HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MIND?

LINDBERGH
CHARLES A.
LETTER TO
AN OPEN
words are remembered and, naturally, used by traitors.

We know that the American movement included many sincere patriots, but it included many traitors as well. When they cling to it for the reason of weakening a proud, democratic America and thus strengthening our Fascist enemies, we know what they are accomplishing ever now. That is why a representative of ours came to you recently in Detroit, where you are making your contribution to the war effort and where you have gained the respect of those who work with you in the interest of an American victory.

To our representative who asked you for a statement, you said: "Not now!"

We say: "The time, Mr. Lindbergh, is coming!"

After Pearl Harbor Americans said: "Thank God, at least we are unified!" and we seemed to be.

But the forces that want to disunite us have not stopped plotting. They ruthlessly continue to spread the Division of the country, the fires of mutual distrust and hate. They turn minorities upon minorities. They turn Catholic against Jew, black against white, worker against industrialist, Negro against white, ally against ally.

To their simple plan, it is Hitler's plan of "Divide and conquer." These traitors say the British are tough. They say the British are being used to win the war. They say Germany is the strong, resolute ally. They say victory is coming, Germany is the strong, resolute ally. They say our enemy, a German, is the problem. They say anything goes, anti-Fascists can move in America's mind.

These are not a few scattered lunatic voices. We shall prove that in later issues of this magazine. You will see their names and the facts will be. The modern Hitler is a creation of the strength of their own before the war.

Before Pearl Harbor they claimed you as their hero. But today, the enemy tides are different. These traitors have no right now to use any voice to American—to the words they spoke before the crisis—to further their nefarious ends.

We must stop them, and that's why we appeal to you.

We were the first to observe personally the creation of an actual jürgenstat in Germany and to call it to the attention of the civilized world.

You returned to the country and reported on our own government. You warned of a foreign war and the idea of a representative government and democracy will be proved, if a failure at home that there will be little use fighting it abroad. Fortunately, hundreds of things have happened to prove that our democracy is secure—just as you, in Detroit, well know.

Before Pearl Harbor you told other words: "Now it [war] has come, and we must meet it as united Americans regardless of our attitudes in the past."

You called for unity. Mr. Lindbergh, but you did not say the words which would have helped to create permanent unity among what was the fortune of war—among the minority of your own making.

You did not say you had changed your mind on many issues, that you are publicly and wholeheartedly behind our government and the President in the struggle to win this war.

There are those who insist that you have reaffirmed all that you had said before the war. These wolves of treason today are using every weapon to seduce Americans to give up our spirit and strength to enemies whom we are locked in mortal combat. They do not hesitate to lie, to use your earlier words and actions to create whatever disunity they can manage.

You must expose their lies, not encourage them by your silence. To the Coughlins and the Gerald Smiths must be robbed of this weapon.

The words are quite simple. Speak them now, today, so no voices of evil will have any further power to harm us. You understood, therefore, the ruthless intentions of our enemies.

In your hands is a bullet as yet unfired at these enemies. In your hands is a cord that can bind the people of this country together more closely, perhaps, than ever in their history. Your courage, great courage and a grave responsibility.

We beg of you—speak, and speak now!

We are, sincerely,

Your fellow Americans,

The Editors of Liberty.
65-1449-149
CHANGED TO
100-134030-7
New Bedford, Mass.
August 1st, 1942

Dr. Jack Shaw,

Dear Mr. Shaw,

About three years ago a friend showed me a clipping about Lindbergh, 'some as enclosed', and becoming interested I wrote out a letter for a copy. The place, the time, the date, the Society, etc., particulars, etc., all went through. I filed them away and forgot all about them. Last night, looking for some other thing, I came across them, and certainly this sounds like a similar German rat proposition.

I'm sure your department has no doubt cleared them up by this time, but just in case, here's the evidence. There is a playing card in another hand rat next. Give them the wheel, the dirt rats!

Sincerely and respectfully,

[Signature]

65-11449-150

[Note: The document contains a reference to a date and a serial number.]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOSEPH SCHMIDT, with alias 
Sabotage

At the above time on South 19th Street, Arlington, Virginia, telephone number [redacted], [redacted] stated that at about 2:00 p.m. on 1942, an individual stopped her on South 19th Street, in the direction to some street which she cannot recall, in the neighborhood of Arlington Ridge Road. Mrs. [redacted] stated that this individual as follows:

- Height: 5'7"
- Weight: 160 pounds
- Age: about 25
- Stocky
- Blonde
- Eyes: light blue
- Complexion: fair
- Clothing: shabby suit, maybe wore a cap; no mustache, none

Mrs. [redacted] stated that this individual acted, but appeared to act in a peculiar manner so that she became somewhat frightened and left him at that point. Consequently, she could not describe him in any detail. She stated that although she could not be certain, the individual might be identical with the above description.

ACTING T.I.E.

In view of the non-specific nature of the description and the discrepancy between the description of the individual and the description of Schmidt, no action was taken.

[Signature]

[Redacted]

[Date]

[Redacted]
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Quinlan

As: Colonel Charles H. Lindbergh

There is attached hereto a memorandum containing partial information relating to the Bureau file relating to the above.

The attached was prepared by Mr. X. W. Black and copies thereof were transmitted to the Assistant Attorney for the assistance of Special Prosecutor Oscar Jaffe for trial examination purposes in the William Bailey-Fellows case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

A. T. Belaime

attachment

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65-11449-152

51 Aug 23 1942
MEMORANDUM

RE: COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

The first date appearing in the Bureau files concerning Charles A. Lindbergh which bears upon his nationalistic sympathies is the year 1935. In February of 1940 a signed statement was taken by an agent of this Bureau from an informant who gave detailed information concerning the activities of Merwin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council and an alleged promoter of an American Fascist movement. Connected with Merwin Hart in his Fascist movement was one Patrick O'Keefe who advised this informant that in 1935 or early 1936 his group, which was known as the Nationalist Movement or as the World Movement, had chosen Lindbergh as their world leader because of his youth, his prominence and other characteristics. The informant went on to state that Lindbergh had been approached, contact made, and had been converted to the New World viewpoint and since then had been actively working with them. As you know, Lindbergh is a close associate of Dr. Correll, who is said to be one of the co-leaders of the Fascist group in France. This informant further mentioned that Merwin Hart and his group were mutual supporters of the Christian Front and Pelley's Silver Shirts but in response to a specific question as to whether or not Mr. Hart had any contact with Mr. Pelley, the informant stated that Mr. Hart's office was filled with literature which would be of interest to the Pelley group and further that "they all keep each other informed." In this connection, again on May 11, 1940, this same confidential informant reported that Merwin K. Hart had been holding a number of very secret conferences with one William de Krafft, some of which had apparently been shared in by Charles A. Lindbergh since Hart had prepared a long list of questions which were to be asked of Lindbergh with regard to this matter. The informant did not know of the precise nature of the subjects discussed but mentioned that aviation equipment of the United States Army and Navy was involved. The informant stated that she had no reasons to be suspicious of these meetings if it were not for their extreme secrecy. She also mentioned that de Krafft had a reservation to go to Europe on the next clipper and was to leave shortly.

The public statements of Charles A. Lindbergh contain numerous remarks which bear upon his foreign or nationalistic sympathies. Lindbergh's first speech in which he set forth his isolationist stand was that delivered on September 16, 1939. In appealing to the United States to stay out of European entanglements, Lindbergh stated: "These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Asiatic intruder. There is no Genghis Khan or Xerxes marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within our own family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force."

65-11449-152
On August 4, 1940, Lindbergh delivered another speech in Chicago at which time he was quoted as having said that the United States "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany" and advocated cooperation with Europe "in our relationships with the other peoples of the earth". He went on to state "that whether England or Germany wins this war, Western civilization will still depend upon two great centers, one in each hemisphere. With all the aids of modern science, neither of these centers is in a position to attack the other successfully as long as the defenses of both are reasonably strong".

The March 29, 1941, issue of Collier's Weekly carried an article by Colonel Lindbergh entitled "A Letter to Americans" in which he complained of the fact that while the interventionists were urging our entry into the war, they had formulated no plan for victory. He continued by pointing out how lacking this country was in armaments and pointed out how far superior the German position is in this war as compared to the first world war.

On July 1, 1941, Lindbergh delivered an address in San Francisco at which time he was quoted as follows: "I would a hundred times rather see my country ally herself with England, or even with Germany with all her faults, than with the cruelty, the godlessness and the barbarism that exist in Russia...."

In his Cleveland address on August 9, 1941, he was said to have declared that it "would be disastrous, both for America and for Europe, if we took part" in the present war. At this time he also declared that "the issue today is ever greater than the issue of war and peace. It is the issue of whether or not we still have a representative government; whether or not we in the United States of America are still a free people; with the fundamental right to decide the fundamental policies of our nation".

In his Oklahoma City address on August 26, 1941, he stated that we should consider the possibility that England may turn against this country before the war ends "as she has turned against France and Finland".

On October 4, 1941, Lindbergh delivered another address at Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which time he declared the United States was moving toward suspension of the 1942 national elections. He stated further, "I shall speak to you tonight as though this were my last address. How much longer free speech will be possible in the United States, I do not know".

With reference to the foregoing addresses, the information presently available to this Bureau does not indicate whether or not Lindbergh is the author of these speeches. It is to be noted that Bruce Minton stated in the New Masses of February 24, 1942, that Truman-Smith has been reputed to be a "speech writer and adviser of Colonel Lindbergh".

