people was still looking upon
materialistic things as the only factors governing all events in
human life, men arose who in the depth of their souls were
not satisfied with such conceptions, who were looking out
for a deeper aspect of life and, who in the very age of highest
mass prosperity and comfort, began to pervade the world with
the most violent struggles for these new conceptions. The in-
consistency of the economical and political ideals of bourgoi-
democracy called automatically the consistent theories of
marxism into the arena of those forces. Thus it came about,
while the nations were still living on the fruits of a bourgeois
and literal individualism, that the prophets of the new doctrine
preached politically the equality of all values. The parliamen-
tary democracy, however, was automatically bound to get into
a deadly struggle with individualism even on the very field
of economics.

It could only be a question of time until the ruthless agres-
sive doctrine of marxistic equalization would have finally
over-run the last of the bourgeois political strongholds which
protected the economic system; the end would have been the
definite overthrow of the political and economic ideology of
the 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 rulers-
ship 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 bourgoi-
democracy, by its passiveness, shared responsibility.

Second, the dictate of Versailles destroyed the independence
and the freedom of the nation in its foreign relations by dissolv-
ing and disintegrating all power and capacity of resistance.
The result was an endless sequence of political and economica
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 fantastico 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
ADDRESS
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THE GERMAN REICHSTAG
BY
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

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-Jarvency trial.

An investigating agent revealed yesterday that at an enthusiastic meeting in a night club, Kuhn saluted when he entered the hall. He returned the salutes and blandly exclaimed: "Ruhrt euch!" (Be at ease.) Then he addressed the meeting. Anticipating Nov. 9, when he is set for trial on a charge of lifting Bund funds, the führer climaxed his address:

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

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

Secret Meeting

The meeting of 500 Bund members, brought together in strict secrecy, was held at Cangling's Casino, 156th St. and St. Ansas 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 insignia and admitted no one who could not be identified. The investigator got in as a Storm Trooper in American garb.

Kuhn, he said, received the name Kunse.
Reich to Mark Munich Putsch Tomorrow

Hitler Curtails Celebration of Beer Cellar Uprising

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 4 — Germany today began preparations for the anniversary celebration of Fuehrer Hitler’s Munich beer cellar putsch of 1822.

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

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

Holiday Called Off

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

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

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

“The orders’ immediate purposes were to administer assets of the Polish state, regulate currency and credit systems and initiate economic measures.”
Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stelton
For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22.—Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There are 4,000 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Thera Holzwarth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Plainfield, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Filakov, 96, while Jeffers received 456 and Thomas A. Gereonzo, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman history of Middlesex county, was campaign manager in the town.

Mrs. Holzwarth's ticket, both received in the North Stelton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes here for president. The Democratic ticket received 441 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 122.

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 Democrat received 38 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 500.

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 Stetton

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

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Theria Holzwarth of Parlin, and Henny W. Jeffers of Plainsboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Filekov, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garretson, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman history of Middlesex county, was man campaign manager in the pleased with the township's vote for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans also gave Harold O. Hoffman gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 424, 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.

(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 Stetton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 68 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes for the presidency here, one Democratic and the other Republican. Wendell Willkie, also an aspirant for the nomination for president, received 53 Republican votes and Taft received four. Dewey, whose name was on the ballot, however, received 509.

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

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Thursday) (C.T.P.E.):—Checking one of the latest "Hitler" photographs against an inconceivable one of the German Fuehrer, an eminent London Furgeon 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 Nazi's use of a fake Hitler lends color to the parade of reports lately that he is ill, 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 M. Watson, Secretary to the President, The White House; Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State; Brigadier General Sherman Miles, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department; Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; and Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Apex Building, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
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 outlive Goering.

News of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a logical arrangement, inasmuch as the Nazis now 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.
October 17, 1941

MSS: AB

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

Dear Bill:

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

Sincerely yours,

26570

J. Edgar Hoover

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

Dear General Watson:

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

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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

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

There is one press that can't be suppressed in Germany: a press constantly busy contributing to the history of Hitlerism more completely, colorful and trenchant than some of the best English periodicals. The Polaer is an example. This newspaper is not only a satire, it is a war against Nazism and all its stupidities.

