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OFFICE OF
BUREAU

JEE



December



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURNS.

DEC 15 1922

Professor E. D. Adams, Director of the Hoover War Library, of Stamford University, California, whom you referred to me on Friday morning, is desirous of obtaining copies of any duplicates which we have available of radical publications. The Hoover War Library is beyond doubt one of the most complete libraries of its character in the world and Professor Adams has many times extended the courtesy of examination of publications therein to our California office.

I informed the Professor that we would prepare a catalogue of such duplicates as we have and that you would be very glad to send the catalogue to him in order that he might indicate the publications needed to complete his collection. We have many duplicates and, as you know, a large number have been destroyed for want of space. I am having this material prepared now.

Respectfully

62-72042-11264
62-72042-2

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Read by J. J. Burns, A. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 1922
DIRECTOR

W. J. Burns.

4204 62 31

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

FILE

62-72042-21

RECORDED

Dear Mr. Hoover. (11/1/1957)

I called this morning merely to express my personal appreciation for the arrangements made to the benefit of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University. During Mr. Hoover's last night he and I himself were pleased over the promise given by yourself there for any other result of my work in Washington.

When you see Sherman will you be kind enough to give him my regards.

W. D. Adams.
(Stanford University, Calif.)

1/c

December 21, 1922.

JEH/LAR

62-88286

Professor E. D. Adams,
Director, Hoover War Library,
Stanford University,
Palo Alto, Calif.

My dear Professor:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the list
of duplicate books, pamphlets, etc., which we have
in our General Intelligence Library and, if you will
indicate thereon those which you desire and the num-
ber of copies of each, I shall be very glad to ef-
fect arrangements for the transfer of these to your
library.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 130053.

INDEXED
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MAILED
JAN 2 1923

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62-72042-X2
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~~62-4264~~

62-72042-XB

JEH/LMR

~~62-4264-6~~

January 15, 1923.

Professor E. D. Adams,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Professor Adams:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 8th instant and note that you have received the list of duplicates in the General Intelligence Library of this Bureau.

I regret that I cannot advise you definitely as to the source of these books. The material has been obtained from several sources. A great portion of the books and pamphlets have been secured in raids made by the state authorities upon headquarters of radical organizations. A very few of the documents were secured in raids made by the federal authorities. In most every case where state authorities make such raids, they extend the courtesy of permitting representatives of this Department to be present and often turn over to the federal authorities samples of documents secured. However, in placing these documents in our library, the source of the same has not been noted.

In regard to the future arrangement for the exchange of duplicates, the field offices of the Bureau are under instructions to forward to Washington copies of all publications secured and, after they have served the purpose in legal proceedings and have been checked with the contents of our library, I will submit to you a list of them so that you may indicate whether or not you desire to have them forwarded for your collection. In the future, I will be very glad, of course, to note the source of the document.

I appreciate your invitation to examine the Hoover War Library and you may rest assured that when I am on the coast I will make a point to communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director.

MAILED
JAN 17 1923

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

8 January 1923

62-72042-X3

W. J. Burns, Director,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

62-4264-5	
RECEIVED BY STATION	
JAN 16 1923 A.M.	
RECORDED	
HOOPER	FILE

Dear Mr. Burns:

Returning to Stanford day before yesterday I find your letter of December twenty-first with the lists of duplicates available from your General Intelligence Library. I will have this list checked promptly and will then write to you stating the items which would be of service to us, and the numbers of each.

I am not clear from your letter whether the General Intelligence Library is made up in any other way than by seizures made by agents of your department. Can you enlighten me? You see, one object with us is to place these materials in our Hoover War Library as "seizures of radical literature by the Department of Justice."

Also Mr. Hoover, your assistant, made some kind of a suggestion about giving instructions to your agents now in the field that in the case of further seizures they should send direct to us copies where in duplicate of any materials seized. Am I to understand that this arrangement will be carried out, and if so will you instruct each agent when sending anything to us to indicate that it comes from an agent of the Department of Justice?

If business brings you this way, please do not fail to stop at Stanford, if only for a few moments, and see our collection, I shall be glad to be your guide.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. Adams

EDA:W

62-4264

January 30, 1923.

JRH/LMB

~~62-4264-8~~

62-72042-X4

Professor E. D. Adams,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Professor Adams:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, in which you advise me that you desire to have copies of every one of the items listed in our duplicate catalogue forwarded to you.

I am making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of this material and will advise you when it is shipped.

Relative to your inquiry concerning the source of the material, as I stated in my communication of previous date, it is impossible to designate whether the material was seized or whether it was received voluntarily from legitimate sources. No record was kept of the source of the material; consequently, I am unable to advise you accordingly. As I stated previously, however, I am making a point now to have noted upon all documents received the source of the same and in the future I will thus be able to advise you upon it.

Very truly yours,

W. J. B.
Director.

MAILED
JAN 30 1923

C

Mr. Horn / paper answer

At this

MSB

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

12 January 1923

62-72042 X4
~~62-42648~~
RECORDED
JAN 31 1923
HOOVER FILE

Mr. W. J. Burns,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Upon consultation with the other members of the staff of the Hoover War Library it has seemed best to take your offer at its very widest and to ask you to send copies of every one of the items listed by you and accompanying your letter of December nineteenth.

It is true that in a number of cases, a good many in fact, we have copies in our Hoover War Library or in the general library of some of the works on your list, but the great value of your offer is that we take everything and we shall then have an important historical section in our Hoover Library, namely that your gift, which will be held together, represents the materials in the Department of Justice Library, so that the Department of Justice itself is written into our history collection.

It is not clear from your letter whether or not all of the items listed were seizures of radical literature. Some of the books would seem of such general circulation, even though radical in character, that you could have made no attempt to get all of them that were abroad. Would it be correct to say that all the works listed by you were "seized from radicals" in the processes of your work--which differs from the statement that they were the result of seizures of radical literature.

So if you will ship us one copy each of the items listed by you we shall greatly appreciate them. In point of fact, I would like to have two copies each for our collection, but hesitate to ask this, since in some cases you apparently have but three copies. You understand, I am sure, that every expense in connection with the boxing, shipping and transportation of these things to us is to be born by the Hoover War Library, and that you are to send to me such bills as are necessary.

62-72042-23
J214

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. Adams

EDA:W

January 18, 1923.

JEH/LMR

62-4264

Professor E. D. Adams,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Professor Adams:

I am in receipt of the report and analysis
of the Hoover war collection which I shall read with
considerable interest. Your courtesy in forwarding
this to me is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

M. J. B.

Director.

62-72042-X5
~~62-4264-6~~

MAILED
JAN 13 1923

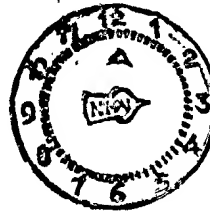
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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

62-4264



STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

23 January 1923

JAN 29 1923

Mr. W. J. Burns,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

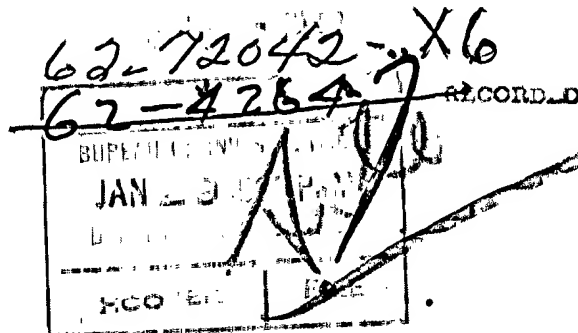
Dear Mr. Burns:

Thank you for your note of January fifteenth,
and for its very clear statement about your plan as
to future arrangements for the exchange of duplicates
which may be available to the Hoover War Library.
Whenever you send us a list of materials thus available
for us from your seizures and acquisitions by the
Department of Justice, we will at once check them up
and see whether we desire any or all of them.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. Adams

EDA:W



62-4264

February 10, 1923.

JEH/LMR

Professor E. D. Adams,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Professor Adams:

I am writing to advise you that I am
causing to have shipped today by freight, charges
collect, all duplicates appearing in our General
Intelligence Library. I trust that these will
arrive in safe condition.

Very truly yours,

Director.

62-72042-X7
~~62-4264-9~~

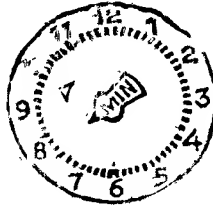
MAILED

FEB 12 1923

C

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ



FEB 24 1923

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

16 February 1923

Mr. W. J. Burns, Director,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-4264

My dear Mr. Burns:

Thank you for your notification of
February tenth that you are shipping today
by freight, charges collect, duplicates in
your General Intelligence library. We
will be on the watch for them, and I will
let you know when they are received.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. Adams

P. S. One box this day received by express,

EDA:W

MAY 17 1928

62-72642-X8
RECORDED
62-4264-9X
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1928 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One FILE

W. J. Burns

C

WJB-s

August 2, 1923.

Mr. E. D. Adams,
Stanford University,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

62-72042-X9
62-72042-X9
My dear Mr. Adams:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult., and note your request that duplicates of the seizures of radical literature be delivered to your War Library.

I am immediately taking this up with our Bureau and have directed them to get together the character of material you desire, which will be forwarded to you at once.

I am very sorry that on my last trip to California I was not able to visit Stanford University for, as you probably know, that institution is very dear to my heart in view of the fact that my second son William Sherman Burns graduated from there as well as my son-in-law Randel Borough. You may rest assured that on my next trip out there it will give me great pleasure to drop in to see you.

If we can be of any further service at any time don't fail to command us.

Yours very sincerely,

Director.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

23 July 1923

62-4264 AUG 24 1923

RECORDED

62-72042-89

62-4264	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 17 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR HOOVER	FILE

Mr. William J. Burns,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I am venturing to recall to your attention a promise made at the time when you gave to the Hoover War Library that unique and valuable collection of duplicates of the seizures of radical literature during the period of the war.

As I recall it, you promised that contemporary or present day seizures of similar material should be given to us also, and stated that you would give instructions to your agents in the field that whenever such seizures were made they should send one copy direct to the Hoover War Library at Stanford University. We have not received any such materials, and I am wondering whether the arrangement had been overlooked or whether you had substituted for it some different arrangement. As a matter of fact, I think it would be very much more convenient for us and for you if someone in your own office in Washington were instructed to send us from time to time copies of such seizures as were made. This would serve to remind us of your own personal interest in the Collection, and it would be easier for us to keep track of materials coming in if they came from Washington rather than from agents in the field.

I am sorry that in your occasional visits to the Pacific Coast you haven't found time to come down to Stanford University and see what we have. Also I should personally be very much gratified if you could find time to pay me a visit at my home, but suppose it is too much to ask of so very busy a man. We have the latchstring out to you, however, any time you could come.

As always,

Sincerely yours,

EDA:W

E. D. Adams

WJB-S

August 16, 1923.

Mr. E. D. Adams,
Stanford University,
Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Mr. Adams:

Referring further to your letter of July 23, 1923, would state that I have had a search made of our files and find that under date of February 10, 1923, as you know, we sent you copies of all duplicates in our library and there have been no duplicates added since that time.

Should we receive any in the future I have directed our Bureau to forward same to you at once.

Yours very truly,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

~~62-4264-12~~
62-72042-X 10

~~62-4264~~

RECORDED

MAILED
AUG 16 1923

JEH-EW



August 14, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURNS

With regard to the attached memorandum directing that copies of duplicate publications be collected and sent to Stanford University, I have to advise you that under date of February 10, 1923, there were sent to Professor Adams at Stanford University copies of all duplicates in our library.

There have been no duplicates added since that time.

Respectfully,

J. E. H.

SEP 1 1923

62-72042-~~110~~
62-4264-15

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 17 1923 A.M	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE

Have you directed the Bureau to do this?

Mr. Horn please get some of our
duplicate publications so we can send
them to Stanford University

October 25, 1923.

JEH/LMR

Professor H. D. Adams,

Hoover War Library.

Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Professor Adams:

I am enclosing herewith a list of duplicates by title and indication of the number of copies and would appreciate being advised by you as to whether or not these would be of any value to your library. If so, I will be very glad to have them forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 21793.

~~62-4264-12~~
62-72042-XII
RECORDED & INDEXED

OCT 27 1923

MAILED

OCT 26 1923

C

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

20 November 1923

RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 8 - 1924

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 27 1923 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
NOV 23 1923

William J. Burns, Director,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burns:

I am writing in reference to your letter of October twenty-fifth, accompanying which you sent a list of duplicates by title with an indication of the number of copies of each, and asked whether or not these would be of any value to the Hoover War Library.

I at once requested our chief clerk to check the list against our materials and determine whether or not we had any of the items on the list furnished by you. He now reports that it is quite impossible to check your list, because that list contains only titles or abbreviated titles, with no indication of the author, and in some cases evidently what is given is a translation of a title. Our method of keeping records makes it an impossibility to check your list against them.

Now, the probability is that we do have some, if not many, of the items in your list, but since we are not sure, and also since we are not at all afraid of duplication, I am going to ask that you send us one copy each of the items in your list. In this way we will at least be sure of not missing any of the valuable things which you have to offer to the Hoover War Library.

I take it that you preserved a copy of the list sent to us, so do not return it to you.

It occurs to me while writing that if you are willing to agree to it probably the very best arrangement for the future will be for you to send to us from time to time one copy of any items which may later be added to your own collection.

Again I thank you for your interest and thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

EDA:W

E. D. Adams

OK
do this
MJB

62-4264-13

62-72042-812

62-4264-13

Miss Miss Inverness
Adams
12/14/23

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR



HN: JWM

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

December 17, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Referring to your instructions of the 15th, to the effect that a set of duplicates of books, publications, et cetera contained on a list forwarded to Mr. Adams of the Hoover War Library be prepared, and that you be informed when ready, I beg to state that inquiry develops that these books, pamphlets et cetera were forwarded to Mr. Adams on December 5th.

These were sent out at the time Mr. Grimes addressed his original letter to Mr. Adams stating that instructions had been issued for the shipment of duplicates to the latter. The letter in question was showed to Miss Trovillion by Miss Southwick. Miss Trovillion notified Mr. Kertez of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Kertez, acting upon instructions sent the books, pamphlets, et cetera, in four different packages.

They have undoubtedly arrived there by this time. They comprise, I am told, duplicates of all those possessed by us, *except the Comm. material.*

Respectfully,

JAN 8 1924

62-72042-X13

62-72042-13

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 22 1923 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

See Serial 14213

2

December 20, 1923.

JCH/LMM

~~62-4264-14~~
62-72042-X14
JAN 6 1924

Professor L. D. Adams;

Hoover War Library,

Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Professor Adams:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, inquiring as to the books which were forwarded to you subsequent to ~~your~~ letter of October 25th.

These books were forwarded by the Bureau and represent a number of duplicates which we had and which I thought would be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,


Director.

MAILED
DEC 20 1923

2

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
HOOVER WAR LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:
E. D. ADAMS
RALPH H. LUTZ

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

11 December 1923

W. J. Burns, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burns:

Today there have been received at the Hoover War Library, Stanford University, four packages of material apparently coming from you and following up your letter of October twenty-fifth.

I say "apparently" because there was no accompanying letter and the frank on the packages was simply "Post Office Department, Office of the Solicitor". On opening the packages there were many of the items as given in your list accompanying your letter of October 25, and also some additional items.

Just for security's sake, was this material your shipment?

Thank you, as always, for your interest.

Very truly yours,

E. D. Adams

adp 12/20/23
[Signature]
EDA:W

REC'D DEC 22 1923
62-72042-X14/N 8 - 1924
~~62-4264-14~~
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 22 1923 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOVER FILE

J. H. H. H.

February 20, 1925.

~~62-4264-16~~

62-72042-X15

Mr. E. D. Adams,
Chairman, Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Professor Adams:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, in which you request that the arrangement previously made with Mr. Burns, my predecessor, whereby certain literature obtained by Agents of this Bureau would be forwarded to the Hoover War Library, be continued.

As you no doubt have noted from the press, the Bureau of Investigation has been the subject of a complete reorganization. The work of the Agents of this Bureau is now confined solely to investigations of violations of federal statutes and, as the activities of radical individuals or groups heretofore indulged in do not constitute a violation of the federal law at the present time, the Bureau has no opportunity to obtain literature of the character to which you refer. I regret, therefore, that it is impossible for me to forward to you any such literature.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAILED

FEB 20 1925

MAR 2 1925

RECORDED & INDEXED

C

1925
DIVISION #10

HOOVER WAR LIBRARY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:

E. D. ADAMS, *Chairman*
Professor of History
R. H. LUTZ, *Secretary*
Associate Professor of History
HERBERT HOOVER,
Founder
RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
President of Stanford University
G. T. CLARK,
Director University Libraries
J. S. DAVIS,
Director Food Research Institute
H. H. FISHER,
Curator American Relief
Administration Archives
F. A. GOLDBER,
Professor of History
G. H. STUART,
Associate Professor of
Political Science
M. S. WILDMAN,
Professor of Economics
NINA ALMOND, *Librarian*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

FEBRUARY
Ninth
1925

MAR 2 1925

RECORDED & INDEXED	
62-72042-X15	
62-4264-10	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 21 1925 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 1	FILE
Division 2	

Mr. John E. Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I recall myself to you as Director of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University whom you were kind enough some years ago to take to the Department of Justice and introduce to Mr. Burns? Perhaps you will recall also that at that time Mr. Burns agreed to send and did send to the Hoover War Library as complete as possible a file of duplicate seizures of radical literature made by the Department of Justice during the War, 1914 to 1919.

Somewhat later Mr. Burns gave instructions that agents in the field making such seizures of radical literature should secure one copy where possible for the Hoover War Library and occasionally a box containing such seizures was shipped to us. I think the last box shipped to us was received about March, 1924. Since this time we have had nothing.

Now the Hoover War Library is anxious to have this arrangement continued if possible, since we really ought to be called a reconstruction library as well as a war library, as we are covering the present years as well as the years of the War. Also, since and because of the agreement made with Mr. Burns we have made no attempt ourselves to collect from radical organizations in America their literature. Yet, as a historical library for future generations, we ought to possess that literature, even though it is not to be used at present. I am writing therefore to inquire whether you will authorize this arrangement and will ship to us at your convenience such shipments as have been received at the Department of Justice since March 1924.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. Adams

ans 2-20-25

JER:LEH

~~62-4264-17~~

62-72042-X16

JUN 10 1925

May 28, 1925.

Miss Nina Almond,
Librarian, Hoover War Library,
Stanford University, Calif.

My dear Miss Almond:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, in which you advise me of your desire to complete the files of certain publications issued during the late war.

This Bureau has no file of the publications you mention but it is suggested that you communicate with the Solicitor's office of the Post Office Department relative to this matter. The exclusion of publications from the mails was under the supervision of the Post Office Department and it is possible that they may be able to suggest to you where you may be able to procure the publications desired.

I regret that I am unable to aid you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

HOOVER WAR LIBRARY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DIRECTORS:

E. D. ADAMS, *Chairman*
Professor of History
R. H. LUTZ, *Secretary*
Associate Professor of History
HERBERT HOOVER,
Founder
RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
President of Stanford University
G. T. CLARK,
Director University Libraries
J. S. DAVIS,
Director Food Research Institute
H. H. FISHER,
Curator American Relief
Administration Archives
F. A. GOLDBER,
Professor of History
G. H. STUART,
Associate Professor of
Political Science
M. S. WILDMAN,
Professor of Economics
NINA ALMOND, *Librarian*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA,

MAY
Nineteenth
1925

Mr. John E. Hoover, Director,
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Professor E. D. Adams, in a letter to you of the 9th of February, requested that an arrangement previously made with Mr. Burns for the Hoover War Library whereby certain literature obtained by agents of the Bureau of Investigation be forwarded to the Library, be continued. Your reply to Dr. Adams of February 20, stated that the work of the Bureau was now confined to investigations of violations of federal statutes and that you could not comply with his request.

I wish to appeal to you in a matter somewhat different from Dr. Adams's proposal. The Library is making every effort to secure the files of certain socialist papers published during the War. All our efforts to secure these files directly from the publishers have brought the reply that they would gladly comply with our requests but they have no complete files themselves, their files having been confiscated by the Government during the War. We wish especially to secure files, 1914 to 1919 inclusive, of the Milwaukee Leader, the American Socialist, the Appeal to Reason and the New York Call. If you have files of any of these papers in the Department, may I request a file each for the Hoover War Library? The lack of these papers in the Library is a serious gap which we must fill, if possible. I would not otherwise have troubled you again about the matter.

62-72042-X16 I shall deeply appreciate a reply.

62-4264-17
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 28 1925 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
FILE

Sincerely yours,
JUN 10 1925

Nina Almond

NA:K.



REC-13

RECORDED

62-72042-X17 July 5, 1934

~~62-4264-18~~

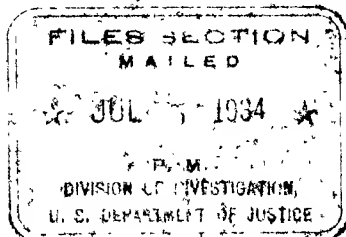
Mr. Lawrence Riskey,
Shoreham Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Larry:

With reference to your letter of June 28, concerning the documents you desire for the Hoover War Library, I am pleased to say that I have been successful in having the original copies of two of the desired documents located. It will be necessary to have duplicate copies made, however, and as soon as this has been done I shall have them forwarded to you.

As for the publications of the Alien Property Custodian, the transferring of this office has made the search of old records more difficult. I shall let you know as soon as I receive definite information of the location of the publications you need.

Cordially yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

IS Lamm
Rec'd
7/9/34 7/12/34
not completed
10/15/34

Mr. P. H.
7/1/34

Three copies of the following publications are
also desired:

U. S. Alien Property Custodian. Bulletin of Information.
(Complete set) Washington, 1918.

U. S. Alien Property Custodian. Bureau of Sales. Alien
Property Custodian. Custodians, A. Mitchell Palmer,
Francis P. Garvan. Director of Sales, Joseph F. Guffey.
n.p., 1920. 3 v.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Division Memorandum #5

Fiscal Year 1935. First Series.

LAWRENCE RICHEY
SHOREHAM BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Tamm.....

June 28, 1934.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear J.E.:

I am enclosing a list of documents that
the Hoover War Library is very anxious to obtain
in order to fill in some gaps. I am wondering
if you can help me get them.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



LR-M.

Enclosures.

RECORDED

JUL 19 1934

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 18 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MR. CLARK	FILE

ack. 7/5/34
Wreg

Documents desired by the Hoover War Library.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U. S. Dept. of Justice. Directions to U. S. Marshals and U. S. Attorneys for the enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, as to alien enemies. Washington, 1917. 4 p.

U. S. Dept. of Justice. Supplemental brief of the U. S. in support of the plenary power of Congress over alien enemies, and the constitutionality of the Alien Enemy Act (Revised Statutes, Sections 4067-4070) Washington, 1918. 80 p.

Documents desired by the Hoover War Library.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

U. S. Alien Property Custodian. Bulletin of Information. (Complete
set) Washington, 1918.

U. S. Alien Property Custodian. Bureau of Sales. Alien Property
Custodian. Custodians, A. Mitchell Palmer, Francis P. Garvan.
Director of Sales, Joseph F. Guffey. n.p., 1920. 3 v.

WRG:RCL

July 17, 1934.

Mr. Lawrence Richey,
Shoreham Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Larry:

With further reference to your communication of June 28th concerning the documents which you desire for the Hoover War Library, I am pleased to advise that I have been successful in securing copies of the following documents, which are enclosed herewith:

Directions to United States Marshals and United States Attorneys for the enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917 as to alien enemies.

Supplemental brief of the United States in support of the plenary power of Congress over alien enemies, and the Constitutionality of the Alien Enemy Act revised Statutes, Sections 4067-4070), Washington,

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 18 1934

Inquiries have been made relative to the Bulletin of the United States Alien Property Custodian, No. 1919 and the United States Alien Property Custodian, Sales, Alien Property Custodian, Custodians A. Palmer, Francis P. Garvan, Director of Sales, Joseph W. H. P., 1920. 3 v., it being ascertained that at present time only a limited number of these documents in existence. It has been ascertained that Mr. Paul of the Alien Property Custodian's Office, presently

RECEIVED SECTION
MAILED

JUL 17 1934 ★

P. M.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm

located in the Beazley Building, Washington, D. C. possesses both of the above mentioned documents relating to the United States Property Custodian. Mr. Smith has advised that he does not desire to sell these documents, but that he would not be averse to loaning them for a short period of time. It may be that you will desire to contact Mr. Smith and secure from him a copy of these documents.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Cordially yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure 513129

SJG-L

Form of letter to be used in communicating with sheriffs.

Sir:

It has been suggested to me by the Attorney General that in view of the present unsettled condition of the country's foreign affairs it is important that every available precaution should be taken to guard against acts hostile to the interests and welfare of the people and the Government of the United States, and to this end to use all possible loyal instrumentalities now in existence to secure general and constant vigilance in detecting and thwarting hostile and unfriendly acts and in discovering those who are engaged in them before they can accomplish their purpose.

To this end, it has been further suggested by the Attorney General that, if it met with my approval under all the circumstances, I secure the active and earnest cooperation of you and your deputies as well as that of such other sheriffs and their deputies, within my district, as I might think advisable for the purpose ~~of furnishing good police protection to the district and for~~

COPIES DESTROYED

78 NOV 4 1964

of furnishing all possible aid in the detection of persons whose disposition is unfriendly to the United States or who are about to engage in plots or acts against the peace and security of the people and the Government, and to request you and your deputies to communicate promptly to me all facts which you may ascertain as to such persons and acts.

Should you consent to give this cooperation you are requested:

First. To have your deputies alert and vigilant by observation and inquiry to discover facts about any hostile persons or plots, and to enlist the aid of the people of their immediate neighborhoods to the same end.

Second. To report promptly to you, or under special circumstances direct to me, all facts and circumstances connected with such hostile persons or plots, after investigating the same as fully and quietly as possible, giving a statement of the facts secured, the names and addresses of the persons who have knowledge of the facts and an estimate of the reliability of such persons, their business, standing in the community, etc.

You are cautioned in carrying out these suggestions to avoid any action which would tend to stir up the foreign population of the country by unwarranted arrests or to cause apprehension on the part of such population of unfair treatment and to arrange that all contemplated arrests, in so far as the circumstances will permit, be submitted to the proper Federal officers for consideration before such action is taken.

Please inform me as soon as possible as to whether or not the Department may expect your cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully,

United States Marshal.