Attention is also called to the fact that the speeches delivered by Lindbergh in 1941 were delivered at meetings sponsored by the America First Committee and that he reportedly received $700 per speech from that committee.
As for Lindbergh's connection with the America First Committee, his name does not appear as one of the founders of that organization in the fall of 1940 and it is not known as of what date he became officially connected with that group. In addition to being one of its authorized speakers, Lindbergh was listed as being one of those members who had contributed more than $100 to the Committee.

A highly confidential source has reported that on December 17, 1941, Lindbergh addressed a dinner meeting of members of the America First Committee who were assembled at the home of Edwin S. Webster, Jr., 35 Beekman Street, New York City. Webster was the New York Secretary of the America First Committee. It was reported that at this meeting Lindbergh declared that America had been speaking for years of the "yellow peril" yet we are now fighting on the side of the Russians and Chinese. It was reported that Lindbergh appeared discouraged with the United States Government because of the fact that in his opinion it had no plan nor does it appear to know for what it is fighting. With regard to the America First Committee, Lindbergh was said to have urged the discontinuance of the Committee although it was said that he had voted for the continuance of the Committee at an earlier meeting held in Chicago. He was said to have changed his mind with regard to the continuance of the Committee because of the disunity which existed within its ranks.

With reference to the above referred to meeting, another confidential source advised that two persons who were allegedly present at that meeting stated that Lindbergh made substantially the following remarks:

"There is only one danger in the world - that is the yellow danger. China and Japan are really bound together against the white race. There could only have been one efficient weapon against this alliance, underneath the surface, Germany itself could have been this weapon. The ideal set-up would have been to have had Germany take over Poland and Russia, in collaboration with the British, as bloc against the yellow people and bolshevism. But instead, the British and the fools in Washington had to interfere. The British envied the Germans and wanted to rule the world forever. Britain is the real cause of all the trouble in the world today.

"Of course, America First cannot be active right now. But it should keep on the alert and when the large missing lists and losses are published the American people will realize how much they have been betrayed by the British and the Administration. Then America First can be a political force again. We must be quiet a while and wait the time for active functioning. There may be a time soon when we can advocate a negotiated peace."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Reader's Digest of November, 1939, carried an article written by Lindbergh entitled "Aviation.
Geography, and Race" in which he referred to aviation as "a tool specially shaped for Western hands, a scientific art which others only copy in a mediocrity fashion, another barrier between the teeming millions of Asia and the Greco-Roman inheritance of Europe—one of those priceless possessions which permit the White race to live at all in a pressing sea of Yellow, Black, and Brown." In connection with the present struggle he goes on to relate that "Western nations are again at war, a war likely to be more prostrating than any in the past, a war in which the White race is bound to lose, and the others bound to gain, a war which may easily lead our civilization through more Dark Ages if it survives at all."

In August of 1940 a confidential source advised this Bureau that during the course of an interview with Dr. Friedrich Ernst Auhagen, the German propaganda agent presently serving a sentence for violation of the Registration Act, he was told that Lindbergh was a subscriber to the American Foundation Forum and its periodicals and that Avery Brundage had introduced Lindbergh at Soldier Field as a member of the Steering Committee of that forum. This forum was said to be founded by Auhagen and that among the contributors to its official publication, "Today's Challenge", were the following: George Sylvester Viereck, Lawrence Dennis, Dr. Auhagen, William Castle and Charles A. Lindbergh. Auhagen said that he had set up the American Foundation Forum as a lecturing service and it was reported to be a German propaganda unit.

In May of 1942 a confidential source advised that Lindbergh was connected with the Gerald L. K./Smith group and in this connection stated that there was a tie-up between the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Henry Ford, Edsel Ford, Nye, Reynolds and Lindbergh. This informant stated that a contact of his knew the entire picture which would substantiate the connection between the persons named above.
Defense Fails to Query Lindbergh About Pelley's Talks and Writings

Flier, on Stand 14 Minutes, Is Not Examined Beyond Describing His Own Career—Applauded as He Departs

By LEO EGAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4—Dr. A. Lindbergh testified for the plaintiff in a Federal court case here as defendant at the trial of William Penley, Lindbergh's ex-secretary, on charges of libel and false statements.

The corridors near the court room were jammed with spectators all day before Mr. Lindbergh made his appearance today. Only a small part of the crowd was able to get seats.

After the recess, several hundred waited for half an hour to get a glimpse of Mr. Lindbergh depart after the session for an interview with the new defendant, William Penley, who was in the court today.

Mr. Lindbergh, who is an expert in aviation, was examined by Mr. Penley's attorney, Mr. G. E. Johnson, who asked Mr. Lindbergh a number of questions about his activities in The Daily Worker and other issues in his political career.

Mr. Lindbergh testified that he did not know any details about the paper's activities, except that he was a supporter of the Leftist movement. He also denied any involvement in the propagation of anti-propaganda.

The case was continued for the day.

Mr. Lindbergh, who is a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, who will be asked to corroborate Pelley's claim that the United States is bankrupt, and Speaker of the House, announced that he would not testify until an agreement was reached.

The defense expects to call only two more witnesses, Dr. Virgil Olds, a New York, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, who will be asked to corroborate Pelley's claim that the United States is bankrupt, and Speaker of the House, announced that he would not testify until an agreement was reached.

Last Two Witnesses

1. Allen White, the Kansas publisher, and former Senator Rust D. Hott of West Virginia.

2. Neither of Pelley's co-defendants, Miss Agnes M. Henderson, his secretary, and Lawrence A. Brown, an editorial assistant, would take the stand, defense attorneys indicated. Pelley had said that neither had any connection with his writings. The Fellowship Press of Nokesville, Ind., which Pelley headed, is a corporate defendant at the trial.

Questioning of Lindbergh

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4—After testifying at the trial today that he believed the majority of people of this country were opposed to getting into war—that if we were attacked.

Charles A. Lindbergh was asked if he had sought to determine whether public opinion had changed since the attack. He answered:

"No, sir! I have devoted my time and energy to doing what I can to help the war effort."

Dressed in a dark suit, Mr. Lindbergh crossed his long legs as he settled into the witness chair to undergo questioning by Floyd C. Christian, chairman of the defense staff.

"Are you the young man who flew across the Atlantic Ocean?" "Yes, sir," Mr. Lindbergh replied without smiling. "At 29, Mr. Lindbergh is the first American to fly across the Atlantic Ocean."

Mr. Christian led up to the flier's activity in the America First movement, which opposed America's getting into war, and then asked:

"What did you advocate as to the cause of the United States?"

An objection by Oscar R. Witting, special prosecutor, prevented Mr. Lindbergh from replying.

This is a clipping from page 11 of the New York Times for Aug. 5, 1942.

Clipped at the Seat of Government.
September 2, 1942

Mr. Turner,

I know it is wrong to accuse unless you are able to prove.

I am not going to accuse just suspicions.

Last week out of about 800 planes of the B.A. G.

On a raid over Germany, six planes were reported missing, while moments there were that many lost in the same week.

due to accidents.

Charles, Uncle.

Henry.

Last calls plane, F. J. 20 Sep.

Mich. at home. F. J.

Since the invasion

59 Sep 11 1942
the last person to fill the plane as perfectly as could be possible for him to do something that would cause a crack-up within a certain period of time. If you think my book is worth looking into please do so for the sake of America. Yours, A loyal American.
August 21, 1942

Mr. Laiy

RE: CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH

The attached memorandum on Charles Augustus Lindbergh has been prepared by the Special Memoranda Unit for the interest of you and other Bureau officials and for future reference.

You will recall that Lindbergh was recently subpoenaed by the defense in the William Dudley Pelley case and that he testified on August 4, 1942, in Indianapolis. The purpose of calling Lindbergh presumably was to show that statements made by Pelley in many instances were no different from those made by Lindbergh. Lindbergh was on the stand for only ten minutes and all the questions put to him by Pelley's counsel were successfully objected to by the Government. He gave no testimony which was material to the Pelley case.

At the present time, Lindbergh is employed in a "supervisory" capacity at the Ford Willow Run Plant. It is to be noted that he resigned his commission in the Army Air Corps on April 24, 1911, following an attack on him by President Roosevelt. In the fall of 1911, he sought a position on General E. E. Arnold's staff but this did not materialize.

While the references appearing in the Bureau's files link Lindbergh's name with many subversive or questionable groups and individuals such as the Christian Frontiers, Kerwin E. Hart, Lawrence Dennis, Joseph McWilliams, William Dudley Pelley and Dr. Friedrich Ernst Auerhan, Lindbergh's connections with these organizations and individuals have not been substantiated; no investigation, of course, having ever been conducted of Lindbergh. Since the outbreak of war, Lindbergh has made no public utterances. However, on December 17, 1941, he addressed a select group of American First Committee members in New York City in which he indicated that he still held his isolationist views and believed that the primary peril to the United States was the yellow peril, and, therefore, was to advocate at this time that the America First Committee be established ready to promote a negotiated peace.