One can see how this newspaper is an echo of the English press, which is why it is so effective. The German people are beginning to realize that the Polaer is not only a means of entertainment, but an instrument of political education. The Polaer is a voice of conscience, a guide for the people. It is not only a newspaper, but a weapon against the Nazi regime.

The Polaer is not afraid to criticize the government and its policies. It is not afraid to expose the crimes of the Nazi leaders. The Polaer is not afraid to speak the truth. It is not afraid to stand up for the rights of the people. The Polaer is not afraid to fight for freedom.

The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to laugh at the Nazi regime. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be daring. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be different. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be brave.

The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a voice for the people. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a force for change. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a force for good. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a force for justice.

The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a newspaper. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a newspaper. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a newspaper. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a newspaper. The Polaer is a newspaper that is not afraid to be a newspaper.
BY THEODORE HIROU & OR A. HOPPEN

Moments in a concurrence.
What with the football season over and the baseball season

South Negro in China

Mob Lynches

600 Refugees

Family of 8

Starves to Death

10,000 Bombed

Lithuania

War Score

60,000 Executed

Bones Found

Starved, Flogged, and Beaten

10,000 Executed

Joint Names in Germany

The issue is engendered in the

Meanwhile away, there's not a thing in the paper.
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.

wanted to know whether the Bureau had any "probable cause" for believing that Hitler or any of his associates were hiding in the Argentine and I stated that the Bureau had no tangible evidence of any such hiding but that General Lang had withheld considerable information from us, over a period 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.

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 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
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.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm
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 inquiring.
ATTENTION SAC: Buffles contain no record of correspondent. You are instructed to make a search of your index 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. Submit results of your check by June 1, 1953, under the caption

Follow-up made for June 5, 1953.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Attn: Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On March 21st, 1953, I contacted your local agent here at N.Y. and reported to him some of the facts I had collected on the person whose name was and who at that time was living at

Later, I contacted another of your agents in the New York city office and gave him some of the facts. The same person. This person was a

The facts concerning these people which I have verified in every way at my disposal, tend to convince me that they are no less than

Adolph Hitler

I am aware that it is widely believed that these persons are dead. However, I have checked this matter out with the man who was appointed
I have seen the woman. I fell in love with 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 this 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 stack image of the person I saw in Phoenix, Arizona last year.

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

Yours Truly,
DIRECTOR AND SACS 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, TYPICALLY GERMAN DRESSED. ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ASCERTAIN STOPS IN ST. LOUIS AND MAKE A SPOT CHECK OF ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. WHEN SUBJECT LEAVES
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 IS IN US ON A MEXICAN VISA.

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 16, 1:40

MEMORANDUM

FR: KARL HEINZ VON WIEGAND

Karl Von Wiegand advised he has known Chancellor Adolph Hitler of Germany for many years. He stated he wrote articles on Hitler for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler and which were not looked upon favorably by Der 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 12, 1940, had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

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

Von Wiegand claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated were necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der 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 person and a transmimior; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorn them - even those closest to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

[Signature]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Date] 28 1942
Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to Von Wie"gand, 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 Wie"gand claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Von Wie"gand 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 Wie"gand 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 Wie"gand 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 Wie"gand, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (Von Wie"gand agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition, not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. Von Wie"gand said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told Von Wie"gand, "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 Wie"gand stated that he added very pointedly, "That goes for South America too."

Von Wie"gand 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 ruler of the Nazi regime. Von Wiegand stated that Hitler has a demonical energy and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von Wiegand stated he does not think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Wiegand claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

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

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

Von Wiegand advised that Herr Howell, 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 Berechtungen, 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 bed health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of tuberculosis of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

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

Hitler is a prism down. 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 Communistic threat but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

A discussion followed concerning the strength of the German armed forces. In this connection, Von 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 a great deal to the excellent equipment furnished the men. He stated that he has "been in ten wars" and has never seen an army equivalent to that of the present German army. He advised that the physical limitations of the German army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He stated that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirits; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

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

Von Viegand said that in talking to Coering, it is Coering'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 Viegand advised that the food supplied the army is good and that clothing is ample.

