Minneapolis Minnesota dated May 6 7 p.m.

Dear Mr. Ford -

I want to thank you for building the Ford 9-8 as fast and as sturdy a car as you did, otherwise I would not have gotten away from the coppers in that Wisconsin Minnesota case.

Yours till I have the pleasure of seeing you.

John Dillinger
Detroit, Michigan
May 21, 1934

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing herewith in cellophane container, letter mailed on May 16, 1934 at Detroit to Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan and signed "John Dillinger." I received this letter this morning from Mr. Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company.

It is Mr. Bennett's desire that when you have made photostatic copies of this letter and you no longer need the same for your files, that it be returned. I would appreciate your sending it to me and I will forward it to him.

Will you kindly advise me immediately as to the results of your laboratory tests regarding fingerprints, handwriting, etc.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Donald S. Leonard
Commanding Dist. No. 2
Michigan State Police
Dear Mr. Leonard:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1934, regarding the letter mailed to Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan, and signed John Dillinger.

Approximately ten latent fingerprints have been developed on the letter and accompanying envelope, four of which afford sufficient detail to permit classification for search through the entire fingerprint file which is maintained in this Division. All ten of these latent prints have been compared with the fingerprints of John Dillinger and of the following individuals who have from time to time been reported as possible associates of Dillinger. No identifications were afforded.
Mr. Donald S. Leonard.

May 28, 1944.

Such of these latent fingerprints as can be classified will be searched through the single fingerprint file and you will be further advised as to the results of this search.

In accordance with your request the original document and envelope are returned herewith, copies having been made for retention in our files.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Position: Director]

Enclosure for record.

REGISTERED MAIL - AIR MAIL.

To: Chicago

Mr. [Redacted]
In order that you may be fully advised concerning conditions prevailing at the properties of the Weirton Steel Mills at Steubenville, Ohio, Clarksburg and Weirton, West Virginia, during the course of the election of employees' representatives under provisions contained in the National Recovery Act, the following information, obtained by special agents observing the elections held at these points, is set forth.

At Clarksburg, West Virginia, the Weirton Steel mills employ, as of this date, approximately 1,060 people. The polls for the election of employees' representatives were opened at 3:00 A.M. on December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to close at 7:00 P.M. on this date. At 11:00 A.M. today approximately 339 employees had voted. Four polling places had been set up within the Clarksburg plant and the voting was being carried on in a very orderly manner. There was no evidence or information obtained up until 12:00 Noon today that any force, coercion, or intimidation had been exercised upon the employees at this point. I am advised, however, that a few employees had declined to vote, stating that the election was not "their election", but was a company dominated election.

At Steubenville, Ohio, the Weirton Company employ between six and eight hundred men. The polling places at this plant were opened at 5:00 A.M. on December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to be closed at 6:00 P.M. on the same date. Up until approximately 12:00 o'clock no information had been obtained, indicating that any coercion or intimidation had been exercised in connection with the election. At the time that this information was conveyed to me, the special agent assigned to the Steubenville plant had not succeeded in locating Jack Reese, local head of the Amalgamated union at that point. Subsequent contact with Reese may result in the obtaining of information concerning the alleged acts and misconduct on the part of the Weirton Company.
At the Weirton, West Virginia, plant of the Weirton Steel Company the election booths were opened, I am advised, at 10:00 P.M. on December 14, 1933, and to remain open until 9:00 P.M., December 15, 1933. Some twenty-five or thirty polling places have been established throughout the mill property, which, it may be noted, is approximately four miles long. The Weirton Company employs at this plant about ten thousand men. Some information was obtained indicating that the Weirton Steel Company had, in the primary election, held on December 11, 1933, threatened that unless the employees voted at the primary election, the plant would be closed down. The allegation was also made that at the primary election employees were advised, principally by foremen of the various units, that a new system of operation could be and would be installed if the event the employees refused to vote, which would eliminate some sixty to seventy percent of the employees. The investigating agent obtained information that one employee at this point was discharged for failure to vote in the December election. It was further alleged that when the night crews reported for duty last night, December 14, 1933, an extra crew was present to replace those individuals who would refuse to vote. One person in the Weirton plant is alleged to have stated that the Weirton Steel Company officials forced him to vote. The information described above consists, at the present time, merely of allegations which the agents have not been able to support by collateral evidence or by affidavits from the employees making the charges.

At the Weirton Plant, I am advised, a number of the employees have taken the attitude that the election results will make no difference ultimately, because the election will be set aside by the Federal Government and, accordingly, it is stated that some employees are voting, who might not otherwise vote. It is alleged that one Weirton Steel Company foreman had stated to employees that the National Labor Board would never conduct an election in the Weirton Steel Company plant. Efforts are being made to ascertain the identity of this foreman, or to secure other corroborating evidence of his statement.

An allegation has been made that Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Board of the Weirton Company, had told some employees that Henry Ford, the American Can Company, and other large purchasers of the Weirton Company products, would not purchase said products if the Weirton Steel Company recognized the Amalgame union.
December 16, 1933.

62-30307-1
DEPARTMENT FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you would be interested in the developments to date in connection with the request of Judge Stephens for an investigation by this Division of certain union elections in the Weirton Steel Plants at Weirton and Clarksburg, West Virginia and Steubenville, Ohio.

I have received a letter from our Agent in Charge at Pittsburgh this morning which gives a general brief summary of the developments yesterday. However, this information, of course, was obtained by him through telephonic conversations with the Agents stationed at these three plants and a comprehensive report covering observations of the Agents will be prepared to-day at Pittsburgh and immediately submitted and will be available Monday morning.

I have acquainted Judge Stephens with the developments as hereinafter and have assured him that a detailed report will be furnished promptly upon its receipt. The substance of the Report as far as received from Pittsburgh is as follows:

At Clarksburg, West Virginia, the Weirton Steel mills of this date, approximately 1,000 people. The polls for employees' representatives were opened at 5:00 A.M. Dec. 16, 1933 and were scheduled to close at 7:00 P.M. on this date. To 10:00 A.M. today approximately 399 employees had voted. Places had been set up within the Clarksburg plant and voting was being carried on in a very orderly manner. There was no information obtained up until 12:00 Noon today that any intimidation had been exercised upon the employees. Moreover, a few employees had declined to vote, stating that they were not "their elections", but was a company dominated election.

Steubenville, Ohio, the Weirton Company employ between 2,500 and 3,000 men. The polling places at this plant were opened December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to be closed at 5:00 A.M. Up to 12:00 o'clock no information obtained, indicating that any coercion or intimidation in connection with the election. At the time that information was given to me, the special agent assigned to

[Signature]

To M. Stephens Secretary
12-18-33 SPC
The Steubenville plant had not succeeded in locating Jack Reese, local head of the United Steelworkers union at that point. Subsequent contact with Rees was made in the ensuing activities concerning the alleged strike and misappropriation on the part of the Weirton Company.

At the Weirton, West Virginia plant of the Weirton Steel Company, the election began at 1:00 p.m. on December 14, 1933 and was to remain open until 6:00 p.m., December 18, 1933. Some twenty-five or thirty polling places were established throughout the plant property, which, it may be noted, is approximately four miles long. The Weirton Company employs at this plant about ten thousand men. News information was obtained indicating that the Weirton Company had, in the primary election, held on December 11, 1933, threatened that unless the employees voted at the primary election, the election would be declared void. The allegations made were that at the primary election employees were advised, principally by means of petitions, that a new system of operation could be and would be installed in the event that employees refused to vote, which would eliminate some sixty to seventy percent of the employees. The investigating agent obtained information, that one employee at this point was discharged for failure to vote in the December election. It was further alleged that then the night supervisor reported at the plant for duty last night, December 14, 1933, an employee proceeded to replace those individuals and that another employee in the Weirton plant is alleged to have stated that the Weirton Company officials forced him to work. The information above concerns, at the present time, twenty-five employees which have not, as yet, been able to express the United Steelworkers of America from the employees making these changes.

At the Weirton plant, a number of the employees have the attitude that the election results will make no difference at all because the election will be put aside by the Federal Government; accordingly, it is stated that some employees are voting, while others are not. It is alleged that the Weirton Company foreman to employees that the National Labor Board would never support in the Weirton plant. Efforts are being made to prevent the identity of this foreman, or to secure other information contrary to his statement.

An allegation has been made that Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Board of the Weirton Company, told some employees that Henry Ford, the American Cyanamid Company, and other large purchasers of the Company products, would not purchase said products if the Weirton Company recognized the United Steelworkers union.
Germany has made recent secret arrangements with Japan in case of war with USA. She was promised from Japan the Philippine Islands and a part from Southern China. Germany agreed to organize air- and gas attacks on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and procure to Japan all naval and military intelligence in respect to USA.

Hundreds of German spies are already working over all USA similar like in the last war. These traitors are disguised as clerks shopkeepers businessmen etc.

Some German spies are even working in the USA service. Even the German prince hired by Henry Ford, belongs to the same crowd. . . . Henry Ford has also done in many respects enormous damage to the defense of the USA by promoting German schemes, newspapers and pro-German spies with lots of money. Many German spies are in direct service of Japan. So & & is the German consul in Vienna, Dr. & & a German opera officially in the building of the company.

Germany has promised recently to recognize Manchuria as an independent state.

Postkarte
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I respectfully invite your attention to letters under date of December 10 and 13, 1935, by Mr. H. H. Reinecke, my predecessor at this office, concerning the Indiana State Police and particularly concerning Albert L. Rabb, attorney at law, Indianapolis, Indiana, a member of the Indiana State Police Board.

I conferred with Mr. Rabb at Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 20, 1936, and made known to him the information set forth in your letter of January 9, 1936, should he visit Washington and desire to meet you.

Mr. Rabb informed me that he is a graduate of Harvard University, politically a Republican, and the Governor of Indiana's representative on the Indiana State Police Board.

He informed me that he will be pleased to receive any information indicating that [redacted] is engaged in criticising the Bureau and its work or yourself, and that he would take the necessary action. Information concerning [redacted] a third party.

I learn from Mr. Rabb that he is a former law partner of Honorable Frank Dailey, a former candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, and one of the state's most noted attorneys. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dailey, having worked with him in 1919 at Detroit, Michigan, during which year he represented the Government as special counsel in the prosecution of United States Senator Harry Newberry of Michigan, who, during that period, was opposed by Henry Ford as a candidate for the office of the United States Senator from Michigan. You will recall that Mr. Dailey successfully prosecuted Senator Newberry, and others, but that the United States Supreme Court...
Mr. Hoover

January 21, 1936

later ruled that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction
over primaries.

I was impressed greatly by Mr. Rabb, and I
believe that he is sincere when he says that there will be
no further criticism of the Bureau or yourself on the part
of [redacted] if he is able to prevent it.