Alien Property Custodian
— Deutsche Reich —
Goldschmidt (38) —

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
December 14, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ~~RECORDATION OF JAPANESE AND~~
~~RUSSIAN RADIO PROGRAMS~~

Dear Sir:

Mrs. ALVA GOESLE, Box 3006 Stanford University, California, advises that the Hoover War Library located at Stanford University, California, is making recordations of Japanese and Russian radio programs.

She also stated that her husband has been a short wave listener for many years and has at various times written to the foreign stations that he has heard, giving them a report of their programs. She stated that her husband wrote to a number of Japanese stations and as a result he has been bombarded with material from the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (Nippon Hoso Kyokai).

Mrs. GOESLE stated that she has promised to furnish the Hoover War Library with copies of this written material which her husband has received and would be glad to furnish copies of these bulletins to this office.

In regard to the recordations presently being made by the Hoover War Library, it is contemplated that an Agent will be at Stanford University in the near future and will make arrangements with the authorities of the Hoover War Library to furnish this office with any material pertinent to the National Defense which may be received on their recordations of the Japanese and Russian radio programs.

The Bureau will be promptly advised upon completion of these arrangements.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED
N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

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RECORDED 62-75042-1
WLS:MJH

January 1, 1943

Dr. Ralph M. Lutz
Chairman
The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Lutz:

Mr. M. J. L. Pieper, Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Field Division, has directed my attention to the many courtesies extended by you and Miss Nina Almond in making available the excellent facilities of your library to representatives of this Bureau.

I do want to personally express my sincere appreciation to you and Miss Almond for your gracious cooperation with our San Francisco office and to assure you that the assistance you are rendering is most helpful in our efforts to fulfill our responsibility in safeguarding the internal security of our nation.

Sincerely yours,

ALMOND

JAN 1 2 14 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson cc San Francisco
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

56 JAN 19 1943

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62-72042-1

RECORDED

June 9, 1943

SAC, New York

RE: GERMAN ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFER FIVE-IS

Dear Sir:

The San Francisco Field Division has made available to the Bureau a list of publications and books concerning German espionage and related activities, which list was secured from The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, Palo Alto, California.

You are directed to purchase and transmit to the Bureau one copy each of the following books appearing on this list:

Rowan, Richard Wilmer
Secret Agents against America (by) Richard Wilmer
Rowan. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.
1939

Carbutt, Reginald
Germany: The Truth, by Reginald Carbutt (for six
years chief organizer of foreign propaganda and
espionage under Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo.
London, Rich & Cowan, Ltd. 1939

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JUN 18 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
November 23, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: THE HOOVER LIBRARY ON WAR, REVOLUTION
AND PEACE,
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

From time to time Special Agent LOUIS D. WINE of the San Francisco Office has contacted this Library at Stanford University. He reports that this Library has many volumes dealing with political, economic and military activities throughout the world and especially the Axis Powers. Since the current war, this Library has received shipments of 150 cases of books from Germany, some of which deal with espionage and may be of some value to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Through the courtesy of the Librarian, MISS NINA ALMOND, Special Agent WINE has obtained a list of the publications in this Library on German Espionage and Counterespionage from 1914 to date, which is enclosed, for the information of the Bureau. MISS ALMOND advised confidentially that the United States Army Intelligence has found considerable material of value in this Library, and she will be glad to make available any information in which this Bureau may be interested. She stated that recently she located in this Library a confidential publication published by the former Government of Austria-Hungary setting out in minute detail its plan of mountain warfare. This information is being compiled and is now being studied by officers of the General Staff.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
MISS NINA ALMOND, The Librarian, has located two publications, as follows:

"DEUTSCHER BEOBSACHTER", Volume 1, Number 1, Detroit, Michigan, December, 1932.
"AMERIKA'S DEUTSCHE POST", January, 1933, Jamaica, New York City.

She stated that both of these publications contained very interesting articles relating to the organization of the German-American Bund in the United States, and photostat copies of these publications have been obtained and are enclosed.



COPY IN FILE

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78 NOV 4 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-9180-46-27

Letter to Mr. [unclear] 6/9/43
Blue memo to [unclear] 6/13/43
Letter Mr. [unclear] 11/1/43
11/1/43
11/1/43
11/1/43

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

2

It is believed that the Bureau would be interested in having this information and being informed that this Library is probably the most complete source of espionage and counterespionage publications in the United States.

DR. RALPH H. LUTZ, Chairman, and MISS NINA ALMOND, who is Librarian and Consultant in Research, have been most cooperative with this Bureau on many occasions, and it is suggested that a letter be addressed to DR. LUTZ, thanking him for the many courtesies which he has extended.

Very truly yours,


N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

LDW:DN
3 Enclosures
65-3219-

*enclosed photo to
sent to Lutz for
evaluation 6/2/42
msh.*

German Espionage and Counter-Espionage 1914 to date

The notations below indicate the books listed are in Bureau Library a Congressional Library 6/2/73

D639.57A7 Aston, Sir George Grey
Secret service, by Sir George Aston ... London, Faber & Faber, Ltd. [1930]. 316 p.

JX5121.B4 Berndorff, Hans Rudolf
... Diplomatische unterwelt. Stuttgart, Dieck & Co., [1930]. 309 p.

B-10121.D539.57B4 ... Spionage! Stuttgart, Dieck - verlag [1929]. 242 p.

(2 French) D639.57B58 Boucard, Robert
Revelations from the secret service; the spy on two fronts, by Robert Boucard.
Translated by Capt. Raglan Somerset ... London, Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. [1930]. 173 p.

UB.270 E3 Ecke, Heinz, comp.
Four spies speak, by Heinz Ecke. Translated from the German. London, J. Hamilton Ltd., 1935. 179 p.

D574.F6 Foerster, Wolfgang, ed.
Kämpfer an vergessenen fronten; feldzugsbriefe, kriegstagebücher und berichte; kolonialkrieg, seekrieg, luftkrieg, spionage; auf grund amtlichen materials aus dem Reichsarchiv, Potsdam, der bildersammlung des früheren Reichskolonialamtes, Berlin, dem Königl. kriegs-museum (Imperial war museum), London, dem Zollmuseum, Berlin, polizei-archiven und anderen staats-archiven; bearb. und hrsg. von Wolfgang Foerster ... Berlin, Deutsche buchvertriebs-stelle, Abteilung für veröffentlichungen aus amtlichen archiven [1931]. 615 p.

D639.57G7 Grote, Hans Henning, freiherr
Vorsicht! feind hört mit! eine geschichte der weltkriegs- und nachkriegs-spionage, hrsg. von Hans Henning freiherr Grote ... Berlin, Neufeld & Henius [1930]. 331 p.

to Herrmann, Carl
Geheimekrieg; dokumente und untersuchungen eines polizei-chefs an der westfront, von Carl Herrmann ... mit 25 abbildungen. Hamburg [etc.] Hanseatische verlagsanstalt [1930]. 214 p.

no Lüdecke, Winfried
Behind the scenes of espionage; tales of the secret service, by Winfried Lüdecke. London [etc.] G. G. Harrap & co., Ltd. [1929]. 250 p.

E743.57R73 Rowan, Richard Wilmer
Secret agents against America [by] Richard Wilmer Rowan. New York, Doubleday, Doran & co., inc., 1939. 267 p.

UB.270.R16 Spy and counter-spy; the development of modern espionage, by Richard Wilmer Rowan. New York, The Viking press, 1928. 322 p.

D639.57S4 Seeliger, Emil, comp.
... Spione und verräter, die maulwürfe des völkerringens. Berlin, Verlag für kulturpolitik, 1930. 270 p.

to Tuchy, Ferdinand
The battle of brains, by Ferdinand Tuchy. London, W. Heinemann Ltd. [1930]. 323 p.

ENCLOSURE

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5 Kung...

Tuchy, Ferdinand

... Les mystères de l'espionnage pendant la guerre 1914-1918; traduction de Maurice Dekobra. Paris, L'Édition française illustrée [1921]. 285 p.

D639.S7T8 The secret corps; a tale of "Intelligence" on all fronts, by Captain Ferdinand Tuchy. London, J. Murray, 1920. 289 p.

Autari, G.

Lo spionaggio tedesco svelato. 10^o migliaio. Roma, M. Gigli & co., 1915. 31 p.

Batson, Alfred

DT577 B33 African intrigue [by] Alfred Batson. Garden City, N.Y., Garden City publishing co., inc. 1933. 307 p.

Bauermeister, Alexander

D639.S8 B33 Spies break through; memoirs of a German secret service officer, by Lieut. A. Bauermeister ("Agricola") trans. ... by Hector C. Bywater ... with 12 illustrations. London, Constable & co. Ltd., 1934. 184 p.

Cornehlisen, Otto

Als deutscher spion im weltkrieg, von Otto Cornehlisen. Berlin, Nord-verlag g.m.b.h., 1929. 98 p.

Daudet, Léon

DC41.G3 D3 ... L'avant-guerre; études et documents sur l'espionnage juif-allemand en France depuis l'affaire Dreyfus. Paris, Nouvelle librairie nationale, 1915. 312 p.

DC59.8.G3 D3 ... Hors du joug allemand; mesures d'après-guerre. Paris, Nouvelle librairie nationale, 1915. 321 p.

D639.S8Z93 Deutsche kriegsspionin und politische propagandistin; erlebnisse einer Ausland-deutschen, herausgegeben von Otto Leopold. Stuttgart, R. Lutz nachfolger [1930]. 367 p.

Dyssord, Jacques

D639.S7 D8 ... L'espionnage allemand à l'oeuvre. Paris, "Éditions et librairie," 1915. 246 p.

Garbutt, Reginald

DD253.G27 Germany: the truth, by Reginald Garbutt, who, for six years, was chief organiser of foreign propaganda and espionage under Himmler, chief of the Gestapo (Geheim [sic] staats polizei) London, Rich & Cowan, ltd. [1939]. 256 p.

Gaudin de Villaine, Adrien Paul Marie Sylvain,

D639.S7 G3 L'espionnage allemand en France, 1914-1916. [Paris] P. Téqui [1916]. 59 p.

The German spy system from within, by Ex-intelligence officer, with a preface by

JX5121.G4 William Le Queux. London, New York, etc., Hodder and Stoughton, 1915. 160 p.

Germanicus, pseud.

Kein vertrauen zur deutschen regierung! Aus den geheimnissen der deutschen gesandtschaften. Die kriegsverbrechen der deutschen diplomaten, von Germanicus [pseud.] [Berlin, Verlag für volksaufklärung, 1920]. 45 p.

Goltz, Horst von der

DD221.5 G6 My adventures as a German secret agent, by Capt. Horst von der Goltz ... New York, R. M. McBride & co., 1917. 287 p.

Herrmann, Walter

Spionen-schicksal; als geheimagent in Russland, England, Belgien und Frankreich, erzählt von Walter Herrmann. Berlin, A. Scherl g.m.b.h. c1930. 163 p.

Johnson, Severance

The enemy within; hitherto unpublished details of the great conspiracy to corrupt and destroy France, by Severance Johnson ... translations by Edgard Léon ... London, G. Allen & Unwin, ltd. c1920. 297 p.

Jones, John Price

America entangled; the secret plotting of German spies in the United States and the inside story of the sinking of the Lusitania, by John Price Jones, with introduction by Roger B. Wood ... New York, A.C. Laut c1917. 224 p.

The German secret service in America, 1914-1918, by John Price Jones and Paul Merrick Hollister. Boston, Small, Maynard & co. c1918. 340 p.

Kaledin, Victor K.

The Moscow-Berlin secret services, by Colonel Victor K. Kaledin ... London, Hurst & Blackett, ltd., 1940. 263 p.

Koehler, Hansjürgen

Inside the Gestapo; Hitler's shadow over the world [by] Hansjürgen Koehler. London, Pallas publishing co. ltd. c1940. 287 p.

Landau, Henry

The enemy within; the inside story of German sabotage in America, by Captain Henry Landau, profusely illustrated with photographs and photostatic copies of original documents. [New York] G.P. Putnam's sons, 1937. 325 p.

Secrets of the White Lady [by] Capt. Henry Landau ... New York, G.P. Putnam's sons c1935. 314 p.

Lanoir, Paul

The German spy system in France. Tr. from the French of Paul Lanoir by an English officer. London, Mills & Boon, ltd. c1912. 128 p.

Lechartier, Georges

Intrigues et diplomaties à Washington (1914-1917) Avec portraits et fac-similés. Paris, Plon-Nourrit et cie c1919. 302 p.

Le Queux, William

Britain's deadly peril; are we told the truth? By William Le Queux ... 2d ed. London, S. Paul & co., c1915. 176 p.

German spies in England; an exposure, by William Le Queux. 9th ed. London, S. Paul & co., c1916. 224 p.

Lettow-Vorbeck, Paul Emil von, ed.

Die weltkriegspionage (original-spionage-werk); authentische enthüllungen über entstehung, art, arbeit, technik, schliche, handlungen, wirkungen und geheimnisse der spionage vor, während und nach dem kriege auf grund amtlichen materials ... München, J. Moser. Abt.: Vertriebsstelle amtlicher publikationen und veröffentlichungen c1931. 688 p.

Lucieto, Charles

On special missions, translated from the French of Charles Lucieto of the Allied secret service ... New York, R.M. McBride & co., 1927. 280 p.

Massard, Emilie Nicolas

D639.S7M3 ... Les espionnes à Paris; la vérité sur Mata-Hari. - Marguerite Francillard.- La femme Du Cinetiere.- Les marraines.- Une grande vedette parisienne.- La mort de Marussia. Paris, A. Michel c¹⁹²². 221 p.

Monka, Friedrich

no Kampf in licht und dunkel, von Friedrich Monka. Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Hallig-verlag c¹⁹³¹. 195 p.

D639.S7M6 -- Spionage an der westfront; aus den aufzeichnungen eines ehemaligen mitgliedes des deutschen geheimdienstes im weltkrieg 1914/18, von Friedrich Monka. Berlin, A. Scherl, g.m.b.h. c¹⁹³⁰. 202 p.

Nicolai, Walter

D639.S7N5 Geheime mächte; internationale spionage und ihre bekämpfung im weltkrieg und heute, von oberst W. Nicolai ... Leipzig, K. F. Koehler, 1923. 184 p.

D639.S7NT The German secret service, by Colonel W. Nicolai ... trans., with an additional chapter, by George Renwick ... London, S. Paul & co.ltd. c¹⁹²⁴. 298 p.

D639.P7G36 Nachrichtendienst, presse und volksstimmung im weltkrieg, von W. Nicolai ... Berlin, E. S. Mittler und sohn, 1920. 226 p.

Available Providence journal

A few lines of recent American history, with the compliments of the Providence Journal ... c^{Providence, The Journal, 1917}. 23 p.

by Rintelen Rintelen, Franz von (*D639.S4R6*)

The dark invader; wartime reminiscences of a German naval intelligence officer c^{by} Captain von Rintelen (Franz Rintelen von Kleist) with an introduction by A.E.W. Mason. London, L. Dickson ltd., 1933. 287 p.

DC 387-R Reux, Marie marquis de

... Le défaitisme et les manoeuvres proallemandes, 1914-1917. Paris, Nouvelle librairie nationale, 1918. 128 p.

English of this available Silber, Jules Crawford

639.S855 ... Die anderen waffen; mit zwei faksimiles. Breslau, W.G.Korn c¹⁹³². 303 p.

Singer, Kurt D.

DD 255.45 Germany's secret service in Central America, by Kurt D. Singer ... c^{New} York, 1941?, 17 numb. 1. (reproduced from type-written copy).

DD 255.56 ... Germany's secret service in South America, by Kurt D. Singer ... c^{New} York, 1941?, 20 numb. 1. (reproduced from type-written copy).

Skaggs, William Henry

German conspiracies in America, from an American point of view, by an American, William H. Skaggs; with an introduction by Theodore Andrea Cook. London, T.F.Unwin ltd. c¹⁹¹⁵. 332 p.

D619.3.S6

*Index ed
of the
in the
files
of the
war
of 1914-1918*

Sperry, Earl Evelyn

D570.A2D4 ... German plots and intrigues in the United States during the period of our neutrality, by Earl E. Sperry ... Issued by the Committee on public information, Washington, D.C. [Washington? 1918]. 64 p.

B-794 Strother, French (D619.358)

Fighting Germany's spies, by French Strother ... Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & co., 1918. 275 p. *In the Library*

Spivak, John L.

Spivak, John L. Secret armies; the new technique of Nazi warfare [by] John L. Spivak. New York, Modern age books, inc. [1939]. 160 p.

Thiemann, Erich

Th Aus den geheim-akten der politischen polizei; erinnerungen an ihre ehemalige tätigkeit, von dr. E. Thiemann. Umschlagzeichnung von Julius Rosenbaum ... Breslau, Verlag der Volkswacht g.m.b.h. [1919]. 88 p.

Thomson, Sir Basil Home

D639.S7J5 Queer people, by Basil Thomson. London, Hodder and Stoughton, ltd. [1922]. 320 p.

Wild, Max

D639.S6W5 In geheimen auftrag an der ostfront; aufzeichnungen eines deutschen nachrichten-offiziers, von Max Wild. Berlin, Ullstein [1931]. 365 p.

VW
Auftr. v.
n. S. D. A. Parker
(Detroit)



THE HOOVER LIBRARY

PLICATION FILE

Deutscher



Beobachter

Parteiamtliche Nachrichten der N. S. D. A. P. Landesgruppe N. S. A. und des Bundes der Freunde der Hitlerbewegung. Herausgeber: Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit, 10860 Schoemaker Avenue.

1. Jahrg. No. 1.

Detroit, Mich., Dezember, 1932

Verk. Preis 10 Cents.

Unser Ziel.

Der „Deutsche Beobachter“ ist das Kampfblatt der deutschen Freiheitsbewegung. Die Landesgruppe N. S. A. der „Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei“ und der „Bund der Freunde der Hitlerbewegung“ haben die Aufgabe fern der Heimat an der Wiederaufrichtung des deutschen Volkes, seiner Ehre und Kultur, mitzuwirken.

In diesem Kampfe um Deutschland hat der D. V. allen Volksgenossen und Freunden des Deutschtums in N. S. A. Klarheit über Wesen und Ziel dieser größten deutschen Volksbewegung zu bringen. Angesichts des Lügens- und Verleumdungsfeldzuges einer gewissen gegnerischen Presse welche unseren Führer Adolf Hitler und sein Werk entstellt, fälscht, erniedrigt u. trotz seiner Größe noch vor aller Welt lächerlich zu machen versucht, ist es dringend nötig, der Lüge die Wahrheit gegenüber zu stellen. Andererseits wächst das Interesse für den deutschen Nationalsozialis-

mus unter dem Deutschtum in N. S. A. von Tag zu Tag. Fragende Volksgenossen werden über alles Wissenswerte im D. V. die einzig zuverlässige Auskunft erhalten.

Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkte, sowie Interessentkreise werden durch Erfahrungsaustausch im D. V. in engere Fühlung gebracht, und die organisatorische Zusammensetzung aller Kräfte zu planmäßiger Arbeit gefördert und geschult.

Zur Bekanntgabe von Verfügungen und Anordnungen steht allen Amtswaltern der Partei der D. V. zur Verfügung. Möge derselbe seine hohe Aufgabe allezeit erfolgreich erfüllen! In dieser Hoffnung erwarte ich die Mitarbeit aller Gleichgesinnten und lege diese erste Nummer in die Hände der werten Leser.

Heil Hitler!

Der Herausgeber.

Eine ernste Mahnung eines Amerikaners an alle Deutschen in N. S. A.

Der frühere Votschafter Amerikas in Deutschland, Naughton sagte bei der Eröffnung des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Kongresses: „Solange das vereiniigte Deutschtum in den Ver. Staaten nicht um seine Anerkennung

kämpft und solange es nicht stolz ist auf seine große, kulturelle Vergangenheit und Abstammung, wird es in diesem Lande ohne Einfluß bleiben.“

Inhalt: - Unser Ziel - Eine ernste Mahnung eines Amerikaners an alle Deutsche in N. S. A. Politische Lage. - An den Deutsch-amerikanischen Kongress. - Gründungs-Verfügung der Landesgruppe N. S. A. Organisations und Arbeitsplan. - Deutsche in Amerika in Not Die Not des Landes Thüringen. Was deutsche Größten in Amerika für Deutschland tun. Wie werde ich Mitglied? Reihe des Hitlerheims Detroit. - Bekanntmachungen.

ENCLOSURE

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Politische Säge

Die übereifrigen und schadenfrohen Berichte der Weltpresse nach der Reichstagswahl, daß Adolf Hitler nicht mehr Anspruch auf Deutschland's Führung hätte und wohl nur noch Führer einer Partei sei, haben sich jedoch als leere Tatsachen und Zeitungsmanöver herausgestellt. Die Tatsache, daß v. Hindenburg unserem Führer Adolf Hitler die Kanzlerschaft anbot, gab einen Beweis, daß der Reichspräsident wohl den Willen des Volkes erkannte, die Bedingungen aber, die er unserem Führer gestellt hatte, liegen andererseits erkennen, wie ungerechtfertigt v. Hindenburg unseren Führer unterschätzte und Ziel und Latkraft unserer Bewegung verkannte. Die Tatsache steht fest, daß Adolf Hitler, wie kein anderer Führer einer Partei zuvor, sich klar und eindeutig erbot, mit Einsatz seiner ganzen Kraft und der Hilfe seines gewaltig durchorganisierten Parteiapparates, die Geschicke und Verantwortung Deutschlands in seine Hände zu übernehmen. Adolf Hitler lehnte ab, weil er keine Kompromisse machen konnte, die Arbeitsun-

fähigkeit des Reichstages erkannte und es niemals verantworten konnte eine erfolglose Politik des Herrn v. Papen fortzusetzen. Alleinige und einzige Verantwortung nur dem Reichspräsidenten war Adolf Hitler's Beschluß. So stehen jetzt Nationalsozialisten vereint mit ihrem Führer und wissen, daß er all' das Gesagte in die Tat umsetzen wird.

Der Reichspräsident sagte am Schluß der Verhandlungen zu Adolf Hitler: „Meine Tür wird immer für Sie offen stehen.“

„Der Kampf geht weiter und wir treten somit in die Opposition,“ erklärte unser Führer, „und wir werden das neue Kabinett allein nach seinen Taten beurteilen.“

Nach erfolglosen Koalitionsversuchen des Zentrumsabgeordneten Raas wurde General v. Schleicher zum Reichskanzler ernannt. Die Zusammenfassung des neuen Kabinetts ist mit zwei Ausnahmen dieselbe. Wiederum ein Kabinett von Exponenten der liberalen Wirtschaftsordnung, das gestützt auf Heer und

Polizei, den Weg des Herrn v. Papen beschreiten und ihn auch so beenden wird. Deutsche Zeitungen geben dem neuen Kabinett eine Lebensdauer, die nur über den Winter reichen wird. Der frühere Reichsbankpräsident, Schacht behauptet, daß binnen 4 Monaten Hitler wiederum die Kanzlerschaft angeboten würde.

Germann Göring wurde zum Reichstagspräsidenten wiedergewählt. Den neuen Reichstag eröffnete unser Pg. General von Litzmann, der mit 82 Jahren das älteste Mitglied des Reichstags ist. Somit wurde bereitet, daß Clara Zetkin nochmals den Reichstag eröffnen konnte, um ihre Aufforderung zur Weltrevolution ergehen zu lassen. Der nat. soz. Antrag, im Falle Absterbens oder Rücktritts des Reichspräsidenten, den Reichsgerichtspräsidenten als Vertreter bis zur Neuwahl amtierend zu lassen, wurde mit 2/3 Mehrheit, gegen die Stimmen der Deutschnationalen und Kommunisten, angenommen. Der Reichstag wurde bis zum 6. Januar vertagt.

G. Rodrian.

An den Deutsch-amerikanischen Kongress.

Vom 27.—29. Oktober 1932 tagte in New York der D. A. K., nachstehender Aufruf wurde demselben unsererseits übersandt.

Es besteht kein Zweifel darüber, daß die Deutschen in den Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas und die Bürger deutscher Abstammung ungeheuer mehr wertvolle kulturelle Arbeit beim Wiederaufbau des sich in besonderer Not befindlichen deutschen Volkes in der Heimat und auch im Interesse Amerikas und der Welt tun könnten. Ich nehme an, daß aus dieser Erkenntnis heraus der Deutsch-amerikanische Kongress, auf dem lt. Bericht die Grundlage für eine bessere und erfolgreichere Kulturarbeit in der Zukunft erörtert werden soll—zusammengerufen wurde.

Jeder Deutsche, der sich innerlich verpflichtet fühlt, in uneigennützig

Weise an diesem Ziele mitzuarbeiten, wird dieser Tagung, wie jeder anderen Bestrebung, die sich dieses Ziel gesteckt hat, Erfolg wünschen.

Seit meiner ersten Reise nach den Weststaaten im Jahre 1922 und meinem Einblick in das Volks- und Wirtschaftsleben dahier in den letzten Jahren, sind mir zwei Fragen grundlegend wichtig geworden. Ich lege dieselben kurz beantwortet dem Kongress und dem gesamten Deutschtum vor.

1. Wo liegen die Ursachen der besonderen Schwäche des Deutschtums in Amerika?

2. Welcher Weg bringt die Aender- und wie erlangt das Deutschtum in U. S. A. die Kraft zur Erfüllung seiner Aufgabe?

Die Schwäche des Deutschtums ist in erster Linie darin zu suchen, daß

der Liberalismus in allen seinen Formen dem deutschen Volke im Innern und Auslande das Bewußtsein seiner Stammeszusammengehörigkeit raubte. Schon in der Vorkriegszeit wurde in dieser Hinsicht seitens der deutschen Regierung viel vernachlässigt. Der deutsche Auswanderer ging der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft verloren. Dieser bedauerliche Zustand verschlimmerte sich durch den Krieg und vor allem durch das deutsche Regierungssystem der Nachkriegszeit. Es wurde mehr und mehr zur Seltenheit, daß Deutsche sich stolz zu ihrer Nation bekannten. Es ist richtig, wenn die Einladung zum New Yorker Kongress betont:

Auch der Amerikaner deutscher Abstammung, wird nach dem Diktat seines Blutes bei wirtschaftlichen, technischen oder geistigen Unternehmungen immer wieder den Maßstab deut-

scher Kultur anlegen. — Die innere Stammesangehörigkeit veranlaßt ihn, kulturelle Arbeit zu tun.“

Sehensreiche Kulturarbeit ist immer nur von gesunden, in Einigkeit und Kraft vorwärtstrebenden Völkern verrichtet worden. Die Geschichte bestätigt tausendfach, daß das deutsche Volk in besonderem Maße zum Kulturträger der Welt bestimmt war.