Respectfully,

J. F. Hurford

OCT 6 1942
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH

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Be: Charles Augustus Lindbergh

1. Birth and Education

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, on February 4, 1902. He was the only son of the late Charles Augustus Lindbergh of Minnesota, and Dorothy Lodge (née) Lindbergh. His father was Swedish while his mother was Irish and English. After graduating from the Little Falls, Minnesota, High School in 1920, he studied mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota from the fall of 1920 up until February of 1922, when he left the university to enroll in a flying school in Lincoln, Nebraska. In later years following his historic trans-Atlantic flight, he received honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University and Princeton University. On April 20, 1927, Lindbergh resigned his commission as Colonel in the Army Air Corps Reserve, however, he still bore the title of Colonel in the National Guard and he is still designated as Colonel Lindbergh by many sources.

2. Marriage and Children

He married Anne Spencer Morrow, the daughter of the late Dwight Morrow, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, on May 27, 1929, and has two sons and two daughters: Joe Spencer, John, and Anne Spencer. Joe Lindbergh was born in England, while the others were born in the United States. His first son, Charles Augustus, was kidnapped on March 1, 1932, and was found dead on May 2, 1932. Anne Spencer Lindbergh was found guilty of kidnapping this child and was executed in New Jersey in 1932.

3. Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh’s father, he was a member of Congress from the 9th Congressional District of Minnesota from 1907 to 1917 and in November of 1910 was defeated while running for Governor of Minnesota on the non-partisan league ticket. Congressman Lindbergh was a recognized liberal in his day and took an uncompromising pacifist stand concerning the war. He was the author of a small book entitled "Why in Your Country at War" which opposed the United States entry into the First World War, claiming that our entrance nearly served the interest of the wealthy international money- 抿
It has been alleged that his father was anti-faith. His book was said to have been written in 1914 and published shortly after the entry of the United States into the war of April, 1917. It was believed that Lindbergh, Sr., lost the gubernatorial race because of his continued isolationist stand following the entry of the United States into the war. (05-196937)

4. Aviation Accomplishments

He made his first airplane flight on April 9, 1922, and his first solo transatlantic flight in June of 1927. He enrolled as a flying cadet in
the United States Air Service Reserve in Texas on March 19, 1924, and was later advanced to Captain and Colonel of the Air Corps Reserve. In November, 1925, he was made a First Lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard and was later advanced to the rank of Colonel. During the year of 1925, he took part in barnstorming trips and in 1926 was employed by the United States Government as an air mail pilot between Chicago and St. Louis. He obtained his plane "The Spirit of St. Louis" in San Diego, California, and on May 10, 1927, flew it from San Diego to Curtiss Field, Long Island, New York, in record time. On May 20, 1927, he left New York on his transatlantic flight from Roosevelt Field and landed at Paris, France, the following day having covered an estimated distance of 5,600 miles in 33½ hours. After having been feted in several European countries, he arrived in the United States and made an air tour to seventy-five cities under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics. He later flew on a good will tour to South and Central America and later with his wife, Anne Spencer Morrow, flew around the world on a good will mission. In July of 1928, Lindbergh and his family left the United States and lived in England and later on Illec Island, Flanders, France. During this stay in Europe, they visited most of the cities of Europe. In 1930, they returned to the United States where they have since resided.

6. Honorary Awards

Among the numerous awards received by Lindbergh are the following:

- Congressional Medal of Honor (United States)
- Distinguished Flying Cross
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Woodrow Wilson Medal
- Langley Medal (Smithsonian Institute)
- Cross of Honor (United States Flag Association)
- Medal of Valor (New York State)

He was also decorated by the Chevalier Legion of Honor (French); and received the Royal Air Cross (British) and the Order of Leopold (Belgian) and was also decorated by the German Government. (Who's Who 1940-41: Life 4-3-39)

6. Financial Status

Upon his return from Paris in 1927, he wrote "We" which went through fifty-four printings. Following his round-the-world flight with his wife, he collaborated with her in writing the book "North to the Orient" in 1932. She is also the author of "Listen, the Wind", printed in 1938.
Re: Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh

and recently a book entitled "The Wave of the Future" which expresses many of the views of her husband concerning the international picture.

With reference to Lindbergh's financial status, it is to be noted that he received a $25,000 prize following his Paris flight in 1927, and that he received a $25,000 award in connection with a subsequent flight to Mexico. His royalties received from "We" were estimated to be far over $100,000 and his royalties from "North to the Orient" were presumably high since 200,000 copies of that book were sold. It was reported that at the time Lindbergh testified before a Senate Committee in January of 1934, he stated that Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., hired him as their technical adviser in 1928 at an annual salary of $10,000 and that in return for the privilege of calling their line "The Lindbergh Line" he was paid by them $250,000 in cash with an invitation to invest it in their stock. He stated that he had made profits in dealing with the stock to the amount of $200,000. He also testified that another company at first furnished him with currency to buy its stock from which he had profited to the extent of $150,000, and that both of the aforementioned companies and an air-minded railroad had placed him on their payroll rolls as a technical adviser at $10,000 per year. With reference to his wife, it is to be noted that her novel "Listen, the Wind," realized a large sale and further her parents are considered very wealthy, being heirs to some of the Whitney fortune.

No information appears in the Bureau files regarding Lindbergh's present income, and it is not known what investments he holds. It was reported that he received $700 for each speech delivered for the America First Committee and it is to be noted that he is presently employed by Henry Ford as a "supervisor" at the Willow Run plant. No salary has been announced in that connection. (Life 4-3-39; Liberty 6-21-41)

7. Friends and Associates

On several occasions, Lindbergh's name has been linked with the Guggenheims. He was said to have written "We" at the Harry Guggenheim country home in Long Island in 1927, and it was said that the Guggenheim Public Relations man, Ivy Lee, was Lindbergh's personal adviser. Another name associated with Lindbergh is the name of Henry Breckinridge who has been Lindbergh's attorney and close associate. It is to be noted that Breckinridge is the Chairman of the Board of Aviation Equipment and Export, Inc. of New York City, sponsors of aircraft and aircraft materials. The President and Treasurer of that same company, Samuel Miedelkam, is also said to be a friend of Lindbergh. Among his friends and associates are Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, and Henry Ford, concerning whom information...
will be set forth later in this memorandum. It is also of interest to note that Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morrow, the mother-in-law of Lindbergh, opposes Lindbergh’s isolationist stand and is active in a new organization entitled “Christianity and the Crisis” which favors intervention. (7-1-3845; 100-10031-3; 61-7569-9959; 100-4712-1)

Another close associate of Lindbergh was Dr. Alexis Carrel, the Nobel prize winner and prominent research physician and surgeon, whom he met in 1930 at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York City. It will be recalled that Lindbergh spent a considerable portion of his European residence with Dr. Carrel in connection with a scientific study and that he later became the co-author with Dr. Carrel of the book entitled “The Culture of Organs.” Lindbergh’s role in this venture either as a writer or scientist does not appear. Dr. Carrel has won great fame as a physician and surgeon. Recently information has been received alleging that Dr. Carrel is pro-Vichy in his sentiments.

A confidential source has advised that Lindbergh is expected to send letters to Dr. Carrel in France which letters are to be sent by way of the French Embassy in Buenos Aires. This source stated that Dr. Carrel was born in France, was naturalized as a United States Citizen and later regained his French citizenship and has worked for the Germans since the outbreak of war. This source further stated that he was refused the position of Minister of Public Health in German-occupied France because the Germans wished to keep him out of the limelight with a view toward using him as an intermediary should the relations between France and the United States improve.

It is stated that he has recently been given leave to organize a research unit of an undeclared nature in Paris which appears to have the approval of the German Government. It is also to be noted that on one occasion recently, a confidential source advised that Dr. Carrel stopped in at another physician’s office in New York, at which time he remarked that he was worried about Lindbergh’s current activities. (65-11449-128)

II. CAREER

1. Period from 1927 to 1936

Following Lindbergh’s return from Europe after an eventful flight in 1927, he became associated with the Guggenheim interests. His tour of seventy-five cities in the United States was said to have been sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and
it was said Lindbergh’s activities were under the guidance of that Foundation’s Public Relations Counsel, Ivy Lee. Lindbergh was also said to have had a press agent of his own named Harry A. Bruno head of the H. A. Bruno and Associates Public Relations Counsel. Bruno was said to have worked on behalf of Lindbergh at the time he made his historic flight. As was previously stated, in 1929 he was employed by both the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines and Pan-American Airways in the capacity of a technical adviser and during this period he was understood to have spent a considerable amount of time in actual flying. It is to be noted that even during the time he was being questioned concerning the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of his first son, Lindbergh allegedly would avoid the main issue and would tend to discuss aviation at every opportunity.