Information concerning a 3rd party, b/s
Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

previously processed in Edsel Ford release

☐ For your information: ____________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
02. 32509 deadlock 77
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

On March 20, 1941, an old friend of mine, F. Hunter Creech, who is presently an attorney in the Rust Building in Washington, D. C. and who was formerly an attorney for Henry Ford, dropped in to see me.

He told me that he had been designated to head the Information Section of the Censorship Division of the Navy Department; that the Navy expected the emergency to be such in the very near future that he would be called for active duty when the Censorship would be set up. He was not able to tell me the nature of the Navy Censorship set-up, but was of the opinion that it would be confined to radio, telegraph, etc. rather than to postal matters.

If I am able to obtain any additional information from Creech at a later date, I will keep you informed.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
In letters to [redacted], dated 1939 and Philadelphia, Pa., indicated her opposition to the "O'Mahoney Bill" and referred to past discussions between them about uniting anti-Communist groups. She indicated her opposition to the Jews. She said that fortunately the efforts to break up the bund by smear by smearing FRITZ.
KURN had been successful. Similarly, that each attempt against PELLET had been similar results and that PELLET was "keeping up his good work." She added with the statement that "If we are involved in another war, we are a nation of servicemen governed by sound sense." She advised that she considered it a compliment to be classed with JACK GARNER, HENRY FORD, CAMERON, GARSH JUNIOR, PELLET, and DRATHAGE. She remarked that she enjoyed JAMES TULL'S works and had distributed some of them.
FACTS ABOUT THE BANK OF ENGLAND 4
FACTS AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL OF OUR TROUBLES 4

FORD, HENRY 24

all 05 67C
Feb. 26, 1936

Special Agent in Charge
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sirs:

Recent press dispatches bearing the date line, "Enniscoe, Pa., Feb. 21," have indicated that John Condon was being held by Federal authorities and that he has admitted sending threatening letters to President Roosevelt, Governor and Mrs. George A. Morris, Henry Ford and J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is desired that your office immediately institute an investigation to determine whether John Condon is guilty of any offense coming within the primary investigatory jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-41044-1

Herald Elliot
Assistant Director

FEB 28 1936
Miner Held for Threat to President Roosevelt

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 21

A miner who said denial of his request for compensation for a mine injury had engendered his hatred for all "higher-ups," was held by Federal authorities today following his arrest on charges of writing threatening letters to President Roosevelt.

The prisoner, John Condor, 54, police said, also admitted sending threats to Governor and Mrs. George H. Earle, Henry Ford and J. Pierpont Morgan. Examining physicians, according to authorities, reported their diagnosis showed Condor was sane but that he had communist tendencies.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Res:

has been assured that Henry Ford, Sr. will put up the money for him to hire appropriate counsel. Either that day or the day before he had been in a conference with Mr. Henry Ford and Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company, and had been assured that Henry Ford would put up the necessary money for the attorney to fight his case. The attorney to be used was one well known political figure in Detroit. Harry Bennett or Mr. Ford had also told the way in which he has conducted himself in the case would very shortly be aired by the Senate. OS, bgc, bgd

OS: bgc, bgd

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-43078-49

OS, bgc, bgd

MEMO 9-8

7/29/39 bgc
Reference is made to my memorandum to the Director dated July 27, 1939, relating information that the complainant in this case gave to Acting Special Agent in Charge MILTON J. BOYD recently while I was away from Detroit in Washington, D. C.

Subsequently, I had a telephone conversation with a local well-known attorney, who stated, would probably handle his case. He advised me that he was looking into the facts concerning the matter but had not been retained by HARRY BENNETT or HENRY FORD or anyone else; that he had not decided whether he would enter the case or whether there was anything that could be done for it in the case. He stated that he had not heard anything authoritative or direct on this matter and had not seen any of the money.

I gathered inferentially and from no direct statements that had probably been in touch with HARRY BENNETT on the matter, and was looking over the merits of the case prior to actually being retained, although stated nothing specifically to this effect. He further stated that he had not, to his knowledge, met or conferred with HENRY FORD on this matter and that he was positive this had not occurred. He spoke as if he were not enthused about the prospects of entering the case and from the general tone of his conversation, unless he finds considerable

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-43078-54

COPIES DESTROYED 270 OCT 12 1964
more than is known to him at the present from remarks, he will not enter the case:

Recently I had occasion to spend some time with Mr. HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company, and attempted very discreetly to find out further information concerning this case. Mr. BENNETT, however, refrained from mentioning anything directly or inferentially concerning same except to state very generally that HENRY FORD is a man who is "for the underdog."

If anything further develops in this matter, I will advise the Bureau.

Please be advised that I have refrained from answering this letter, pending an interview with HARRY BENNETT, which I had on Sunday, August 27, 1939, in which I hoped I might be able to get further information in the premises.

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

AIR MAIL
Detroit - Michigan
October 15, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: [Redacted]

Dear Sir:

With reference to the telephonic request from [Redacted] of the Bureau, the following information is being set out concerning the above captioned individual. The information set out herein does not bear on the merits of the case originally reported to this office by [Redacted] concerning [Redacted]. As much as the complete information in that matter has been forwarded to the Bureau. This letter merely sets out certain personal matters concerning [Redacted] for the Bureau’s information. [Redacted]

[Redacted] 62-43078-59
He has advised me that he took his case to MR. HARRY BENNETT and MR. HENRY FORD of the Ford Motor Company and he told me MR. FORD promised him money to help him fight the case. Recently in contact with MR. HARRY BENNETT, I worked the conversation around to the matter and asked BENNETT if he had been to see HENRY FORD and if HENRY FORD or BENNETT had promised him financial assistance to fight the case. MR. BENNETT said that he had never seen HENRY FORD personally or conversed with him; that he had gone out to see BENNETT a time or two on this matter and BENNETT had told him that he should present his case to a good reliable attorney; that BENNETT was in no position to pass upon the merits of the thing from a story. MR. BENNETT apparently suggested that to and MR. BENNETT told me that if he had seen merit in the case, probably the Ford Motor Company would have helped to finance it, and finance the attorneys in any legal proceedings resulting. I have talked with concerning his case and apparently he is completely disgusted with and sees no merit in his case and has nothing further to do with the matter.
Detroit Michigan May the 30th- 1936

To the Editor Detroit Free Press Detroit Mich.

Dear Editor,

Why should Mr. Hal El-Kitchell, writing in the Detroit Free Press of May the 16th, voice of the people opinion, wish to sacrifice Chief Justice Hughes, by casting him and casting him in the political pig pen with a den of wolves. If we wish to save our country from the fate of India and China we must draft honest business men to fill all the political jobs. If we will draft such men as Walter Gifford Henry Ford and 50 other honest business men with brains to run our country, our country is the largest business institution in the world and should pay a dividend to the American people. We pay billions of dollars each year in taxes what do we get for it, we got four or five hundred thousand political parasites that would starve if they had to make a living in the business world. We have to day between us and pauperization the few men in the department of justice and our U.S. Supreme Court. We must vote and clean out all the political hucksters, shall we stand idly and see our children pauperized by the brainless mass back political dictator, the political hucksters will drive the American people to revolt, all political graft should be made a federal offense and turned over to our Department of Justice, and to day on the 30th of May Memorial day while we bow to day in memory of our loved ones that made the supreme sacrifice that we have a better place to live, let us each resolve to do our part and make this a better place for our children to live.

Martin C. Brown
621 St. Jean Ave
Detroit Mich.
*May the 30th- 1936

A Copy To the Department of Justice Mr. Hoover

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUN 3 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 1 1936
P.M.

Joseph
FILE
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH

RE: MORAL REARMAMENT

The following article concerning Moral Rearmament appeared on page 1 of the January 19, 1943 issue of "In Fact"

Although the newspapers did publish the fact that 28 Moral Re-Armament (MRA) members had tried to dodge service in the United States in the war against Fascism, important, significant facts in the case, were suppressed by most papers. These are:

1) MRA is run by a man who declared for Hitler and has always been linked with Naziism and British pro-Nazi leaders and plotters.

2) MRA in America is anti-labor. Disguised as an organization aiming to conciliate capital (management) and labor, it is an organization subsidized by big shots of the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of making labor give in to capital.

3) MRA was exposed as "dishonest" in the British Parliament and in two issues of IN FACT.

4) MRA, on the other hand, has been endorsed by some of the leading and most powerful newspapers in America—naturally the anti-liberal and anti-labor newspapers, followers of the NAM-labor-baiting line.

5) Some of America's best known citizens appear as endorsers of Buchmanism but two of its main backers and financial subsidisers are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, who handed out the money and okayed the movement at the time they were still in the anti-Semitism business. Mrs. Ford has had more to do with both 'isms' than Henry, but is rarely mentioned.

Here and in adjoining narrow columns are facts to document the foregoing statements.

The Real News Behind the Front Page News

Front page news, first week in January, was the order from Gen'l Brown, NY Selective Service head, that 28 MRA classified as 1-A should

COPIES DESTROYED
have their applications for deferment considered because he understood
'that one of the major aims of the movement was to prevent slowdowns
in industry' and because 'the movement was looked upon with favor by
official Washington and claims to have the sympathy of industry and
labor.'

"In its 17th issue, Dec. 30, 1940, IN FACT exposed MRA. Known now
as Moral Re-Armament, it is the old Oxford Group movement, or Buchmanism,
founded by Dr. Frank N. DeBuchman, born on a Pennsylvania farm, who
in 1926 got a divinity degree from Muhlenberg College.

"Until the Global War broke out Buchman's main successes had been
in Oxford College and in Nazi Germany. Almost the entire appeasement
group in Britain, up to and including Chamberlain and members of the
Cabinet, gave Hitler Czechoslovakia at Munich and which insisted
on doing business with Hitler, was Buchmanite. Rudolf Hess, who at
the moment the Nazis attacked Russia flew to Britain and landed on
the estate of the Duke of Hamilton, was a Buchmanite. So is the Duke.
Hess had been assured by fellow British Buchmanites that he would be
able to switch the war in May 1941, align Britain with Germany,
conquer Russia. The German peace terms to Britain which Hess brought
were published exclusively in IN FACT June 30, 1941; they have since
been confirmed by United Press dispatches from London. Next to Hess,
who is No. 2 Nazi, the most important MRA member or Buchmanite in
Nazi Germany is the greatest murderer of this generation, Heinrich
Himmler. Say Fritz Thyssen;

"Thank Heaven for Hitler!"—Buchman

"Despite the consternation caused by Hitler's shocking breach of
faith after Munich, some people in England still believed that peace
could be maintained. They placed particular trust, it seems, in
Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, because he was a member of the
Oxford Group and, by implication, a pacifist..." ('I Paid Hitler,' p. 158.)
The fact is that the big British industrialists who were members of
the Anglo-German Fellowship were Buchmanites linked with the Nazi
cartels and with Hess and Himmler.