Sollten die Probleme der Gegenwart nun ohne oder gar gegen das deutsche Volk gelöst werden?

Die deutschen Vereine Amerikas, deren es eigentlich zu viele gibt, wie in gleicher Weise Parteien in der Heimat, haben trotzdem, wie auch die deutsche Presse in U. S. A., durch Pflege der deutschen Sprache und des deutschen Liedes völkische Arbeit geleistet. Es muß aber zugegeben werden, daß diese Unternehmungen die Kräfte nicht in sich bergen den Niedergang aufzuhalten. Zersplitterung und Vereinsmeierei haben die junge Generation abgestoßen und bewirkten das Gegenteil.

Ist es nicht eine betäubende Tatsache, daß die überwältigende Mehrzahl der Kinder deutscher Eltern in U. S. A. nicht einmal die deutsche Sprache sprechen können? Diese jungen Leute haben den großen Schaden, daß sie die deutsche Literatur und überhaupt das deutsche Kulturgut verlieren. Nur gleichen Zeit geben sich vorwärtstrebende, junge Amerikaner anderer Abstammung Mühe die deutsche Sprache zu lernen um Anteil an den deutschen Kulturwerten zu erwerben. Wenn deutsche Schulen aus Mangel an Interesse und Mittel geschlossen werden und deutsche Zeitungen überall in Amerika eingehen, dann kann unmöglich ein stärkeres Deutschtum aus der heranwachsenden Jugend erstehen.

Die tiefere Ursache dieses Zustandes ist die geschwundene Liebe zu Volk und Vaterland, die allein zu Opfern und Taten begeistern kann. Da das Auslandsdeutschtum einen Teil der gesamten deutschen Volksgemeinschaft darstellt, so ist es begreiflich, daß diese einigenden Elemente verloren gehen mußten, wenn führende Männer Deutschlands in der Nachkriegszeit offen die Begriffe Volk und Vaterland verhöhnzten und zur gleichen Zeit Marxismus lehrten und unser Volk veranlaßten, die Kräfte und Mittel

unseres Wiederaufstieges außerhalb unserer Volksgemeinschaft zu suchen. Anstelle notwendiger Einheit trat naturgemäß beispiellose Zerrissenheit und Hoffnungslosigkeit über unsere Zukunft.

Daß hier ein Wandel eintreten muß wurde von den Vätern unseres Volkes im In- und Auslande erkannt. Der Freiheitskampf ist in vollem Gange und die gesamte Welt ist an dem Ausgang desselben interessiert. Die wachsende Einsicht des Auslandsdeutschtums, alle Anstrengungen zur Vesserung, auch die Einberufung dieses Kongresses, bilden Symptome der eingetretenen Wende.

In der Kongress Einladung wird folgendes über seinen eigentlichen Zweck mitgeteilt:

„Einigung in dem Wiederaufbau und der Weiterführung der stetig wachsenden kulturellen Probleme im Wirtschafts- und Geistesleben.“

Diese Erklärung deutet die Verantwortung an, die das Deutschtum an der Lösung der großen Gegenwartsfragen hat. Sicher ist, daß die Probleme nicht ohne das deutsche Volk gelöst werden. Zu dieser Aufgabe benötigt das Auslandsdeutschtum vor allem Einigkeit, denn in dieser liegt die Kraft und diese ist in gleicher Weise zum Wiederaufbau in der Heimat erforderlich.

Keine Organisation oder Partei kann diese geschichtlich gesetzmäßige Voraussetzung schaffen. Den besten Beweis dafür liefert die Tatsache, daß die vielen Parteien Deutschlands dem Volke keine Kraft und Hoffnung verleihen konnten. In der Vergangenheit haben nur starke deutsche Persönlichkeiten das deutsche Volk zu einer besonderen Aufgabe zu erfüllen begeistern können. Gott sei's gedankt, daß auch in dieser Notzeit unseres Volkes eine Volksbewegung unter der Führung eines deutschen Kämpfers uns neue Hoffnung schenkte.

Obwohl schon 12 bis 15 Millionen deutscher Männer und Frauen sich unter dem Banner des Salbkreuzes vereinigten und in Treue ihrem Führer Adolf Hitler folgen, so ist es bedauerlich daß noch immer Stimmen im In- und Auslande, meist infolge Unkenntnis über Wollen und Ziel dieser deutschen Weltanschauungsbewegung — nicht politischen Partei wie

die vielen anderen — sich gegen dieselbe stellen und so der großen deutschen Einigkeit entgegenarbeiten. Daß völlige Hingabe an die Volksgemeinschaft und Liebe zu Volk und Vaterland die treibenden Kräfte dieser wunderbaren Bewegung sind, beweist die Tatsache, daß alle Schichten des Volkes von dem Prinzen des ehemaligen Kaiserhauses bis zum Arbeiter in echter Kameradschaft nur dem einen Ziel zustreben: Freiheit und Brot allen deutschen Menschen zu schaffen!

Daß dies nur wahrer christlicher und zugleich deutscher Sozialismus zuwege bringen kann durch Ausschaltung des weltweit erkannten Mißbrauchs der materiellen Werte, die in einer falschen und überlebten Wirtschaftsordnung zum Gözen erhoben wurden und so Elend und Not in allen Formen schuf, dürfte jedem Deutschen, der noch ehrlich denkt, klar sein. Diese Erkenntnis legt uns die Pflicht auf, diese Grundsätze zur Macht und so zur Verwirklichung zu bringen. Diese Pflicht wird umso größer, wenn wir beobachten, daß Mächte in der Welt heraufziehen, die Recht, Kultur, Freiheit, Religion und alles Gute zu zerstören drohen.

Schon ist die Gefahr des Kommunismus vielerorts erkannt. Rettung vor dieser Weltgefahr kann nur das Volk bringen, das als Nation stark und mächtig genug die Fragen der Gegenwart löst, die falsche Wirtschaftsordnung und damit die eigentliche Ursache dieser Gefahr und so auch die Folgen beseitigt und endlich das Irrsystem des Kommunismus als Lüge und Tyrannei entlarvt.

Die in der deutschen Freiheitsbewegung vereinigten Millionen Volksgenossen haben die Zeichen unserer Zeit erkannt, ein hohes Ziel hat sie zum Ausbruch bewogen. Dieses eine Ziel hat sie einig gemacht, dieses hohe Ziel hat sie befähigt Opfer zu bringen und hält sie auch treu und vertrauensvoll mit dem Führer zusammen, der dies Ziel als vorbildlicher Kämpfer stellte.

An dieser Bewegung hat sich jeder Deutsche und auch jede sich deutsch nennende Vereinigung zu entscheiden. Keiner wird deutsch bleiben können, keine Vereinigung wird eine deutsche Aufgabe erfüllen können, wenn gewissenlos über diese deutsche Opfergemeinschaft, die keine politische In-

teressenpartei darstellt, sondern mit dem Blut treuer deutscher Brüder als eine Schicksalsgemeinschaft in die Geschichte verewigt, hinweggeschritten oder gar gegen sie gekämpft wird.

Nur das einige, neue Deutschland wird das Auslandsdeutschtum wieder mit Kraft erfüllen und stark machen zu seiner besonderen Aufgabe. Es ist hohe Zeit, daß Deutsche wieder mit Ehrfurcht und Stolz nach der Heimat schauen können.

Im Auftrage aller Nationalsozialisten in den Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas möchte ich es darum nicht unterlassen den Kongreß zu bitten, sich mit diesem Gegenstand zu beschäftigen.

Die Freiheitsbewegung von heute wird morgen deutscher Staat sein! Ist es nicht beschämend, sich erst dann mit dem Wesen und Inhalt desselben bekannt machen zu müssen! Ganz besonders möchte ich dies den Vertretern der deutschen Presse zurufen, denen es keinen Ruhm einbringen wird, wenn sie als Feind und Gegner, morgen Freund und Verteidiger dieser Bewegung sein müssen.

Wir deutschen Nationalsozialisten und Freunde der Hitlerbewegung schauen mit Hoffnung in die Zukunft und hinüber in die kämpfende Heimat. Wir wissen warum gekämpft wird. Wir wissen, daß diese siegreiche Bewegung Deutschlands Weil und zugleich ein Segen der Welt und auch Amerikas bedeutet.

Bürger dieses Landes deutscher Abstammung, vom Geiste dieser Bewegung erfüllt, können gleich der alten Pioniere eine große Doppelaufgabe erfüllen. Kein Glied der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft ist ausgeschlossen in dieser großen Weltanschauungsbewegung der Deutschen seine Aufgabe zu erfüllen.

Hoffend, bald den aufrichtigen Kämpfern, die sich in ehrlicher Absicht zu dem Kongreß zusammensanden die Hand reichen zu können, mache ich noch darauf aufmerksam, daß der Erfolg des Kongresses von der Stellung abhängig ist, die derselbe zu der großen deutschen Freiheitsbewegung einnimmt.

Mit besten deutschen Grüßen

Heinz Spanknöbel,
Landesvertrauensmann
der N. S. D. A. P. in U. S. A.

Gründungs Verfügung der Landesgruppe U. S. A.

1. Um die Zusammenfassung der in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindlichen Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkte der N. S. D. A. P. in eine Landesgruppe vorzubereiten, ernenne ich den Hg. Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit, zum Landesvertrauensmann der N. S. D. A. P. für die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

2. Sämtliche Ortsgruppen, Stützpunkte und Einzelmitglieder sind dem Landesvertrauensmann unterstellt. Sie haben seinen Weisungen unbedingt Folge zu leisten. Beschwerden über die Anordnungen des Landesvertrauensmannes sind an diesen selbst zu richten; ist der Landesvertrauensmann nicht bereit, den Beschwerden von sich aus abzuwehren, hat er diese unverzüglich zusätzlich seiner Stellungnahme dem Leiter der Auslandsabteilung vorzulegen.

3. Der Landesvertrauensmann ist berechtigt, Ortsgruppen- und Stützpunktführer kommissarisch einzusetzen und bis auf weiteres von ihrem Amte zu suspendieren. Maßnahmen dieser Art sind dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland sofort zu melden.

4. Die Gründung der Landesgruppe soll durch den Landesvertrauensmann sofort in Angriff genommen werden. Der Sitz der Landesgruppe U. S. A. ist Detroit.

5. Spätestens bis zum 31. Oktober d. J. sind die rückständigen Beitragszahlungen mit dem Gau Ausland abzurechnen. Ab 1. November d. J. haben sämtliche Beitragszahlungen nur an den Landesvertrauensmann zu erfolgen. Vom 1. No-

vember d. J. an führt der Landesvertrauensmann pro Mitglied und Monat RM. 1.50 an den Gau Ausland ab. Von den festgesetzten Mitgliedsbeiträgen von RM. 3.— pro Mitglied und Monat erhält die betreffende Ortsgruppe RM. 0.75, die Landesgruppe ebenfalls RM. 0.75. Von allen eingehenden Spenden und Werbebeiträgen werden 50% an den Gau Ausland abgeführt, während die restlichen 50% je zur Hälfte der betreffenden Ortsgruppe und der Landesgruppe zufließen.

6. Der Landesvertrauensmann ist berechtigt, in besonderen Einzelfällen Mitgliederbeiträge abweichend von den des Gau-Ausland vorgeschriebenen festzusetzen. Die an den Gau Ausland abzuführenden Beiträge bleiben hiervon unberührt.

7. Der Landesvertrauensmann von U. S. A. ist nur dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland für seine Handlungen verantwortlich. Er hat die Geschäftsstelle der Landesgruppe aufzubauen und dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland zu melden, zu welchem Zeitpunkt die voraussichtliche Gründung der Landesgruppe vor sich gehen kann.

8. Sämtliche erforderlichen Befehle hat der Landesvertrauensmann von sich aus zu erlassen. Der gesamte Briefverkehr seitens der Parteigenossen, Stützpunkte und Ortsgruppen in U. S. A. mit der Auslandsabteilung ist mit sofortiger Wirkung über den Landesvertrauensmann zu leiten.

Hamburg, den 30. Sept. '32.

Der Gauleiter,
Dr. G. Nieland.

Organisation und Arbeitsplan der Landesgruppe U. S. A.

1. Allgemeines. Die Landesgruppe U. S. A. ist durch Verfügung des Gauleiters Hg. Dr. Hans Nieland vom Gau Ausland der N. S. D. A. P. am 30. Sept. 1932 errichtet worden. Die Vorarbeiten wurden durch den Landesvertrauensmann Hg. Heinz Spanknöbel durchgeführt. Am 1. Dez. 1932 nahmen die Amtswalter ihre Tätigkeit auf. Die Landesgruppe U. S. A. umfaßt alle Ortsgrup-

pen, Stützpunkte und Einzelmitglieder der N. S. D. A. P. in den Gebieten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

Amtswalterliste. — Der Leiter der Landesgruppe U. S. A. ist laut Verfügung des Gauleiters vom Gau Ausland der Landesvertrauensmann Hg. Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit. Von ihm ernannt wurden:

- a. Geschäftsführer:
Pg. Hans Geo. Strauß, Detroit
- b. Schatzmeister:
Pg. Hans Geo. Strauß, Detroit
Stellvertreter:
Pg. Hans Matthias, Detroit.
- c. Organisationsleiter:
Pg. Hellmuth Rodrian, Detroit
- d. Propagandaleiter:
Pg. Hellmuth Rodrian, Detroit
Stellvertreter:
Pg. Martin Hartmann, New York.
- e. Leiter der Pressestelle:
Pg. Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit
Stellvertreter:
Pg. Martin Hartmann, New York.

Sitz der Landesgruppe ist Detroit, Michigan. Die Anschrift für alle Mitteilungen, Post- und Geldsendungen ist: Landesgruppe U. S. A.—Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit, Michigan 10860 Chasemaker Avenue.

Die Geschäftsstelle der Landesgruppe befindet sich im Gitterheim der Ortsgruppe Detroit, 11757 Chelsea Avenue.

Stellvertreter des Landesvertrauensmannes ist Pg. Hans Strauß, Detroit.

Ortsgruppen bestehen zur Zeit in New York, Chicago, und Detroit.

Stützpunkte in Los Angeles und weitere sind in Philadelphia, Cincinnati und San Francisco im Entstehen begriffen.

Rassenbericht. — Durch Verfügung des Gauleiters Dr. Nieland des Gau's Ausland vom 30. Sept. Absatz 5, gehen ab 1. Nov. 32 die Beitragszahlungen an die Landesgruppe in Detroit.

Der jetzige Stand verpflichtet jeden Pg. zum Opfer, insbesondere alle Amtswalter der Ogruß. und Lagru.

Alle Arbeiten werden bis auf weiteres ehrenamtlich, ohne Bezahlung ausgeführt. Ausgaben an Porto und Anschaffungen zur Förderung der Bewegung werden nur durch Bewilligung des Landesvertrauensmannes vom Schatzmeister zur Auszahlung gebracht. Die der Landesgruppe zu fallenden Beträge werden in erster

Linie zur Gründung neuer Stützpunkte Verwendung finden. Propagandamaterial, Versammlungsbekanntgabe durch Handzettel und Anzeigen, Reiseunkosten, etc. erfordern den pünktlichen Eingang der Beiträge. Die Kasse der Landesgruppe ermöglicht allein eine planmäßige Förderung unserer Bewegung an neuen Plätzen in U. S. A.

Die Erhaltung und Festigung in der Nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung durch Errichten von Bibliotheken, Verbreitung von Zeitschriften und Werbung zum Bezuge reichsdeutscher Parteiorgane in allen Ortsgruppen, Stützpunkten und bei allen Einzelstehenden wird die Propagandaleitung ganz besonders als ihre erste Aufgabe betrachten. Den Anfang unserer Propagandatätigkeit nach außen erblicken wir darin uns durch Adressen Bekannte, Freunde und Anhänger unserer Bewegung in unser Agitationsfeld zu fassen. Parteigenossen in Amerika und in Deutschland werden veranlaßt Adressen von Verwandten und Freunden in U. S. A. zu übermitteln. Der erste Schritt ist bereits getan, indem reichsdeutsche Parteiblätter gebeten wurden eine diesbezügliche Veröffentlichung zu unternehmen.

Ist dieses erreicht, so setzt unsere Arbeit ein. Briefliche Verständigung erfolgt, Propaganda und Belegungsmaterial wird versandt. Auf diese Weise sind bereits Stützpunkte im Entstehen.

Wesentliche Vorträge von dazu geeigneten Rednern sind ein Hauptwerbemittel. Für diesen Winter sind an Plätzen, wo Stützpunkte entstehen, größere Vorträge vorgesehen. Diese Art Propaganda erfordert Heranbildung von Rednern in Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkten. Pg. Hartmann, New York wurde bereits als Redner ernannt. Das öffentliche Auftreten bestehender Sportabteilungen im Braunkleid hat sich als außerordentlich wirksam erwiesen. Die Propagandaleitung wird die Ortsgruppen auf passende Gelegenheiten aufmerksam machen und um Schulung unserer Sportabteilungen besorgt sein.

Die Errichtung von Hitler Heimen zur Abhaltung regelmäßiger Sprechabende und zum Unterbringen und

Vorköstigen arbeitsloser Volksgenossen ist das nächste Ziel verstärkter Propagandatätigkeit. Sozialistische Lat im Ausland wird uns inmitten der weltweiten Arbeitslosigkeit in die Lage versetzen, Liebe zu Volk und Vaterland in manches deutsche Herz zu säen. Begüterte Volksgenossen und die Vertretungen der derzeitigen deutschen Regierung werden wir bitten uns in dieser Aufgabe zu unterstützen. Diese Tätigkeit wird uns andererseits näher mit den deutschen Behörden bekanntmachen.

Presse: Die Bedeutung dieses Propagandamittels haben wir bereits auf Seite 1 im Artikel „Unser Ziel“ beschrieben. Wir hoffen bestimmt, daß überall Pläne zur weitesten Verbreitung des „Deutschen Beobachters“ getroffen werden.

Wie werde ich Mitglied der U. S. D. A. P.?

Um vielen Nachfragern gerecht zu werden, schildern wir in kurzen Worten, was befolgt und getan werden muß, um die Mitgliedschaft in der U. S. D. A. P. zu erlangen. Interessierte und Freunde, die Anschluß an Ortsgruppen oder Stützpunkte haben, treten mit deren Führern in Verbindung. Einzelpersonen werden sich der Landesgruppe anschließen und durch dieselbe ihre Anmeldung tätigen. Es wird zunächst eine Beitrittsklärung ausgefüllt, auf der Fragen und Bedingungen genau erledigt werden müssen. Die Aufnahmegebühr beträgt Dollar 0.50 und der Mindestbeitrag Dollar 0.75, pro Monat, welcher laufend, vom Eintrittsdatum beginnend, an die oben erwähnte Stelle abzuführen ist. Die Lagru. übersendet nach Erhalt der Aufnahmegebühr und der Beitrittsklärung letztere zum Gau Ausland und dieser wiederum leitet sie zur Reichsleitung in München weiter. Das Mitglied erhält einen Auslandsausweis und eine Mitgliedskarte, die nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft durch ein Mitgliedsbuch ersetzt wird. Dem neugetretenen Mitglied kann jedoch, lt. Verfügung des Pg. Dr. Nieland vom Gau Ausland vom 23. November '32, vor Erhalt der Mitgliedskarte aus Deutschland, ein vorläufiger Ausweis vom Ogruß.—oder Stützpunktführer ausgestellt werden.

Der Geschäftsführer der Lagru.

==== **Merkt für den Deutschen Beobachter.** =====

Deutsche in Amerika in Not.

Wie sehr auch die Not hier in Amerika schon Einkehr gehalten hat, beweist nachstehender Bericht den wir auszugswiese der deutschen Mundfunkzeitung von Buffalo, N. Y. entnehmen.

Vier Jahre der Depression haben unsere deutschen Landsleute schwer betroffen und sie zum Teil vollständig ihrer Einkünfte beraubt. Vor nicht ganz drei Jahren wanderte ein ehrsammer deutscher Arbeitsmann aus der alten Heimat ein, voll Hoffnung mit dem Bestreben sich hier hoch zuarbeiten. Er ließ, nachdem er seine Schiffs-karte abbezahlt hatte, Frau und Kind herüberkommen um sich ein Heim zu gründen. Er verlor seine Arbeit und steht nun da mit Weib und Kind. Der einzige Ausweg ist Deportation, doch was will er drüben anfangen? Und wie vielen unserer deutschen Landsleute ist es so ergangen. Und hier ist nun die Antwort auf diese Not:

„Laßt uns zusammenstehen! Laßt uns einig und stark sein. Laßt uns sein ein Volk von Schwestern und Brüdern! Laßt uns unsere Wohltätigkeitsvereinigung zu einem großen Erfolg machen zum Wohle unserer ohne Verschulden in Not geratenen armen deutschen Landsleute.“

„Vergiß nicht, daß auch Du ein Deutscher bist.“

Wenn der Schreiber am Schluß seines Notrufes noch betont: „Das Schwerste was je ein Deutscher in Buffalo unternehmen konnte war, — Das hiesige Deutschland zu einigen — fürwahr ein großes Werk!“ so geben wir uns der Hoffnung hin, daß die größere Not der Zukunft uns helfen wird alle Deutschen in der sozialen Mitleistung zu einigen, die guten Willens und im Herzen treudeutsch geblieben sind! S. Sp.

Die Not des Landes Thüringen.

Die Industrie, die in Thüringen und im Frankenwald nicht in großen Städten konzentriert ist, sondern in den lang dahingestreckten Tälern, in kleinen und größeren Marktflecken sich angesiedelt hat, ist seit Jahren schon so schlecht beschäftigt, daß Tausende von Volksgenossen nicht nur ein oder zwei, sondern sechs, sieben und acht Jahre erbeitslos sind. Der Boden dieser Gegenden gestattet infolge der rauhen Klimas nur einen kärglichen Ackerbau. Trotz des harten Lebenskampfes war der Thüringer der vergangenen Zeit nicht nur ein zufriedener, fleißiger, genügsamer, sondern auch ein fröhlicher Mensch. Heute sind in den Marktflecken und den Dörfern die Nieder verstummt. Not und Verzweiflung herrscht in den Familien.

Minister v. Sautel gab durch den Mundfunk an Hand der amtlichen Berichte der Landräte stichwortartig eine Schilderung der Lage.

Von 13 Defen der Glasindustrie liegen allein 10 still, früher wurden gegen 1600 Leute beschäftigt, heute nur noch 500. Von drei Fabriken der Porzellanindustrie ist eine stillgelegt, zwei arbeiten verkrüppelt, gegen 800 Leute werden weniger beschäftigt. Die Farbenindustrie ist stillgelegt. Fabriken und Seimarbeiter der Spielwarenindustrie sind auftragslos. Ebenso die Möbelindustrie. Die Holzindustrie in ihrer Abhängigkeit von anderen Industrie ist fast tot. Rohwarenindustrie, Baugewerbe sind tot. Industrie der Steine und Erde ist sehr schlecht, von 11 Biegeleien sind 7 stillgelegt. In der Metallindustrie und

Deutschland.

„Volk der Denker, der Dichter, der Träumer,
Sei auch du kein lässiger Säumer,
Wende auch du von den Pfählen der Ruh,
Endlich dem Tage der Taten dich zu!
Großende Eifersucht, würgender Neid,
Selbstisches Trachten, das uns entzweit,
Alles, was Not und Verderben gestiftet,
Und uns im innersten Marke vergiftet,
Was uns um Erde und Ehre gebracht
Und zum Gespötte der Feinde gemacht —
Reißt's aus dem Herzen! Werft's in die Glut!
Brennt sie zu Asche, die Schlangengrüt!
Und aus den Flammen in strahlender Reinheit
Steige der König der deutschen Einheit! —
Schwört bei den Flammen, die dorten brennen:
Nichts soll uns uneins machen und trennen!
Schwört auf der Heimat heiliger Scholle:
Deutsch soll sie bleiben, komme was wolle!
Komme, was wolle, Gluck oder Leid,
Deutsch soll sie bleiben in Ewigkeit!“

Dr. Ottomar Kernstod

Weberei ist noch ein Drittel der früheren Belegschaft beschäftigt. Bei der Landwirtschaft, bei der von insgesamt 10.300 Betrieben 8000 unter 5 Hektar sind, kann von einer Rentabilität in keiner Weise gesprochen werden. Handel und Gewerbe ist in die Krise mit hineingezogen, auch alte, angesehene Firmen sind zusammengebrochen. Das Maß der Leiden unserer Thüringer Bevölkerung ist voll.

Der Minister gibt nun eine Schilderung des Besuchs in einer Glasbläserfamilie, die ausnahmsweise noch Arbeit hat. Die Wohnung besteht aus einer Stube und einem kleinen Schlafrum. In der Stube als Wohn-, Arbeits- und Küchenraum arbeiten sechs Personen. Die Kinder müssen mithelfen. Die zur Verfilberung der Glasfugeln verwendete Gölsteinlösung

verpestet die Luft. Dreizehn bis vierzehn Stunden arbeitet die Familie. Wochenverdienst im besten Fall 6 RM. Der Arbeitsverdienst beträgt nach Abzug der Material- und Betriebskosten etwa 10 Prozent. Also, liebe deutsche Hausfrau, wenn du vielleicht einen Karton Christbaumschmuck, sagen wir eine Kollektion von zwölf faustgroßen, hübschen Christbaumkugeln mit handgemalten Verzierungen einlauffst, dann denk daran, daß der Hersteller dieser Handarbeit vielleicht im besten Falle 2—3 Pf. verdient. Dann ziehe den Vergleich aus dem Ladenpreis.

Jener Mann fragte den Minister, was sein Leben noch für einen Sinn hätte? Er könne das Elend seiner Familie nicht mehr mit ansehen. Das Beste wäre, er ginge mit allen zusammen aus dem Leben. B. D.

Was deutsche Größen in Amerika für Deutschland tun.

Dr. Julius Curtius, ehemaliger Außenminister Deutschlands:

James A. Bolloch, Leiter der Fakultät für politische Wissenschaft der Universität von Michigan nennt die Annahme der nun geschlagenen Papenregierung, sie sei eine „Regierung der nationalen Konzentration“ einen schlechten Witz und fügt hinzu „die Hitleriten“ sind zwar leicht reduziert, aber noch bei weitem die stärkste Partei welche nach dem Sturz einer demokratischen parlamentarischen Regierung berechtigt wäre, ihr können zu beweisen. Wenn ein amerikanischer Gelehrter in ehrlicher Entrüstung ausruft, daß das Kabinett einer Junker-Elite in einer derartigen hoffnungslosen Minorität nicht geduldet werden dürfte, dann wirkt es ein wenig peinlich und absurd, wenn der frühere Außenminister, Dr. Julius Curtius, auf seiner monatelangen Propagandareise durch ganz Amerika die Weisheit und die Notwendigkeit, die Unerbittlichkeit und Dauerhaftigkeit der jetzigen „Präsidenten“-Regierung unter der weisen Führung Hindenburgs in allen Tonarten preist, in öffentlichen Vorträgen und über das Radio gegen Hitler mit Hilfe gefälschter historischer Tatsachen propagiert und Hindenburg, den er mit einem Urwaldriesen in den kalifornischen Wäldern vergleicht, und den das Vertrauen des ganzen (1) Volkes trage, in den Himmel hebt.