He and his wife left the United States in the Summer of 1935, allegedly because of unpleasant associations resulting from the kidnapping of their son and the trial which followed, at which Lindbergh was a principal witness. He allegedly left this country at the invitation of an in order to study with one Dr. Alexis Carrel, a prominent research physician and surgeon, whom he met in 1930 at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York. Lindbergh collaborated with Dr. Carrel in developing a "perfusion pump" which was sometimes incorrectly referred to as an artificial heart, and they later collaborated in a book entitled "The Culture of Organs." After residing in England for a few months in 1936 and early 1937, he moved to the Island of Illiwi which was adjacent to an island on which Dr. Carrel had a summer home. Lindbergh allegedly left England in part because of his inability to obtain the privacy which he desired. (American Magazine - August '41; Life 4-3-39)

2. European Residence 1936 to 1939

During his stay in England and France, he made several trips to the continent, on which occasions he visited as many airplane plants as possible in the various countries. He visited Germany on three different occasions in 1936, 1937 and 1938. The Saturday Evening Post of December 28, 1940, carried an article by C. B. Allen entitled "Facts About Lindbergh," in which Allen stated that in 1936, Lindbergh received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, the United States Military Attaché in Berlin, Germany, asking Lindbergh if he would accept an invitation from Hermann Goering to visit Germany. It was stated that Lindbergh indicated that he would and further that Truman Smith prepared an itinerary for Lindberg covering three protected tours in 1936, 1937 and 1938, on most of which he accompanied Lindbergh.
With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's tour through Europe, C. B. Allen stated that he assisted the American Air and Military Attachés in preparing reports on their finding concerning the air forces of the other nations. These reports, Allen stated, were submitted through the regular channels to the War Department. Only on one occasion did Colonel Lindbergh prepare a report of his own concerning the picture in Europe, and that was allegedly at the request of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy who had asked for a written report which he cabled in code to the State Department. This was said to have been Lindbergh's only formal report on the European military and aviation situation. Allen said further that Lindbergh wrote one or more letters to Lieutenant Colonel Raymond E. Lee, the Military Attaché at the London Embassy. With reference to the Kennedy report, the Life Magazine of April 3, 1939, carried an article on Lindbergh which mentioned that they believed the Lindbergh reports to the War Department concerning the European condition had been greatly exaggerated and that most of the material received by the War Department had been previously submitted by Colonel Smith who had already gathered the material. This Life article went on to state:

"Diplomatic circles have it that the Lindbergh report was calculated and prompted by Ambassador Kennedy and then used by the Administration to impress the Senate and House Committees with the need of rearmament. Lindbergh's could accomplish what no end of official reports from the War Department could."

With reference to Russia, the Life article stated that Lindbergh visited that country in 1938, at which time he watched sham battles and visited plants outside of Moscow and inspected the Central Institute for Aviation motors and Soviet Air Academy. According to Life, the Russians only allowed him short glimpses of their true air power, and when he returned to London some weeks later, he was said to have told Lloyd George as well as several of the members of the American Embassy Staff that he was unable to make even a moderately accurate estimate of the Russian Air Force, and frankly didn't know how good the Russians were.

With reference to Lindbergh's relations with Nazi officials, the aforementioned Life article stated that in October of 1938, he went to Berlin for a meeting of the Lilienthal Society of Aeronautics and that on this occasion Goering saw an opportunity for spreading information concerning the tremendous German air power through Lindbergh. He showed Lindbergh through the Heinkel, Junkers, Focke-Wulf and other air plants. Life stated that Goering also presented Lindbergh with the second highest decoration which Hitler was to bestow. This decoration was made at a stag dinner given by Ambassador Hugh Wilson at his home. Life stated that the decoration was hung in a hurry and that it surprised Lindbergh, and that those present said Lindbergh was in a position where he could have done nothing about it. It was said that to have refused it would have been inhospitable and an insult to Hitler, especially after his accepting so much hospitality from the Germans. In the Saturday Evening Post article by C. B. Allen, it was said
that the stag dinner given in honor of Field Marshal Goering by Hugh
Wilson, the American Ambassador to Germany, had for its purpose the
bettering of relations between Germany and the United States. Allen
stated that Lindbergh could not have declined the decoration without caus-
ing an international incident and pointed out that similar trophies had
been given Lindbergh by England, France and Belgium. In this latter con-
nection, Frederick L. Collins, who wrote a series of articles in Liberty
which appeared in June and July, 1941, pointed out that the earlier medals
awarded Lindbergh by England, France and Belgium were prompted by his solo
flight in 1927, whereas the Nazi award was given under different circum-
stances for a different purpose.

She stated that on one
occasion she remembered receiving a request from Lindbergh to have her
forward for him a letter addressed by Lindbergh to General Udet, the Ger-
man war ace. She further mentioned that she typed Colonel Lindbergh's
confidential report to the President which report she stated was in the
hands of the German authorities before it left Berlin, Germany, for mail-
ing to the United States. This informant did not identify which report
she had reference to and it may be that she was referring to the report
for Ambassador Kennedy. With further reference to Udet, it is to be noted
that a confidential informant in November of 1940, stated that when General
Udet had made his good will trip to the United States in 1939, he had re-
marked to her that the Germans would soon be coming to the United States
and that they have a number of very influential men in this country who
were favorable to their cause among whom were Henry Ford and Charles A.
Lindbergh.

In June of 1940, a news commentator and world traveler, advised
a Special Agent that he had seen Lindbergh in Berlin participating in a
parade with the German Army. This source further advised that Lindbergh
had allegedly been excluded from numerous British groups for continually
adversely criticizing the United States. (Newspaper Correspondent).

The American Magazine in August of 1941, carried an article
written by Harry Bruno, a former public relations adviser of Lindbergh's,
etitled "What's The Matter With Lindbergh", in which he attributed Lind-
bergh's apparent pro-Nazi sympathies to the following factors:

Hitler's ability to guarantee to Lindbergh no publicity when
Lindbergh arrived in Germany in 1935.

Lindbergh's being flattered by the attention the Nazis paid
to his views on aviation.
Re: Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh

3. Lindbergh's being angered at the attitude of the British Government and press when he published his estimates of German air power.

5. United States 1939 to Date

Since Lindbergh's return to the United States in the late summer of 1939, there has been no indication that he has engaged to any considerable extent in his former aviation field. Shortly after his arrival, he delivered his first radio address and for the first time, publicly set forth his isolation views. It would appear from information contained in the Bureau files that since his arrival in 1939, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to his peace campaign. In the Fall of 1941 there were several reports to the effect that he was seeking to obtain a position on the staff of General Arnold of the Army Air Corps, and it is recalled that in 1939 General Arnold was said to have requested Lindbergh to join his staff and that Lindbergh refused at that time. In April of 1942, it was announced that Henry Ford had offered Lindbergh a "supervisory" position in his new Willow Run Plant in Michigan and that Lindbergh accepted, after first obtaining the approval of Secretary Stimson.

III. ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN AVIATION

There will be set forth under the above caption references contained in the Bureau files which relate to activities engaged in by Colonel Lindbergh which bear upon his beliefs and his nationalistic sympathies. The files and other reference material examined contain no indication that Charles A. Lindbergh expressed any opinions or engaged in any activities which indicated that he took an interest in anything other than flying until the latter part of 1935 or early 1936. Up to that time the only factor which might explain in any way his later isolationist views was his father's career and isolationist position in the First World War; however, there are no public statements of Lindbergh's to indicate that such was the case.

1. Early Activities - 1935 to 1940

Herwin K. Hart

In February of 1940, a signed statement was taken by an agent of this Bureau from an informant who gave detailed information concerning the activities of Herwin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council and an alleged backer of numerous American Fascist movements. Connected with Herwin Hart in this connection, was one Patrick O'Keefe who advised this informant that in 1935 or early 1936, he and his Fascist group which was known as the Nationalist Movement or as the New World Movement, had chosen Colonel Lindbergh as their world leader because of his youth, his prominence and other characteristics. The informant went on to state that
Lindbergh had been approached, contact made, and had been converted to the New World viewpoint and since then had been actively working with them. As you know, Lindbergh is a close associate of Dr. Correll, who is said to be one of the co-leaders of the Fascist group in France. The informant may have been referring to Dr. Carrel with whom Lindbergh was also associated in scientific studies. This informant further mentioned that Herwin Hart and his group were mutual supporters of the Christian Front and Pelley's Silver Shirts but nothing was ever said as to whether or not Hart had any contact with Pelley, the informant merely advised that Hart's office was filled with literature which would be of interest to the Pelley group and further that they all kept each other informed.

At this connection, again on May 11, 1940, this same confidential informant reported that Herwin R. Hart had been holding a number of very secret conferences with one William de Krafft, some of which had apparently been shared in by Charles A. Lindbergh since Hart had prepared a long list of questions which were to be asked of Lindbergh with regard to this matter. The informant did not know of the precise nature of the subjects discussed but mentioned that aviation equipment of the United States Army and Navy was involved. This informant stated that she had no reason to be suspicious of these meetings if it had not been for their extreme secrecy. She also mentioned that de Krafft had a reservation to go to Europe on the next clipper and was to leave shortly. She further reported that Lindbergh had been seen entering and leaving Mr. Hart's office by the back door on several occasions.

This same informant on another occasion in November, 1939, referred to the aforementioned group of Fascists as being active in an organization known as the Society for Monetary Reform. This informant stated that the Christian Front and Christian mobilizers frequently worked under the name of that organization. She further stated that Charles A. Lindbergh had been decided upon about three years ago as the international head of that group and that he had been actively working along that line.

Kenfred Zapp

In October, 1941, a confidential informant whose reputation is highly questionable, advised that in the summer of 1939 he saw a man named William C. Russell, an employee of Kenfred Zapp, conversing on one occasion with Zapp and Lindbergh at which time Zapp gave Lindbergh $100,000 asking Lindbergh if that amount would be sufficient to finance a lecture tour. In this connection, it should be noted that the article by Collins which appeared in the Liberty Magazine, referred to previously, stated that it was rumored that Lindbergh had declined an attractive offer made by General Arnold in 1939, because he wished to participate in an isolation campaign (100-103715-6).
A confidential source made available information which was allegedly received directly from James True, head of James True associate's, a well-known propaganda organization participating in anti-Communist and anti-Semitic campaigns. This informant told of a meeting held between James True and Colonel Pedro Augusto del Valle, of the USC, at which time the war and the Administration's foreign policy were discussed. This conference occurred in October of 1939. It was stated that both Mr. True and Colonel del Valle had some advanced knowledge of Colonel Lindbergh's speech of September, 1939, and it was said that they referred to Lindbergh as their leader for a good man for the Presidency. It was stated that Mr. True hinted that there was more to this idea of Lindbergh for the Presidency than was realized and it was a considerable likelihood that Lindbergh will sometime or other become active "in the fight against Jewish domination*. It was further said that Lieutenant Colonel Truman Smith, previously referred to in connection with Lindbergh's visits to Germany and Europe, had approached Mr. True in 1939, and requested him to furnish all available information on the Jewish subject. True stated at this time that the information was for Lindbergh whom Smith referred to as Charles.