"In 1936, when the heads of American industry were returning from
Berlin and giving boat interviews praising Hitler and the 'miracle'
of German war production—just as they had praised Mussolini for making
the trains run on time in 1922—Buchman came out for Hitler in an inter-
view in the NY World-Telegram, one of the Scripps-Howard papers (then
still under liberal control). This Buchman statement, which was never
modified or retracted, and which was used last week in the NY draft-
dodging case, said;
"I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler who built a front-line defense against the anti-Christ of communism. My barber in London told me Hitler saved all Europe from communism. That's how he felt. Of course I don't condone everything the Nazis do. Anti-Semitism? Bad, naturally. I suppose Hitler sees a Karl Marx in every Jew.

"But think what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to God. Or Mussolini. Or any dictator. Through such a man God could control a nation over might and solve every last bewildering problem... Spain has taught us what godless communism will bring. (Note: at that moment Hitler and Mussolini were aiding Franco destroy the Spanish Republic which consisted of 24,000,000 persons of whom 25,000 were Communists; the government and parliament were entirely in Republican hands.)

"Human problems aren't economic. They're moral, and they can't be solved by immoral measures. They could be solved within a God-controlled theocracy, and they could be solved through a God-controlled Fascist dictatorship. To which Methodist weekly Zion's Herald replied: 'God-controlled Fascism! The terms are mutually exclusive. As well talk of a God-controlled hell? When God controls, Fascism is thereby ruled out.' But Buchmanites went around from 1936 to Pearl Harbor praising Mussolini and Hitler and Fascism in general.

"Even after Pearl Harbor the American Buchmanites were for Hitler. For example, in Jacksonville, Florida, the first week in April 1942 the local newspapers were asked to give publicity for a Moral Re-Armament meeting. Big ads were used and effective work in the press was done by local Buchmanites. Two thousand attended. However, the Jacksonville Journal suspected the outfit and in the question period the following dialogue took place:

"Reporter: 'Do you wish to see Hitler defeated?'
Buchmanite: 'The question is negative, or semi-directed.'

"It was not possible thereafter to nail the Buchmanite speakers on the question of Hitler.

"Concerning Buchman's own 'thank God for Hitler' statements, the NY Selective Service Board stated (Feb. 5, 1942): 'Careful research has established that the authenticity of these statements has never been repudiated nor their contents retracted by Dr. Buchman.'

Respectfully,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Agent interviewed Toledo, Ohio, regarding his complaint to the Bureau in a letter dated October 19, 1936. He made this complaint principally because he was very anxious to have the true facts of his case in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the event of the possibility of his death.

The following story was related by regarding his contacts with

DETAILS:

Bureau letter, dated 11/2/36, addressed to Toledo, Ohio.

REFERENCES:

DEC 21 1936

DEC 18 A.M.1
to threatening letters received by Henry Ford and stated that it was, his opinion that [redacted] had been the writer of those letters.

-PENDING-

-3- all 05, 67C, 67D
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

May 15, 1958

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

Dear Sir:

On May 10, 1958, a man came to the New York Office with me and stated that he had a "plan for the people of the United States" involving $120,000,000, which plan was being held up because the persons whom he approached refused to back it, stating that there was a report in the Federal Bureau of Investigation against him. He had been told that the FBI wanted to question him regarding certain matters.

On the occasion of his visit to the New York Office on May 10, 1958, he stated that he had erected most of the Ford plants and that subsequently a disagreement had arisen between him and Henry Ford with the result that he felt Ford was exerting his influence.
with the Federal Government to persecute him.

Since [Redacted] did not furnish any information regarding any matter within the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction, he was advised that the New York Office would not conduct any investigation. 67c

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli, 67c
Special Agent in Charge.
WHIO 34 DLC

LANETT ALA FEB 3 1147A

HERBERT HOOVER ✓

FBI WASHDC

PLEASE CHECK REGISTERED LETTER SENT FROM MR HENRY

✓ FORD'S OFFICE AT DEARBORN MICH. WAS REQUEST FOR A

NEW CAR. LETTER HAS BEEN STOPPED. CHECK DETROIT,

CINCINNATI AND ATLANTA. PLEASE WIRE RESULTS AT ONCE

ELLIS Q DEAN.

103P.

This wire obviously not for F.B.I. Canceled.

Feb.

62-52937-1
WH11 34 DLC

LANETT ALA FEB 3 1147A

EDGAR HOOVER

WASHDC

PLEASE CHECK REGISTERED LETTER SENT FROM MR HENRY

FORD’S OFFICE AT DEARBORN MICH. WAS REQUEST

FOR ME A NEW CAR. LETTER HAS BEEN STOPPED. CHECK DETROIT,

CINCINNATI AND ATLANTA. PLEASE WIRE RESULTS AT ONCE

ELLIS Q. DEAN.

221P.

This same wire previously

sent to Bureau addressed,

"HERBERT HOOVER F.B.I."

CS.

ackrery P.O.

2/7/39

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 3 1939

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WESTERN UNION
February 7, 1939

The Honorable
The Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Postmaster General:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a telegram dated February 3, 1939, received in this Bureau from Mr. Ellis Q. Dean, Lanett, Alabama, which does not appear relevant to any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, but which may be of some interest to you.

The correspondant has been advised of this reference.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
February 7, 1939

Mr. Ellis G. Dean
Lanett, Alabama

Dear Mr. Dean:

The facts contained in your communication dated February 3, 1939, do not appear to constitute a violation of any Federal Statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These facts may, however, be of interest to The Honorable, The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.,

and accordingly I have today referred your communication to him for any attention deemed appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Birmingham (with copy of incoming letter)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ___________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Same document as previously processed in 10243078 serial 49

☐ For your information: _____________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

10253409 serial 268
Washington, D. C.
July 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

ETO: FORD MOTOR COMPANY;
ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that under date of July 8, 1940, of Michigan was interviewed by Special Agent of this office, at which time related that it had been brought to his attention that the Ford Motor Company was at the present time actively engaging in campaign activities for a nephew of Mr. HENRY FORD by the name of ROBERT FORD. He has positive information that members of the Service Department (Police Department) of the Ford Motor Company are making a house to house canvass in and around Dearborn, Michigan with petitions for the purpose of securing the support of such people for Mr. ROBERT FORD. Said service employees are insisting that all Ford employees take such petitions for circulation.

He has also been reliably informed that the service employees are offering jobs to some of the citizens in that community for active participation in this campaign.

Further alleges that the Ford dealers throughout that section of the country are engaged in similar activities as those participated in by members of the Service Department.

He recently received information to the effect that the Ford Motor Company had required every starman in the Ford Motor Company to donate $10.00 and every assistant starman to donate $5.00 for campaign activities.

Was questioned at length about this matter and he advised that the details concerning the above can

67C, 67D
Detroit
Per Miss Gerping
May 17, 1960

[Redacted] of Michigan. b7c, b7d

It is to be noted that [Redacted] is the resident secretary of [Redacted]. b7c

Very truly yours,

CUT TREES
Special Agent in Charge

b7c

Some more text that is not legible.
February 23, 1942

[Signature]

Communications Section
MAILED
FEB 20 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 2 1947

[Signature]
My residence
HOTEL HARVEY
2940 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
Hollywood, California

FEB 5, 1941

DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT:

This picture, as Fulton Oursler,
6 later of Liberty, describes it has been
smuggled into this country through "diplomatic
immunity" to Germany, which privilege should
be revoked. That is how their plane "steals"
to New York factories
are smuggled in also. This picture means
just this:

"Americans, go back to sleep now.
I'm ready to get you all
overthrowing England who let to
in my mind of them. I can denote
all my time robbing you of
the liberty, equality, etc., etc.
Therefore inside of ten days hence
your informal beside about, particularly
bringing this point in. Experience is what
the Nazis and their 5th Columnists need."
Endued is an extract showing
Public Defender No. 1. Henry Ford, the
second me your F.B.I. agents can find.

If you may penalize these millionaires
in the amount which they contributed
to foreign governments to overthrow your
own. Mr. President, you shouldn't have
these "monied demites" hindering your un-
6. defense program. Ford, etc. blocks your defense pro-

Expire them to the public 8 tax them
so hard, that they'll worry about losing
millions, instead of getting involved in foreign
espionage, willfully & deliberately. They've sold
them 74 they know what they're doing.

Yours truly,

Theresa M. Rossen

(Sherry)

P.S. Have you know that E. Sullivan,
investigates his own Committee staff mingled
& associates with Nazis. What business does
such men get on such confidential assignments.
The Bogie-Man Pic

FULTON OURSLER

THE CURRENT "peace offensive"—the design of which is to bring about the most offensive peace in history—is now in only its early stages. Unless it is stopped by some factor unforeseen at this writing, it will before long gather much greater momentum. From well informed friends in Washington I learned the other night of a new and highly effective engine of German propaganda that is now being circulated to drum up peace chills and fever in the United States. Certain powerful Americans, friendly to Germany, have brought into this country a film showing the German army at its most destructive work. The film is not really new, but it has been dressed up with some additions to the beginning and the end that make it seem very up-to-the-minute. Originally it was displayed in the Scandinavian countries. Its object is to convince spectators that the German military might is invincible. Looking at the film, one is likely to say to oneself: "Good heavens! Nothing on earth can prevail against an army like this. Why not force peace now and end further useless slaughter?"

THAT IS PRECISELY THE WAY the film is designed to make one feel. The picture will not be displayed to the general public. The scheme is far more crafty than that. It is being shown to units of one hundred carefully selected leading citizens in the principal cities of the United States. Lawyers, doctors, editors, civic leaders are quietly invited to come and see. The theory is that if you can convince influential citizens, they will convince their neighbors. Headed this scheme, so I am informed, are two of the best known men in this country, appeasers both.

The scheme is, I think, doomed to failure. Not because the film is a flop—I am told by those who have seen it that it is most convincing. It will fail because the might of the German armies is directed toward the enforcement of a philosophy which is intolerable to free people. Free men, even if their cause were hopeless, which it is not, would rather die than live under the philosophy of the appeaser. And before they die, they will demolish the myth of invincibility. There is no invincible human force on earth.
Robert P. Wilson
Jacksonville, Florida
May 26th, 1940.

Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

By the papers I am informed that Henry Ford has again stuck his head up again. Following the sentencing of his employee, Kuhn, he had been relatively quiet, although he did sneak to the railway station to speak at Kuhn as the latter began his trek to prison.