Von Viegand 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 Coering opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned Von Wiegand claims that the military men wanted this and Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

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

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

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

Von Wiegand advised there is no formal official censorship in Germany, but that the Government "takes the risk of what is sent out".
With reference to German propaganda, Von Wiegand stated that all Europe has been 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 was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

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

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

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

Von Wieged 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 Wieged 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 Wieged's statement, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Wieged'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 Wieged 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 Wieged 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.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: KARL VON VIEGAND

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 Viegand. The informant would like to have a memorandum on this.

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

F. E. Foxworth

cc - Mr. Tracy
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
Re: KARL VON HUGARD

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. L. MILLER
Special Agent in Charge

[Handwritten note: 65-2/1]
San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM TO: THE DIRECTOR

Re: FRIEDRICH W. LENARD

FRIEDRICH W. LENARD was interviewed by me on August 11, 1940. I had approximately an hour in which to talk to him.

VON LENARD has known HITLER for many years, he states. He has written articles on HITLER for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he says were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler, and which were not looked upon favorably by his Fuehrer. Because of these, he states 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 LENARD 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 ZAPP agrees that Hitler is afraid of him; and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to ZAPP for censorship, he was afraid to give it an O.K. until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was acceptable.

VON LENARD 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 uninterrupted for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purpose of his interview it was necessary to continue to interrupt him, which was all right with his Fuehrer.

VON LENARD 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 LENARD described Hitler as an abnormal person - a transvestite - he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even t o o 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 BIEGAND, 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 BIEGAND claims he noted three personalities—the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Inquiry as to his attitude against the United States. VON BIEGAND 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 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 BIEGAND 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 time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

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

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

Von VIESSARD 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 himself.

I questioned Von FLEISAND as to who was behind Hitler and Von FLEISAND replied that no one was behind Hitler — that Hitler was the power of the Nazi régime. He has a demonic energy, and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von FLEISAND 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 FLEISAND 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, Hitler replied that Hitler is humble, in that he aims at 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 FLEISAND 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 those 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.

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

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

Von Wiegand claims that Hitler leans to the Communist side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by Goering.

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

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

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

Hitler is a prima donna. You can’t suggest any-
thing to him, whereas 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 can not be accomplished without the U. S. aid. WILSS 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, WILSS 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. WILSS said that there is a strong army; that there are 16,000,000 men from 16 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 losses of men power was due a great deal to equipment. He said that he has been in ten wars and he has never seen such an army as Hitler's. He believes that the physical limitations to the army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He said that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirit; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

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

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

Von Ribbentrop 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 the 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 RIBBENTROP 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 RIBBENTROP claimed that the stuff that is written here on German espionage is inaccurate since he does not believe they know what they are talking about. He has noticed that NICOLI has been pointed out as the head of the German Intelligence. He says that NICOLI has no
Influence; he does a little research, but it is definitely not the chief of the Intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the Intelligence is one Admiral ZURAS.

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

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 criminals 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 KELLENDER, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

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

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

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

I was able to go into the matter of Hitler's plans for world domination briefly and having already covered the Nazi attitude to me, I asked him about the German plans when a country is taken over, particularly the stories that were about liquidating certain groups of people. Von WIFGAND said that if, of course, was a story from island that he hadn't been there - he didn't know.

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

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

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

Questioned about the church, he stated that there was little attention paid to the church in occupied countries. At this point Von WIFGAND said that there was one matter which he had forgotten to mention with regard to GERMANY, namely, that WIFGAND 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
be a status quo with England giving Germany's colonies back to her in Africa.

He said that they first talked about breaking up France - literally disemboweling her, but just before he left he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government except possibly Alsace Lorraine, and even then he might consider a plebiscite. VON BIEGAND pointed out that this was true, and could be checked by the fact that Hitler precluded Mussolini from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. There was a non-military corridor established which indicated, in his mind, that Hitler did not want to dis camb France at the present time.

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

I asked him about atrocities, and he said that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakiens are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

I asked him about Japan, and he said that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan, and wouldn't talk about it. He believes that it goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world. Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the Far East - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.
As far as Italy is concerned it was 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 Y. V. I. I. I. I., Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Bilograd'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 Russia had laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

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

I was unable to get into much detail about internal Germany, but Von Sittem did advise that there is an enormous criticism of Hitler. There is a feeling among the people that they want to know when it will all be over and what they are going to get out of it. Generally they appear to be fed up with war.