It was reported also that on another occasion Lieutenant Colonel Smith called on True and informed him that Lindbergh was making a "serious study" and was becoming "very interested" and that Lindbergh had asked True to furnish him with more information. This informant then advised that according to True, after the Dies Committee had smeared the Christian Frontier General Koseley, Lieutenant Colonel Smith had told True how unfortunate it was that the Dies Committee had attacked Koseley and that Smith stated, "we must be careful that Charles isn't brought into it". It was further reported that True was bluntly asked during the course of the interview if Lindbergh "had been approached through someone other than the Lieutenant Colonel". It was said that True did not answer, but smiled indicating that such was the case. True allegedly spoke about his friendship with Colonel Lindbergh's father and of the elder Lindbergh's "dislike for the Jews". When asked if it waas not inconsistent that Lindbergh should have these anti-Semitic leanings and at the same time be friendly with the Ogynshans, True stated that Lindbergh was so courageous that he would follow his own inclinations at all times regardless of apparent inconsistencies. (100-74433-1) (Report of O-2 dated 5-40)

Dr. Friedrich Ernst Arhagen

In August of 1940 a confidential source advised this Bureau that during the course of an interview with Dr. Friedrich Ernst Arhagen, the German propagandist presently serving a sentence for violation of the Registration Act, he was told that Lindbergh was a subscriber to the American Fellowship Forum and its periodicals and that Avery Brundage had introduced Lindbergh at Soldiers Field as a member of the Steering Committee of
that Forum. This Forum was said to have been founded by Anhagen and among the contributors to its official publication, "Today's Challenge", were the following: George Sylvester Viareck, Lawrence Dennis, Dr. Anhagen, William Castle and Charles A. Lindbergh. Anhagen said that he had set up the American Fellowship Forum as a lecturing service and it was reported to be a German propaganda unit. In connection with Dr. Anhagen and the American Fellowship Forum, Anhagen stated that in September, 1940, he received a letter from Lawrence Dennis in which Dennis stated that he had recently seen Lindbergh and had made arrangements to see him more often. Dennis alleged that Lindbergh was optimistic about keeping this country out of war. Dennis, it is to be noted, has publicly gone on record as opposing intervention and has advocated a Fascist form of government and one which would cooperate with the Nazi Regime.

It was reported that in December, 1940, Dennis stated that he was working on something for "His (Lindbergh's) Scribner's Commentator and to be reprinted for the Marshall No Foreign War Committee which he is the prime mover of." On another occasion in December, 1940, Dennis said that he had just seen J. E. Kelly, an alleged Fascist, who had just seen Lindbergh. A confidential source has also advised that Dennis was writing articles put out by Anne Lindbergh. (97-216-192), highly confidential source.

Henry Ford

During the course of the investigation of one Orland L. Armstrong, a legionnaire who conducted an anti-war campaign in 1940, it was learned that Harry J. Bennett had advised the Legion's National Commander that the Ford Motor Company had given Armstrong office space and had defrayed his traveling expenses in the summer of 1940, because Ford was at that time interested in his isolationist activities and further because Armstrong had been recommended to Ford by Colonel Lindbergh as one who would be the movement to keep this country out of war. Bennett stated that he recalled one check in particular to Armstrong in the amount of $1,100. Bennett was said to have stated that Ford reversed his position concerning isolation in the fall of 1940, and that the connection with Armstrong was immediately terminated at that time.

(62-15531-18)

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's relationship with Henry Ford, information appearing in the files does not indicate as of what date their acquaintance began. At the present time, Henry Ford has employed Charles A. Lindbergh in his new Willow Run Plant near Detroit, Michigan, in a "supervisory" capacity.

Attention is again called to the statement made in P. M. on February 9, 1941, alleging that Henry Ford has been compiling a list of appeasers, anti-Semites, pro-Axis and pro-Fascists from letters in the possession of Scribner's Commentator, which letters had been addressed to Colonel Lindbergh. It is also to be noted that during the course of an interview with Henry Ford, he stated on one occasion that he had been counseling Lindbergh concerning his anti-Semitism and had been cautioning him against openly expressing it.

(62-19253-337) (65-39945-14)
While Lindbergh gained his principal fame as an isolationist exponent during the 1930s, he also appeared on behalf of the American First Committee subsequent to Toy of 1911. He had previously made radio speeches and had published articles which expressed his views concerning America's Foreign Policy and the relationship between the European war and the United States.

On September 13, 1937, Lindbergh delivered a radio address from his Washington, D.C. hotel room which, according to the New York Times, was his first formal speech since August 29, 1934, when he addressed some Japanese dignitaries in Tokyo. Lindbergh opened his Washington radio address with the following words: "I am speaking tonight to those people in the United States who feel that the destiny of this country does not call for our involvement in European wars." He went on to state that:

"These wars in Europe are not wars in which our civilization is defending itself against some Gentile than or German marching against our western nations. This is not a question of banding together to defend the white race against foreign invasion. This is simply one more of the age-old struggles within our family of nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war—from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or of force."

Again on October 13, 1937, he delivered another radio address setting forth his isolationist views. In addition to criticizing the President's foreign policy, he made the following statement:

"Our best with Europe is a policy of race and not of political ideology. We had to fight a European Army to establish the democracy in this country; it is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow."

"Racial strength is vital—politics a luxury. If the white race is seriously threatened, it would then be time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French and Germans, but not with one against the other for our mutual destruction."

"Let us not dissipate our strength or help Europe to dissipate hers in these wars of politics and possession."

The last, 1916, issue of the Atlantic Monthly, quoted Lindbergh as follows: "Then, and only then, can our civilization continue in safety and in peace not only through the cooperation of a group of western nations strong enough to act as a police force for the world. Germany is an essential to this group in England or France, for she alone can either face the Asiatic..."
Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh

"Not to form the spoorhood of their penetration into Europe..."

It is to be noted that the foregoing references to the inevitable struggle between the white race and the colored races is a recurrent theme in Lindbergh's public addresses. (New York Times of 9-16-39)

The Roundup Digest of November, 1937, carried an article written by Charles Lindbergh entitled "Aviation, Geography, and Race" in which Lindbergh referred to aviation as "a tool specially adapted for Western hands, a scientific art which others only copy in a mediocre fashion; another barrier between the toiling millions of Asia and theocratic inheritance of Europe—one of those priceless possessions which permit the white race to live at all in a pressing sea of Yellow, Black, and Brown." In connection with the present struggle he goes on to relate that "Western nations are again at war, a war likely to be more protracted than any in the past, a war in which the white race is bound to lose, and the others bound to gain, a war which my easily lead our civilization through more dark ages if it survives at all." (65-11419-16)

On August 4, 1940, Lindbergh delivered an address in Chicago on which occasion he was quoted as saying that the United States "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany." He was also said to have advocated "cooperation with Europe" in our relations with other peoples of the earth. Further in this speech, he made reference to the "cosmocentric theory of influence," which Lindbergh's opponents have contended, correspond to opinions advanced by Hitler. (65-11419-23)

The Washington Evening Star of October 22, 1940, reported that an Emergency Peace Conference was held in Washington on which occasion Lindbergh called for immediate action to combat propaganda and agitation for war. Lindbergh declared: "To my mind sincerely in our belief as to how we may best be prevented, one, in which I incline myself, believe we should build strong military forces for our defense, others believe war can best be avoided by more peaceful means. Their viewpoint I respect, as I hope they will respect mine." The foregoing appears to express accurately the fundamental tenet of Colonel Lindbergh on the isolation question. (61-10390-4)

With reference to all of the foregoing public addresses, it should be noted that the reference material does not indicate whether or not these speeches were sponsored by any individual or organization and no other name is mentioned in connection with them.

Just prior to the time Lindbergh went on record as being officially a member of the American First Committee, the Collier's Society of March 27, 1941, carried an article written by Charles A. Lindbergh entitled "A Letter to Americans." In this article Lindbergh concluded that the interventionists were interested in getting the United States into war without having any plan for victory or without considering the outcome of actual participation in the conflict. Lindbergh stated:
In this article, Lindbergh explained that at the time the United States entered the war in 1917, Germany was opposed by a much more formidable group of opponents than she is at the present time and that at that time we could see our victory could be won by us. At the present time, however, Germany holds a much more favorable position than she did then and even Japan has entered the war on the side of Germany. He states:

"So, in America, should not be discussing whether we will enter the war that England declared in Europe... we should not be wasting our time arguing about whether it is cheaper to defend someone else than to defend ourselves."