But now comes old Henry, the friend of American labor, the friend of the Administration, the friend of our banking system, to get in a blast at Americans and Americans, and, incidentally, to get some more of the cheap publicity for which morons fall, and sells the newspaper boys that he could produce a "thousand planes a day". And, I suppose, also, the instruments for them.

And would they nor be the same cheap, shoddy, jerry built masses of junk that his tin lizzies are - God pity the poor pilots who might be fools enough to try to fly them!

Not satisfied with his free advertising, he takes a blast at the Administration's defense program, probably on short wave orders from Berlin. Where lies the Black, black eagle conferred on him by Mr. Hitler, for his efforts, financial and otherwise, in organizing the steel in America? Does he hide it in his study, if he has a study, or does it lie next his red underwear, or does he hide it in a special retreat in the Dearborn village, among his Americans?

I resent the lackadaisical attitude of the Justice Department - for years this man has flouted all considerations of decency - his Field Marshall Bennett has organized his agents, army of Storm Troopers - he has paraded back and forth, blackjacking labor, assailing recovery measures, violating American principles of life - all, presumably on orders from Wilhelmsraspe.

As a citizen of the Republic, I ask for his indictment on charges of high treason, as the leading member of the Fifth Column, as the Thysen of the Putch in America, as the Tycoon of the Threatened Terror.

Yours truly,

At ten minutes to 8 last evening Earl talked to Harry Wiser and told him he was going to pay a tribute to Henry Ford and say goodbye on the broadcast. Wiser took the bull by the horns and called Henry Ford direct and told him what had happened. Bennett was not available as he is ill and confined to his bed.

when he told Henry Ford the whole story, Ford became very angry and said he was going to find out why his instructions were not carried out and that he was going to have Earl continue on the program. Wiser did not get to report this information back to Earl until after the broadcast. Wiser heard the broadcast as did Henry Ford and Wiser told Earl he could not say anything further but for Earl to stand by. In response, Wiser told Ford that he would report this information to him.

Meanwhile, in my conversation with Bugas, Bugas wondered if Earl would be open to approach. I told Bugas that Earle was going to start negotiating Monday but that he was a great admirer of Henry Ford and interested in the program and would stay on if the appropriate arrangements could be worked out, but that after Monday he might not be available.

Earl called me late last night and said he frankly did not care what happened as far as the Ford program was concerned but he wanted to say and wanted me to pass on his feelings to the Director, that the Director had been his loyal friend, had stood by him when things were difficult, and that regardless of the outcome, wherever he went, he would not only express his appreciation to us for what had been done but would continue to do so in places where it would mean the most. I told Earl I had talked to Bugas and further told him of the Director's interest in his welfare.

Respectfully,

L. R. Nichols
for two or three weeks after January 7 until the J. Walter Thompson Company got things straightened out and could sign a contract. Koback, of course, had no authority to discuss this matter with Earl, and Earl told him he would not continue except with a year's contract; furthermore, he could not do any negotiating until approached by a responsible official.

At 4:15 p.m. on January 7, John Kieber, who is head of the Radio Bureau of the J. Walter Thompson Company, called Earl on the telephone and told Earl he was sorry he had not been able to talk to him before, that it wasn't his fault, it was the client's fault, and that he had been instructed to get in touch with Earl and ask him to play along until the matter was straightened out. Earl stated he would not play along as he thought it was a hell of a commentary to make this approach 3 hours and 45 minutes before the final broadcast. Kieber then stated that was all he had to say, and Earl stated the same. Kieber, of course, lied to Godwin, since Kieber had talked to Ed Koback earlier in the week and Koback had so advised Earl on January 4. *Third Party Information*

While I was talking with SAC Bugas on other matters I mentioned the Godwin incident to him. Bugas stated he understood from Harry Wismer that Godwin was to be continued for a year, that this was Henry Ford's desire. As a matter of fact, he had talked to Wismer yesterday, and Wismer had seen John Thompson and asked about the matter. John Thompson had told Wismer that the J. Walter Thompson Agency had been in touch with Earl all week trying to negotiate the matter.

It is the belief of Earl and the same belief was conveyed to Earl by Harry Wismer that John Thompson was trying to lay low with the hope that Earl would not agree to play along and he could then tell Henry Ford that Earl would not sign up. *Third Party Information*

Several weeks ago, John Thompson, after signing the J. Walter Thompson Company, arranged to put Tommy Dorsey on the Ford program for 15 minutes a day. When Henry Ford heard this on Christmas Day he said he did not want a jazz band and Tommy Dorsey was told he would not go on, despite the fact that a contract had already been signed and statements had appeared in the papers to the effect that he would go on the program. Ed Sullivan carried an item in his column and mentioned in his broadcast that Tommy Dorsey would not go on the Ford program but would collect $130,000 from the Ford Company for breach of contract. *Third Party Information*
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I think the following should be recorded for possible further reference, reflecting the conniving of John Thompson, director of publicity for Ford Motor and the double dealing of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency of New York.

As you know, Earl Godwin has been on the Ford program for the past 18 months. It is a common practice in radio to sign a program for a quarter, namely 13 weeks, and renew from time to time. Low Mazon handled the Ford account at the time Godwin went on the air. Thirty days ago, Godwin got a formal notice from Mazon that his contract would expire on January 7. This is routine. In the meantime, John Thompson, of the Ford Company, fired Mazon and signed the J. Walter Thompson Agency as the advertising agency for Ford Motor.

Around the middle of December, John Thompson signed the J. Walter Thompson Agency to handle the Ford business, although Henry Ford and Harry Bennett said they wanted to keep Earl. Earl, in the meantime, has had frequent contacts with Harry Wissner, who formerly was with the Mazon agency, heading the radio department, and who is also on the Ford rolls. On Christmas morning, Henry Ford told Bennett he wanted Earl signed up for a year to continue five nights a week as he has and on Saturday and Sunday nights wanted a Detroit choir to have a 15-minute musical program. Bennett told Thompson to make these arrangements. In the meantime, Earl heard nothing from anybody at the Ford Company, other than Wissner, the J. Walter Thompson or the Mazon agency.

On January 4, Ed Koback, a vice-president of the Blue Network, called Earl and told him he hoped he would stay on.
To: Marguerite LeHand
Secretary to President

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President
White House
Washington, D.C.
FASCISTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ANTI-SEMITIC—SO HAS FORD

THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT

THE INTERNATIONAL JEW was promoted in Dearborn Independent booklet. This anti-Semitic book is still in circulation. When this anti-Semitic advertisement was published, it was a rush to publicize it as truth or half-truth. The world is capable of making its own decisions.

To circulate the Dearborn Independent, Ford used orders to all of his dealers that the paper was as much a Ford product as the Ford car. He even published an ad in other papers making it clear that it was the policy of his dealers to circulate the Independent.

"Do you know that this country was born in a revolution?" the lawyer asked him.

Ford looked at though some dull memory had suddenly been awakened. "Oh, yes," he said, very brightly, "in 1776!"

"Did you forget that revolution?"

"I guess so."

Later the defense asked Ford what an idealist was.

"An idealist," said Ford, "is any one who helps another to make a profit."

Ford was right. There have been many idealist people, unwilling to believe the truth about Henry Ford, who have helped him make a profit while he was spreading his hatred of his fellow men.

But Ford was wrong if he thought he could force the world to accept his view. The American people were not willing to listen to Ford's rantings. The Dearborn Independent was stopped in many local papers as an affront to dealers who refused to spread poison.

"Why the Japanese?"

"We are dependent upon the Japanese. They have given us many things. There is no reason for us to be anti-Japanese."

"They have been so kind to us."

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Ford looked at them anxiously, pressed helplessly by his impressive battery of attorneys. Finally, he said, "Open it. 1812."

"In 1812? Any other time?"

"I don't know of any other."
Ford's Fascism

First Exposé Story
In New Series
on Ford

By DAN GILLMOR

HENRY FORD is a big man. He employs thousands upon thousands of men to make his cars. In some seasons he employs more than 100,000 men—just to make autos. He owns at River Rouge what is probably the largest single enterprise in the world. One man owns it. One man controls it. That man is Henry Ford.

But Henry Ford's ownership and control goes far beyond the boundaries of Dearborn. It extends into the other American nations. It reaches across both oceans into the lives of factory workers in England, France, Germany, and Japan. It draws rubber from hot islands in the Indian Ocean, coal from Ford's Kentucky mines, iron from Ford's Minnesota pits.


There is a reason for finding out about Henry Ford. When the citizens of the United States elect a man to the Presidency, they knowingly give him power. They say to him by their ballots: "We trust you with the greatest power we will give any one man."

Yet Henry Ford has more power in some respects than the President of the United States. His word is law to the men who make his cars. He can point the finger at them and say: "You shall work, and you shall not." His work is law, but no one ever elected him. He has as much power in Dearborn as Hitler has in Berlin.

After he had built the foundations of his auto empire, Henry Ford, a bitter, anti-Semitic, prematurely old man made his first bid for political power. That was early in the 1920s. The instruments he used were the three time-honored weapons of politicians—an organization, money, and a newspaper: Ford had money. Ford had a vast system of dealers who sold his cars throughout the nation. And Ford had the Dearborn Independent. He put all three to work.

He made E. G. Pipp, former editor-in-chief of the Detroit News, editor of the Independent. According to Pipp, Ford personally ordered publication of the Protocols of Zion, which he later admitted were forgeries.
Mr. Edgar J. Hoover  
Washington, D.C.

HENRY FORD

Dear Sir: CHARLES LINDBERGH

Just heard the report that there is a move to get Charles Lindbergh and Henry Ford into Washington, myself, along with probably a great number of other Americans are glad. There is certainly something wrong with this Lindbergh. The Germans in a settlement in western Ohio threatened to have Lindbergh come and make a speech. That is my old home in that locality and I know this to be a fact. The citizens certainly said what they would do, if they tried that and no real American would be connected with a gang of Germans in this country that was true this. I think this suggestion goes for all our real Americans, bust up these German settlements which take in sections of our best country. They would be easier watched as I believe that we still have plenty of trouble in this country if they are not made to scatter and to know we do not think they are all Americans like they would like us to think until they got a chance to show their power.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Olive Martin
MRS. OLIVE C. S.

RECORDED

APR 27 1944
October 22, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLMAN

On the afternoon of October 22, 1938, Judge L. J. Hogan of the Supreme Court had conferred with him, and had asked Mr. Hogan to support a provision officer for the meeting at which the Director will address. Mr. Hogan recommended, therefore, Mr. Crow suggested the name of Governor McDonald of the Michigan or of the State Police. Mr. Hogan stated he believed Judge Hogan. He said Crow he could think the matter over and could collaborate with your honors. It was necessary to get some expression, since they desired to send the invitation today.