Laut „New York Times“ vom 13. ds. Mts. sprach dieser deutsche Staatsmann (1) auch gelegentlich eines Frühstückes im Hotel Astor in New York, und zwar in ganz illustrierter Gesellschaft; unter anderen saßen nämlich an seinem Tisch die Juden Felix M. Warburg, James Speyer, und Henry Morgenthau, außerdem—wie es sich gehört—der Generalkonsul in New York, Herr Otto C. Riep, Kapitän Grube mit zwei anderen Offizieren in voller Uniform des deutschen Kreuzers Karlsruhe, der einige Tage in New York vor Anker lag.

Sollte dieser geniale frühere Außenminister, Dr. Curtius, die Aufgabe gehabt haben, für den Herrenklub im allgemeinen und für den hier nicht gerade in bester Erinnerung stehenden früheren Militär-Attache von Papen in besonderen bei den Amerikaner eine Lanze zu brechen u. wohlgerneht anscheinend mit der Unterstützung des auswärtigen Amtes, wie schon vor einigen Monaten der noch genialere frühere Außenminister Herr von Kühlmann oder wie der sympathische (1) Dr. Falk für die Regierung Brüning, dann muß es Herrn Curtius doch komisch zumute geworden sein, als der Draht der Welt endlich die Demission der Papen-Regierung verkündete.

Washingtoner Berichterstatter des N. Y.

German Jodisch

ein sogenannter „Deutscher Spezial Korrespondent“, den die am Deutschtum so sehr interessierte „Detroitter Abendpost“ allwöchentlich zu Worte kommen läßt, vergiftet in echt jüdischer Weise in Detroit die unbefangenen Leser mit Ausführungen gegenüber der deutschen Freiheitsbewegung, die auch von anderen deutsch denkenden Kreisen als eine Verhöhnung von 12 Millionen Deutschen in der Heimat empfunden werden. So beschreibt Herr Jodisch die politischen Ereignisse vom 13. August 1932 unter der Überschrift:

„Die unterbliebene Bartholomäusnacht.“

Eine nationalsozialistische „Tscheka.“—den Aufmarsch der Hitler-Jugend in Potsdam nennt dieser Herr einen „Mißbrauch der Jugend.“ Dieser Kindertag hätte 120 halbverhungerte Kinder in die Potsdamer Krankenhäuser gebracht. Diese und andere Lügen werden zur „Gebung des Deutschtums“ in der Sonntag Ausgabe der Detroitter Abendpost vom 23. Oktober 1932 veröffentlicht.

Aus den zahlreich vorliegenden parteipolitischen Geh- und Lügenberichten sei nur noch der am 11. Dezember 1932 im gleichen Blatt gebrachte Artikel „Versungen und vertan.“ erwähnt—Hitlers absichtliche Ueberspannung seiner Forderungen—Ein Kapitel für Psychologen.

Es ist doch wohl der Gipfel der Verlogenheit und persönlichen Verdächtigung, ja größter Schmähung, wenn dieser Herr Jodisch den Führer der größten deutschen Bewegung so vor dem Auslandsdeutschtum darstellt, als ob es Hitler bei den Verhandlungen mit Hindenburg gar nicht an der Erfüllung seiner Forderungen gelegen gewesen wäre; ja die Erfüllung wäre ihm sogar un bequem gewesen. Hitler, so fügt er hinzu, wünscht den Reichsanzlerposten so wenig ernstlich, wie er den Putz 1923 ernstlich gewollt hat. Er sei ein Gefangener seiner Partei.

Wenn Reichspräsident Hindenburg Hitler mitteilte, daß seine Tür für ihn jederzeit offen stände, so beweist diese Tatsache, daß deutsche Männer über das ehrliche Wollen Adolfs Hitlers eine andere Meinung haben, als solche Schreiberseelen, die man als „Schmutzfinfen“ deutscher Ehre bezeichnen muß. Und dieser Herr Jodisch ist Spezial Berichterstatter für deutsche Zeitungen. Wir hoffen die Abendpost zieht die Konsequenz.

Frau Bili Baum die deutsche Schriftstellerin, bekannt durch den Roman „Menschen im Gotel“ begründet ihre Liebe für Amerika in der Weise, daß sie erklärte: „Die Leute gefallen mir hier viel besser als in Deutschland.“

Wir sagen hierzu mit andern Deutschen die noch keine Nationalsozialisten sind: „Arme Bili.“

Leon Feuchtwanger, der bekannte jüdische—sich auch deutsch bezeichnende Schriftsteller, welcher am 17. November mit dem Dampfer Europa in New York eintraf, um Vorträge zu halten, veranlaßte die Ortgruppe New York zur Abgabe folgender Erklärung an den Gen. Konsul Dr. Riep:

Wie die Zeitung berichtet, wird Herr Feuchtwanger über die Themen sprechen: Wiederaufleben des Barbarismus in moderner Zeit, und Sinn und Unsinn des Nationalismus. Nach seinen an Bord der Europa gemachten Bemerkungen über die deutsche Freiheitsbewegung und deren Führer, ist zu erwarten, daß es wieder eine üble Geste gegen das bewußte Deutschtum wird. Adolf Hitler und seine Bewegung bezeichnet er mit „lousy“. Die Reichsdeutschen im besonderen sind gewillt diesem Besudeln alles Deutschen durch Juden Einhalt zu gebieten.

Wir fragen hierdurch an, was das Deutsche Generalkonsulat dagegen zu tun gedenkt. Es besteht die Gefahr, daß es ein neuer Fall Gumbel wird, was verhindert werden muß. Da keine Zeit zu verlieren ist, erbitten wir umgehend Ihre Stellungnahme.

Weihnachten des Hitlerheims Detroit.

Nach langen Bemühungen gelang es endlich der Ortsgruppe ein geeignetes Parteihaus zu schaffen. Im Hause Chelsea 11757 war es günstig, da die oberen Räume ein Parteigenosse bewohnt und damit die Frage des Hausverwalters ohne weiteres gelöst war. Die unteren Räume stehen für Versammlungszwecke zur Verfügung und sind augenblicklich vollständig ausreichend. Auch ist ein Geschäftszimmer für die Landesgruppe eingerichtet und damit die Gelegenheit geschaffen alle Akten sorgfältig aufzubewahren. Dadurch, daß ein weiteres Zimmer an einen Parteigenossen vermietet wurde, ist auch die Finanzierung leichter geworden. Das Hitlerheim ist das Heim der Dgru. Ohne Ausnahme hat nämlich jeder Parteigenosse mit Geld und Einrichtungsgegenständen zur Verwirklichung des schon lange gehegten Wunsches beigetragen und das Heim ist so nach innen und außen ein Zeichen nationalsozialistischen Geistes.

Zur Weihnachtsfeier ergingen Einladungen an alle deutschen Kreise Detroit. Der Stahlhelm war durch seinen früheren und jetzigen Ortsgruppenführer erschienen. Hg. Spanknöbel hielt die Rede. Hg. Rodrian wirkte als bewährter Vortragskünstler und Hg. Matthias trug Gedichte in Pfälzer Mundart vor. Selbst die beiden Vertreter des Stahlhelms beteiligten sich durch Vorträge. Die Ortsgruppe kann mit dem Anfang zufrieden sein. Für die Zukunft gilt der Ruf des Führers: „Der Kampf geht weiter.“

Hans Geo. Strauß,

Bekanntmachungen.

Geschäftsführung — Schatzmeister

1. Ich erinnere an die Verfügung vom 30. Sept. 1932 und bitte um umgehende Erledigung aller Angelegenheiten.

2. Ab 1. Januar 1933 wird als Endtermin für die Einsendung der fälligen Monatsbeiträge der 5. jeden Monats bestimmt.

3. Parteigenossen, die Mitgliedsarten und Mitgliedsbücher bereits erhalten haben, bitte ich um Einsendung der Ausstellungsgebühr von 25 cents an Heinz Spanknöbel, 10860 Shoemaker Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Propagandamaterial ist durch die Geschäftsstelle der Dgru. zu beziehen. Dorthin sind auch alle Anfragen zu richten. Sämtliche 6 Nummern des Auslands deutschen Beobachters sind noch vorrätig und können zum Einzelpreis von 15 cents bezogen werden.

Hans Geo. Strauß,
Schatzmeister der Landesgr.

Adressen.

Landesgruppe H. S. A., Detroit, Mich.:

Anschrift: Heinz Spanknöbel, 10860 Shoemaker Avenue.

Ortsgruppe, New York: Geschäftsstelle und Anschrift, 309 East 92 Street, New York City.

Ortsgruppe, Chicago: Anschrift, Fritz Wiffibl, 2523 Cullom Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Ortsgruppe, Detroit:

Anschrift, 10860 Shoemaker Ave.,
Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit, Mich.

Stützpunkt: Los Angeles:

Anschrift, Dr. Erich Breitung,
3032 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, Calif.

Presse.

1. Die Parteigenossen werden gebeten alle Zeitungsausschnitte, die in irgend einer Weise für die Bewegung von Bedeutung sind, einzusenden.

2. Kurze Artikel und Beiträge zum „Deutschen Beobachter“ werden von jedem Parteigenossen dankend angenommen.

3. Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkte werden gebeten ihren Versammlungskalender zur Veröffentlichung im D. B. frühzeitig einzusenden. Redaktionsschluss ist der 7. jeden Monats. Der D. B. erscheint Mitte jeden Monats.

4. Für Private und geschäftliche Anzeigen berechnen wir pro Zeile 5 cents.

Der Leiter der Pressestelle.

Versammlungen finden statt:

Ortsgruppe Chicago:

Mittwoch, den 21. Dezember 1932 — Sprechabend.

Thema: Die historische Entwicklung Deutschlands.

Redner: Propagandaleiter, Dr. G. Renz.

Beginn 8 Uhr abends im Sachsenheim, 3819 N. Ashland Avenue.

Ortsgruppe Detroit:

Mittwoch, den 21. Dezember 1932 — Deutsche Weihnachtsfeier, abends 8 Uhr. Konzert, Vorträge, Verlosung.

Freitag, den 23. Dezember 1932 — Sprechabend.

Thema: „Nationalsozialistische Staats- und Kulturpolitik.“

Redner: Hg. Hans Matthias.

Freitag, den 30. Dezember 1932 — Sprechabend.

Thema: „Deutsche Kunst im Zeitalter des Materialismus.“

Redner: Hg. Hellmuth Rodrian.

Freitag, den 6. Januar 1933 — Sprechabend.

Thema: „Nationalsozialismus — positives Christentum.“

Redner: Hg. Hans Strauß.

Freitag, den 13. Januar 1933 — Sprechabend:

Thema: „Deutscher Sozialismus.“

Redner: Hg. Heinz Spanknöbel.

Alle Versammlungen finden im Hitlerheim statt.

Allen Lesern, Gönnerinnen und Parteigenossen
Fröhliche Weihnachten und ein glückliches Neues Jahr
wünscht

Die Schriftleitung des D. B.

...sie wieder eng mit dem Vaterland verbunden sind.

Daß eine deutsche Partei den Mut hat, in dieser Form für die Auslandsdeutschen einzutreten, dafür sollen sie dankbar sein.

Ihr Dank kann hier draußen in der Aufklärung bestehen über die Ziele, die unseren Volksgenossen gestellt werden.

Gerade unter den älteren Auslandsdeutschen, die die Heimat während der Kaiserzeit verlassen haben und nur sehr wenig vom heutigen Deutschland wissen, besteht vielfach eine falsche Beurteilung der NSDAP, was bei der Art, wie das Ausland über die inneren Vorgänge in Deutschland unterrichtet wird, durchaus erklärlich ist.

Wer keines der Organe der NSDAP liest, sei es auch nur gelegentlich, dem wird es unmöglich bleiben, sich aus dem Lügengewebe, das die Presse der andern Parteien über die Ziele der NSDAP verbreitet, ein klares Bild herauszuschälen.

Der für Freiheit und Recht eintretende Deutsche im Ausland tut gut, wenn er sich über die Antipathie der übrigen Parteien gegen die NSDAP einmal hinwegsetzt und selbst die Aufklärung sucht, was die sogenannte Hitler-Partei tatsächlich ist und was sie für ihn tut. Dann wird man auch das Wesen des „Dritten Reiches“ begreifen lernen, worüber so viel Irrtümer unter den Auslandsdeutschen verbreitet werden.

Das Neue Reich ist notwendig geworden, wie ein neues Haus, wenn das alte morsch und zerfallen und durch die Nachlässigkeit seiner Bewohner unbewohnbar wurde.

Man braucht in diesem Zusammenhang nicht mehr an die ununterbrochene Verwaltungs-Korruption zu erinnern, die den Zerfall des alten Reiches herbeiführt hat.

Die Auslandsdeutschen werden ja täglich aus der Weltpresse über diese Zustände in Deutschland aufgeklärt.

Die Reichsform muß also kommen und die alte Ordnung zurückkehren, die niemand anders als der Auslandsdeutsche, der vor Jahrzehnten die Heimat verließ, zu schätzen weiß.

Die NSDAP will alle Auslandsdeutschen, soweit sie Volksgenossen sind, an der Aufrechterhaltung der neuen Ordnung beteiligen.

Es ist deshalb notwendig, daß zum Sammeln geblasen wird, damit die Auslandsdeutschen sich in Landes- und Ortsgruppen der

die Kultur, wie wir sie zu erkennen vermögen bei Empfängen im Reichspräsidentenpalais oder wenn Hamidullah aus Irgendwoheristan geruht zu kommen, ebenso wie in der nächtlichen Lichterwelt des Kurfürstendamms.

Herrenkultur! Dazu gehört Herrenklub und Herrensessel, Herrenessen, Herrentee, Herrensitte und Herrenanmaßung.

Solche Herren gibt es nur im Gegensatz zum Volk. Sie werden nie, können nie Glieder eines Volkes sein, sondern höchstens Träger eines hohlen Staatsgedankens.

Solche Herren können nie einer Volkskultur zur Entwicklung und Entfaltung verhelfen, sondern können höchstens etwas bemänteln, auf Hohlköpfe Lorbeerkränze aufsetzen oder auf Glatzköpfe Zylinderhüte.

Sie können Kunstdenkmäler in Museen stellen, aber sie können nicht einen neuen Kunststil aus dem Volke herausbilden.

Wir hatten Herrenkultur vor dem Kriege. Ohne sie wäre es nie zu dieser Novemberrevolution gekommen, welche gleich schändlich war für die, welche sie machten, wie für die, gegen welche diese Revolution sich richtete.

Herrenkultur herrschte vor der französischen Revolution, Herrenkultur herrschte vor der englischen Revolution.

Auch heute taucht wieder, wie ein Grabgespenst der Vorkriegszeit, diese Herrenkultur auf und maßt sich an, das deutsche Kulturleben in seine, ach so zarten und gepflegten und doch so hilflosen Finger zu nehmen.

Wir brauchen keine Herrenkultur, genau so wie wir keinen Kulturbolschewismus brauchen! Das sollen sich auch gewisse Herren von der jungen Generation gesagt sein lassen! Und gewisse Herren des Deutsch-Amerikanertums! Wir wollen die deutsche Volkskultur!

Bilanz der Abrüstung

Von Karl Heinz Imhoff.

Lange Jahre des Hinschleichens unter den verschiedenen Schicksalen partieller Zerküftung haben den deutschen Bürger aus der sattsamen spießhaften Ergebenheit in den Lauf der Dinge aufgerüttelt. Mit mannhaften Worten fordert er heute die Gleichberechtigung für seine Nation. Deutschland will nicht mehr ein Volk zweiter Klasse sein, sondern fordert ge-

zum skrupellosen Machtmittel, belächelt. Noch ist es Zeit für das Gewissen der Welt, die Fehler der Vergangenheit einzugestehen und sie zu verbessern.

Kein geringerer als Lloyd George, der Diktator Englands im Weltkrieg, hat vor kurzem die Berechtigung der deutschen Forderung auf Abrüstung in breiter Öffentlichkeit anerkannt, und auf die katastrophalen Folgen hingewiesen, die bei Fortsetzung des gegenwärtigen Zustandes für die gesamte Welt entstehen müssen.

Darum gleiches Recht für Deutschland, nicht mit Worten, sondern mit der Tat.

Bund der Freunde der Hitler-Bewegung, e. V. Sitz Hamburg

Was will der Bund der Freunde der Hitler-Bewegung in Amerika? Neben der Organisation der NSDAP wird im Ausland auch der Bund aufgezogen. Die Aufgabe des Bundes ist die Werbung für den deutschen Nationalsozialismus.

Mitglieder des Bundes können nur ausländische Staatsangehörige werden. Reichsdeutschen ist der Beitritt zum Bund grundsätzlich verboten.

Die Mitglieder des Bundes sollen dazu beitragen, das Ausland über unsere Bewegung und Ziele aufzuklären. Ein Einmischen in die Politik anderer Länder ist den Mitgliedern im Rahmen des Bundes nicht gestattet. Auch haben sie nicht die Aufgabe, den Nationalsozialismus im Ausland zur Herrschaft zu bringen, sondern sie sollen als Freunde des Nationalsozialismus den Kampf in Deutschland unterstützen und darüber hinaus unseren Parteigenossen im Ausland die Möglichkeit geben, Verbindung zu ausländischen Behörden und zur ausländischen Presse und sonstigen maßgebenden Persönlichkeiten zu erlangen.

Mitglieder des Bundes können nicht nur einzelne Personen werden, sondern auch Vereine die gewillt sind, den Kampf der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung in Deutschland zu fördern. Während die Parteiorganisation offiziell die Aufgabe hat, die Reichsdeutschen im Auslande unter dem Zeichen des Hakenkreuzes zu sammeln und der Bewegung im Ausland Achtung zu

PRESSE

1. Die Parteigenossen werden gebeten, alle Zeitungsausschnitte, die in irgend einer Weise für die Bewegung von Bedeutung sind, einzusenden.
2. Kurze Artikel und Beiträge zum „Deutschen Beobachter“ werden von jedem Parteigenossen dankend angenommen.
3. Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkte werden gebeten ihren Versammlungskalender regelmäßig zur Veröffentlichung einzusenden. Redaktionsschluß ist Mittwoch abends jeder Woche.

Der Leiter der Pressestelle.

SCHATZMEISTEREI.

Parteigenossen, die Mitgliedskarten und Mitgliedsbücher bereits erhalten haben, bitte ich um Einsendung der Ausstellungsgebühr von Shoemaker Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hans Geo. Strauß,
Schatzmeister der Landesgr.

Versammlungskalender

der Landesgruppe USA der NSDAP.

Ortsgruppe New York

Versammlungslokal: Hitler-Heim

309 East 92. Street.

Sonnabend, den 4. Februar, abends 8 1/2 Uhr:

Kameradschaftsabend. Thema: Der Parteitag der NSDAP in Nürnberg 1929. Redner Pg. Stolzenberg.

Sonnabend, den 11. Februar, abends

8 1/2 Uhr: Sprechabend. Thema: Warum Sozialismus? Redner: Pg. Wehmeyer.

Sonnabend, den 18. Februar, abends

8 1/2 Uhr: Kameradschaftsabend. Thema: Sinn und Unsinn des Marxismus. Redner: Pg. Manger.

Donnerstag, den 23. Februar, abds

8 1/2 Uhr:

Horst Wessel Gedächtnis-Feier.

Sonnabend, den 25. Februar, abds

8 1/2 Uhr:

Geschlossene Mitgliederversammlung. Pflichtversammlung. Anschließend: Das Führerprinzip in der NSDAP. Redner: Pg. Wuerz.

Ortsgruppe Detroit.

Versammlungslokal: 11757 Chelsia Avenue.

Freitag, den 3. Februar, abends 8 Uhr:

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Die Auslandsdeutschen und die NSDAP

Die deutschen Volksgenossen im Ausland, ganz gleich, ob sie einst freiwillig mit hochgesteckten Zielen oder durch die harten Zeitumstände gezwungen die Heimat verließen, haben das eine miteinander gemein, daß sie an dem Tage, an dem sie die deutsche Grenze hinter sich ließen, in politischer Hinsicht „Parias“ wurden.

Im Lande ihrer Niederlassung haben sie alle Pflichten wie jeder Bewohner zu erfüllen, aber dort wie in der Heimat keinerlei politischen Rechte mehr.

Ja, für die Auslandsdeutschen sind noch manche Bitterkeiten damit verknüpft gewesen, denn sie haben zum Beispiel in vielen Ländern sogar in Form von Verteidigungssteuern die Kanonen mitbezahlen müssen, die während der Kriegsjahre gegen unser Land und Volk gerichtet waren. In der Vergangenheit hat diese sonderbare Rechtlosigkeit der Auslandsdeutschen dazu geführt, daß sie ihre frühere Verbundenheit mit einer politischen Partei aufgaben.

Keine einzige Partei in der Heimat hat sich um das Schicksal der Auslandsdeutschen gekümmert oder auch sich nur bemüht, die Rechte derselben zu verteidigen.

Daß die Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei die Auslandsdeutschen mit einem besonderen Programm nicht allein willkommen heißt, sondern auch nachdrücklich ihnen Rechte verschaffen wird, sobald sie dazu in der Lage ist, muß jeden Auslandsdeutschen mit besonderer Befriedigung erfüllen.

Aber leider sind diese Tatsachen noch zu wenig bekannt. Die den Auslandsdeutschen gewidmeten zehn Punkte sind so überaus wichtig für die Auslandsdeutschen, daß sie sie kennen lernen müssen.

Sie sagen ihnen, daß sie das Gastrecht ihres jetzigen Wohnlandes achten sollen und sie sich nicht in die Politik des fremden Landes einmischen sollen.

Aber mit der Heimat sollen sie verbunden bleiben, ihr Deutschtum hochhalten, bis es demnächst der NSDAP gelingen wird, ihnen ihre Bürgerrechte und das Wahlrecht in

NSDAP organisieren, sich als einige und bewußte deutsche Volksgenossen fühlen, um am Befreiungstage die Rechte entgegennehmen zu können, die von der NSDAP für alle Volksgenossen im Auslande in hartem Kampf errungen wurden. Helft alle mit, die Brücke zur Heimat zu schlagen! H. W.

Herrenkultur oder Volkskultur

Von Udo Pfrlemer.

Im heutigen kulturpolitischen Kampf stoßen wir auf zwei Fronten, welche beide das Ergebnis ein und desselben liberalistischen Geistes sind, welcher unsere Geschichte seit einigen Menschenaltern beherrscht hat und welcher auch Schuld ist an dem daraus entstandenen Unheil. Diese beiden Fronten sind: Marxistische und „Herrenkultur“.

Beide müssen wir ablehnen als einer deutschen Kultur innerlich fremd. Beide müssen wir ablehnen, weil sie letzten Endes zur Kulturlosigkeit führen, zum Chaos, die Herrenkultur blind in ihrer Beschränktheit, und die marxistische bewußt in ihrem Zerstörungswillen.

Die letztere, für welche das treffende Wort „Kultur bolschewismus“ geprägt wurde, ist oft von uns beleuchtet, zurückgedrängt worden. Heute wollen wir sprechen von der anderen Front, die in der derzeitigen „Herrenklubregierung“ eine typische Vertretung und noch einmal eine symbolhafte Bedeutung gefunden hat; wir wollen sprechen von der Herrenkultur.

Das ist die Kultur der Klubs und feinen Gesellschaften, die Kultur von sogenannten Nachmittagstees und Sektgelagen.

Das ist die Kultur wie sie uns ebenso entgegentritt in den Räumen des „Berliner Zoo“, wie in den Cherbinsälen des Hotels „Vier Jahreszeiten“ in München.

Das ist die Kultur Reinhardtischer Premieren und der Pressebälle, der Rennwetten und Tattersäle, von Golf und Tennis.

Das ist die Kultur von Frack und Smoking, von Puder und Pomade, des Taschentuchzipfels und der weißen Gaiacehandschuhe, des Mon-

bietisch sein. Menschenrecht in allen Belangen. Die Unabhängigkeit der Nation kann aber niemals garantiert werden, solange der kleinste Randstaat ihr militärisch zehnfach überlegen ist. Der Vertrag von Versailles, der alle Kontrahenten zur Abrüstung verpflichtete, zeigt in diesem Punkte offen und unverhohlen den Geist, der ihn beseelt.

Unter dem Vorwand, den Militarismus zu beseitigen, hetzte man die gesamte Welt gegen uns in den Krieg. Das Ziel ist erreicht. Der Militarismus ist beseitigt, aber nicht für die Welt, auf daß sie frei werde für die Idee der Demokratie, nein, für Deutschland, auf daß es ein ohnmächtiger Spielball werde für die Willkür seiner ihm feindlichen Nachbarn.

Zum Zwecke der „Sicherheit“ hat Frankreich seine Vasallenstaaten mit Mitteln ausgerüstet, mächtige Rüstungen anzulegen. Sicherheit gilt als Vorwand, ganz recht, Sicherheit dafür, daß Clemenceau 20 Millionen Deutsche zuviel“ wahr werde, Sicherheit daß Versailles für Frankreich das bringe, was Napoleon I. vergeblich erstrebt hat, nämlich die Vorherrschaft der französischen Halbkultur über Europa und die Vernichtung der deutschen Zivilisation.

Die Deutschland feindlich gesonnenen Randstaaten unterhalten aktive Armeen von nahezu einer Million Soldaten, ausgerüstet mit den modernsten Mitteln, die die Technik des wissenschaftlichen Massenmordes zu produzieren vermochte. Die Zahl der Reservisten beträgt in diesen Ländern fast ein zehnfaches der aktiv unter den Waffen stehenden.

Hier enthüllt sich die ganze Gewissenlosigkeit des Schanddiktes von Versailles. Angesichts eines völlig entwaffneten und seiner letzten Kraft beraubten Deutschlands, Millionen, die in Waffen starren! Die feierlich gegebenen Versprechungen zur allgemeinen Abrüstung sind vergessen, „heilige“ Verträge und Abmachungen werden zu Fetzen Papier, auf die man sich nur beruft, wenn es einem gerade paßt.