3. Connection With the America First Committee - 1911 To Date

Relationship

At the time the America First Committee was first organized in the late summer of 1918, it did not appear that Lindbergh had any official connection with that organization. His name did not appear on any of the literature circulated by that committee in the fall of 1918, and according to the April 20, 1919, issue of Social Justice, Lindbergh did not become a member of the America First Committee until sometime in April 1919. His first address delivered on behalf of the America First Committee was his New York address of May 23, 1919. The committee's literature which was in circulation as early as April 1919 carried Lindbergh as a member of the National Committee of the America First Committee.

While his official connection cannot be traced to a date earlier than April 1919, it is to be noted that the Washington Daily Star of March 12, 1918, carried a report circulated by the America First Committee which related to the matter of financing which stated that among sixty-six individuals who had contributed 100 or more were Charles A. Lindbergh. It has also been reported by a Communist source that while Lindbergh was not included among the original incorporators of the America First Committee, he was contacted soon after the Committee's formation with the object of getting him to participate in their movement. It was stated that both Lindbergh and his wife were active backers of the movement, chose to remain in the background. This source also mentioned the Sangerheim Foundation as a backer of the America First Committee. It has been reported that the American Mercury of January, 1918, carried an article written by John Hay Carroll, in which it was declared that at the time of the America First Committee's formation in 1918, it was criticized for havin
a Jew on its board and as a result Venne Marshall organized a separate committee called the Foreign War Committee. It was stated that he was persuaded to do this by Lindbergh with the object of "shipping up the sections of the country where mobilizing the vast majority, mobilizing them under a single leadership." It was stated that Lindbergh later denounced Marshall as being too violently anti-Semitic (100-1712-38).

All details concerning Lindbergh's activities with the America First Committee are not available. As was stated previously, the Committee officially announced its connection with that organization in April of 1911. The speeches which Lindbergh delivered during the remainder of 1911 on behalf of the America First Committee are believed to be representative of his own personal opinions and not necessarily those of the Committee. This inference can be drawn from the fact that at times the Committee has amended some of the statements made by him were not representative of the opinions shared by the majority of the America First members.

According to an unknown source, "It is understood that Lindbergh received $750 . . . for each speech delivered on behalf of the America First Committee. Available information does not indicate whether or not the addresses delivered by Lindbergh were prepared solely by him. However, it is to be noted that Bruce Barton, the Washington correspondent for the Committee-controlled News, has declared that Truman Smith . . . has been widely reported to be a speech writer and advisor of Colonel Lindbergh . . ." and that "an unknown source has declared that Truman Smith was dismissed from his post with the Army Intelligence because of persistent rumors that he was the author of Lindbergh's speeches."
null
By Henry Ford and other members of the America First Committee. In his keynote address, Lindbergh openly declared that the United States was being drawn into the European conflict by "the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt Administration," thus raising for the first time in the public eye the anti-Semitic issue. This statement resulted in adverse criticism and the Committee contended that the remarks of Lindbergh were not the official statements of that organization. It is to be noted that shortly thereafter, Senator Nye, also a spokesman for the America First Committee, in a public address charged that "the foreign-born magnates of the Jewish faith" were primarily responsible for "propaganda" in the films.

In his address delivered at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 1, 1941, Colonel Lindbergh stated that speech might be his last; "how much longer free speech will be possible in the United States, I do not know." He also declared that the end of free election was in sight and stated "we must face the fact that you and I and our generation have lost their American heritage."

With reference to Lindbergh's addresses and public statements, F. M. has shown sentence by sentence how Lindbergh's addresses have paralleled certain official German propaganda broadcasts, and in January of 1942 a Jewish source furnished a summary showing how Hitler and Lindbergh agreed on certain fundamental issues to prove which the source drew up two columns quoting Hitler in one and Lindbergh in the other. The statements attributed to Lindbergh have in most instances, been set forth previously in this memorandum. The Jewish source pointed out how both Hitler and Lindbergh stressed the theme of a white race against the colored races and how they both blamed the war or "warmongers" and agreed that Britain was doomed and urged the desirability of a negotiated peace.

A reliable confidential source stated that in August of 1941, Lindbergh stated to him that he, Lindbergh, was continuing to take an active part in opposing propaganda and agitation for war. At this time, Lindbergh declare that the United States people as a whole were still opposed to our entry but that they were being subjected to misinformation and propaganda by means of press, radio and motion picture theaters which makes it difficult to determine how long they will be able to maintain their opposition to war. Lindbergh was said to have stated that he did not see how democracy could function or even survive without accurate sources of information upon which the people can base their decisions. Lindbergh, on this occasion, was said to have indicated that he had great confidence in the judgment of Henry Ford (Letter from Lindbergh to Henry Ford dated 8-2-41, (100-12472-1) (6-19253-337) (65-39945-11)

Activities After The Declaration of War.

A highly confidential source has reported that on December 7, 1941, Lindbergh addressed a dinner meeting of members of the America First Committee who were assembled at the home of Edwin S. Webster, Jr., 35 Beekman Street, New York City. Webster was the New York Secretary of the America First Com
The available reference materials link Lindbergh's name with several organizations and movements without, however, alleging that he has at any time been a member of or has officially participated in any of the organizations and movements; nor is there any indication that he has approved or in any way endorsed their objectives or activities. Because of Lindbergh's professed isolationist stand, these organizations, for the most part, have kept their distance, looked on Lindbergh as the individual who possesses the most characteristic which would be desirable in one who would logically lead a movement such as theirs. It would appear that Lindbergh has been particularly careful in that no charge could be made that he has had any direct connection with these organizations or groups. It is to be noted that even in the
American First Committee, which from its origin was generally regarded as a legitimate American organization, Lindbergh refrained from any direct connection with that organization until it had been in existence for some time. Attention is also called to the fact that recently there has been evidence of a concerted campaign on the part of various Jewish propaganda agencies and Communist groups to “smear” Lindbergh and even these groups were unable to bring specific charges against Lindbergh concerning his alleged associations with racist or Nazi elements. These charges were, in fact, based upon inferences.

The December 11, 1938, issue of the Deutsche Volks Echo, a German language Communist controlled weekly, reported that in September of 1937, the author, long-time Bund leader, Hermann Schwarmann, stated in conversation with American newspaper correspondents that Lindbergh would probably become a leader of their movement in the United States. Schwarmann was quoted as saying:

“His did not go to Europe without a reason but for a definite purpose to study the situation in Europe and to familiarize myself with the administrative methods of fascist states. At a certain date Lindbergh will return to the United States and take over the leadership here.”

During the course of an interview with Miss B. James, in March of 1939, Jones stated that he and Robert Noble of Los Angeles, recently convicted for sedition, had formed an organization known as the National Correspondence in May, 1938, which supported the policies and principles of Charles L. Lindbergh. Jones was alleged to have been a writer for the official organ of the Nazi Party.

It is alleged that Joseph Williams has frequently mentioned Lindbergh’s name in connection with his own as a possible leader of the followers of Williams and Francis L. C. A. Christian center has also suggested that Colonel Lindbergh would lead their movement.

The Stahliafront, the successor to the German-American National Alliance, allegedly backed the America First Committee and urged all its members to hear Colonel L. Lindbergh and it is to be noted that the official organ of the German-American Bund, the Deutsche Hochschule und Beobachter and Free American has frequently quoted Lindbergh at length.

A confidential informant in San Francisco reported that the German General Council, Fritz Walterman, told her that Colonel Lindbergh was considered “the last German propagandist in the country,” and she further contended that Walterman stated that he collaborated with Lindbergh and Ford “to further the Nazi cause in this country.” It is to be noted that Walterman publicly denounced this last contention as “pure fantasy.”
Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh

By another confidential source, it was reported in May 1941 that Colonel Lindbergh was associated with a subversive group led by Gerald L.K. Smith, which group was allegedly financed by P. O. Forbushindustries. Henry Ford, and Senator Wheeler, Faye and Reynolds.

(Memorandum from [unreadable] informer)

Attention is called to publications which have printed speeches or articles written by Charles A. Lindbergh. Principal among these was Finkler's 'Commissar' which was printed in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The Commissar was printed by the P. O. Publishing Company, owned by Gerald L.K. Smith, the friend and president of John H. Wheeler. Lindbergh was a principal threat to this country and that Russia was preferable to Communism.