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

Von Sittem 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 'axis' so they would soon reach the end of their sphere of influence.

I should have liked to have interview 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 displeased at the Cosmopolitan articles in 1939, 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. PICKER
Special Agent in Charge

MULRNL
SAC Newark

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.

Enclosures

5

EX-66
Sammelwerk Nr. 16
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 68
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderdrehs ausgeführt.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 62

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unterer Bilderguppen aufgedruckt.

Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammlerkwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 68
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171  Gruppe 66

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die hier jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Druckscheibe unserer Bilderdienste ausgerichtet.

Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderhefte aufgegliedert.
Weitere Werke sind in Verberettung.
Zügelnwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 68
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bildersätze ausgestellt.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammetwerk Nr. 13

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 65

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammetwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderdrucks aufgezählt.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammlerwerk 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 66

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bildberichte ausgerichtet.

Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Sammlungswerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 66
Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammlwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171
Gruppe 69

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935


Sammlerwerk Nr. 18

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

Versuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammlerwerke und auf der Abtrennung unserer Bilderkollektive zugeordnete Werke werden bald in Vorbereitung.

Die vorliegende herausragende Sammlung wurde auf der Weltausstellung unserer Bilderprobe aufgestellt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

Pamphlet Nr. 18
Abbild Nr. 9
Gruppe 6

Jedoch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1924


Die Ausgabe von und herausgegeben Sammelwerke und auf der Künstler unseres Bildes wurde aufgelegt.

Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Kunstwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 64

Festliche Schillerfest in Weimar 1934


Die dafür von uns hergestellten Kühlerpapiere, auf der rechten Seite unserer Bilderdrucke aufgeklebt, sind im Verkehr.
Abell v. Hitler
Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 61

Buch zum Schiesserlebnis in Welsmar 1934


Kunstwerk Nr. 18
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 64

Befrucht im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bilderguppen 62–67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernimmt der Reichs-Bilderdienstleiter der NSDAP, Heurich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von O. P. N.
Pabst, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Ernst Pörchel, Leipzig. Die erste
Bilderreihe und ältere Kampfstoffen
des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
Persönlichkeit und schildern den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem harten Führen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Richtung
der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke
haben die bisher nicht veröffentlichten Bilderfortsetzungen ausführlich.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Kunstwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 61
Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1904

An diesem Werk gehören die 10 Bildergruppen 62–67. Die Auswahl und kunst
freie Bearbeitung der Bilder über
nahm der Reichs-Bildberichtersteller der
BAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von R. R. H.
Hahn, Berlin, die graphische Bearbeitung
von Carl Ernst Pfeiffer, Leipzig. Die Kunst
mitteiler und die Kämpferwollen
des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
Öffentlichkeit und schliessen den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Führen und
Denken, durch das er sich der Richtung
der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Tiefe des
der deutschen Völker erwachsen hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammlungen
sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderschriften aufgeführt.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und kunstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahmen Herrs-Ölbilderhafte der
BAP, Heinrich Klossmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von F. H. W. Haken und Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Erich Parriel, Leipzig. Böhme
Bilderreiter und allein Kompfensien
des Führers sprechen in diesem Band zur
Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Hühlen und
Vorhuen, durch das er sich die Richtung
der Welt und die unterhauptige Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke
und weitere Unterte unterer Bilderschriften
weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Das Ittelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler
Bild Nr. 99
Gruppe 64

Besucu im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1924

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bilderal-
gruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künst-
lerische Bearbeitung der Bilder über-
nahm der Reichs-Gerichtsberater der
BVP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von H. D.
Fehling, Berlin; die graphische Gestaltung
von Karl Ernst Ploethiel, Leipzig. Die an
Mitarbeiter und Ailelle Helferlichkei-
en der Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
öffentlicheit und schildern den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Führen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Richtig-
der Welt und die unerschütterliche Liebe des
deutscben Volkes erwiesen hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Ittelwerke
und der Künstler unserer Helferlichkei
liegen in Vorbereitung.

Blicktele Werke sind in Vorbereitung.
Hans Pütz
Gruppe 93
Bild Nr. 39

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1834


Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke und auf der Innenseite unserer Bilderschriften aufgeführten weiteren Werke sind im Vordergrund.