Der von der hohen Ethik eines Woodrow Wilson geborene Gedanke internationaler Gerechtigkeit und Gleichberechtigung wird in der Gewalt selbstsüchtiger Nationen

verschaffen, hat der Bund die Aufgabe, diesen Kampf dadurch zu unterstützen, daß er der Organisation der NSDAP Spenden und Beiträge zuführt.

Die Mitglieder des Bundes haben in enger Fühlungnahme mit den Parteigenossen zu bleiben und ihnen zur Seite zu stehen. Mitglieder des Bundes können, wenn sie ihren Wohnsitz in Deutschland nehmen, ordentliche Mitglieder der Partei werden; für diesen Fall wird ihnen die Mitgliedschaft im Bund all auf die Parteizugehörigkeit angerechnet.

Amerikaner deutscher Abstammung! Tretet ein in den Bund der Hitlerbewegung e. V., und helft so alle mit, Deutschland und sein Volk wieder frei zu machen von Internationalismus, Marxismus und Parlamentarismus. Helft, ein neues Reich bauen!

Bekanntmachungen

der Landesgruppe USA. und des „Bundes der Freunde der Hitlerbewegung“.

ADRESSEN:

Landesgruppe USA., Detroit, Mich.
Anschrift: Heinz Spanknoebel,
10860 Shoemaker Ave.

Ortsgruppe New York.
Anschrift: Geschäftsstelle der NSDAP., 309 East 92. Street.
Paul Manger, 4229 Judge Street,
Elmhurst, L. I., Tel.: Hav. 4-9034

Ortsgruppe Chicago.
Anschrift: Fritz Gissibl, 2523
Cullom Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ortsgruppe Detroit.
Anschrift: Heinz Spanknoebel,
10860 Shoemaker Ave., Detroit,
Mich.

Stützpunkt Hudson County, N. J.
Anschrift: Wilhelm Schneider,
416 22. Street, Union City, N. J.

Stützpunkt Los Angeles.
3032 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa
Anschrift: Dr. Erich Breitung,

Stützpunkt San Francisco.
Monica, Calif.
Anschrift: Franz Kederst, 2751
Calif.

Folsom Street, San Francisco,

Stützpunkt Cincinnati.
Anschrift: Christof Klausfelder,
2631 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati,
Ohio.

Scheinkultur des Juden. Redner: Sprechabend. Thema: Die Pg. Spanknoebel.

Sonnabend, den 4. Februar, abends 8 Uhr:
„Deutscher Abend“ mit Konzert und Vorträgen.

Stützpunkt Hudson County, N. J. der NSDAP und „Bund der Freunde der Hitler-Bewegung“ e. V.

Versammlungslokal: Hitler-Heim 416 22. Str., Union City, N. J. Freitag, den 3. Februar, abends 8½ Uhr:

Mitgliederversammlung der NSDAP. und des Bundes. Anschließend Kameradschaftsabend.

Freitag, den 10. Februar, abends 8½ Uhr:

Kameradschaftsabend. Thema: „Nationalsozialismus“ (in engl. Sprache). Redner: Bundesgenosse Meyer.

Freitag, den 17. Februar, abends 8½ Uhr:

Sprechabend. Thema: „Unsere sozialen Aufgaben in USA“. Redner: Pg. Schollbach.

Freitag, den 24. Februar abends 8½ Uhr:

Sprechabend. Thema: „Parteien-Deutschland gegen Volksdeutschland“. Redner: Pg. Hans Wuerz, New York.

Zu allen Sprech- und Kameradschaftsabend ist das Deutschtum Amerikas herzlich eingeladen.

Geschichtskalender

28. Januar 1923: 1. Reichsparteitag der NSDAP zu München.

29. Januar 1814: Johann Gottlieb Fichte gestorben.

29. Januar 1860: Ernst Moritz Arndt gestorben.

2. Februar 1721: Seydlitz geboren.

10. Februar 1920: Nordschleswig (1. Zone) geht an Dänemark verloren.

12. Februar 1883: Pg. Julius Streicher geboren.

13. Februar 1883: Richard Wagner gestorben.

15. Februar 1763: Ende des Siebenjährigen Krieges.

Nicht in Ständen und Klassen liegt die Größe der Nation und ihr sittlicher Gehalt, sondern im ewigen Bronnen des Volkstums und des Volksganzen. — Adolf Hitler.

kennen, wie sie ist, und er soll sie dann nach ihrer realen Natur beherrschen, darin in aller Realität walten, reale Kultur treiben. Sitzt er tatsächlich durch Verdunkelung seiner Sinne in einer Platon-Höhle, so mag er mit Recht sagen: „Das Leben ist ein Traum, gut oder böse“.

Es ist wahr: der größte Teil der Menschheit sitzt im Dunkeln. Statt Herrschende und Waltende sind sie wie Fische, die im trüben Wasser gefangen werden.

Aber nicht alle: neben den verdunkelten Menschen gibt es immer noch Söhne und Töchter des LICHTS. Sie sind es, die vor der Höhle, Platons in Realität das aufführen, was die anderen in der Höhle als Schattenspiele an der Wand sehen.

Und vor der Höhle spielen nicht nur die guten Kinder des LICHTS, sondern auch die bösen, meist in Verkleidung der Kinder des Lichts, denn es bleibt wahr: daß beide Reiche Realität, Wahrheit sind. Und sie bekriegen einer den anderen um den Sieg. Die in der Höhle aber erkennen nicht mehr, was gut und böse ist.

Das Gute Licht sucht nach Kämpfen und bietet Licht an, aber auch das Böse Licht gibt seinen Eingefangenen Licht; aber dort ist Licht im LICHT, hier Irrlicht im falsch erhellten Dunkeln.

Die „Deutsche Post“ hat sich dem LICHTGOTT in seinem Kampfe gegen das Falschlicht zur Verfügung gestellt. Sie wirbt um Mitkämpfer. Ihre erste Aufgabe ist es deshalb: die bereits außerhalb der Höhle Stehenden zu sammeln zu einer vereinten Stoßkraft gegen die Mächte des Falschlichtes und so zum Siege zu führen, dann aber die, die noch innerhalb der Höhle weilen, zu zwingen, sich vom Schattenspiel an der Wand abzuwenden, Kehrt zu machen, durch den Eingang in die Höhle heraus ins Freie, ins Licht zu treten, den Erscheinungen mit offenen Augen gegenüberzutreten, sie in aller Realität der Wahrheit zu erkennen und die Waffen des LICHTS in die Hand zu nehmen.

Die Wahrheit zu sehen genügt nicht, da sowohl das Gute als das Böse realisiert, also Wahrheit sind. Man muß urteilen können: was gut und was böse ist. Der richtige Maßstab dazu ist: Was dient zum Heil und Glück der Menschheit, und besonders der eigenen Heimat, und was schadet ihr?

Die „Deutsche Post“ hat sich nun zur Aufgabe gesetzt: nicht nur, so weit es in ihren Kräften steht, den Angehörigen deutschen Stammes die Wahrheit, wie sie ist und erkannt wurde, vorzuführen, sondern sie auch zu unterrichten, was aus den Erscheinungen, die für sie nicht Träume sondern real sind, für die deutsche Kultur, für die deutsche Volksgemeinschaft gut oder böse ist. Sie will alle aus der Höhle führen und den realen Tatsachen gegenüberstellen. Selbstverständlich muß dazu ein scharfes, zweischneidiges Schwert geführt werden. Hier gilt das

sammenhang steht. Allerdings sind diese Perioden nicht immer absolut gleich lang, es kommen dabei Schwankungen von 1-2 Jahren, auf oder ab, vor. Nun haben aber spätere Forschungen gezeigt, daß diese Sonnenlebensstadien wieder durch die wechselnden Stellungen der Planeten zur Sonne verstärkt oder vermindert wird. So kann man nicht mehr umhin, in diesen Mewes'schen Kriegs- und Geistesperioden eine Bestätigung der uralten Astrologie zu sehen. Mit anderen Worten: So wie es sich heute, an tausenden von Beispielen, zeigen läßt, daß das Leben des einzelnen Menschen (allerdings innerhalb gewisser Grenzen, das heißt nicht mit 100prozentiger Sicherheit) von Gestirneinflüssen abhängig ist, solange es der Mensch eben nicht gelernt hat, sich über diese Einflüsse zu erheben und sie zu beherrschen, ebenso ist auch jedes Volk, ja die Menschheit als Ganzes, den Gestirneinflüssen bedingt unterworfen.

Es sei hier noch bemerkt, da in neuester Zeit diese Forschungen von Mewes durch den russischen Professor Tschljewsky voll und ganz bestätigt wurden, wie dies auch ein Artikel in Reclams Universum, vom 29. Oktober 1931, bezeugt: „Sonnenflecke und Menschenschicksale. Gibt es einen Sonnenrhythmus des Erdenlebens?“ erweist. Nur gehört unbedingt Mewes die Priorität dieser wichtigen Entdeckungen.

Die Gestirneinflüsse kann man wohl am besten mit elektromagnetischen Wellen und radioaktiven Ausstrahlungen vergleichen, die nun Reizwirkungen auf die menschliche Seele und auch solche auf den menschlichen Körper (aber natürlich auch auf Tiere und Pflanzen usw.) ausüben. Diese elektrischen Wellen können aber unter gewissen Umständen auch „seelische Fernzündungen“ als maximale Reizwirkungen hervorrufen. Es kommt dann zu explosiven Gemütsausbrüchen bei einzelnen Menschen oder auch bei ganzen Völkern.

So wie aber ein Mensch, durch irgendwelche Reizwirkungen von außen, seelisch nur dann aus seinem Gleichgewicht gebracht werden kann, wenn er eben reizbarer Natur ist, so wie eine elektrische Fernzündung nur dort Brandwirkungen oder Explosionen hervorrufen kann, wo brennbare oder explosive Massen gelagert sind, ebenso können auch schlimme Gestirneinflüsse nur bedingt auf den Menschen einwirken, Paracelsus sagt ja: „Planeten und Aszendenten haben (in Bezug auf ihre schlechte Wirkung) auf den Geistigwiedergeborenen keinen Einfluß.“

Der Mensch kann sich also dem üblen Gestirneinfluß entziehen. Der Selbstbeherrschte, der Weise, der Heilige, der gottverbundene Mensch sind also nicht mehr ein Spielball der üblen Gestirneinflüsse.

Das Problem des dauernden Weltfriedens ist also ein metaphysisch-mystisches! Das wollte man immer sehr wohl im Auge behalten.

Vergegenwärtigen wir uns aber die politische Situation und die ethische Entwicklung des größten Teiles der Menschheit in Europa in der Zeit vor 1901, respektive 1914, so müssen wir zugeben, daß in diesem Zeitraum ganz ungeheuer viel Zündstoff seelischer und mentaler Art aufgehäuft war, dazu noch ein Weltrüsten, ähnlich wie heute, dann darf es uns nicht mehr wundern, daß die himmlischen, das heißt von den Gestirnen ausgehenden Fernzündungen punktlich wirkten und so den furchtbaren Weltkrieg auslösten; der oft auch ein Weltbrand genannt wird.

Nun geht, mit dem Jahre 1932, endlich diese unglückselige Weltkriegsperiode (allerdings mit der Möglichkeit eines Spielraumes von 1 bis 2 Jahren) zu Ende. Eine neue, 28jährige Weltfriedensperiode ist im Aufstiege begriffen und diese Friedensperiode wird noch dadurch bedeutend verstärkt, daß sie in das eben herandämmernde Wassermannzeitalter fällt. Dieses Wassermannzeitalter, welches mit seinen Vorgänger ungefähr

gewordenen materialistischen Weltbildes, wie solches etwa in Haeckels Welträtsel seinen verhängnisvollen Niederschlag fand, wieder die idealistische Weltanschauung emporsteigt, wie ein geistiger Monismus an Stelle des falschen materialistischen oder energetischen Monismus getreten ist, wie das magisch-mystische Weltbild sich als das richtigere erweist und auch unter Gebildeten, ja unter Akademikern, dauernd an Vertretern gewinnt. Aber nun wird diese magisch-mystische Weltanschauung wohl kaum mehr verschwinden können, denn unsere Naturwissenschaften selbst, wie Physik, Biologie usw., wachsen immer mehr ins metaphysische Gebiet hinein. Zudem gibt es heute in aller Welt schon Millionen von überzeugt übersinnlich denkenden Menschen und praktischen Mystikern, die alle in ihrer Art des öden Materialismus satt geworden, sich einer höheren spirituellen Weltanschauung zugewandt haben und in ihrer Art auch Gottsucher genannt werden können: Ja, viele unter diesen, die vorher jedweden Kirchenglauben über Bord geworfen hatten, wurden wieder Gottgläubige und praktische Idealisten, also auch Tatkristen.

Diese geistigen Strömungen, die das größte Verdienst für sich in Anspruch nehmen können, den Materialismus als Weltanschauung gestürzt zu haben, sollten auch von allen Konfessionen gerechter gewürdigt werden. Sie sind ihnen und der ganzen Menschheit wohl viel ungefährlicher als z. B. der „Bund der Gottlosen“ oder gewisse Freidenkerverbände.

Daß diese geistigen Strömungen, ab 1900 etwa, auftraten und seit dem Weltkrieg sich verstärkt bemerkbar machen, weder von den Kirchen noch von den Wissenschaften zurückgedrängt werden konnten, muß doch jeden objektiven Denker nachdenklich stimmen. Der Geist der Wahrheit, Weisheit und Liebe läßt sich eben nicht dauernd in dogmatische Fesseln schlagen, er schafft sich stets neue Formen, um in jedem Zeitalter aufs neue die Menschheit zu erleuchten und ihren wahren Zielen näher zu bringen.

Es ist von größter Wichtigkeit, daß in der nun ab 1932 beginnenden Weltfriedensperiode wirklich ein Reich des dauernden Friedens geschaffen wird, und solches ist nur auf der Basis einer spirituellen Weltanschauung und eines praktischen Idealismus möglich. Zudem werden unsere Kriegswaffen immer furchtbarer, ja wahrhaftig satanische. Gelingt es nicht, innerhalb der nun anbrechenden Friedensperiode von 1932-1960 weitere Kriege unmöglich zu machen, so würde in der nächsten Kriegsperiode, also von 1961-1989 wirklich der Untergang des Abendlandes (der ganzen westlichen Zivilisation) erfolgen.

Wir aber wollen hoffen, daß sich die Menschheit eines Besseren besinne, sich dem Lichte der göttlichen Weisheit und dem Tatkristentum zuwende, und daß jeder Einzelne, er sei nun ein einfacher Arbeiter, Bauer, Gelehrter oder Staatsmann, erkenne, daß nicht in der Gottlosigkeit, sondern in der Gottverbundenheit unser Heil liegt.

Hierzu ein Beiblatt:

„Deutscher Beobachter“

Vorkämpfer in Amerika für Deutsche Art und Einheit.

Die nächste Ausgabe, die Mitte Februar erscheint, wird eine weitere Beilage erhalten:

„Die Sonntags-Post“

für Deutsch-germanisch Artisches Schrifttum, Unterhaltung und Wissen.



Werbe-Nummer

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Amerika's Deutsche Post

Unabhängige Zeitung für Fortschritt und Kultur

Herausgeber: Friedrich Heiss, Schriftleiter

Adresse: 143-06 91. Ave. Jamaica, New York City (USA)

Die „Deutsche Post“ führt die Leser zur Wahrheit

Was die Welt am nötigsten hat, ist: Wahrheit. — Was ist Wahrheit? — Wenn all das, was das Weltall sowohl in der materiellen als in der geistigen Sphäre in sich birgt und sichtbar, direkt oder indirekt, in die Erscheinung bringt, Realität hat — und es hat Realität —, diese Realität dann richtig erkannt und festgesetzt wird, so sind die Befunde „Wahrheit“. Wahr sind demnach nicht nur all die richtig aufgefaßten Erscheinung, die wir als „gut“ bezeichnen, sondern auch die, die für „böse“ oder schlecht gehalten werden. So ist der Himmel eine Realität oder Wahrheit, aber auch die Hölle, wenn wir unter Himmel die Heimat der Guten, unter Hölle aber die der Bösen verstehen; doch beide Reiche stehen mit ihren Füßen auf dieser Erde. Man gehe in die Häuser der Guten, der Fröhlichen, der Glücklichen, und dann in die der Bösen und Schlechten, und es hält nicht schwer, die Wahrheit zu sehen. Dort Gesundheit, Freiheit, das Paradies, hier Kranken-, Irren- und Zuchthäuser.

Wie kommt man zur Wahrheit? — Plato, der lehrte, die Ideen seien in GOTT also real, und der deshalb „Realist“ genannt wird, sagt doch in Bezug auf das Erkennen der Erscheinungen in der objektiven Welt: „Es ist so, als wenn jemand in einer dunklen Höhle sitzt, mit dem Rücken gegen den Eingang; an der ihm gegenüberliegenden Wand aber wird das, was vor der Höhle sich abspielt, durch von Feuerschein erzeugten Schatten vorgeführt“. Mit anderen Worten: „Der Mensch hat nicht den direkten Anblick der Dinge, er sieht alles schattenhaft“. Das mag nun in gar vielem seine Richtigkeit haben, muß aber doch cum grano salis genommen werden.

Der Mensch soll nicht Träumer sein und als sicher herumlaufen. Er ist in die Welt gesetzt, sie zu er-

Wort: „O daß du kalt oder warm wärest, da du aber lau bist, will ICH dich ausspeien aus meinem Munde.“ Mit aller Entschiedenheit wird deshalb die „Deutsche Post“ die Lügengewebe herabreißen, die verdeckenden Vorhänge hinaufziehen, um das Falschspiel auf der Bühne blozulegen; andererseits aber deutsche Wahrheiten fördern und verbreiten und deutsche Kultur treiben und mehren. Der glimmende Docht soll jedoch nicht ausgelöscht, sondern durch Zusatz von Öl zur Flamme entfacht werden.

Die „Deutsche Post“ hat sich demnach die Aufgabe gesetzt, das „echte“ Deutschtum (vom „unechten“ gilt das Prophetenwort: „Was soll man weiter an sie schlagen, so sie des Abweichens nur desto mehr machen“) aus der Verstrickung zu lösen,

es zu sammeln und als Sturm- und Abwehrtruppe gegen die Finsternen Mächte zu organisieren.

Jetzt ist dazu die Zeit gekommen. Die ganze Welt ist im Aufruhr, steht nicht nur im materiellen, sondern auch im geistigen Kampf. Die Hölle sammelt ihre Kräfte. Der Himmel ruft zur Front. Kalt oder warm! Die Flagge muß gewählt werden. Wir wählen die Deutsche Flagge: Schwarz-weiß-rot, die Farben der drei apokalyptischen Reiter, die gegen die Finsternen Mächte anstürmen und siegen. „Gelb oder Fahl“, die Farbe des vierten apokalyptischen Reiters ist nicht mehr.

Zu unserem Kampfe brauchen wir Mitarbeiter, wenn wir nicht erdrückt werden wollen, was ein Zeichen wäre, daß die Zeit noch nicht reif ist; und das läge an uns selbst. —

Wer hält die Flagge mit?

Georg Pitzer, Tacoma, Wash.

Eine Botschaft der Hoffnung

Von G. W. Surya

Als im Jahre 1899 die kleine Schrift: „Die Kriegs- und Geistesperioden im Leben der Völker und die Verkündigung des nächsten Weltkrieges“ vom deutschen Ingenieur Rudolf Mewes in erster Auflage erschien (Inzwischen erlebte das Buch vier Auflagen und ist ein dicker Band geworden), wurde sie wenig beachtet. Und doch wurde darin klipp und klar, eindeutig und bestimmt gesagt, daß die nächste Weltkriegsperiode jene von 1904 bis 1932 sein werde, das Maximum des Schreckens auf die Zeit von 1910–1920 fallen und Deutschland dabei in einem Riesenkampf um seine Existenz verwickelt sein werde.

Mewes konnte nämlich, im Verein mit dem deutschen Baurat Sasse, gestützt auf selbst errechnete 4000jährige Geschichtstabellen, nachweisen, daß die Kriegs- und Friedensperioden alle 28 Jahre abwechselnd aufeinander folgen, des weiteren, daß dieser 28jährige Rhythmus mit entsprechenden Perioden der Sonnenfleckigkeit, nämlich mit dem Rhythmus der Sonnenflecken-Maxima und -Minima in engem Zu-

2000 Jahre dauert, ist dadurch charakteristisch, daß es ungleich günstigere Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten für die wahrhaft geistige und ethische Entwicklung der Menschheit bietet, als das vorhergehende. Mithin ist ab 1932 der Menschheit die Möglichkeit gegeben, die großen Probleme einer gerechteren Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftsform, sowie einer wirklichen Abrüstung aller Völker, einer günstigen Lösung entgegen zu bringen.

Wohin die materialistisch-mechanistische Weltanschauung, im Bunde mit dem Mammonismus, schließlich geführt hat, das hat uns der furchtbare Weltkrieg, und seine fast noch schlimmeren Folgen, nur allzu deutlich gezeigt. Zum Kampfe aller gegen alle und zum drohenden Untergang des Abendlandes. Nur eine radikale Abkehr von diesen verhängnisvollen Ursachen kann uns noch Rettung bringen. Und diese ist in aller Stille (der großen Masse allerdings noch nicht so zum Bewußtsein gekommen) bereits teilweise erfolgt. Wir sehen da an Stelle des falschen und unheil-

nicht bringen dürfen; um ihre Existenz nicht zu gefährden. Und dazu gehört vor allem: Hineinleuchten in die Geheimnisse und Umtriebe der Dunkelmächte, die heute alle Völker beherrschen. Wir sind durch keinerlei Verbindlichkeiten von irgend einer politischen, gesellschaftlichen oder kirchlichen Partei abhängig. Darum dürfen wir die Einrichtungen, das Tun und Treiben im Gemeinschaftsleben so schildern, wie wir es mit unseren eigenen Augen betrachten und dabei ihm auf den Grund schauen. Unsere Hauptaufgabe wird aber sein und bleiben: Den deutschen Leser hierzulande über die Verhältnisse und Vorkommnisse im alten Vaterlande so zu unterrichten, wie sie in Wirklichkeit sind und sich begeben haben.

Unser Bestreben wird sein Brücken zu bauen für ein Vereintes deutsch-germanisch-arisches Volkstum der Welt.

Zu beachten ist:

Daß die „Deutsche Post“ nicht als ein geschäftliches Unternehmen von Einzelpersonen zu betrach-

Parlamente (auf gut deutsch: „Schwatzbuden“), oder andere Kongresse und Konferenzen ähnlicher Art, sind schon längst erkannt und auch bewertet als Stätte, wo sich die Nationen, Parteien- und Wortführer ausgeben nach ihren jeweiligen Interessen-Sphären, wenn auch nicht immer in nobler Weise

Der Herold zu sein für der Zeiten Wendung!

Die Worte zum Lob und hehrem Preise
Der Deutschen Kultur, nach alter Weise,
Sind die Lieder der Zukunft, mit hohem Klang,
Die Weisen, die der Schwager durch's Posthorn sang.

Der Schwager.

ten ist; sie ist ein Unternehmen von Volksgenossen im Dienste am Deutschen Gedanken. Die „Deutsche Post“ soll das Eigentum der gesamten Leserschaft sein, dadurch, daß ein jeder Dollar, der (nach Deckung der reinen Herstellungskosten) erübrigt wird, dem weiteren Ausbau dienlich gemacht wird. Einem jeden Leser, oder Leserin, der etwas zu sagen hat in Betreff des allgemeinen Fortschritts und der deutsch-völkischen Kulturbewegung im Besonderen, stehen die Spalten der „Deutschen Post“ offen.

Die „Deutsche Post“ soll dem Leser ein Wegweiser und Lichtbringer sein, der notwendig ist in dieser dunklen Zeit der allgemeinen Volks-Not. Darum hat die „Deutsche Post“ gerade in der Jetztzeit, der Notzeit, ihre Rundfahrt wieder begonnen.

Es liegt nun in den Händen der Volksgenossen und

der Freunde unserer Sache, und an denjenigen Deutschen, die noch dem Wahlspruch huldigen: „Ein freies Wort geziemt dem freien Manne“, ob die Rundfahrten der „Post“ von Dauer sein werden oder bald wieder eingestellt werden müssen.

Die „Deutsche Post“ ist als ein Wochenblatt gedacht, nimmt aber jetzt noch nicht Bestellungen auf einen gebundenen Zeitraum entgegen, vorläufig nur für 13 Nummern (ein Vierteljahr) zu Einem Dollar, frei durch die Post zu liefern. Die Einzelnummer kostet zehn Cent.

Volksgenossen und Freunde, schickt Eure Bestellung nebst Einem Dollar möglichst bald ein, damit wir den Tag des regelmäßigen Erscheinens festsetzen können.

Newyorker Guckkasten

(zeigt Bilder aus dem politischen und gesellschaftlichen Leben des Deutschtums, ebenso von lieben Zeitgenossen.)

Ein Guckkasten aus früheren Zeiten ist ein Instrument, mittelst dessen Eindrücke dem Hineinschauenden allerhand Bilder vor Augen gebracht wurden. Heutzutage nennt man das Ding auch „Klatopp“, der bei jeder Kurbeldrehung ein anderes Bild zeigt. Diese Bilder können bei dem Hineinschauenden teils belehrende, teils humoristische Einwirkungen auslösen, je nachdem die Bilder zusammengestellt sind nach Begehrheiten, wie diese sich zugetragen haben. Unser „Guckkasten“ wird durch wörtliche Darlegungen geliebte Bilder hervorrufen, die zu formen dem Leser selber überlassen bleiben. — — —

Also, drehen wir die Kurbel zum ersten Bilde an.

Erstes Bild:

Ein Deutsch-Amerikanischer Kongreß tagte in New York.

Was will der Kongreß? — Wie ist er entstanden? — Wie wird er sich auswirken? — Die Neugründung des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Nationalbunds in Chicago im Jahre 1931 — Victor F. Ridder läßt sich interviewen — Spricht dem neuen Nationalbund die Berechtigung des Daseins ab — Nach der Franzosenart: „Steh' auf vom Stuhl, laß' mich d'rauf sitzen“ — Erklärt den D.-A. N.-B. für eine „politische Mache“ — Einberufung des D.-A. Kongresses durch die DA-Konferenz in New York, unter Staats-Zeitungs-Führung — Keine Politik . . . doch Politiksterei in Sicht.