Mr. Hogan suggested the name of Judge Joseph Hynihan, a State Circuit Court Judge in Detroit, who is of good reputation and an excellent speaker. He also suggested the name of Senator Vandenberg.

In the course of the conversation with Hogan, Crow pointed out that he had had Mr. Arthur Gordon write a letter to the Director about coming to Detroit to address the Detection Club.

After conferring with you, I advised Mr. Hogan that it would not be proper for the Baron to suggest a provision officer, other than the fact that the Director would very much prefer to have Mr. Crow, the President of the club, introduce him; that the Director feels he knows Mr. Crow because of the correspondence he has had with him, and that accordingly Hogan should inform Mr. Crow that he knew the Director would much prefer to have him, Mr. Crow, act as the provision officer.

Mr. Hogan has stated that he knew Judge Hogan very well and that Judge Hogan had stated he wanted the Director to meet Mr. Ford.

Hogan again stated Judge Hynihan has an excellent reputation and had not been involved in any controversy in Detroit. It might be mentioned that Judge Hynihan is not on the Baron's mailing list, and there is no record in the files regarding him.
April 15, 1959

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It is time for you to come to Nashville and here is the way.

I have just left a meeting of the Arrangements Committee for the meeting of the National Fifty Years in Business Club, which will be held in Nashville on Saturday, May 20th. The Committee is composed of thirty-odd representative business and professional men in Nashville who represent concerns which have been in business fifty years or longer. Among the number being, Mr. James G. Stahlman, Publisher, and Mr. George H. Armistead, Sr., Editor-in-Chief, of the Nashville Banner.

These two gentlemen proposed your name as one of the speakers for this important gathering, and this invitation is sent on behalf of the entire Committee.

The Fifty Years in Business Movement was started in Nashville twenty-seven years ago and has been kept alive with increasing interest. To become a member of the Club, concern must have been in business fifty years or longer.

Of the two million two hundred fifty thousand individual business units in the United States, only eight thousand of them have been in business fifty years or longer. What we are trying to do is to hold on to the fundamentals of the past which have been the foundation stones of successful business. We are not wedded to all of the "new fangled" ideas and "isms" which are so prevalent today. We believe that much of the past was good and should be brought into this day and generation. That is the real reason for the existence of the
Now we want to urge you to come to Nashville Saturday, May 20th, and be the luncheon speaker, using as your subject, "Fifty Years of Crime in America". This subject was selected by Mr. Stahlman, Publisher of the Nashville Banner, and President of the American Newspaper Association, and a great admirer of yours.

Furthermore, Dr. E. C. Arnold, Dean of Vanderbilt Law School, is a member of this special Committee, and he too is a great admirer of yours, and will introduce you when you come to Nashville to speak on May 20th.

We will have among the speakers men like Senator Carter Glass, Lemayton Pont, A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, and I have just received in this morning mail a letter of partial acceptance from Mr. Henry Ford. He thinks he can come but will let me know definitely in a few days.

Mr. Stahlman, who is very anxious for you to come, stated to the Committee yesterday that crime is getting to be America's biggest business, and as the four or five hundred representatives of these well established concerns will be here, he feels that you could not find a more suitable audience to tell the story of the tremendous growth in crime in America during the past fifty years, and for that reason we are most earnestly and sincerely inviting you to come.

We do not know what your policy is, but I am prepared to say that on behalf of the Committee, we will take care of your expenses to Nashville and return, and will present you; if you will accept, a modest honorarium for your coming.

You can leave Washington at 7:00 Friday morning, May 19th, and be in Nashville at seven o'clock Saturday morning. At eight o'clock Mr. Stahlman, Mr. Armistead, Dean Arnold, the Governor of our State, and twenty-five or thirty other prominent citizens will give you a breakfast which will be in keeping with the magnificent meeting being held that day.

You would speak at noon, and if you prefer flying you could return to Washington Saturday afternoon, or you
could remain in Nashville until ten o'clock Saturday night
and attend the Banquet, which will be addressed by Senator
Glass.

We are earnestly hoping that you will accept
this invitation, and will so advise by an early mail.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Gilbert, Executive Director

CGG a
New York, N.Y.
November 16, 1917

Mr. Hoover:

Attached hereto is an article entitled "Rich Refugees" which appears in the current issue of LOOK Magazine.

It was written by Patricia Coffin, who formerly was a society reporter for the New York World Telegram. What is not known in society circles is that Miss Coffin prepared the article almost entirely on information which was furnished to her by Beth Seary.

E. E. CONROY
Dancer born Serge Robinson, 37 year old French of international repu, is shown here dancing at a smart New York night spot with an American wife, after doing the bulk of his time under the Portuguese citizenship.
Rich "Refugees" 18-Karat Headaches

Enough throw their weight and wealth around in the land that gave them refuge to earn an irreparably bad name for all.

S. L. Bader, Spain-crowned Sergei Rubinstein (see opposite page), is the refugee son of a refugee. His father, a Russian banker, fled the Communists in 1917—when his son was 8 years old. But before he had left Russia, he moved to Paris and bought 250,000 francs worth of art objects.

But unlike many of his co-travelers, Rubinstein looks neither haunted nor hungry. On the contrary, he eats in almost every restaurant and lives in one of New York’s most spacious mansions: the Fifth Avenue house he used to own. He is married to a pretty American blonde whom he has given the title of Mrs. Rubinstein.

But even with all his new wealth, Rubinstein has not forgotten his old home in Russia. He sends money regularly to help the poor and support the arts. He is a generous benefactor to many charities, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

Rubinstein’s business reputation is not a fluke. He is known as a man of integrity, and his financial dealings are conducted with honesty and fairness. He has never been accused of any improprieties, and his name is synonymous with integrity.

Rubinstein’s son, Sergei, Jr., is following in his father’s footsteps. He is a successful businessman in his own right, and he has done much to promote the arts in Russia. He is also a generous benefactor to many charities, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

Rubinstein’s family has been in Russia for over 200 years, and they have a long history of successful business dealings. They are respected and admired by all who know them.

Rubinstein’s success is due to his hard work, his integrity, and his ability to make wise business decisions. He is a true example of the American Dream, and his story is one that can inspire us all.
Equally unpopular at the tuxedoed nightspot is Mme. Mathis, famous in her own right, a refugee French auto-magnate whose Long Island City war plant earned five Navy "E"s and early American dollars with the French. Mme. Mathis, famous for the Four Seasons friendship with Andre Dufay, is an undersecretary for spectacular spending. For a dinner she gave at El Morocco, the table surrounded by wine bottle dust, Mme. Mathis had told the headwaiter a wish to bring her own wine, gave him detailed instructions about its chilling. Assuming she would send over a rare vintage unobtainable in the restaurant, he was shocked to serve a domestic brand, which sold on the spot an $80 bottle of champagne.

was the scene made by Mme. Mathis over the listing of a routine corkage charge on her dinner bill. Rather than be further insulted, the headwaiter struck off the $8 paid it himself.

Mme. Mathis, who escaped from France by the paint on his fenders, has been a target of foreign criticism. America's threats of war and the war itself have started her producing steel in the U.S. and much American firms have turned to her. As it happened, the industrialist had ordered some special machinery here in early 1940. Before it could be shipped to France he was on his hurried way to America, where he immediately arranged for the release of $350,000 of his company's money on deposit here. With the money and machinery he started the mathis corp, a six-story "Mathis Building" in Long Island City. This year, Mathis's Government contracts would have amounted to more than $15,000,000 if the war's end had not canceled them. Yet his wife—a petulant woman perpetually preoccupied with her appearance and usually laden with jewelry—had to leave before she would pay a three

The Marquis de Cuevas (she was a Rockefeller) spent savagely on tax-exempt culture. 

Foul Baron Edouard Rothschild brought more worth $1,000,000 with him in a little black bag.
from France with a mere $10,000 concealed in the handles of his golf clubs.

Little Mrs. Lopez-Wilshere and her miniature Chihuahua husband would not be languishing in an especially decorated suite in one of New York's best hotels if it hadn't been for the war. And beautiful, blue-blooded Mrs. Patino (a niece of the late King Alfonso of Spain) once voted the best-dressed woman in the world) probably will be back in Barrallos by next summer. Her warrior, night-club-conscious husband is the oldest son of the Bolivian Tin King, Simon Patino, who divided a $500,000 fortune among his children, thereby availing a whopping inheritance tax.

The Patinos rarely visit their native country (some say their appearance would cause a revolt in the fezzably run tin mines), but were living as tax-exempt diplomats in France and England before the war. All three women buy clothes from couturiers like Mainbocher ($300 up), milliners like John-Friedericks (hat $25 up), but long for Paris (where a recent Balenciaga suit with blouse cost $3,000).

Ex-patriates of the North American variety include blue-haired Lady Mackay (the ex-social editor of Hollywood) and the flour-faced Marquis de Cossacks (see pictures). Sir Keverne Bette (now a British soldier) spent his youth in New York, New Jersey and the West Indies. His mother was French, and French is still the house language.

Helen Hudec (right), former Wall Street financier, inherited $25,000,000 from the late John D. Hudec, plus a $100,000 tract (and from her grandmother, German maiden, who did not become an American citizen until 1890, seemingly ran a Paris dress shop, finds innumerable decorative ways to spend the Rockefeller millions, including last year's purchase of a permanent corps de ballet for New York. The Marquis is supposed to have lost $100,000 of his wife's money in this unsuccessful "cultural" (therefore tax-free) venture.

Also ballet-conscious were Mrs. von Stade (monkey glands) and her husband, Prince of Magy wumpus. The Vornoffs staged a wartime ballet and opened in a Rolls Royce (only six miles to a gallon), one of 80 shipped here from Europe in 1940. Another Rolls owner was munitions magnate Frank Mandl (ex-husband of Hedy Lamarr photo) who has since left this country—for Argentina. One of wartime New York's most lavish spenders, he supervised every detail of his parties—including the arranging of a horseshoe of English violets around each glass at one dinner.

Likewise missing from the current U.S. social scene is the swarthy Prince of Padukota (see page 29). The well-known son of the Austrian-born Maharajah of Padukota was sentenced last June to a year's term in jail for "lifting" some $40,000 worth of uninsured jewelry from his former American fiancée partner, Mrs. William Byrner.

The International Set includes butterflies like bisons, Perdriau's Pern Motifat (center), Mandl (right, center). Note roast suckling pig served (left).

But the crimes of most refugee playboys have been confined to more displays of bad taste during wartime. Take Pinocchio's shaggy Yugoslav shipping magnate Late Zuber (above, center) who gave a Valentine's dinner for 150 socialites in Palm Beach at a time when buzz-bombs were terrorizing the British and American boys were being beseiged in the Pacific. The party took place in the palm-shaded patio of the fashionable Everglades club. Roast beef, baked bread, hot tea, beef steak and chicken-in-sapce were served. There were uncountable quantities of imported chablis and soft music.