It is to be noted that the publication of the Commissar distributed a letter stating that they had printed a booklet containing Colonel Lindbergh's radio addresses which were hand-delivered to new subscribers to the Commissar's Commissar. It does not appear that relationship Lindbergh had with this publication, nor does it appear whether or not he received any compensation for permitting his speeches to be printed. (61-10198-163) (65-26321-62)

The Fellowship of January 1941, announced the publication of a new magazine called "Roll Call" which praises the work of Senator Bush Holt and Colonel Lindbergh. The first issue contained a notice of Senator Barton F. Waxman's subscription to the publication. It is to be noted that during the recent adjournment of the session of the Senate in Indianapolis, Lindbergh was called as a witness for the defense on August 1, 1942. The purpose of calling Lindbergh personally was to show that statements made in Roll Call were not true and to show that no attempt was made by Lindbergh to influence civil liberties. As such, all questions addressed to him were objected to by Senator Hart and the objections were sustained. (61-19897-124)

In October 1941, Stanley T. Parker, the senior partner of Reynolds, Fish and Company, testified in the McNatt case to the effect that he had been impressed by Lindbergh's speeches before the Senate Investigating Committee that he desired to sponsor the speeches in pamphlet form. Parker said that he had been opposing Communism for about ten years and that he had been the publisher of "Blood Money."
Attention is also called to the fact that Lindbergh is frequently quoted at length by South and Latin American publications which are said to be pro-Nazi. (64-2705-A-12; 64-7505-A-61) (64-2705-A-14/12)

2. Alleged Political Connections.

In May of 1941, a reliable confidential informant reported that Haifa Hayacher had been contacted by Senator Howard of Minnesota concerning rumors to the effect that Hayacher had recently been in Washington attempting to get Lindbergh to run for United States Senator from Minnesota at the expiration of Howard's term. Howard is presently serving out the late Senator Lindberg's term. Hayacher told him that Lindbergh was willing to run if all his campaign expenses were paid and if a direct request was received from the people of Minnesota. Hayacher is reportedly an ardent pro-Nazi who has been close to the German Consulate in Chicago. (65-23926-89)

The Deutscher Woche und Beobachter and Free America for September 1939, carried reprints of an article appearing in the New York Times which stated that the President of the Hudson County Young Men's Republican group proposed Lindbergh as the forthcoming Presidential nominee. (61-7565-1657, page 2)

Reference at this time is made to the previous information set forth concerning the recent America First meeting at which time Lindbergh spoke of the possibility of their group taking the lead in peace negotiations. It was reported in the American Hebrew of July 3, 1941, that the America First Committee was growing that organization as a political force and that the opinion had been expressed that Lindbergh, Wheeler and John L. Lewis were seeking to make the America First Committee a springboard for the Presidential Campaign of 1944. It was said that the Committee planned to actively engage in local politics prior to the campaign of 1944, and would influence the elections prior to that time. (100-4712-255)

A press release was issued on December 2, 1941, by General Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, which announced that the Committee would be organized along the lines of a major political party to enable it to participate in coming elections. This release announced that the Committee would confine itself to foreign issues alone and would throw its support according to the position taken by the various candidates on the foreign question. No mention was made of Lindbergh in this press release. (100-4712-4)

Attention is called to an article entitled "Why Senator Wheeler and Lindbergh Work Together" written by Frederick L. Collins which appeared in the Liberty Magazine from July 26 to August 16, 1941. Collins contended that both Wheeler and Lindbergh have Presidential aspirations and that while Wheeler had more definitely indicated a desire to be President, Lindbergh also is looking.
In that direction.

In addition to the foregoing, Lindbergh's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for President by a number of groups which have no organized party. For example, Philip Johnson, a writer for Social Justice, stated in an interview in March, 1940, that Lindbergh was waiting for the time when he felt certain a fascist movement would succeed in this country and at that time he would take a move to lead it. (61-7560-5858)

In January of 1940, an individual named Pickering who has been giving talks on the German National Socialism principles in New York, stated that Lindbergh is fostering a similar movement in the East and that he would be the logical candidate for the Presidency. (61-7560-4559)

On the West Coast, Lindbergh has been mentioned as the Presidential candidate for an alarmed which described itself at first as "The Lindbergh For President Club" and later as the "Coalition For All Club." (65-11698-04)

A pamphlet was issued in June, 1940, entitled "Lindbergh - Candidate of American Youth For The Presidency." (61-7560-10838)

It was also stated that at the time John Henry Rocksall and William Rocksall were arrested at Camp Norland in Lake, New Jersey, on August 11, 1940, for participating in a German-American Youth meeting, they had in their possession petitions which nominated Lindbergh for Vice-President and Lindbergh for President. (65-221285) He stated that at the time Paul Rubalow was apprehended in May of 1941, at the time Camp Norland was closed, he had in his possession a plan for a "New World Order" which recommended Lindbergh as head of the United States. (66-12860-8)

3. Contacts in Armed Forces.

In connection with the activities of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, it is interesting to note the connections which he is believed to have with certain of the armed forces. In the fall of 1942, a confidential informant advised that Lindbergh had stated that Lindbergh said he felt free to comment concerning the war policies of the Government because of the fact he was getting a considerable amount of his information concerning the war directly from officials in the Army and Navy. It is to be noted that many years ago Colonel Lindbergh served under General Harry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the Air Corps, in the capacity of an adviser. Among his more recent contacts in that department were Major Higgs and General Ralph Cook, both of whom were employed in the office of General Arnold. Major Higgs was referred to as an advertising agent who was twenty years ago was a newspaper reporter in St. Louis and during this assignment with General Arnold from January, 1941, to July, 1942, served as a Public Relations Counsel. Since July of 1941, Major Higgs has continued to work for the Air Corps though in a different capacity. It is to be noted that on November 21, 1941, Colonel Lindbergh re-enlisted and offered his re-enlisted
Services to the Army Air Corps. According to General Arnold, "his actions indicated a different change from his isolationist stand during the latter part of April 6, 1942, carried an item which said that Secretary Stimson announced in January of 1942 that Lindbergh was being considered for a technical job, but that nothing came of it."

Another case associated with that of Colonel Lindbergh in connection with the War Department was Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Wedemeyer. It was stated that Wedemeyer had spent two years in Germany attending the German Air College as an officer of the United States Army. He is reported to have been pro-German in his feelings, his utterances and his sympathies. He was said to have personally traveled through Germany with Colonel Lindbergh on the occasion of his visit to Germany in the company of Colonel Truman Smith. It was stated that in September, 1941, Wedemeyer took leave from his work in Washington to attend a banquet or dinner in New York City with Colonel Lindbergh. Colonel Wedemeyer is said to have been a close associate and friend of Truman Smith and he is said to have opposed the War Department's policies concerning the international program to have advocated a hands-off policy toward Japan and to have opposed the Lease-Lend Program and to have maintained a strong isolationist position.

With reference to Colonel Truman Smith, attention is called to the fact that Lindbergh spent considerable time with him during the course of his visits in Germany at which time Truman Smith was the United States Military Attaché in Berlin. He has been referred to as being strongly pro-Nazi and as having been the author of a speech delivered by Charles L. Lindbergh. Lindbergh is said to have visited Smith at all times when he visited Washington and to reside at the home of Truman Smith. Since his return to the United States from Germany, Colonel Smith has been in continual contact with the Berlin Embassy.

With reference to Colonel Lindbergh's connection with Major Arnold's staff, it is to be noted that there was referred to this Branch a letter from Marvin L. Butlerford of Dallas, Texas, which was sent to the Department of Justice charging that in April, 1939, he sent to Colonel Lindbergh plans for a bullet-proof, non-inflammable gas tank which was never acknowledged. He advised further that sometime in the latter part of 1940, the invention of his was found on a German airplane shot down in England in May, 1941. It was suggested that information may be transmitted by Lindbergh to Germany.

With reference to Truman Smith, it is to be noted that the Secretary at the Turkish Embassy in the sister-son of Colonel Truman Smith and that they both frequently associated socially with the Ven Norritscho of the Turkish Embassy.
Due: Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh

Le Status In Armed Forces.

With reference to Lindbergh's commission in the United States Army
Forces, it is to be noted that up until April 26, 1940, he held a Colonel's
commission in the United States Air Corps Reserve. Following his return from
Europe in April, 1939, he was called by then Major E. H. Arnold to active
service with the Army Air Corps and he was awarded the task of surveying the
United States aviation research facilities. This active duty occupied Lind-
bergh for only a few weeks. Again in the summer of 1940, he was called to
active duty at which time he surveyed almost all of the major air plants
in the United States.

On April 26, 1941, offended by President Roosevelt's reference to
him as a "caricature", Lindbergh resigned his commission in the United States
Army Air Corps Reserve and the following day such resignation was accepted by
the Secretary of War. Again in December of 1941, Lindbergh offered his services
to General H. H. Arnold but no action was taken on this offer. It would,
therefore, appear that Lindbergh no longer bears the rank of Colonel in the
United States Armed Forces although it is to be noted that he is referred to
as a Colonel in the Missouri National Guard which is presently an honorary
rank.
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut
November 13, 1942

RE: MAIL OF CHARLES A. LINDBERGH —
IN POSSESSION OF YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Dear Sir:

It has recently come to my attention that HUBBELL G. PHILBRICK, Curator of Yale University Library, has a large collection of mail addressed to CHARLES A. LINDBERGH during the period of the latter's prominence in the America First Movement.

Mr. PHILBRICK states that this material had been obtained for the University by Mr. SPURER HOLLISTER, librarian, with the understanding that it was not to be published. Mr. PHILBRICK advised, however, that he would be glad to make this collection available to the Bureau. He stated that the collection is quite voluminous and has not been indexed as yet by the Yale University Library.

I am calling this to your attention in view of the possibility that it might be considered advisable to examine LINDBERGH's mail in connection with any of the cases being investigated by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Simons
Special Agent in Charge

65-11449-155
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH, CHIEF
SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT, WAR DIVISION

To: CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

This Bureau has been advised that Mr. Russell C.
Linder, Director of Yale University Library, New Haven,
Connecticut, has a large collection of mail which was
addressed to Charles A. Lindbergh during the period of the
latter's prominence in the America First Movement.