Zu der Zeit, als die Sommerfrischler wieder zu Hause angelangt waren, um neue Kräfte zu sammeln für die Strapazen, die für sie die Wintervergügnungszeit mit sich bringt, stand Newyork im Zeichen eines Deutsch-Amerikanischen

Kongresses. Zu diesem waren alle diejenigen, die in der Newyorker deutschen Vereinswelt etwas gelten, und auch einige Vertreter von deutschen Gesellschaften außerhalb Newyorks, eingeladen und Ende Oktober hier zusammen gekommen. Der Kongreß als solcher war von der „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“ durch ihre „Deutsch-Amerikanische Konferenz“ (Präsident Victor F. Ridder, Sekretär Dr. Ludwig Oberdorf, ersterer Mitbesitzer der Staatszeitung, letzterer Vereins-Redakteur dieses Blattes) zusammengerufen, als Opposition gegen die Neugründung des alten Deutsch-Amerikanischen National-Bundes, im Jahre vorher in Chicago, der in der Kriegszeit gezwungen wurde, sich aufzulösen. — Victor F. Ridder, der auch bei dieser Neugründung in Chicago zugegen war, prophetezte durch ein Interview an die Zeitungen dem neuen National-Bund ein baldiges Ende, sprach ihm überhaupt die Existenzberechtigung ab, weil dieser die „leidliche Politik“ in seine Plattform aufgenommen habe. Man bedenke: Ein National-Bund in Tätigkeit, ohne politische Fragen zu erörtern! Oder stand der National-Bund der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Konferenz mit ihren Bestrebungen im Wege? Herr Ridder befolgte hier die französische Taktik: „Steh' auf vom Stuhl, laß' mich d'rauf sitzen!“

Ein weitgehendes Programm war für die Zusammenkunft zum Deutsch-Amerikanischen Kongreß aufgestellt, in dem hauptsächlich Punkte enthalten waren, die ein engeres Zusammenarbeiten der Deutschen in USA vorgesehen hatten, das in der Gründung einer Deutschen Universität hierzulande gipfelte. Kurz: die Vorbereitung für eine neue deutsch-amerikanische Kulturbewegung auf nationaler Basis sollte hier besprochen werden.

Soweit ganz gut für den unbedingten und bleibenden deutschen Vereinsmann, der alles, was seine Zeitung bringt, so faßt, wie er es in dieser gedruckt vorfindet, oder wie es ihm von talentvollen Rednern in wohlgesetzten Worten vorgetragen wird. Ihm ist dies eine Offenbarung, die er enthusiastisch entgegennimmt. Anders wieder — Eingeweihte — betrachten den ganzen Aufzug kritisch, als eine gute Geschäftsreklame, die mit hohen Tönen verkündet

wurde, deren Resonanzboden die „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“ abgibt.

Trotz alledem: die Bewegung wurde geschaffen, und das ist gut so. Ihre Grundgedanken sind durchaus gesunde. Es könnte auch aus der Bewegung etwas Ersprießliches entstehen, wenn sie von einem echten und persönlich uneigennütigen Geiste weiter getragen und die Führung demgemäß in die richtigen Hände gelegt würde. Aber, aber — hier lauert im Hintergrunde die Absicht, das verlorengegangene „Prestige“ (übrigens kein schönes Wort, aber hier geläufig) wieder zu gewinnen. — Um einen richtigen Arbeitsausschuß zu einem starken Block zusammenzuschließen, zur Schaffung eines organisch insich verwachsenen Deutschtums, muß vor allem der Wille zum Dienen am Allgemeinen wohl vorhanden sein. Der Gedanke an eine Leitung und damit Kontrollierung des Deutschtums, muß aufgegeben werden. Weiter müßten noch andere Hindernisse überwunden werden, unter diesen hauptsächlich die Geldfrage. Der reichgewordene Deutsche hierzulande will nicht mehr deutsch sein, der nur vermögende Deutsche besinnt sich schon ab und zu noch auf sein Deutschtum, „macht auch noch mal mit“, wenn er seinen Beitrag zu einem wohltätigen Zwecke opfert — sein Name kommt ja dafür in die Zeitung, als „Philanthrop“, es bringt weiteres „business“. Akademiker und die Geistlichen sind abhängig von den Geldgebern, die zur Unterhaltung ihrer Institute und Kirchen beitragen. Die durch ihre öffentliche Tätigkeit — wie Zeitungsschreiber, Publizisten usw. — eigentlich berufenen Wortführer des Deutschtums, sind vorsichtige Leute, sie „fallen am ersten um“, wenn ihrer Interessen-Sphäre scheinbare Gefahr droht. Ihr Deutschtum ist nicht echt, es ist ein „kommerziell eingestelltes“ Deutschtum, das mit dem Aufblühen des deutschen Handels und der Macht eines starken Deutschen Reiches auf- und abtaut, wie die Tageskurse an der Handelsbörse. Auch in deutsch-politischen Fragen hängen diese ihren Mantel nach dem Winde, der jeweilig aus Berlin herüber weht. Die „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“ ist manchen Stellenweg gewandelt, um ihre Zwecke zu erreichen, die ein guter und

Amerika's Deutsche Post

Vorläufige Werbe-Nummer.

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New York, Januar 1933

Zum Geleit!

Mit der vorliegenden Nummer tritt die „Deutsche Post (nach längerer Rast) ihre Rundfahrt wieder an. Die alten Leser wissen wohl den Werdegang der „Deutschen Post“ und kennen auch die Hindernisse, die diese auf ihrer Fahrt von Anfang an zu überwinden hatte. Gegründet wurde die „Deutsche Post“ in der schweren Zeit der deutschen Not — der Wolfszeit — und Wölfen gleich, stürzten sich auch die Widersacher ihr entgegen, witterten diese mit ihrem Wolfsinstinkt doch, daß durch die „Deutsche Post“ ein Aufklärungsdienst gebracht werde für den Deutschen hierzulande, durch den ihnen (den Wölfen) mit der Zeit die Beute entwischen müsse. — Die „Deutsche Post“ hat auf ihren früheren Fahrten große Erfahrung gesammelt und tritt heute, durch diese Erfahrung gestärkt, ihre Rundfahrt aufs neue an.

Für den alten Leser brauchen wir unsere Richtlinien für die „Post“ hier nicht zu wiederholen, sie sind ihnen zur Genüge bekannt, auch ist der Lenker der „Post“ immer noch der alte, der von Anfang an „die Zügel seiner Rößlein mit zielsicherer Hand geführt hat“. Für den neuhinzukommenden Leser ist es jedoch angebracht, in Kürze die Hauptpunkte der Richtlinien zu wiederholen, wie sie im ersten Heft der „Deutschen Post“, erschienen im Spätsommer des Jahres 1924, niedergelegt sind, die in dem Satze gipfeln:

„Das Blatt tritt für keinerlei Parteipolitik ein, es steht über allem politischen, sowie kirchlich-religiösem Gezänk, übt aber schonungslose Kritik an allen das Deutschtum schädigenden fremden Einflüssen.“

✻

Unser eigener Weg!

Die „Deutsche Post“ geht ihren eigenen Weg. Wir bringen das, was andere Blätter nicht bringen, oder

Posthorn-Klänge

✻

Die Post ist da!

Die Post ist wieder da; tralal ihr Deutschen,
Ganz wie vor Zeiten klingt des Hornes Ton.
Der Schwager bläst und knallt mit seiner Peitschen,
Nicht auf die Rößlein, die gehorchen schon,
Nein, nur auf die, die ihn behindern wollen,
Die Post geht vorwärts, merkt es euch genau,
Sie will die Straße immer pünktlich rollen
Bei Sonnenschein und Wetter, trüb und grau.

Die Post ist da, mit vielen Neuigkeiten
Hält sie vor jedem guten deutschen Haus,
Und bangt nicht, lange Wege auch zu reiten
Aus fernem Land, der Atem geht nicht aus.
Die Deutsche Post hält ihren Ruf in Ehren,
Wägt jeden Brief auf's Gramm genau und fein,
Und sollten feile Lügen ihn beschweren,
Kommt er gewiß nicht in den Postsack rein.

Die Post ist da, der Weg war lang und steinig.
Die Rößlein schnauften, bis das Ziel erreicht.
Dum liebe Deutsche, seid euch nun mal einig,
Macht künftig mir die Straße glatt und leicht.
Lest alle eifrig, was ich euch berichte,
Ich hör' auf langem Wege vielerlei,
Und wenn ich auch mitunter etwas dichte,
Mein Posthorn birgt manch' schöne Melodei.

Die Post ist da, hört ihr die Räder rollen,
Seid stets für gute Neugierde bereit,
Hier schöpft man aus dem Leben, aus dem vollen,
Und aus dem Born der sturmbewegten Zeit.
Die „Deutsche Post“ die wieder angefahren,
Nehmt sie gut auf, so oft ihr Horn ertönt,
Als Freund, der heut' wie auch in spä'ten Jahren
Das Leben euch bereichert und verschönt.

Leitspruch:

„Auch in der deutschen Vereinsmeierei
Hör' man auf die Klänge dieser Schalmel!“

✻

Der Dienst am Deutschtum ist heilig, ist ein Sakrament.
Nur darf dieser Dienst nicht von politischen — Sakramen-
tern ausgeübt werden.

✻

Dum soll (frei nach Schiller) prüfen, wer sich bindet,
ob sich auch der wahre Deutsche mit Seinesgleichen zu-
sammenfindet.

✻

Ich sehe keine Morgenröte und auch keinen Silberstreifen
am Horizonte des Deutschtums in Amerika, solange die
„Führung“ desselben in den Händen der „Alten Garde“ liegt.

✻

Es ist nicht mehr die „Alte Garde“, die stirbt, ehe sie sich
ergibt. Die heutige „Alte Garde“ hat sich schon lange er-
geben, „mit Herz und mit Hand für's Vaterland“ — das neue
— was ja, vom national-ökonomischen Standpunkte aus be-
trachtet, auch für sie von Vorteil ist.

✻

Bei manchen von diesen Parteien- und Wortführern gilt
der bekannte Jesuitenspruch: „Der Zweck heiligt die Mit-
tel“, an dem noch jede deutsche Einigkeitstreue bis
jetzt gescheitert ist.

✻

Solchen in hohen Tönen verlaufenden Konferenzen ist
meist ein zu sichtbarer eigen-politischer Stempel aufge-
drückt, der den unparteiischen Beobachter zum Nachdenken
zwingt, wobei nicht immer uneigennützige Beweggründe
zum Vorschein kommen.

✻

Eine Kulturbewegung ist Herzenssache und nicht eine
kommerzielle Mache. Wer dieses nicht auseinander halten
kann, der fange erst keine solche Bewegung an. — Sie soll
auch nicht dienen der Politik, die mit großem Fleiß und
vielm Geschick ist inszeniert, um „Prestige“ wieder zu er-
langen, was früher ist bereits verloren gegangen . . .

✻

In planmäßig-angeregter Gesellschaft ist es leicht, Be-
schlüsse zu fassen — die animierte Stimmung bringt dies
so mit sich. Der Deutsche überhaupt, ist hierzu besonders
gut veranlagt: Wenn er sich wohl fühlt, in fröhlicher Runde,
singt er mit Vorliebe „Ich weiß nicht, was soll es bedeuten,
daß ich so traurig bin“.

✻

Der Deutschamerikaner nun gar, wenn dieser in lands-
männlicher Vereinsgesellschaft sich befindet und glaubt,
sein deutsches Herz entdeckt zu haben, bringt diese,
seine Entdeckung, von der „Pflicht der Pflege und des
Hochhaltens der deutschen Muttersprache“ usw., seinen
eifrig Zuhörenden in englischen Redewendungen zur
Kenntnis — weil ihm seine deutschen Sprachlaute — abhan-
den gekommen sind . . . Keiner kann eben aus seiner Haut
heraus.

✻

Noch einmal sei hier kundgetan:

Kulturbewegung ist Herzenssache,
Nicht eine kommerzielle Mache.
Wer dieses nicht ausdrücklich begreifen kann,
Fange diese Bewegung gar nicht erst an.

Insbesondere die Deutsche Kultur
Wächst nicht gar oft auf jeglicher Flur.
Sie ist ein rar Pflänzlein, zart und fein,
Und gedeiht nur in gut deutschem Seelenschrein.

Die Deutsche Kultur — beachtet dies schon —
Verwechsele nicht mit Zivilisation.
Sie sucht nicht Vorteil im Tagesgetriebe,
Sie giebt sich der Menschheit aus reiner Liebe.

Sie fragt nicht nach Grenze, nach Vaterland.
Sie streut ihre Saat mit offener Hand
Allüberall dort aus, wo Deutsche wohnen
Auf dem Erdenrund und an beiden Polen.

O, Deutsche Kultur, du heiliges Wort,
Wie profaniert man dich stets fort und fort.
Wie spannt man dich vor jedwedes Getriebe,
Das weit ferne ist aller selbstlosen Liebe.

Man zwingt dich in den Gesellschaftsrahmen
Mondänen Spiels der Herren und Damen,
Und vergißt dabei die Art deiner Sendung:

Die Deutsche Tagfeier in Chicago hat „wider den Stachel gelockt“.

„Solange das vereinte Deutschland in den Vereinigten Staaten nicht um seine Anerkennung kämpft und solange es nicht stolz ist auf seine kulturelle Vergangenheit und Abstammung, wird es in diesem Lande ohne Einfluß bleiben.“ (Worte des Botschafters Houghton.)

„Verschaffen Sie dem Deutschen Einfluß in der Großindustrie und in der Politik mehr Geltung. Und wenn Sie Gleichberechtigung fordern, vergessen Sie nicht, daß Gleichberechtigung ohne entsprechende Anerkennung wertlos ist. Männer von deutscher Geburt sollten teilnehmen an den Konferenzen für Abschaffung des Versailler Vertrages, denn sie haben die Kenntnis und Weitsichtigkeit, die notwendig ist, die gegenwärtigen Weltprobleme zu lösen“ (Dr. Nagel.)

Dies sind Worte, die zwei Amerikaner, als Gäste auf dem verlassenen Deutsch-Amerikanischen Kongreß in New York, zu den versammelten Delegaten sprachen. Alanson B. Houghton war früher amerikanischer Botschafter in Berlin und Dr. Charles Nagel versah den Posten des Handelssekretärs in Washington unter Präsident Taft.

Werden diese bedeutungsvollen Worte zweier Amerikaner von den Deutsch-Amerikanern auch recht verstanden? Nicht immer, selbst nicht einmal von ihrer eigenen Presse. Wie wir in verschiedenen hiesigen deutschen Blättern lasen, eifert sich ein Teil der größeren deutsch-amerikanischen Presse darüber, daß

„Anlaßlich der kaiserlichen Deutschen Tagfeier in Chicago eine Resolution angenommen wurde, in der unter ande-

überzeugungstreuer Deutscher nicht so leicht einschlägt. So hat sie während und nach der Kriegszeit bereits dreimal die Farben ihrer deutsch aufgezogenen Flagge gewechselt: Zuerst wehte ihre Flagge „schwarz-weiß-rot“, dann wurde sie erst schüchtern auf „schwarz-rot-goldig“ geholt, und jetzt weht sie wieder „schwarz-weiß-rot“. Zugerüchelt werden wir erleben, wie das bis jetzt noch so sehr verpönte deutsche Heilszeichen, das „Hakenkreuz“ von den Zinnen ihrer Burg wehen wird... (Das ist aber ein interessantes Bild für sich selbst, von dem wir einen Film gedreht haben, der demnächst an dieser Stelle angekurbelt wird.)

Die „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“ mag wohl durch Sammelveranstaltungen in der Lage sein die Gelder aufzubringen, die am Anfang für eine solche Bewegung, wie auf dem Deutsch-Amerikanischen Kongreß vorgesehen, notwendig sind. Auch die nötige Gefolgschaft durch viele Vereinsleute wird sie bekommen — aber nicht bei dem vom Vereinwesen unabhängigen Deutschland, das in seiner Seele noch deutsch geblieben ist, dazu fehlt diesem das Vertrauen zur „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“. Zu frisch ist noch in deren Gedächtnis die Erinnerung an das Verhalten der Herren von der „New Yorker Staats-Zeitung“, bei der Kriegserklärung seitens Amerikas an Deutschland, als einer ihrer Besitzer dem Präsidenten Wilson — dem damaligen Allgewaltigen in Washington — nicht nur seine eigene „Loyalität“ (wozu er ein gutes Recht hatte), sondern auch die aller Deutschen in Amerika (wozu er aber durchaus nicht beauftragt war) vor die Füße legte. — Es gibt eben Begebenheiten, die im menschlichen Bewußtsein fortwirken für alle Zeiten. Eine davon ist die Sünde wider den heiligen Geist der völkischen Seele...

Eine wirklich durchgreifende Deutsche Kulturbewegung hierzulande braucht neue Führer unter einem neuen System. Das alte System, das sein Heil nur im Kommerziellen suchte, ist abgewirtschaftet.

Dem Jungdeutschum ist es vorbehalten, drüben ein starkes Neues Deutsches Reich aufzubauen, wodurch auch hier in USA das deutsche Element wieder zur Geltung kommen wird — wenn es den Anschluß nicht verpaßt. Fa-Ule.

teilm suggerierte, „es sei notwendig, die deutschen Hunnen niederringen zu helfen, damit in der gesamten Welt der demokratische Gedanke einzeln könne“... Und was hat er dadurch geschaffen? Ein Weltverderber, so arg, wie es noch niemals war — ergo müssen seine Nachfolger für die Wiederausgleichung die Sorge tragen. In diesem Sinne sollte auch wohl die Resolution standen sein, die gelegentlich der Deutschen Tagfeier in Chicago gefaßt wurde.

Warum nun eigentlich die große Aufregung unter einem Teile der „Ritter von der Feder“ an der deutsch-amerikanischen Tafelrunde?

Wenn die „Chicagoer Abendpost“ schreibt:

„... Alle Nationalitäten, die das Schicksal nach Amerika geführt hat, sollen ihre Eigenart, ihre heimischen Sitten und Gebräuche, ihre Traditionen, ihre kulturellen Beziehungen zur Heimat pflegen, aber sie sollen sich gleichzeitig bewußt bleiben, daß sie hier alle Bürger eines Landes sind, daß sie eine gleiche Zukunft, ein gemeinsames Schicksal haben, da sie, um ein Gleichnis zu gebrauchen, alle in einem Kanu sitzen, das sie einmütig rudern und steuern, wollen sie es in sichern Port bringen. Wer da aufsteht und das Boot schaukelt, gefährdet mit den anderen Insassen auch sich selbst...“

so ist das nicht brav gedacht. Dem Schreiber des Aufsatzes scheint noch das Angstgefühl im Unterbewußtsein zu schlummern, was so manch tapferen deutsch-amerikanischen Zeitungsmann ergriff, als während der Kriegszeit die von den „Hundertprozentigen Patrioten“ angestiftete Deutschenhetze losging. Er mag sich beruhigen. Die US-Regierung hatte andere Interessen zu vertreten, sie ging und geht noch ihre eigenen Wege, unbeachtet aller Resolutionen von Seiten kleiner Vereinigungen, von woher sie auch immer kommen mögen. — Und doch kann es nicht schaden, wenn sie von Zeit zu Zeit an die Pflicht erinnert wird, die Versprechungen ihres ehemaligen Präsidenten Wilson einzulösen, die dieser mit seinen Vierzehn Punkten dem deutschen Volke gegeben hat — die auch die Veranlassung zu dem heutigen polnischen Korridorstreit sind... Diese harmlose aber gulgemeinte Resolution birgt durchaus keine Gefahr insich, die zu einer Staatsaktion führen könnte. — Die deutsch-amerikanischen Zeitungsschreiber würden weise sein, wenn sie den Weg gingen, den ihnen Amerikaner nichtdeutschen Blutes, wie Barnes und Houghton und andere mehr, und auch Dr. Nagel wiederholt gezeigt haben. Für das Ansehen des deutschen Elements in USA wäre es von großem Vorteil, und den Deutschen in der alten Heimat würden sie zu Dank verpflichtet.



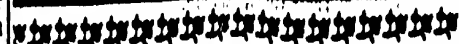
Bestellzettel

An die „Deutsche Post“
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ürliche Gegner im Mittelmeer aber ist Italien, das seiner Lage gemäß und noch dazu nach der unter der staatsmännischen Führung Mussolinis erfolgten Entwicklung zu einer beachtlichen Großmacht allen Wert im Interesse seiner Sicherheit darauf legen muß, im Mittelmeer die erste Geige zu spielen. Während also bei Frankreich der Drang sichtbar ist, seinem sterbenden Volke aus seinen afrikanischen Kolonialvölkern neue Lebensäfte zuzuführen und vor allem diese Völker als militärischen Wall für seine europäischen Pläne auszunützen, strebt das junge Italien mit seinem großen Geburtenüberschuß danach, seine Stellung im Mittelmeer immer mehr auszubauen und dort auf Neuland zu stoßen, das den eigenen Geburtenüberschuß einmal aufnehmen soll, da den Italienern der Weg nach dem Norden durch die Alpen versperrt ist. Hier also stoßen die lebenswichtigsten Interessen dieser beiden Völker mit geradezu brutaler Gewalt aufeinander, denn die Geschichte lehrt mit völliger Klarheit, daß da, wo es um den Lebensnerv der Völker geht, das Aufeinanderstoßen zweier Völker auf die Dauer immer nur auf Leben und Tod, mit Waffengewalt, zugunsten des einen oder des anderen entschieden worden ist. Das ist denn auch die tiefste Ursache des sich stetig verschärfenden Konfliktes zwischen Italien und Frankreich. Beide Staaten sind daher mit größter Energie an der Arbeit, um trotz aller Weltabrüstungspläne ihre völkischen und militärischen Kräfte auf die hier zu erwartende Auseinandersetzung vorzubereiten und entsprechende Fronten zu schaffen. Da Frankreich zu Lande heute eine große militärische Ueberlegenheit besitzt, so sind es auf Seiten der Italiener vor allem die Seestreitkräfte, auf deren Ausbau sie den größten Wert legen müssen, um Frankreichs Machtgölste im Mittelmeer begegnen zu können. Denn auch auf dem Gebiete der Luftwaffen besitzt Frankreich vorerst noch einen Vorsprung, wenngleich dieser bei der gut durchgebildeten Industrieorganisation Italiens im entscheidenden Augenblick schnell eingeholt werden dürfte. Diese stillschweigenden, außerordentlich ernsten Vorbereitungen werden nun aber in erster Linie von selten Englands mit der größten Besorgnis verfolgt, denn England ist die dritte Großmacht, die ein ungeheures Interesse an der Erhaltung eines machtpolitischen Gleichgewichtszustandes im Mittelmeerraum für alle am Mittelmeer interessierten Großmächte. Wie wichtig dieses Thema für die inneren Zusammenhänge der europäischen Kräfteverteilung überhaupt ist, wird ohne weiteres einleuchten, denn die Fesselung großer politischer Energien im Mittelmeerraum durch diese drei Hauptmächte bedingt in anderen Teilen des europäischen Raumes, also zum Beispiel im deutschen Raume, an vielen Berührungspunkten eine Politik gegenseitiger Konzessionen, um wenigstens hier alle überstarken Reibungspunkte zu vermeiden, die aber gerade für uns Deutsche oft sehr unangenehm ist. Man muß diese Zusammenhänge kennen, um zu begreifen, daß dieser Mittelmeerraum eines Tages einmal von geradezu ausschlaggebender Bedeutung für machtpolitische Blockbildungen unter den Völkern Europas werden kann...

Nur so ist auch das ständige Werben Italiens um die englische Freundschaft zu verstehen und auf der anderen Seite das uns Deutschen oft so merkwürdig erscheinende Verhalten des englischen Außenamtes gegenüber Frankreich auf deutsche Kosten. Frankreich ist militärisch riesenstark und England fürchtet, daß es neben Deutschland auch Italien einmal in seinem Uebermut an den Krängen gehen könnte, und so buhlt die englische Diplomatie immer wieder bei den Franzosen, daß sie nur ja keine

Umschau

Was uns nottut.

Was nottut in allen Ländern ist: Arbeitsbeschaffung. Dabei ist festzustellen, daß dem Volke nur geholfen wird, wenn der Schrei nach Arbeit nicht etwa nur eine vorübergehende Befriedigung in Gestalt eines mit staatlichen Mitteln durchgeführten Arbeitsprogrammes findet, sondern wenn es gelingt, ständige Arbeit aus dem natürlichen wirtschaftlichen Umsatzprozeß herauszuheben. Dazu bedarf es vor allem einer Regelung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, der Arbeitslosigkeit angemessen, und eines vollen Anteils der Schaffenden an der Produktion. Unsere heutige Wirtschaftsform kann dieses nicht zugeben; sie ist auf einem Profitsysteme aufgebaut, das den Nichtschaffenden — den Raffenden — zugute kommt. Also, ist sie nicht imstande, der Not des Volkes abzuhelfen. Die Nutznießer dieses Profitsystems sind auch nicht willens, die heutige Wirtschaftsform, die alt und zerrissen ist, so abzuändern oder umzubauen, daß sie dem ganzen Volke zu gleichem Segen diene. Sie versuchen es mit allerhand Flickwerk, wie Notstandsarbeiten usw., den Riß, den die Not der Völker in der bisherigen Wirtschaftsform hervorbrachte, zu überkitten; doch ihr Bemühen bringt immer weitere Risse hervor, die ein sicheres Auseinanderfallen im Gefolge haben werden.

Es wird immer und überall so viel von Abbau geredet, leider aber hört man niemals etwas von einem Abbau der Gesetze. Im Gegenteil, jeder, der irgendwie dazubeiträgt, hat bei der Verwaltungs- und Regierungsarbeit, sieht selbst in bester Absicht seine Hauptaufgabe darin, immer neue Gesetze zu fabrizieren. Wir aber sind der Ansicht, daß wir in erster Linie keine neuen Gesetze, sondern eines gründlichen Abbaus des alten Gesetzeshaufens bedürfen, und daß es eine der Hauptaufgaben einer zielbewußten Regierung sein muß, an dieser Stelle in jedem Ressort mit der Arbeit zu beginnen und den ganzen alten Krampf, in dem sich bis auf einige „Sachverständige“ kein Mensch mehr durchfindet, über Bord zu werfen und durch ein einheitliches, knapp und übersichtliches Gesetzeswerk zu ersetzen. Wie viele Verwaltungsarbeit in den staatlichen und privaten Büros würde allein dadurch gespart werden. Wie viele sogenannten „Krippenbeißer“, die auf des Steuerzahlers Kosten ernährt werden, würden in Wegfall kommen. Das wäre ein gesunder Abbau, zum Vorteil des gesamten Volkes.