In the eyes of most American citizens, this party branded Zuber—and all rich refugees—as callous, vulgar pleasure seekers. Rubinstein's bold draft-dodging tactics, Mrs. Mathis' unpardonable arrogance have rubbed salt into the wounds. It will take this type of rich refugee a long time to live down their U.S. mistakes.
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Current Biographies

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Current Biography

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Vol. 5 No. 12

FILE NUMBER

94-3-4-1115-38

71 Jan 16 1951
CURRENT BIOGRAPHY
Published monthly by The H. W. Wilson Company
950 University Avenue New York 52

Editor: Anna Rothe Assistant Editor: Helen Demarest

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Vol. 5 December 1944 No. 12

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Each biography is headed with the name, pronunciation if difficult, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The sketch proper is in turn supplemented by a list of references to additional sources of information, in two alphabets, 1) newspaper and periodical references, and 2) books. Space limitations require that these bibliographies be short, but an effort is made to include the most useful references. The books chosen are limited to those of a biographical nature, including such reference tools as Who's Who in America, Living Musicians, etc. Each obituary notice includes full dates when that information is available, and the reference is to the New York Times.

Articles from periodicals are listed in abbreviated form, i.e., "Mag Art $278-9 S '39 por"; this means Magazine of Art, volume 32, pages 78-9, for September 1939; contains a portrait. (For full titles see the section "Periodical and Newspaper Abbreviations," which appears from time to time in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.) When a name is followed by "40, 41, 42, 43," reference is made to the 1940, 1941, 1942, or 1943 CURRENT BIOGRAPHY Yearbook. When a name is followed by "44," reference is made to the monthly issues of 1944, for which a cumulated index appears in this issue.

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who brought with them from the old country traits of courage, honesty, and straight thinking which we like to think make up the American character." "Once in a very blue moon indeed," said the Springfield Republican, "a book by a virtually unknown author appears without fanfare or even much more than hope on the publisher's part which is so completely endearing that it must be shared by all who read it." Although in the summing up it was recognized as frankly sentimental, Mama's Bank Account received a warm reception from most of the other reviewers, too. There was brisk humor in these charming sketches, they said, gentle irony, "a fine tribute to Mama the War Department has ordered 50,000 G.I. copies of the book for servicemen overseas; it has been made into a Talking Book for the blind, and has been translated into Swedish.

In June 1944 it was announced that Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, composer and lyricist respectively, of the musical plays Oklahoma!, had acquired the rights to the book in "one of those unusual deals with filmdom." According to the New York Times, RKO Radio Pictures had originally owned the rights to it and was ready to film the story, having obtained the services of Miss Forbes for conferences on the adaptation. A two-way deal was then arranged by which RKO would turn the rights over to Rodgers and Hammerstein (and ten limited partners), paying $6,000 weekly during the run of the play until a ceiling of $130,000 was reached, thus obtaining the film rights.

A cast headed by Mady Christians as Mama opened October 19 in John van Druten's dramatization of the book. ("I claim," writes Miss Forbes, "the unique distinction of being one author who was very happy with the adaptation, interpretation, and presentation of her literary chee-ecid.") New York's critical reception was substantially the same as that given the novel. "To Miss Forbes," wrote Howard Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune, "must go the chief credit for a glad-some show. Her Mama with her pretended bank account, Uncle Chris, three aunts, and a flock of kids are real and exciting." There were some static moments, critics commented, and some rather pointless parts that could have been cut, but on the whole they considered it a beguiling, leisurely story about real people, presented in an episodic, unconventionally informal manner.

"There is nothing strikingly dramatic or especially gripping," said Willaeb Waldorf of the New York Post. "Nobody will swoon with anguish. Nobody will actually roll in the aisles laughing. But Mr. van Druten has seen to it that, and has quality and a certain quiet distinction that comes from Mama herself and her way of living and bringing up a family." "For this story," FM in effect continued, "a little warmth and color to take the kinks out of reality without altogether removing the kernel. It prettifies family life, that is, without altering it and at its best it is really touching or really funny."

"What had your family thought of the book?" a New York Post interviewer asked Miss Forbes after the opening of the play. "Well," replied the author, "one of my aunts said, 'It's a very nice book, Kathryn, but I don't see what all the shouting is about. Anyone in the family could have written it.'"

Miss Forbes is continuing to write, and at present is working on a novel and some short stories. But she is a sportswoman also, by conversion. Since her husband and sons are such ardent sportsmen, she says, she has had to learn how to hunt ducks, stalk trout, and land striped bass—and to cook the bag.

FORD, HENRY July 30, 1863—Automobile manufacturer

Address: Dearborn, Mich.

On his eighty-first birthday in July 1944, Henry Ford visualized a "great day" ahead, "if we apply with what we have learned and mix it with plenty of hard work." Since the death of his only son Edsel in May 1943, this employer of 100,000 workers has again assumed the direction of his vast industrial empire, with assets valued at a billion dollars. The symbol of the most characteristic aspect of American civilization—mass production—Ford is able to count yearly profits by the millions; the vertical structure of his and his family's holdings embraces, in addition to factories, a railroad, ships, steel mills, foundries, iron and coal mines, timberland, and rubber and soy bean plantations; and the peace-and wartime output of his factories and assembly plants on five continents has made his name a universal household word. While Ford's mastery of manufacturing, financing, and marketing is acknowledged, his stand on labor relations and military preparedness, and his excursions into peacemaking, politics, publishing, and social service have probably evoked more condemnation and ridicule than admiration.

Henry Ford was born on a farm near Dearborn, Michigan, on July 30, 1863. His father, William Ford, was a prosperous farmer who was married to Mary Litigot, of Dutch de-

[Photo of KATHRYN FORBES]
scent, in 1862. The boy went to a one-room school in Greenfield, where he studied the famous McGuffey readers, and he had his regular farm chores to do. But these tasks held little interest for him. "There was too much hard hand labor on our own and all other farms of the time," he writes in his My Life and Work (1922). "Even when very young I suspected that much might somehow be done in a better way. That is what took me into mechanics—although my mother always said that I was born a mechanic... My father was not entirely in sympathy with my bent toward mechanics. He thought I ought to be a farmer."

The two biggest events of his boyhood, Ford relates, happened in his twelfth year: he received a watch and he saw a horseless vehicle for the first time—a road engine used for driving threshing machines. Already using crude tools to tinker with fragments of machinery, young Ford was able to put together a watch when he was thirteen, and a few years later he had built a working model of the road engine. At seventeen he was ready to leave school and the farm, walking the nine miles to Detroit to take his first job, with the Michigan Car Works, where he made repairs for $1.30 a day. He stayed there only six days, going next to a foundry and machine shop where he received $2.50 a week. This meager wage was supplemented by the extra money he earned at night by cleaning and repairing watches. It was at this time that a fellow worker lent him an English magazine, World of Science, which contained a description of the recently invented Otto internal combustion engine. The article excited Ford's interest in engines, and he left the machine shop to work for a lower salary at the Dry Dock Engine Company. Within two more years his apprenticeship was ended—he had mastered the machinist's trade.

Ford's ambition in those days was to develop a plan for making watches so cheaply that they could be sold for $1 each. He gave up this idea, however, when, at his father's urging, he went home to help with the work on the farm. But all of his time was not devoted to agriculture. He attended a business college for three months in the winter of 1884-85, experimented with machinery in his well-equipped workshop, and courted Clara Bryant, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. On April 11, 1888 the couple were married. In 1943, on the occasion of their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary, Ford spoke of Mrs. Ford's steadfast encouragement of his ambitions: "My wife believed in me so much that when many were doubting my early experiments I called her The Believer."

In the house which he had built for his wife on a forty-acre wooded tract his father had given to him, Henry Ford drew up the first diagram of a gas engine. Before this he had become convinced that the silent gas engine, not the steam engine, was to be the driving power of the future, and he had already had an opportunity to repair an Otto engine. He soon realized that he could not build his engine on a farm, but needed the superior mechanical equipment to be found in a city like Detroit. Thus, in 1891 the young couple moved to Detroit, where Ford found a machinist's job—a twelve-hour day paying $45 a month. In a small brick shed behind the Bagley Avenue home Ford continued work on the gasoline engine in his spare time. It was finished in a week and tested in December 1893 for the first time in the Ford kitchen, which, clamped to the sink, its spark plug was connected to the overhead electric light socket and its oil cup was filled by Mrs. Ford. This engine, which has been exhibited many times, is described by William A. Simonds, Ford's biographer: "A length of one-inch gas pipe was reamed out to serve as a cylinder, and in it rested a home-made piston fitted with rings. This was attached by a rod to the crankshaft, and had a five-inch stroke. A hand-wheel off an old lathe served as the flywheel. A gear arrangement operated a cam, opening the exhaust valve and timing the spark much as is done in cars today. A piece of fiber with a wire through the center did for a 'spark plug.' It made contact with another wire at the end of the piston, and when this was broken a spark leaped across, exploding the gasoline.'"

The engine ran. Ford's ambition now was to make it drive a four-wheel carriage. That idea was not original with him, however. There had been several motor vehicles, European ones notably, which operated with some degree of success, but there was no commercial manufacture of any motorcar. Finally, in 1896 Ford actually drove his first automobile out of his backyard shop after breaking a hole in the shop's wall to permit the passage of the vehicle. Its two-cylinder, four-horsepower motor shook the light frame mounted on four bicycle wheels. A bicycle saddle provided a seat on the three-gallon gas tank. A few weeks later, a buggy seat having been added, Ford drove the nine miles to the old home in Dearborn with Mrs. Ford and her young son Edsel. The boy had been born three years before and was named for a childhood friend of Ford's.

At this time Ford was working as chief engineer for the Detroit Edison Company. He was receiving $1,800 a year, a high salary in those days and when he sold that first car for $200 he was able to set about designing
CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

and building his second car. Meanwhile he had attracted the attention of several businessmen, who in 1898 offered Ford $10,000, enough to pay for building ten cars. In August 1899 he therefore left the Edison Company to become the chief engineer of the newly organized Detroit Automobile Company. But the connection was to be short-lived. Before long Ford and his backers parted company, and the reorganized firm eventually became the Cadillac Motor Car Company. With another group of backers Ford became chief engineer of the Henry Ford Company in 1901, which was capitalized for $60,000; but again disagreement arose between Ford and the other stockholders, and the company was dissolved in 1902. These disputes are ascribed to Ford's refusal to be hurried in his experiments and to his contention that success must come from manufacturing a car that could be sold at a low price. (Another point of difference with later stockholders was to be his insistence on "ploughing back" profits into the business.)