This is being brought to your attention, for
your information. No action is being taken in this matter
by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. K. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Colley
Mr. Hender
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Ness
Miss Gandy

65-11449-155
12/16/42
4/29 PH
Is it only a coincidence that the race riot starts in Detroit where Charles Linbergh has been working or is it? He never has loved the United States and his heart has been full of dreams. It was said that he operated in the highest spy circles in America when he lived at Chicago, operated it for Herr Hitler who he expects to be recognized by when Hitler seizes power. It seemed for awhile that our country didn't trust him and that was wise, but finally they relented and why? Is he now to be trusted if not before? Did Miss Ford die entirely from unavoidable disease? Is the trouble in the planes just a happening when he has been such a fair employee all his life? Is this trouble staged just now to hurt the United States and break up our aloftness so Russia may get in a better attack? Has Russia been fighting Germany or collaborating with her since the siege of Moscow at which time she fell but the world wasn't told? Has she been building a fortress that is impossible in her mind as Germany has been doing and the while resting up for a attack on the U.S.A., all the while taking U.S. Equipment so she may be better prepared and spring a surprise attack in their own planes on this sleeping America? Things are going to start happening very soon, how much does America know? How wide awake is she after all? Can they catch her spying? Well we will soon see. I hope you'll put your best man on Linbergh's trail, else we may have a lot to be sorry for one day.

Yours truly,

Copy

55 JUL 1 1943
Mr. J. P. Hoover  
Chief of F.B.I.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Indebted to your skill, we in Detroit just had five criminal spies sent to prison for their spyng crime.

Personally, I do note you Mr. Hoover, as the most skilled police on our planet today. For a long time before Pearl Harbor, you with your skill, you did reduce the great crime, very large percentage and since the Pearl Harbor event you did and still do defend and protect our nation from the worst and greatest our enemies within, without molesting and Terrorizing our American innocent citizen.

Such a democratic country as ours, and as first very interested American citizen, secondly interested citizen, I am not quite satisfied that you and our governmental system of investigation do deal only with those kind crimes and criminals upon investigated. By calling such criminals the public enemies No. 1. In my opinion the public enemies No. 1 are the war mongers, who do agitate and raise emotion against nation for wholesale murder and destruction. Hitler and all German Junkers are telling the German people that God made them mechanically, engineers
Hitler and all his German war mongers and their supporters including our American war mongers were figuring that when France with her Maginot Line will fall, in a short time whole humanity will be enforced to bend to the Nazi and Fascist knee.

Now, Mr. Hoover, until your or some else will find a formula to enable you and others to detect and successfully investigate these kind criminals the real public enemies No. 1, the American Yanks and other national policymakers will fig and die by the millions every 20 or 30 years.

The secret I write you about老爸, although I don't write or talk to any other son in the world, but mom to you.

Sincerely and Respectfully
Yours,
April 6, 1944

Detroit 13, Michigan

Dear [Name],

This will acknowledge your letter of recent date.

In expressing my appreciation to you for volunteering your observations on this regard, may I assure you that the FBI is continuing to discharge its duty with reference to matters coming within our investigative jurisdiction.

Your kind expressions concerning the work of this Bureau are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Name]
Director
Major General Edwin K. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watson:

Under date of September 8, 1944, the President referred to me the attached letter addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt by Taft, California, and asked my views as to the manner in which the letter should be answered. I believe that Mrs. Roosevelt should acknowledge this letter by advising the correspondent that her letter has been received and that she appreciates the interest and thoughtfulness in furnishing her with her views concerning Colonel Lindberg. I don't think any further statement need be made in the letter of acknowledgment.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Attachment:  

[Stamp: MAILED S  
SEP 8 1944  
Copy enc retained BuFile]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. EDGAR HOOVER:

How do you think Mrs. Roosevelt should answer this one about Charles Lindbergh?

F.D.R.
August 28, 1946
Taft, California

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you and asking what may seem a trivial question, but it has been bothering me more and more lately.

First, I am among other things, the mother of children who are serving in the war, and perhaps, that is the clearest way I can tell you why I have been troubled about Charles...

Is he in the service and his work followed? His actions, in the past, were detrimental and did nothing to help the United States in this crisis, as my curiosity as to his silence now and the present state presents itself.

Thank you for reading and this matter question, but I think you, as I know, can understand why I need an answer.

Believe me, I think of you not only as the "first lady" of our land but also as a friend to us all.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Taft, August 28

[Handwritten note]

65-11449-158
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: E. E. LEBEY

FROM: H. E. LONG

SUBJECT: Charles A. Linberg
Durbin File - 65-11449

The file maintained in the laboratory in this case has been disposed of and there is attached an envelope containing the material which was in the laboratory file and which is not duplicated in the investigative file. It is desired that the Records Section file this as an enclosure behind the file.

50 - 1-45
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I send you herewith copy of my letter published in today's New York Times regarding the enforcement of 52 Stat. 631 against Communists who, as you testified, are a fifth column acting in the interest of the Soviet Union.

I am writing today to the Attorney General of the United States urging the enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Statutes in the case of Communists. I know of no better way to break up their activities as a fifth column.

I remain, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Maurice Leon

Enclosure.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

62 May 8, 1947
Divided Allegiance

Registration With State Department Is Advocated Under Federal Law

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The question raised by Secretary Hamilton Fish with regard to measures against communists in the country is important. As all honest observers have come to know, the activities of the Communist party in the United States are merely a cover behind which agents of the Communist operate in efforts to slow down our industrial production by causing an everlasting labor dispute. They are an active inaction of intellectual forces, poised, their spell cast over the stream of events.

I submit this view of things is all too frequently met with the question: "And what is to be done?" The answer is clear: we must register with the State Department under the Federal act, placing under the control of our government the Communist, whatever the functioner, from Moscow or from Paris. It is nothing but a means of preventing the penetration of the policies of a foreign power, the government of the Soviet Union, Communist, and therefore should be required to register under the Federal act, as, for example, under the registration by American citizens who are in the service of a foreign power, regardless of whether or not they receive compensation in money for their services.

The New York Times published on April 2 a letter from Charles J. Farrell Thomas of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the United States that Oct. 26, 1947, the Attorney General reports that an attempt to prosecute the Communist party of the United States, and it is for violations of the Federal law, an act passed in 1940, which requires that "every person who is an agent of a foreign principal shall register with the Secretary of State." Mr. Thomas refers to the testimony of the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who stated that "there is abundant evidence in the police department that has made it clear that Communist agents operating in the United States are a fifth column who operate for the Soviet Union, not to the United States..."
March of the Bureau files reflect that a Maurice Leor of 44 Fall St., N.Y. City, was the
agent of an individual reported to be a Nazi agent; Leor was reported in P.I.
c once, to have contacted
the Department of State relative
to a dispensation on this individual's behalf permitting him to remain in U.S. for the duration
of the war.

Lazarus, files also reflect that a
Maurice Leor of Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., has transmitted articles and information in internal security matters. In April, 1944, he
furnished information regarding Charles Lindbergh to the effect Lindbergh acted as
an informant for German government on air conditions in this country. After his well-known
flight to Paris, he attempted to break this tie
with the German government. However, Mr. Leor stated he could not prove this information had
n ever been passed to the U.S. as it was told to
a French diplomat.

65-1449-161
April 17, 1947

Mr. Kenneth Leon
Chart, Pyne, Leon and Garretson
41 Wall Street
New York 6, New York

Dear Mr. Leon:

Your letter dated April 10, 1947, with enclosure, has been received and I do want to thank you for your interest in writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
September 8, 1954

Brigadier General Charles A. Lindbergh
Cottos Cove
Glen Head, Connecticut

Dear General:

It was with the greatest regret that I learned of the passing of your mother.

Words alone, I know, can provide little comfort on such an occasion as this. I want to tell you, however, that your friends share your deep sorrow, and you have my heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There have been numerous derogatory allegations against the General in the past concerning America First and pro-Nazi leanings. Presently, however, the Bureau is completing an investigation of his request by AEC in connection with his appointment as Consultant to the Secretary of the Air Force, and none of the derogatory allegations have been substantiated in any way. Our few contacts with him have been cordial. Home address per recent verification by New Haven Office in connection with the investigation. No Detroit home address in telephone directories and, in any event, the General will probably return to his home address upon. Title per our investigation.

RECORDED: 1954 SEP 21 00:00

COMM: FBI
Lindbergh's Mother Dies At Age of 79

DETROIT, Sept. 7 (U.N.)—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, 79, mother of famed flier Charles A. Lindbergh, died today at her home in suburban Grosse Pointe Park.

Mrs. Lindbergh, who lived with a brother, had been under a doctor's care for two years. She retired as a Detroit school teacher in 1942 after teaching for 49 years.

Mrs. Lindbergh was teaching chemistry at a Detroit high school when her son flew to France in 1927 and became the first man to fly the Atlantic Ocean. At the time she said:

"I wasn't worried a bit. I knew he would succeed. I just didn't think that this is but the first voyage to come."

Lindbergh was expected in Detroit to make funeral arrangements. During his mother's illness, friends said, Lindbergh frequently paid her quiet visits here, sometimes accompanied by her grandchildren.

Lindbergh's father, a former Minnesota congressman, has been dead many years.

Mrs. Lindbergh amazed investigators with her stoic calm when she carried on at her teaching duties throughout the harrowing search for her absent and murdered oldest daughter in 1932.

65-11449-162
August 14, 1956

ANNE SPENCER MORROW LINDBERGH
Born: 1906
place of birth not given

Reference is made to your request for copies of investigative reports in the event the captioned individual has been investigated by this Bureau.

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry concerning the captioned individual has been conducted by the FBI.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a non-clearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Orig. and one to USIA
Req. rec'd. 7-31-56
W. L. Marshall

Note: Paul McNichol, USIA, requested a search for main files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested.
Reason for request: Program for People-to-People Partnership (formerly President's Program for World Understanding).