Durch die neuen Männer in den Regierungen erhoffen wir eine Besserung in der wirtschaftlichen Lage und eine ruhige Entwicklung der politischen Beziehungen der Völker zu einander. Eine zukünftige ruhige Entwicklung in der Politik hängt fast ausschließlich davon ab, ob es den Männern in den Regierungen gelingt, das unerhörte schwierige und umfassende Arbeitsbeschaffungsproblem in einer für alle Teile des Volkes tragbaren Weise zu lösen. Die Nöte der Völker zwingen zum Umbau der bisherigen Wirtschaftsform. Sie zwingen die Männer in den Regierungen zu positiven Leistungen, zur Tatkraft, und wer diese nicht leisten kann oder will, so, daß die heutige Wirtschaftsform mit ihrem Profitsysteme in die Kanäle einer wirtschaftlichen Volksgenossenschaftsform, zum Nießnutz aller Schaffenden, übergeleitet werden kann, wird einem anderen Stärkeren Platz machen müssen, der seinen Finger am Pulsschlag des Volkes liegen hat und demgemäß auch handelt.

rem die Forderungen aufgestellt wurden, die amerikanische Regierung sollte sich für die Revision des Versailler Vertrages einsetzen und der polnische Korridor sofort geräumt werden. Diese Resolution hat in polnisch-amerikanischen Kreisen große Aufregung hervorgerufen. Polnischsprachige Blätter schürten die Flamme und schließlich nahm eine Anzahl polnischer Verbände eine Resolution an, in der sie entschieden Protest gegen die Resolution des Deutschen Tages einlegten und es beklagten, daß die Streitigkeiten europäischer Völker auf amerikanischen Boden übertragen würden.

„Es ist in der Tat mißlich, den europäischen Nationalitätenhaß auf amerikanischen Boden zu verpflanzen und in die Kreise unseres eigenen Bürgertums hineinzutragen. Es giebt hier keine deutschen, polnischen, italienischen usw. Kolonien, sondern nur ein Volk, das sich wohl aus den verschiedensten Elementen zusammensetzen mag, aber sich seines Volkstums bewußt bleiben muß.“

„Es ist vollkommen in der Ordnung, den Sympathien für das deutsche Volk in einer Resolution Ausdruck zu geben und seine Hoffnung auf Erlösung von den Folgen des verlorenen Krieges zu teilen. Aber es ist eine ganz andere Sache, an unsere Regierung mit der Forderung heranzutreten, dafür zu sorgen, daß diese Ziele der deutschen Politik erreicht werden. Mit demselben Recht könnten dann auch die amerikanischen Bürger polnischer Herkunft von unserer Regierung das Gegenteil verlangen. Auf diese Weise käme es zu Spaltungen im amerikanischen Volke, ohne daß solche Konflikte auf die tatsächliche Entscheidung des Streites in Europa von irgendwelchem Einflusse wären... Das in der Resolution ausgesprochene Verlangen an die Regierung, sich die Revision des Versailler Vertrages angelegen sein zu lassen, ist deshalb unangebracht, weil die Vereinigten Staaten den Vertrag bekanntlich gar nicht unterzeichnet haben, sondern einen besonderen Frieden mit Deutschland geschlossen haben. Da sie nicht Teilhaber des Vertrages sind, haben sie auch keine Möglichkeit, seine Revision zu verlangen, oder auch nur anzuregen.“

„Die Beamten des Deutschen Tages waren nicht gut beraten, als sie ausgerechnet an jenem Tage, der in der Hauptsache den Mänen Goethes und Washington geweiht war, diese hochpolitische Resolution an die Adresse der Regierung richteten. Die hätten wissen müssen, daß sie damit Unfrieden im eigenen Hause stiften würden, ohne ihren Zweck zu erreichen.“

Das sind einige Auszüge aus Berichten deutsch-amerikanischer Zeitungen über diese Chicagoer Angelegenheit.

Ist es wirklich „so weit aus dem Wege“, wenn die Chicagoer Deutschen von der heutigen US-Regierung verlangen, daß diese bestrebt sein soll die Ungerechtigkeit, an Deutschland begangen, gutzumachen, die niemals geschehen wäre, wenn Amerika resp. die Wilson-Regierung seine Finger aus den europäischen kriegerischen Auseinandersetzungen gelassen hätte? Es ist ein ewiges Gesetz, „daß die Folgen einer Missetat, die jemand angerichtet hat, solange über dessen Haupte schweben, bis sie wieder ausgeglichen sind“. Und so ist es auch hier der Fall. Wilson, als Präsident der US, hat die amerikanische Nation in das heute sich auswirkende Unheil gebracht, dadurch, daß er s. Z. dem Volke die Notwendigkeit, in den europäischen Krieg zu ziehen, vorgaukelte. Er ließ es zu und sanktionierte schließlich, daß man dem amerikanischen Volke mit allerhand verwerflichen Mit-

Postnachrichten aus Europa

Die Post von dröben aus den letzten Wochen des alten Jahres und den ersten Wochen des neuen Jahres, die uns zugestellt wurde, enthält interessante Nachrichten von Begebenheiten, über die wir hier von unseren Zeitungen nur teilweise und auch nur andeutungsweise, unterrichtet worden sind, die Tropfen, die durchsickerten, waren nicht groß genug, um daraus ein richtiges Bild malen zu können; andere Begebenheiten wieder, wurden überhaupt nicht erwähnt. Nach diesen Nachrichten zu urteilen, scheint in Frankreich eine sehr nervöse Stimmung zu herrschen, die beinahe an Angst grenzt vor der nahen Zukunft. Gründe zu einem Angstgefühl hat es ja zur Genüge geschaffen durch sein arrogantes Benehmen der übrigen zivilisierten Welt gegenüber. Es sind zwar unterdessen auf der politischen Bühne Männer in der Versenkung verschwunden und andere Akteure dafür aufgetaucht, aber im Spielplan selbst hat keinerlei Veränderung stattgefunden.

Wir lassen hier einige dieser Postnachrichten folgen:

Frankreich erwartet einen Mittelmeerangriff von Seiten Italiens.

„Italien bereitet einen Offensivkrieg gegen Frankreich im Mittelmeer vor. Es richtet seine ganze Anstrengungen darauf, die französischen Truppentransporte aus Afrika nach dem Mutterlande abzuschnitten. Wir müssen unsere Abwehr in den Stand setzen, um den Italiern erfolgreich entgegenzutreten.“

So schrieb das Herriot nahestehende Blatt „Ere Nouvelle“. Dieselbe Zeitung beschäftigt sich in einer Artikelserie mit der Frage, ob ein „Handstreich der italienischen Mittelmeerflotte gegen die französischen Seestreitkräfte“, möglich wäre. Die Frage wird unter der Bedingung bejaht, daß Frankreich einen Paritätsverlust seiner maritimen Kräfte im Mittelmeer zugeben würde. Vorläufig seien Frankreich und Italien in maritimer Hinsicht bis zum Jahre 1936 durch die Verträge von Washington und London gebunden. Daraus ergibt sich für beide die Gleichheit für Linienschiffe, das Verbot, Unterseeboote von 3000 Tonnen zu besitzen, und die Ermächtigung, drei Unterseeboote von mehr als 2800 Tonnen zu bauen, unter der Bedingung, daß diese Boote keine höhere als eine 155 mm kalibrige Bestückung besitzen.

Es ist gut, wenn wir Deutschen uns über unseren eigenen, gewiß nicht kleinen Sorgenhorizont hinaus auch über die politische Konstellation unserer europäischen Nachbarn klar werden. Das, was in der „Ere Nouvelle“ hier mit so brutaler Offenheit zum Ausdruck gebracht wird, nämlich der Kampf zwischen Italien und Frankreich um die Vormachtstellung im Mittelmeer, bietet den französischen Militärs und Prestigepolitikern neuerdings den besten Vorwand, um das französische Volk in dem Wahn von seiner „ewig bedrohten Sicherheit“ zu erhalten. So wie Frankreich seit Jahrhunderten der Störenfried des Friedens gegenüber seinem deutschen Nachbarn gewesen ist so hat es auf der anderen Seite niemals einen Zweifel darüber gelassen, daß es seine kolonialen Errungenschaften in Afrika unter allen Umständen und mit dem Einsatz seiner letzten Kräfte schützen und sich erhalten würde. Dieses afrikanische Kolonialreich ist heute der Lebensnerv der französischen Nation, und das Mittelmeer bildet zur Zeit die einzige Brücke, die diesen Lebensnerv mit dem französischen Mutterlande verbindet. Der na-

Freiheitskampf der Bretonen gegen Frankreich

Als vor kurzem von bretonischer Seite ein Bombenattentat auf das neuerrichtete Denkmal der englisch-französischen Zusammenarbeit in Rennes versucht und dabei die Hitlerbewegung von den Franzosen der geistigen Urheber-schaft bezichtigt wurde, da werden wohl viele Deutsche zum ersten Male vernommen haben, daß Frankreich auch in der Bretagne seine Minderheitsorgen hat. Die bretonische Bewegung ist zwar schon sehr alt, sie erhielt aber ihren großen Auftrieb durch die nationalistische Welle Europas und erstarkte vor allem durch ihre enge Verbindung mit der deutschen Autonomistenbewegung Elsaß-Lothringens. Der Vorfall von Rennes gewann aber noch dadurch ganz erheblich an Bedeutung, daß durch die Sprengung die französischen Behörden überrascht und die Rundfunkstation besetzt werden sollte. Das Attentat scheiterte, zahlreiche Bretonen wurden verhaftet, doch die Freiheitsbewegung der Bretonen wurde durch die französischen Polizeimaßnahmen mächtig gefördert. In Paris wurde man dadurch sehr nervös und versuchte, Deutschland als Hetzer und Förderer der bretonischen Bewegung hinzustellen. Doch die Deutschen haben jetzt ganz andere Sorgen. Die bretonische Frage ist aber jetzt für Frankreich tatsächlich eine brennende geworden, die man nicht mehr mit einem mißfälligen Lächeln abtun kann. Denn die Führer der bretonischen Freiheitsbewegung haben mit denen der radikalen irischen Republikaner, die zur Zeit die Herren von Irland sind, Fühlung genommen und einen Vertrag zur gegenseitigen Unterstützung abgeschlossen. Zunächst wurde den Bretonen eine bedeutende Geldunterstützung zum verstärkten Ausbau ihrer Verbände zugesagt, ferner wurde die irisch-bretonische Waffenbrüderschaft im Falle von Zusammenstößen mit England oder Frankreich festgesetzt. Die Franzosen versuchten zunächst hierüber zu lächeln, in Wirklichkeit ist es ihnen aber blutig ernst um diese Frage. Denn Paris muß in London und auch in Dublin, der Hauptstadt des irischen Freistaates Fühlung nehmen und neue Gegensätze tauchen dadurch auf. Die bretonische Frage ist jetzt tatsächlich ins Rollen gekommen. Die französische Statistik selbst gibt zu, daß in der Bretagne von drei Millionen Einwohnern noch über eine Million bretonisch spricht, die den Franzosen bewußt als Fremden und Eindringling betrachtet. Denn die Bretagne wurde von britischen Kelten besiedelt und erst im 16. Jahrhundert gewaltsam zu Frankreich geschlagen, französisch aber wurde sie bis in unsere Tage noch nicht. Zäh halten die Bretonen an ihren heimischen Sitten und ihrer Muttersprache fest trotz schärfster Bedrückung durch die Franzosen. Schon während der französischen Revolution bewiesen sie, daß sie tapfere Kämpfer für die Heimat sind. Der Weltkrieg und die Anwesenheit der Amerikaner in der Bretagne brachte ihnen erst wieder so recht zum Bewußtsein, wie tiefmütterlich sie von Paris behandelt wurden. Diese Vernachlässigung und die überaus schlechte Verwaltung durch Frankreich förderte vor allem die allgemeine Unzufriedenheit in der Bretagne und es wäre daher nicht verwunderlich, wenn die Bretagne wie einst mit der Waffe in der Hand für die Erringung ihrer Freiheit eintreten würden.

Aus diesem ist ersichtlich, daß trotz des lauten und frivolen Krähens des gallischen Hahnes das chauvinistische Frankreich in ein Stadium geraten ist, wo ihm — „sein Hosenboden mit Grundels geht“, (oder vielleicht gerade dadurch der immerwährende Schrei eines Jämmerlings nach „Sicherheit“?). Schreiber dieses wurde einmal, bei Ausbruch des Krieges im Jahre 1914, in einer New Yorker Loge (zu der er bis zur Zeit der ekelhaften Deutschenhetze gehörte) zu einer Ansprache „den deutschen Geist und die Sicherheit der europäischen Lage“ betreffend, auf

diese seine Wege vorangetrieben. Ihre Leuren von der „Christlichen Bruderliebe“ haben, wie stets, auch im letzten großen Kriege vollständig versagt, wie ja allgemein bekannt ist. Einige von den „Vertretern Gottes auf dieser Erde“ haben sogar noch dazu eifrig zum Kriege gehetzt. Die Weihnachtsbotschaft des Papstes wird der Menschheit keinen Schaden bringen und das damit verbundene „Heilige Jahr“ keinen Nutzen, so lange der Mensch als solcher sich nicht selbst als „Kind des Vaters“ — des All-Geistes — erkannt hat, sein Leben demgemäß lebt und es seinen Mitmenschen gegenüber einrichtet.

Zum Schluß sei noch ein Buch erwähnt, was die Antigermanische Vorkriegspolitik des Vaticans

so recht treffend kennzeichnet und auch Belege dafür bringt.

Im Verlag Reimar Hobbing, Berlin, erschien kürzlich ein sehr wichtiges Werk: „Die Diplomatie des Vaticans zur Zeit des Imperialismus“ von Professor Adamow. Der Verfasser gibt an Hand der Berichte und Briefe der russischen Vertreter am Vatikan in den Jahren 1887 bis 1896, die er zum großen Teil im Anhang wörtlich abgedruckt hat, eine außerordentlich interessante Darstellung der Politik Leos XIII. und seines Kardinalsekretärs, des dreibundfeindlichen Rampolla.

Daß der Vatikan systematisch auf den Weltkrieg hingearbeitet hatte, war ja nach der Veröffentlichung der Akten des österreichischen Außenministeriums längst kein Geheimnis mehr. Durch diese neue Veröffentlichung wird nun einwandfrei dargetan, wie weit diese zum Kriege treibende Politik zurückgeht. 1887, im selben Jahre, als Rampolla sein Amt als päpstlicher Staatssekretär antrat, kam Iswolski, dessen Tätigkeit später besonders als russischer Gesandter in Paris bekannt ist, im besonderen Auftrage des Zaren nach Rom zum Papst.

Leo XIII. entfaltete alle Künste seiner Diplomatie, um mit Rußland ein Bündnis zustande zu bringen. „Damit der Tag der Krise Rußland und den hl. Stuhl geeint sehe“ (Iswolskis Brief an den Russischen Außenminister Giers vom 31. 12. 89).

Der Papst ging dabei in seinem Streben, der Zarenregierung gefällig zu sein, soweit, daß er sich sogar bereit er-

„Wahr stehn jetzt wieder mit dem Feinde ins Gesicht und sehn eine 2te Schlacht entgegen, ich denke, es soll Napoleon nicht besser wie bey der ersten gehn, wahr haben uns völlig wieder erholt und sind schlagfertig, unsre braven Leute voller Muht . . . seit ohne Sorge, gott steht der gerechten Sache bey und Ihr werdet gubte nachricht erhalten.“ Diese zuversichtlichen Worte in sehr, sehr schwerer Zeit schrieb am 15. Mai 1813 der alte Blücher an seine Frau, der volkstümlichste Held und glänzendste preußische Heerführer aus der Zeit der Freiheitskriege, der vor 190 Jahren, am 16. Dezember 1742 in Rostock geboren wurde. Ueber den trostlosen politischen Zwiespalt hinaus, der gegenwärtig unser Volk wieder einmal so verhängnisvoll erfüllt, weist die kernige Gestalt des greisen Feldmarschalls uns den rechten Weg auch heute noch in dem einen Wort: Vorwärts! Auf ein mutiges, kraftvolles „Vorwärts“ kommt alles an: Mit diesem „Vorwärts“ reißt der Führer die Seinen fort: In diesem „Vorwärts“ liegt das Geheimnis des Sieges begründet! „Malchen“, heißt es in einem anderen Blücherbriefe, „wenn ich dich in einiger Zeit nicht geschrieben habe, so ist die Ursache meine velle geschäfte und ein verdammtes Fieber gewesen . . . du wirst dich wundern bis jetzt so wenig in den Zeitungen vom Blücherschen Corps gelesen zu haben, aber meine Krankheit und die noch zurückkehrenden Russen wahren Schuld, daß ich nicht sowie wohl wollte agieren konnte, indessen sind doch schon 7 Canonen und über 1000 man in meine Hände gerathen.“ Und Ende April 1813 schreibt er an Boyen: „na mein allter Boyen, nun wollen wir unsere allte Freundschaftslige unterhaltung wieder anfangen, ich bin sehr Froh, euch so nahe zu wissen, nur herüber über das Wasserchen, ein Haupt-Schlag muß geschehn, der vortell ist auf unserer seitte, eine Schöne und überlegene Cavallerie vom besten willen beschilt verspricht uns alles gubtes . . .“

Entzückend die Art, wie er seine Soldaten zu nehmen weiß: „Guten Morgen Kinder!“ lautet der Tagesbefehl vom 3. Mai 1813, „dit mal hat et gut gegangen! de Franzosen sind et gewahr geworden, mit wem se zu duhn hebbeln der König läßt sich bedanken bey euch! Det Pulver is alle! darum gehn wir zurück bet hinter de Elbel Da kommen mehr Kameraden, un brengen uns wedder Pulver un Blei; un dann gehn wir wedder drop up de Franzosen, dat se de Schwärnoth kriegen!“ Und tags darauf schreibt er seiner Frau, immer aus derselben Unverzagttheit, immer aus demselben draufgängerischen Geiste: „was vor nachricht du auch erbältst, so sag ruhig, den ob ich gleich drei Kugeln erhalten und auch ein Pferd erschossen, so ist doch alles nicht gefährlich, und ich bin und bleibe in volliger teltigkeit.“

Im Tagesbefehl vor der Schlacht an der Katzbach, seinem größten Sieg, durch den er die Armee des Marschalls MacDonald völlig vernichtete, heißt es: „Der Feind will uns zu einer entscheidenden Schlacht nötigen, aber unser Vortell erhelscht, daß wir diese jetzt vermeiden. Die meinem Befehl anvertraute Armee sehe diesen Rückzug nicht als einen abgenötigten, sondern als einen freiwilligen an, der darauf berechnet ist, den Feind in sein Verderben zu führen.“ Und unmittelbar nach dem großen Erfolg berichtet er der treuen Lebensgefährtin: „heute wahr der tag den ich so sehnlich gewünscht habe, wir haben den Feind völlig geschlagen, velle Canonen erobert und velle gefangene gemagt . . . gott mit dich in Eill!“

Ach, möchte die Trotz und die Treue und das Vorwärts dieses herrlichen deutschen Volkshelden auch heute uns tief in die Herzen hineingebrannt werden:

„Du glaubst nicht, was ein Mensch vermag,
Mit heißem Blut und harten Händen;
Er kann durch einen starken Schlag,
Er kann an einem starken Tag,
Hat er nur Mut, das Schicksal wenden.
Du glaubst nicht, was ein Mensch vermag!“

Deutsche Jugend

Von Kuno Francke.

Entwaffnet — wohl; und doch in Waffen!
Des Flugs beraubt; und doch beschwingt!
Gekreuzigt? — Ja; doch umgeschaffen
Zum Leben, das Vollendung bringt!

O deutsche Jugend, bleich und schwächlich,
In Armut, Hunger, Frost gestählt,
Des Glaubens voll, der Zukunft trüchlig,
Heil dir! Du bist von Gott erwählt.

Du bist erwählt zu heiligem Darben,
Du bist erwählt zu heiliger Not,
Dich führt mit Flammenfeuerfarben
Den mächtigen Weg das Geistesgot.

Den mächtigen Weg, du wirst ihn schreiten,
Erhobenen Hauptes, stolz und rein;
Und vor dir steht du rings sich breiten
Der jungen Tager Glorienschein!

Dummheiten machen. Leider spielen hier aber noch immer auch rein gefühlsmäßige Momente mit einer großen Rolle, die sich vor allem aus der alten Kriegerkameradschaft zwischen den englisch-französischen Diplomaten und Militärs ergeben und deren Bedeutung keineswegs unterschätzt werden darf.

Nach den letzten Informationen ist es denn auch leider nicht mehr von der Hand zu weisen, daß von Seiten Englands in geheim ähnliche Verpflichtungen gegenüber Frankreich mit der Spitze gegen Italien eingegangen worden sind, wie sie kurz vor dem Weltkriege Deutschland gegenüber bestanden haben. Es haben nämlich zwischen den militärischen Stellen Englands und Frankreichs Verhandlungen von weittragender Bedeutung stattgefunden. Seit einer Reihe von Jahren besteht zwischen den beiden Ländern ein sogenanntes stillschweigendes Übereinkommen über die Gruppierung der beiderseitigen Streitkräfte. Beispielsweise hat Frankreich auf Grund dieser Verständigung schon vor Jahren stärkste Militärflygen und Flugzeugflotten aus der Nähe der Kanalküste entfernt, während England durch starke Besetzung seiner Flotte im Mittelmeer „die maritime politische Tätigkeit“ von Gibraltar bis zum Suez-Kanal übernahm.

Diese Abreden sind seit einiger Zeit als veraltet anzusehen. Die Spannung zwischen Frankreich und Italien hat das Mittelmeer immer stärker in den Vordergrund der französischen Strategie gerückt. Die Franzosen wünschen daher, in diesem Gewässer selbst an erster Stelle der Seemächte zu stehen. Andererseits hat das schnelle Anwachsen der französischen U-Boot-Flotte in der englischen Bevölkerung starke Beunruhigung erregt.

Man ist daher jetzt übereingekommen, sich gegenseitig in der Weise zu entlasten, daß England seine Mittelmeerflotte bedeutend einschränkt und Frankreich dafür große Teile seiner bisherigen Kanalküste an die Riviera verlegt.

Man muß diese jüngste Entwicklung in der Mittelmeerfrage auch vom deutschen Standpunkte aus außerordentlich bedauern, denn die durch dieses Abkommen zur Tatsache gewordene Befestigung der französischen Vormachtstellung auch im Mittelmeer bringt Italien außenpolitisch sehr weit zurück. Wir glauben zwar nicht, daß England nun auch so weit gehen wird, um bei den augenblicklichen Verhandlungen MacDonalds mit dem Amerikaner Davis über die Flottenrüstungen wiederum Italien auf Kosten Frankreichs bei der Verteilung der Flottenkontingente zu schwächen, trotzdem dies sicher auf der vorher stattgefundenen Aussprache zwischen Herriot und dem englischen Ministerpräsidenten zur Sprache gekommen ist, aber die Tatsache bleibt bestehen, daß Frankreichs Stellung sich im Mittelmeer durch das Verhalten der englischen Militärs enorm verstärkt hat.

Bedenkt man ferner die Reise Herriots nach Spanien, auf der über ein französisch-spanisches Bündnis verhandelt worden ist — gleichzeitig mit Verhandlungen über eine Unterbringung der Waffen der von Frankreich vorgeschlagenen Völkerbundarmee, damit diese außerhalb des „militärischen Armes“ Deutschlands sich befinden — und wobei über einen zweigleisigen Ausbau der spanischen Bahnen auf denjenigen Strecken verhandelt worden ist, die für eine Beförderung französischer Kolonialtruppen aus Afrika in Frage kommen, so kann man ermessen, wie stark Frankreich auch am Mittelmeer zu werden versucht.

gefordert, in der er anführte und auch begründete, daß in Europa erst dann Ruhe eintreten würde, nachdem Frankreichs Grenzen bis zu den Pyrenäen zurückverlegt worden seien. Heute möchte ich hinzufügen: „und das chauvenistische Frankreich bis über die Pyrenäen und weiter nach Afrika hinein, in die Arme seiner halb- und ganzschwarzen „Schützlinge“, mit denen es sich dann ganz und gar vermischen und wo es auch immer bleiben möge“. Dann wird Europa und mit Europa die ganze übrige Welt erst wieder zur Ruhe kommen. Das chauvenistische Frankreich ändert seine Begierde nach fremdem Besitz nie, trotz seinem vielfachen Wechseln der Männer in der Regierung, wie erst kürzlich wieder einmal geschehen ist.

Weihnachtsbotschaft des Papstes: Friede, Brüderlichkeit und Nächstenliebe.

Papst Pius XI. übermittelte, nach einer Meldung vom 27. Dezember, von seinem Arbeitszimmer im Vatikan aus an die Christenheit eine Weihnachtsbotschaft, die von fast allen europäischen Sendern übernommen und verbreitet wurde. Papst Pius erbaut vom Himmel die Erleuchtung für die Regierungen, auf daß soziale Gerechtigkeit und christliche Nächstenliebe die Lenker der Welt und die Völker führen mögen.

Für das Jahr 1933, das Jahr, mit dem seit dem Tode Christi neunzehn Jahrhunderte verflossen sind, hat der Papst ein Heiliges Jahr angeordnet, das mit dem 2. April 1933 beginnt und bis zum 2. April 1934 dauert, also vom Palmsonntag des Jahres 1933 bis zum 2. Osterfesttag des Jahres 1934.

Zum Schluß seiner Weihnachtsbotschaft ersuchte der Heilige Vater den Segen des Himmels und den Segen Gottes für die Geistlichkeit und für die ganze Christenheit nicht nur, sondern auch für die gesamte Welt mit dem Wunsche nach Frieden, nach Brüderlichkeit, nach wahrer Nächstenliebe unter allen Völkern, damit man — wenigstens für ein Jahr — nicht mehr von Schäden und Reparationen, von Schulden und Insolvenzen, von Vertrauen und Mißtrauen, von Konflikten und Gegensätzen sprechen höre, sondern von Brüderlichkeit, von der Erhebung der Geister, die im neuen Heiligen Jahre die Menschheit in eine andere Atmosphäre, in die Atmosphäre der Geister, in die Atmosphäre der Seele hinauftragen möge. — — —

Wir haben nichts dagegen einzuwenden, daß der „Papa in Rom“ für seine Kinder den Segen des Himmels herniederstiehl. Nur verstehen wir nicht recht, in wie weit wir Menschen vom „Lieben Gott“, dem Lenker der Welten, verlangen können, daß dieser sich in die „Händel der Bewohner der Erde“ im Besonderen hineinmischen soll, um das wieder einzurenken, was wir uns gegenseitig Leids angetan haben?