Ford went back to his experimenting in another little shop of his own, working on a four-cylinder motor. Intent on getting speed—a mile a minute—he and others then began building experimental cars which drew tremendous publicity because of their exploits on the track. Ford built two models, the "Arrow" and "999"; he describes the sensation of driving them: "Going over Niagara Falls would have been but a pastime after a ride in one of them!" Although the eighty-horsepower engines gave the cars the tendency to leave the road, Barney Oldfield easily won the race with the "999" at the Grosse Pointe track in October 1902.

Meanwhile the "horseless carriage" had become the automobile, and a number of cars were appearing. The Oldmobile and other companies were selling a total of 9,000 cars a year. Two months after the racing car had won the memorable race, Ford was able to find new investors, among them Alexander Malcolmson and James Couzens. With eight other stockholders, the Ford Motor Company was founded in June 1903, only $28,000 of its $100,000 capitalization being in cash.

The new company was soon at work producing the Oldmobile, to sell for $850. This was the Model A, constructed for practical, everyday purposes. Utility, not comfort or beauty, was Ford's aim. From his autobiography: "The business went along almost by magic. The cars gained a reputation for standing up. They were tough, they were simple, and they were well made." A touring car, the Model B, was put on the market for $2,000, and an improved and cheaper Model C appeared in 1905. By 1906 a new plant had been built and generous dividends were declared. Ford controlled the company with 88.5 shares of stock.

In 1908, after putting out five other models, Ford began work on a new car, of which he later said: "I thought it out as well as I was able to put into a motorcar, plus the material which for the first time I was able to obtain." This was the Model T. Ford's best-known car, a noisy, uncomfortable, unattractive, but efficient automobile. With half a million of its kind on the roads within five years, it became the subject of jokes and cartoons which Ford recognized as good advertising. Strictly utilitarian, the car was painted black. Ford commented: "Any customer can have a car painted any color that he wants, so long as it is black." With the launching of the Model T, the capital stock of the Ford Motor Company was increased to $2,000,000. In 1909 the one-year-old car won a cross-country race, covering the distance between New York and Seattle in twenty-two days and fifty-five minutes. By 1911 there were over 4,000 Ford employees producing 34,528 cars in the newly built Highland Park plant. Increased demand called for greatly increased speed in production, which was achieved after Ford began to good-naturedly move with the assembly line in April 1913. He describes this process as "the reduction of the necessity for thought on the part of the worker, and the reduction of the movement to a minimum. He does as nearly as possible only one thing with only one movement. . . . He must have every second necessary but not a single unnecessary second." The speed with which conveyor belts could travel was studied and applied to the motor and the chassis, as well as to the making of parts, which had formerly been supplied by other manufacturers.

The result was more cars per day driving off the assembly line under their own power. Critic of Ford have pointed to another factor—an increased labor turnover attributed to the demoralizing effect of speed and monotony.

When the Ford Company made the sensational announcement in January 1914 that all its workers would receive a minimum wage of $5.00 for an eight-hour day, Ford became the most famous man in the country. Hailed by some as a humanitarian, he was also criticized for what it was suspected were good business motives. Eventually, with better wages workers could be expected to consume more, including cars. One immediate result of the new wage announcement was the appearance at the Ford Company's gates of hundreds of men clamoring for work; they were dispersed when a fire hose was turned upon them.

Ford's feelings about war were well known when, in 1915, a group of pacifists approached him with a plan to end the War. He believed that the First World War had been begun by international financiers and was deeply interested in cooperating in some action to end the conflict. When he could get no official aid from President Wilson, Ford chartered an ocean liner to carry himself and the pacifists to Europe, there to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." Although many prominent civic and social leaders endorsed the mission, when the day (December 4, 1915) came for the "Peace Ship" to sail, there were few people on board who could be expected to direct the mission successfully. Ford himself left the party at Christiania, returning to the United States within a month. His own comment was: "We learn more from our failures than from our successes." He continued, however, to speak strongly against preparedness for war until February 1917, when diplomatic relations were severed between the United States and Germany. Soon in Washington to discuss preparedness, he said, "If the War is to be won, it will be won by the nation that knows best how to use machinery and tools." "Once we were in the War," he wrote later, "every facility of the Ford industries was put at the dis-
FORD, HENRY—Continued

posal of the Government. We had, up to the

time of the declaration of war, absolutely

refused to take war orders from the foreign bel-

gligerents." From April 1917 until November

1918, the Ford Company manufactured army

tanks, Liberty motors, auto cylinders, cais-

sons, listening devices, steel helmets, and Eagle

boats.

On December 31, 1918, Ford resigned from

the company presidency in favor of his son.

Early in 1919 Ford bought up all stock not

owned by his family, the rechristening of the new

company with a capitalization of $100,000,000

thus becoming a

family property. (In 1943, $5 per cent of the

stock was Ford's.) In January of 1919 he in-

creased the minimum wage of workers to

$6 a day. The same year saw the building of

the River Rouge plant and the trial of the

labor suit brought by Ford against the Chicago

Tribune, which had called him an anarchist.

(The Tribune had committed the name-call-

ing in 1916, when Ford had opposed the ex-

pulsion by House of Villa. The amount sought was a million dollars; the

eredit, in Ford's favor, awarded him six cents.

But 1919 is also remembered for another event:

Ford became the publisher of Dearborn

Independent, a weekly periodical edited first

by E. G. Pipp, later by William J. Cameron.

The purpose of the publication was announced

on "Mr. Ford's Own Page": "This paper will

exist to spread ideas, the best that can be

found. It aims to furnish food for thought.

It endeavors to stir ambition and encourage

independent thinking."

The Dearborn Independent began to publish

a series of attacks on Jews, collectively and

individually, on May 22, 1920. According to

these articles, which were entitled The Inter-

national Jew, the Jews were planning to domi-

nate the world. The Independent also reprinted

parts of the notorious forgery, The Protocols

of the Wise Men of Zion, a document used to

foment pogroms in Czarist Russia and later

used by the Nazis to justify Hitler's anti-

Semitism. The attack aroused both Jews and

Christians. The protests and denouncements

by eminent persons and important organiza-

tions were given wide publicity, and the Indepen-

dent was barred from some libraries and news-

stands. The articles continued to appear until

1927; however, and were given greater circula-

tion when collected and reprinted in pamphlet

form. In 1926 Ford was faced by two libel

lawsuits, the outcome of accusations made in

The International Jew. Before either could be set-

tled in court, however, Ford released an apology

through Arthur Brisbane in which he stated he

had not had time to keep informed on the con-

tents of the Independent and that he had

not asked for forgiveness and assured the Jews

of his friendship.

There were to be repercussions later in Ger-

many, where reprints of the publication of

which Ford had forbidden, fanned anti-Semitic

feeling. Also, a late as 1942, Ford's legal

representative requested the Kii

Khun Khan to cease making the pamphlets

Ford had retracted. In August 1944, when

Ford decried the philosophies that create

havoc and war ("There can be no peace where

hatred exists"), The Friends of De-

mocracy commended him on his attitude

toward world peace while they urged him to

dissociate himself from those who used his

name and prestige to further racial hatred and

religious bigotry. No little criticism was also

directed at Ford when, on his seventy-fifth

birthday, in 1938, he received the Nazi decora-

tion of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle.

(In this connection Simonds points out that

other foreign countries had similarly recognized

Ford's achievement as the manufacturer of

the low-priced automobile.) There now appears to

be an air of importance to the idea that Ford had

been imposed upon by those who managed the

Independent; this despite Ford's own earlier

criticism of Jews in the fields of finance and

entertainment.

On two occasions the figure of Ford loomed

upon the political horizon. In 1918 he accepted

the Democratic nomination for United States

Senator from Michigan. "There was nothing

that Mr. Ford wanted less than political office,"

wrote Simonds. "When the Republicans first

approached him, Ford wrote Wilson that led him to set aside his own des-

ires." Ford was defeated, however, by the

Republican candidate, Truman H. Baker.

Four years later, a "Ford-for-President" move-

ment was attributed to the furor caused by his

negotiations with the Federal Government

for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals dam and

electric plant. Leaders of both political parties

recognized, however, that Ford could not carry

an election, the boom ceased suddenly in the

fall of 1923, and Congress turned down his

Muscle Shoals offer.

In the sixteen years between 1908 and 1924,

Ford had manufactured ten million Model T

cars. In 1920 he weathered a "buyers strike" and

a serious financial crisis by closing the plant for two weeks, shipping out all cars to

protesting dealers, collecting accounts receiv-

able, disposing of Liberty bonds. He reduced

prices almost annually until, in 1926, the tour-

ing car sold for $298 and the roadster for $290.

He had also had the bodies painted green, brown, or blue. Yet sales began to drop. In 1924

competitors with an eye to good looks as well

as practicality began to manufacture cars;

and their prices were low enough to tempt

buyers away from Ford. But Ford said on his

sixty-fourth birthday: "The biggest problem of

my life is ahead of me." Bowing to necessity,

Ford remodeled his "T" into a smooth, refined

Model A, in its new Model T. According to one com-

mentator, "Lizzie had become Elizabeth."

Model A, however, was to lose its popularity four years later, when the V-8 appeared.

In reference to his relation with labor, Ford,

ever the staunch individualist, said, "There is

nothing that a union membership could do for

our people. Workers complained about the

speed and tension under which they were

forced to work, about lay-offs and demotions. Ford's

stand was: "We make no attempt to coddle the

people who work with us. It is absolutely a

give-and-take relationship." Another cause for

complaint was the company sociological de-

partment's investigations of the private lives of

the employees. Smoking, drinking, political

activity were among the reasons for dismis-

sals. Ford has also expressed his opinion on

social work: "I have no patience with profes-

sional charity." Work should be a duty and
pleasure; there would be no need for charity if everyone worked; and "in a sufficiently subdivided industry there are places which can be filled by the trained, the half-trained, and the blind." (Later, in 1942, Ford expressed his faith in public housing when he opposed a Federal housing project as "unnecessary" and "wasteful.")

The depression struck hard at the automobile capital, with wage cuts and layoffs. There was unemployment in Detroit, and in March 1932 a group of workers members of the Detroit Unemployed Councils and the Automobile Workers Union staged a "Ford hunger march." They had planned to see a committee to petition Ford for jobs and improved working conditions, but as they neared the Rouge plant's gates they were met by police with tear gas and machine-gun fire. Four marchers were fatally wounded. The bitter struggle between the anti-union company and the workers, who were trying to organize, was to continue. There was more violence in 1937, when the workers' charges were set forth in the NLRB complaint.

In the Presidential election of 1932 Ford had opposed the election of Franklin Roosevelt, and he refused to sign the automobile code of the NRA, which stipulated that employers had a right to organize. Said Ford: "Organization best serves evil purposes. Independence best serves good purposes." At last the National Labor Relations Board summoned the Ford Company to a hearing, charging "malicious and brutal assault" on United Automobile Workers' leaders; "using threats and coercion on its employees; circulating propaganda; and discharging employees for union activities, all for the purpose of interfering with the rights of employees to organize." Both Ford and his son refused to appear. The NLRB ordered the company "to cease and desist" from anti-union activity. The order was obeyed, but the plants remained unorganized. In April 1941 the workers went out on strike, and the NLRB ordered an election at the Ford plants. When the votes were counted, 79 percent of the employees cast for the UA-CIO as the bargaining agency for the plant. Accordingly, a contract was signed in June. Although both the company and the union officials have strive to keep production going at top speed during the war, there have been a number of short-lived unauthorized strikes at various plants. The result has been a somewhat lowered production on war orders, but it is agreed that production has generally been kept well up to schedule since 1943.

True to his pacifist convictions, Ford opposed the United States entry into the Second World War. Nevertheless, he agreed to build airplane motors for defense although he refused to build airplane engines for the British Government. In May 1940 he stated: "If it became necessary the Ford Motor Company could, within the counsel of men like Lindbergh and Rickenbacker, under our own supervision and without meddling by Government agencies, swing into the production of a thousand airplanes of standard type in a day." With the attack on Pearl Harbor, Ford went "all-out" in support of the war effort. The tremendous Willow Run plant was built and operated by the Ford Company to produce B-24 Liberators. In addition, Ford's factories have turned out tanks, airplane engines, armored cars, jeeps, gliders, and engines for robot bombs.

In the midst of the heaviest production for war, Ford assumed the post he had relinquished nearly twenty-five years before. The sudden death of Edsel Ford in 1943 shook the entire Ford empire, which had expected Edsel to assume command when advancing years should moderate Henry Ford's determination to be active until the day he died. Ford immediately took over his son's duties, and he is now Henry Ford 2d, Edsel's son, who is executive vice-president of the company.

Ford's post-War plans include a $150,000,000 reconversion and expansion program; there will be new plants and depots. A new low-cost car is to be offered to the American public; it will be a "face-lifted" version of 1942 models. The company, it is also reported, is ready to buy the Willow Run plant from the Government and to convert it into the world's largest farm machinery factory. Looking toward the end of the War, Ford has spoken frequently in 1944 on the subject of world peace and post-War conditions: There must be a world organization formed to preserve peace, that will only be an armistice unless greed is eliminated, disunity in religion overcome, and national boundaries leveled. There should be the earliest possible removal of Government controls over material, production, and distribution. "A doctrine of continued control...means control over individual initiative...My thoughts today are with the young men who are coming home from war with a blank wall of opportunity facing them."

One of Ford's closest friends was Thomas Edison, to whom the automobile manufacturer has built a valuable shrine. He moved to Dearborn, the laboratory in which the inventor had worked, and opened it as a museum to the public. In addition, Ford has acquired and displayed a magnificent collection of Americana. He built Greenfield Village, a reproduction of the town in which Mrs. Ford was born. Into the Village, where he has established a model school, he has brought the original log cabin in which McGuffey, author of the famous readers, was born. There, too, are preserved the courthouse in which Lincoln first practiced law, the home of Stephenson's parents, and other buildings of historical interest, as well as memorials of Ford's own youth. Other projects for which Ford is responsible are the Ford Hospital, where Ford was a patient for one week in 1932 in his only serious illness, the Trade and Apprentice Schools, the Willow Run Aircraft Apprentice School, and the Rehabilitation Center for the Second World War Veterans at Dearborn. (At its convention in September 1944 the American Legion awarded Ford its Distinguished Service Medal for his contributions to the rehabilitation of veterans of both wars.) Early in the War the Navy found facilities at the Rouge plant for its Training School for Aviation Mechanics.

Ford's interest in occupational training stems from his "tinkering" days in the farm workshop. Of the Ford schools, the Trade School is the oldest and best known. There boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen
FORD, HENRY—Continued

receive the fundamentals of a high school education and are taught a trade while they earn money in the process. In twenty-six years (by 1942) the school's enrollment had increased from six to 2,600, and there is a list of 12,000 applicants. The Apprentice School was established to give employees technical training.

In his eighty-first year Henry Ford's spare frame and lean face continue to appear in news pictures as he meets General Henry H. Arnold, the head of the nation's air force, or operates a reaper which he used seventy years ago; and the highlights of his life are pictured in the wartime advertisements of the company. Reporters take down his words on world peace and wages. Of the latter he spoke in September 1944, when he stated he wanted to raise wages as soon as possible, Government permitting: "As long as I live I want to pay the highest wages in the automobile business. If the men in our plants will give a full day's work for a full day's pay, there is no reason why we can't always do it. Every man should make enough money to own a home, a piece of land, and a car."

Others of Ford's opinions are dateless, for they reveal few changes in his philosophy. He has long favored decentralization of industrial life in the country, hard work, utilitarian education, the abstemious life, simple pleasures; among the things of which he has disproved are tobacco, liquor, the employment of married women, idle people, idle money. Of himself Henry Ford has said, "I refuse to recognize that there are impossibilities."

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Merr, C. And Then Came Ford 1929
Simonds, W. A. Henry Ford 1943

FULMER, HAMPTON PITTS June 23, 1875—Oct. 19, 1944 Democratic Representative to the United States Congress from South Carolina, in his twelfth consecutive term; was chairman of the Agriculture Committee; author of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the cotton-grading act; deeply interested in farm legislation.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 O 20 '44 por

GUINNESS, WALTER EDWARD, 1ST BARON MOYNE See Moyne, W. E. G.

HALL, JOSEPH WASHINGTON See Close, U.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N.Y.
March 10, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RAISIN, Director
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Mr. [redacted] of the Bureau in his telephone conversation with Special Agent [redacted] of this office, regarding an article appearing in the newspaper "F.M.", Sunday, February 9, 1941, by LEO JAY MARCOLIN, concerning a file of appeasers alleged to be secretly compiled by HENRY [redacted], there are forwarded herewith two copies of the article taken from "F.M." of Sunday, February 9, 1941.

It will be noted that this article entitled: "FORD Secretly Compiles Who's Who of Appeasers", alleges that employees of HENRY FORD at 1710 Broadway, New York City, have recently compiled a master list of appeasers with the names and addresses of thousands of anti-Semites, pro-Nazis and Fascists. These names are said to have been taken from letters in the possession of Scribner's Commentator, 654 Madison Avenue, New York City, which letters were addressed to Colonel CHARLES LINDBERGH, Ex-Senator RUSKIN HOLT, and Representative HAMILTON FISH. The thought appears to be that all of the individuals who wrote approving letters to these men are, from the fact that they wrote such letters, classed as appeasers.

The writer of this article, Mr. MARCOLIN, and the magazine "F.M." insisted that these lists of appeasers be turned over to the FBI on the theory that many of them must be engaged in Fifth Column activities.

On February 13, 1941, [redacted] called the New York office telephonicay and talked with Special Agent [redacted] at which time he told [redacted] of the contents of this article and the individual from whom he received his information.

Place copy in 65-16480

Files: 67C, 67D
Director

3/10/41

[Redacted] offered his cooperation to the Bureau in the event any inquiries were deemed advisable and stated that he could make the original informant of "P.M." available to this office. [Redacted] offered no comment in any way concerning the matter and [Redacted] stated that he would make available to this office any information which he felt would be of interest to the Bureau. 67C, 670

[Redacted] of the Bureau was advised of the conversation with [Redacted] on February 13, 1941. 67C, 670

Very truly yours,

B.E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge

Encls. 2
Ford Secretly Compiles Zio's Who of Appeasers

Lindbergh Fan Mail Is
One Source of Lists for
Mystery Catalog

By Leo Jay Massar

In a locked, guarded office on the
northwest corner of the Ford Build-
ing at 1710 Broadway, Henry Paul
has compiled a master list of appeasers with the names and addresses of subscrib-
ers, along with the names and addresses of pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic, and fanatical
appeasers.

It was done with the cooperation of
Schreiber's, the well-known New York
printing house, and was done on behalf of America's appeasers.

The list is for distribution to the Ford company's dealers and advertising agencies in
the United States.

The master list was compiled from several
sources

1. A list of names and addresses of
appeasers compiled by Henry Paul
2. A list of names and addresses of
appeasers compiled by Schreiber's
3. A list of names and addresses of
appeasers compiled by the Ford com-
pany

The master list of appeasers has been
available to the Ford company since
November 1940.

"There were six sections," Paul
explained, "and each section had
its own master list."

Each section of the master list
was compiled separately, and each
section was checked against the
other sections.

Paul said that the master list of
appeasers was compiled for the Ford
company's advertising department
and that it was used for research
purposes.

The master list was compiled
from several sources, including
Schreiber's, the well-known New
York printing house, and the Ford
company.

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Letters and lists were then sent in Ford Company trucks to Secret Room. Letters and lists were then returned by Ford Company trucks.

Twelve thousand letters sent by the girls with names of German origin. They were sent by the Anti-Semitic, pro-German, pro-Nazi, and anti-Semitic groups.

After cards had been coded, typed, and used for Scobey's mailing, they were returned to Secret Room, incorporated in master file of appearances.

1. Lindbergh letters delivered by express to Scribner's. No letters, but lists came from Senator Holt and Representative Fish. These were from their fan mail.

2. Letters and lists were then sent in Ford Company trucks to Secret Room. Letters and lists were then returned by Ford Company trucks.

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Evidence Disputes Statements

The evidence in PM's possession showing the link between Ford and Scribner's Commentator is directly contrary to the statement, given to me, and later to PM's John Kobler. By Mr. Eggleson, Mr. Stewart.

A few months ago, I asked Mr. Eggleson:

"Does Henry Ford have any financial interest in Scribner's Commentator?"

"No, none whatever. He, or any group of people, at what we are doing."

Evidence for a subscription to Scribner's Commentator.

"No, none whatever."

John Kobler reported the following:

"Kobler is Scribner's Commentator, by any outside interest, American or foreign."

"Scribner's Commentator. Everything that happens to a person who says otherwise is a liar. With foreign government and any agent of a foreign government has never been used in any of our communications with us in any way.

"No, none whatever."

For other outside backing. The only money in this magazine is Payne's. (Charles Shipman Payne is publisher and editor of Scribner's Commentator.)

And not Henry Ford or anybody else has helped us in any way.

PM sent telegrams to Col. Lindbergh, Billy Ford, Charles Payne, and Douglas Stuart. "We'll tell you later, answered and they said Monday.