Hat uns Gottvater doch bei unserer Geburt auf diese Erde den Verstand zum freien Gebrauche mitgegeben, und auch die Vernunft — ein Funke von Ihm-Selbst — in uns hineingelegt. Hat uns doch Sein Erstgeborener, der große Christusgeist, als Er im Fleische auf diesem Erdenstern noch unter uns wandelte, zu guterletzt die weise Lehre hinterlassen: „Kindlein, liebet euch untereinander, so wie Ich euch liebe, damit ihr Kinder des Vaters seid und es euch wohlergehe auf dieser Erde! . . . Wir verstehen nicht recht, wie Gottvater uns helfen kann, wenn wir Seine Wege nicht gehen wollen? Selbst, wenn nicht einmal Seine Vertreter auf Erden — die Geistlichkeit des Kirchenkristentums — uns

klärte, die polnischen katholischen Bischöfe zu strengstem Gehorsam gegenüber den Wünschen der zaristischen Regierung anzuhalten, ja er war sogar bereit, seine diesbezüglichen Anweisungen an die Bischöfe zunächst der russischen Regierung zur Zensur vorzulegen!

Später (1894) berichtete Iswolski an Giers, daß Leo XIII. sich äußerst unfreundlich gegenüber dem Dreibund verhalte, der die Fortdauer der Ordnung verbürge, welche die Wegnahme Roms durch die Italiener geschaffen habe, und am 13. 10. 1896 berichtete er nach Petersburg: „Leo XIII. hat einer Annäherung zwischen Rußland und Frankreich von Anfang an mit größtem Wohlwollen gegenübergestanden“. Dies sei der Hauptzug seines gegenwärtigen politischen Systems.

Nachdem es dann auf Grund der ständigen Bemühungen der Kurie zur Errichtung einer russischen Gesandtschaft am Vatikan gekommen war, konnte Rampolla noch deutlicher werden. Im Juli 1898 erklärte er dem zum russischen Gesandten am Vatikan ernannten Tscharykow, daß er einen schrecklichen Rassenkampf voraussehe, einen Kampf zwischen der germanischen und der slawischen Rasse. Dabei wies er, wie Tscharykow berichtet, auf die völlige Unterordnung des katholischen Oesterreichs unter das protestantische Deutschland hin, eine Gefahr, welche die „slawische Rasse“ mit der „lateinischen“ vereine.

Und zu dem französischen Botschafter am Vatikan, Mombel, meinte Rampolla, daß der heilige Stuhl bereit sei, sich Frankreich, sogar Italien und ohne jedes Schwanken auch Rußland anzuschließen, wenn diese Mächte in den Kampf mit Deutschland eintreten würden, denn die Hauptgefahr für sich sehe die römische Kurie nämlich im Protestantismus und folglich in Deutschland (vertraulicher Brief Tscharykows an Murawiew vom 19. 7. 1898). —

Was denn auch der Vatikan 1914 unter dem Schein der Neutralität gern getan hat. (Rechtsanwalt Herbert Schneider, Karlsruhe.)

Ueber dasselbe Deutschland sagte bekanntlich Papst Leo XIII. an anderer Stelle: „Das Land in Europa, wo jeder Katholik ungestört und frei seinem Glauben leben kann, das ist Deutschland, und das danke ich dem Kaiser“.

Dem Wissenden, über die wahren Ursachen und die Hetzer zum Weltkriege, bietet dieses Buch zwar nicht viel Neues, trägt aber manches zur Bestätigung dessen bei, und belegt es mit Schriftstücken, was schon über die unsauberen Machinationen geschrieben wurde die von Rom ausgingen gegen das protestantische Deutschland. Sehr zu bedauern ist nur bei der Sache, daß sonst gute deutsche Männer und Frauen katholischen Glaubens sich durch artfremde Romhörige (Zentrumsführer) zum Bruderkampfe in deutschen Gauen so lange schon gebrauchen ließen und immer noch gebrauchen lassen, wie das letzthin bei den parteipolitischen Umtrieben zur Genüge bewiesen wurde. Wann wird bei diesen die Götterdämmerung endlich verfliegen sein und ein Lichtstrahl sie treffen? F. H.

„Du glaubst nicht, was ein Mensch vermag“

(Vaterländische Gedanken zu Büchers 190. Geburtstag am 16. Dezember. Von W. S. Eckewart)

„Du glaubst nicht, was ein Mensch vermag.
Mit heißem Blut und harten Händen“.

von Selchow.

schützen, Führer im Kampf um das Lebensrecht des Volkes zu sein.

2. Darauf zu achten, daß das Volk in seiner Art erhalten bleibt.

3. Alles zu tun, was erforderlich ist, damit das Volk, die einzelnen Berufsstände, die einzelnen Volksgenossen und Volksgenossinnen leben und gedeihen können.

4. Die Beziehungen des Volkes zu regeln.

Das Volk ist das Natürliche. Der Staat ist durch Gesetz geschaffen. Es ist also das Volk nicht um des Staates willen da, sondern es hat der Staat um des Volkes willen da zu sein.

Das Schicksal des Volkes wird grundlegend bestimmt:

1. Durch das gefühlsmäßige Verbundensein der Volksgenossen gegenüber der Volksgemeinschaft.

2. Durch den Willen des Volkes in allen seinen Schichten, als selbstständiges, unabhängiges, freies Volk zu gelten.

3. Durch die Entschlossenheit, diesen Willen einzusetzen. Je wuchtiger das Verbundensein, der Wille und die Entschlossenheit, um so gesicherter sind Selbstständigkeit und Unabhängigkeit des Volkes. Die Volksgemeinschaft ist das Volk als Ganzes, deshalb muß, wer wünscht, daß es ihm gut geht, um das Wohl des Ganzen besorgt sein.

Denn die Nation, als Ganzes, ist das Fundament, auf dem ein Staat ruht. Wer erkennt, daß die Nation der einzige Quell ist, aus dem heraus auf die Dauer das Wohlsein des Einzelnen kommt, der hat den Begriff wahrer Volksgemeinschaft und somit den elementarsten Wesenszug des Nationalsozialismus erfaßt.

Die Macht einer Nation kann nur von Dauer sein, wenn die Beziehungen der Volksgenossen zueinander nach dem Grundsatz unbedingter sozialer Gerechtigkeit geregelt sind. Es ist das, was wir wahren Nationalismus nennen.

Wahrer Nationalismus ist nur gegeben:

1. In Macht ursprünglicher Art, beruhend in dem gefühlsmäßigen Verbundensein der Volksgenossen in allen ihren Schichten gegenüber der Volksgemeinschaft.

2. In dem Willen der Volksgenossen, ein selbstständiges, unabhängiges freies Volk zu sein und in der Entschlossenheit, diesen Willen einzusetzen, koste es, was es wolle.

Nationalismus ist nur Schein-Nationalismus, solange er nicht mit vorgenannten Begriffen in Einklang steht und der Einzelne nicht Volksgenosse sein will.

Wahrer Nationalismus ist daher „Volksgenossenschaftsgeist“. Wer wahrer Nationalist ist, der ist auch Sozialist, denn Sozialismus kann nie in Gegensatz zum Nationalismus gebracht werden. Wahrer Sozialismus ist nichts anderes als wahrer Nationalismus, nämlich „Volksgenossenschaftsgeist“.

Wie Nationalismus auf Sand gebaut ist — solange er nicht auf unbedingter Gerechtigkeit beruht —, so ist auch Sozialismus auf Sand gebaut, solange er nicht auf nationalem Denken beruht.

Es gibt keinen wahren Nationalismus ohne soziales Fundament und es gibt keinen wahren Sozialismus ohne nationales Fundament.

Nationalismus und Sozialismus sind keine Gegensätze. Sie sind ein und dasselbe, sie beruhen auf einem gemeinsamen Nenner. Und dieser gemeinsame Nenner heißt: „Volksgemeinschaftsgeist“.

Und „Volksgemeinschaftsgeist“ ist das, was wir

„NATIONALSOZIALISMUS“

nennen. Nationalsozialismus in seiner letzten Schlußfolgerung ist: Kampf um das Lebensrecht der Nation.

Wer um das Lebensrecht der Nation kämpft, der kämpft um das Lebensrecht jedes Einzelnen, der kämpft um sein eigenes Lebensrecht und für das seiner Kinder und Kindeskinder. Jeder Einzelne hat sich nun zu fragen: Bin ich auf dem rechten Weg, meinem Vaterland, meinen Brüdern und Schwestern, meinen Nachkommen zu dienen?

immer man politisch über Hitler denken mag, menschlich die Anerkennung versagen kann? Ein Einblick in den Werdegang, das Leben und Wirken Hitlers wird auch der breiteren Öffentlichkeit vielleicht die Lösung dieses „massenpsychologischen Rätsels“ näher bringen. Denn die nationalsozialistische Bewegung — was sie ist und was sie will — ist nur durch die Person ihres Gestalters und Führers zu verstehen.

Gleich jedem echten Wahrheitsucher und Kämpfer war es Hitlers Bestimmung, als Mann aus dem Volke, seinen Weg zum Herzen des deutschen Volkes allein zu finden und allein zu gehen. Noch im Knabenalter, nicht einmal 15 Jahre alt, wandert er als Waise, um die Jahrhundertwende aus seinem Heimatsort nach Wien, um sich sein Brot selbst zu verdienen. Die Welt der Armut und des Elends, in die er hier hineingestellt wurde, wird entscheidend für sein Leben. Fünf Jahre hungert er sich buchstäblich als Gelegenheitsarbeiter und Maurer durch. In den Arbeiterquartieren und Kellerwohnungen der Millionenstadt erhält er einen gründlichen Anschauungsunterricht von der furchtbaren sozialen Not, während er auf den Baustellen Einblick gewinnt in die allem nationalen Empfindens bare marxistisch-sozialistische Gesinnung seiner Arbeitskollegen. Er erkennt die soziale Frage in ihrer tiefsten Berechtigung und schaudert doch vor der abgrundtiefen Leere der nationalvöllig entwurzelten marxistischen Gedankenwelt, die ihm hier entgegen tritt und gegen die er sich mit aller Leidenschaft seines deutschen Empfindens aufbaut. Er bekennt sich zum Antisemitismus als er die jüdische Führung der österreichischen und deutschen Sozialdemokratie samt ihrer Presse erkennt, die in ihrer Entartung nirgendwo auf der Welt ihr Beispiel hat. Mit 23 Jahren ging Hitler nach München, wo er sich dank seiner starken künstlerischen Begabung als Zeichner und Aquarellist den Lebensunterhalt verdiente. 1914, bei Kriegsausbruch meldete er sich als Kriegsfreiwilliger im deutschen Heer. Während des ganzen Feldzuges zeichnete er sich durch hervorragende Tapferkeit aus. Er wird an der Somme schwer verwundet. Wenige Tage vor dem Waffenstillstand macht ihn eine schwere Gelbkreuz-Gasvergiftung, die ihm längere Zeit das Augenlicht nimmt, erneut kampfunfähig. Während er noch im Lazarett liegt, bricht die Revolte des November 1918 in Deutschland aus. Noch an das Krankenbett gefesselt, durchlebt er in Schmerz und Empörung schwere seelische Kämpfe. Er faßt den Entschluß, Politiker zu werden, nur von dem einen glühenden Wunsche beseelt, Deutschlands Schande, die ihm durch die Bedingungen des Waffenstillstandes und später durch die Friedensverträge zugefügt worden ist, dereinst wieder auszuwischen. Mitten im Chaos des deutschen Zusammenbruchs beginnt er in gläubiger Hingabe an seine Berufung den Kampf um die Seele des deutschen Volkes.

Die Grundlagen der Hitlerbewegung und die Geheimnisse ihres Erfolges.

Hitler ist bekanntlich ein Redner von ungewöhnlicher Begabung. Aber was vermag der beste Redner auszurichten, wenn er keinen Namen besitzt und durch den Terror des marxistischen Pöbels einfach niedergeknüpelt wird, wie es in Deutschland während der Revolutionszeit der Fall war.

Ihre ersten großen Versammlungserfolge verdankte die von Hitler geführte 7-Männer-Partei daher dem rücksichtslosen Einsatz der Person nach dem Prinzip: Terror bricht man nicht durch Geist, sondern durch Terror. Hitler baute auf die suggestive Kraft, die im Selbstvertrauen liegt. Er begründet seine Auffassung damit, daß ein zwar wissenschaftlich wenig gebildeter, aber körperlich gesunder Mensch mit gutem, festem Charakter, erfüllt von Entschlußkraft und Willenskraft für die Volksgemeinschaft wertvoller sei als ein geistreicher Schwächling. Und der

Der aristokratische Führergedanke.

Der aristokratische Führergedanke des Nationalsozialismus geht davon aus, daß Werte und Leitung eines Volkes bedingt sind durch die Möglichkeit des freien Auswirkens der Persönlichkeit. Auch dieses gesunde und natürliche Prinzip wird von den Gegnern der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung in Deutschland, um hier im Auslande zu schaden, gefälscht. „Ihr wollt die Diktatur über die Rechte des Volkes“, rufen die Gegner der Hitlerbewegung immer wieder entgegen. Diese Behauptung ist unrichtig. Was Hitler in Wirklichkeit in Deutschland seit Jahren mit so großem Erfolge predigt, ist keineswegs eine Diktatur im Sinne eines Despotismus, der dem deutschen Volke aufzuerzogen werden soll. Das Gegenteil ist der Fall. Der Nationalsozialismus strebt in Wirklichkeit eine Staatsform an, die von innen gleichsam aus einem neugeborenen nationalen Willen organisch herauswächst und fest in ihm wurzelt. Der oberste Führer der Nation soll hier nur der Vollstrecker des Volkswillens sein, aber nicht eines ständig wechselnden parlamentarischen Zahlenwillens, sondern jenes immanenten Willens zur Selbstbehauptung, der jedem Volke blutsmäßig innewohnt. Bei fast allen Völkern ist diese einheitliche nationale Willensbildung im politischen Leben von jeher eine Selbstverständlichkeit, nur in Deutschland hat die charakterliche Erbarmlichkeit der Klassenkampf-Parteien diese nationale Willensbildung bisher verhindert. Weil aber das deutsche Volk — wie schon die letzte Reichstagswahl bewiesen hat — dieses Ziel des Nationalsozialismus als seinem eigenen Innersten Willen entsprechend erkannt hat, bringt es der Hitlerbewegung sein Vertrauen in so ungeheurem Maße entgegen. In dem Sieg dieser Bewegung sieht es den Sieg seines eigenen Willens, dessen Durchbruch sich aber gerade umgekehrt das heutige Diktatorsystem in Deutschland mit despotischen Mitteln in den Weg stellt.

Der organisatorische Aufbau.

Den organisatorischen Aufbau seiner ganzen Bewegung hat Hitler bereits nach den Grundsätzen der unbedingten Führerautorität vollzogen. Die Führung in allen Gliederungen der Organisation unterliegt Einzelpersönlichkeiten mit Verantwortlichkeit nach oben und Autorität nach unten. Die ihnen zur Seite stehenden Fachausschüsse haben nur beratende Funktionen. So ist der innere Aufbau der Partei bereits das Vorbild eines nationalsozialistischen Staatsaufbaues. Bemerkenswert ist in diesem Zusammenhang, daß Hitler für seine Bewegung in München eine Führerschule geschaffen hat, in der unter seiner persönlichen Leitung die geistigen Kräfte herangeschult werden, wie sie dem nationalsozialistischen Staatsgedanken entsprechen.

Wer die Hitlerbewegung aus eigenem Studium kennen zu lernen Gelegenheit hat, der weiß, wie falsch es ist, sie als eine „ungelstige politische Richtung“ zu charakterisieren. Es geschieht dies meist nur deshalb, weil es den Historikern Schwierigkeit bereitet, diese neue und ungewöhnliche Bewegung geistesgeschichtlich in die bestehenden Systeme einzuordnen. Aber wie der Faschismus in Italien eine ganz neue Formung des politischen und geistigen Lebens der Nation bedeutet, so ist auch der deutsche Nationalsozialismus eine, an einer Zeitenwende deutscher Geschichte geborene, junge Bewegung, deren geistiges und weltanschauliches Gesicht sich noch nicht mit hinlänglicher Deutlichkeit abzeichnet, um es abschließend beurteilen zu können, da ihre Entwicklung ja erst begonnen hat. Tatsächlich ist es dem Nationalsozialismus kraft seiner Ideen gelungen, den alles zerstörenden marxistischen Zukunfts glauben in Deutschland zu entthronen. Daß er den Preis dafür auch an der bürger-



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Was will der „Deutsche Beobachter“?

In dem großen Kampfe um Deutschlands Wiederaufrichtung hat der „Deutsche Beobachter“ die besondere Aufgabe, Klarheit über Wesen und Ziel der „Hitlerbewegung“ zu schaffen. Während die ganze Welt den Namen Hitler kennt, gibt es Millionen Deutscher Volksgenossen im Auslande, die infolge Unkenntnis noch im gegnerischen Lager kämpfen und ihrem eigenen Volke unendlichen Schaden zufügen. Der Artikelschreiber einer deutschen Zeitung in USA. hat recht, wenn er kürzlich dem Deutschtum zurief: „Wie immer der Einzelne auch der Bewegung und ihrem Führer gegenüber stehen mag, — man muß sich nun einmal mit ihr als einem gegebenen Weltfaktor auseinandersetzen.“

Durch die gemeinsame Arbeit mit „Amerika's Deutsche Post“ hoffen wir in der Zukunft weitere Kreise des Deutschtums zu erreichen, um in dem großangelegten Lügen- und Verleumdungsfeldzug einer gewissen gegnerischen Presse, der Lüge die Wahrheit gegenüber zu stellen.

Wer zuverlässige Berichte über die Lage in der Heimat will, wer auf Fragen bezüglich des Nationalsozialismus richtige Antwort sucht, wer mithelfen will unser Volk zu einigen und aufzurichten, der lese und verbreite „Amerika's Deutsche Post“, verbunden mit dem „Deutschen Beobachter“. — Heil Hitler!

Heinz Spanknoebel.

Die Grundanschauung des Nationalsozialismus

Niemand auf Erden kann leben und gedeihen ohne die Anderen. Jeder Einzelne von uns kann seinen Beruf ausüben und überhaupt leben nur als Glied einer organisierten Vielheit von Personen. Die natürliche Grundlage für eine solche Vielheit ist gegeben, wenn die Angehörigen dieser Vielheit gleicher Abstammung, gleicher Sprache, gleicher Sitte und gleicher Kultur sind.

Diese Vielheit nennen wir Volk.

Will ein Volk nicht nur von Natur aus, sondern auch rechtlich als solches gelten und sollen die Beziehungen der Volksgenossen zu einander geregelt sein, so muß das Volk in die Form einer selbstständigen Rechtsperson gekleidet werden.

Das ist der Staat. Er ist die Gesamtheit der Volksgenossen und Volksgenossinnen. Der Staat stellt die organisierte Macht dar. Die Aufgaben des Staates sind:

Was ist und was will die Hitlerbewegung?

Eine authentische Information.

Daß die gewaltige Entwicklung der nationalistischen Bewegung zu einem bedeutsamen politischen Machtfaktor in Deutschland außerhalb der deutschen Grenzen verhältnismäßig spät erkannt und nach den letzten Reichstagswahlen in fast allen außerdeutschen Ländern als eine große Überraschung empfunden worden ist, hat seine Ursache hauptsächlich in der bewußt falschen Berichterstattung der sogenannten deutschen Weltpresse, die dem derzeitigen Regierungssystem Deutschlands ergeben ist und durch eine jahrelang systematisch durchgeführte Totschweigekampagne der Welt den inneren Aufbruch der deutschen Nation und ihre geistige Revolutionierung durch die nationalsozialistische Bewegung Hitlers verschweigen zu können glaubte.

So kam es, daß die Welt, die von der Existenz der Hitlerbewegung in Deutschland bis dahin so gut wie gar nichts erfahren hatte, erst nach den Wahlen des 14. September aufhorchte und seitdem ein beständig wachsendes Interesse für diese Bewegung zeigt über die man sie gar nicht oder bewußt falsch unterrichtet hatte. Aber auch heute noch ist es außerhalb Deutschlands ausschließlich der Erfolg, der Hitler als eine beachtenswerte politische Persönlichkeit legitimiert, während man über die ursächlichen Kräfte, die diese Bewegung emporgetragen haben und über die Ziele, die sie verfolgt, auch heute noch keine rechte Vorstellung hat. Diesem Mangel abzuweichen und der breiteren Öffentlichkeit außerhalb Deutschlands in objektiver und authentischer Weise das Entstehen und Wollen dieser großen deutschen Bewegung, die in der zukünftigen Entwicklung des Deutschen Reiches und Europas noch eine bedeutsame Rolle spielen wird, aufzuzeigen, ist der Zweck der nachfolgenden Ausführungen.

Wer ist Adolf Hitler?

Hitler ist eines der erstaunlichsten und interessantesten Beispiele des politischen self-made-man. Ohne Namen, völlig mittellos und ganz auf sich selbst gestellt, hat dieser heute erst 43jährige Mann aus einem revolutionär zusammengebrochenen Volke heraus, das den Weltkrieg verloren hat, gegen geradezu ungeheure Widerstände in Deutschland eine nationale Organisation geschaffen, zu der sich heute rund zwölf Millionen wahlberechtigter Deutscher bekennen. Wie war eine solche Leistung möglich, der niemand — wie

Erfolg rechtfertigte die Methode. Der Nationalsozialismus kam der seelischen Haltung breiter Schichten des deutschen Volkes entgegen, die in dem Irrgarten des Rationalismus der Nachkriegsjahre sich instinktiv nach kraftvoller Führung sehnte. Sie erkannten im Nationalismus Hitlers den Durchbruch einer Idee, die ihrem eigenen idealen Wollen entsprach. In ihrem Führer Hitler verehren seine Anhänger den Mann aus dem Volke, der ihnen zugleich die Sehnsucht der Nation verkörpert. Und so hat das stürmische Vordringen der Hitlerbewegung die Tatsache entschlei-ert, daß der heldische Gedanke trotz des verlorenen Krieges und der Revolution im deutschen Volke nicht tot ist und daß ein nationaler Führer, dem es gelingt, zugleich das soziale Vertrauen der Masse zu gewinnen, sehr wohl imstande ist, sie dem nationalen Gedanken wieder zuzuführen. Denn die Idee des Nationalsozialismus beruht auf der unlöslichen Einheit des großen Gedankens der nationalen Freiheit mit dem großen von Adolf Hitler geschaffenen Gedanken des deutschen Sozialismus, der allerdings nichts zu tun hat mit dem zerstörenden und zersetzenden „Sozialismus“ der bisherigen sogenannten sozialistischen Parteien (Marxisten) in Deutschland predigen, sondern der nichts anderes ist als die Verwirklichung der dem deutschen Wesen entsprechenden wirtschafts-ethischen Gesinnung.

Die Wirtschaftsprinzipien.

Das nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftsprogramm geht nämlich von der Parole aus „Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz“ und endet darin, daß der Sinn aller Wirtschaft einzig und allein die Deckung des Bedarfs für die Nation ist. Dieses Programm mit seinen 25 Leitsätzen, das bereits im Jahre 1920 aufgestellt wurde, fußt auf dem Prinzip des Privateigentums und der privatwirtschaftlichen Initiative, denen jedoch korporative Schranken gesetzt werden sollen überall dort, wo das Wohl der Gesamtheit gefährdet ist. Im Rahmen dieser Schranken, die das Interesse der Nation verlangt, soll sich die privatwirtschaftliche Wirtschaftsinitiative nach dem Leistungsprinzip frei entfalten können und die freie Konkurrenz durch keinerlei Bindungen gehemmt werden, wie es heute in der Kartellierung und Vertrustung zum Schaden der breiten Massen des Volkes der Fall ist. Die nationalsozialistische Idee ist eine fundamentale Einheit. Es ist deshalb völlig abwegig von „Sozialisten“ und „Nichtsozialisten“ in der Partei zu sprechen, es gibt auch nicht innerhalb der Partei „nationale Sozialisten“, sondern nur „Nationalsozialisten“. Vom ersten bis zum letzten Nationalsozialisten aber steht die Partei geschlossen hinter ihrem Führer Hitler, in dessen Persönlichkeit die Garantie für die Durchführung des Grundgedankens des Programmes liegt.

einzigste reale und organisch gewachsene Gesamtheit einsetzt, die das Leben kennt. Aus dieser weltanschaulichen Haltung heraus lehnt der Nationalsozialismus es auch ab, über fremde Völker und Nationen zu herrschen und sie auszubeuten. Er will nicht weniger, aber auch nicht mehr als genügend Lebensraum für die Nation der Deutschen, der Niemand den Anspruch auf das friedliche Daseinsrecht eines großen und freien Volkes bestreiten kann. (Fortsetzung folgt.)



Wirtschaftsaufbau im Nationalsozialistischen Staate

„Wirtschaft“ ist dem Ursprung nach etwas Klares, Einfaches in ihrer Grundlage. Sie ist etwas Naturgewolltes. Der Mensch aber, früher noch ihr Beherrscher und Lenker, wurde ihr Sklave und steht heute hilflos vor einem gewaltigen Bauwerk, das er nicht mehr beherrscht.

Von frühester Jugend bis zum Tode ist jeder Einzelne eingegliedert, verwoben mit dieser unheimlichen Wirtschaft.

Sie ist es, die darüber entscheidet, wieviel Stunden der Einzelne täglich arbeiten muß, wieviel Arbeitslohn er zugeleitet bekommt, sie entscheidet auch darüber, was mit ihm zu geschehen hat in Krankheit, bei Arbeitsunfähigkeit und im Alter.

Einmal aber fragt sich jeder Mensch: Ist die Wirtschaft wirklich unser Schicksal? Wir wissen es, wir sind ohnmächtig der Natur und ihren Gewalten gegenüber, denn sie sind Dinge die nicht durch Menschenhand geschaffen wurden. Aber die Wirtschaft ist etwas durch Menschenhand Geschaffenes, durch Menschengestalt, darum kann diese Wirtschaft auch nicht unser Schicksal sein. Denn — so gewaltig sie auch sein mag, wir können sie so gestalten, daß sie uns dient, daß wir sie beherrschen.

Selen wir uns klar, die heutige Volkswirtschaft, auch Nationalwirtschaft genannt, Nationalökonomie, hat mit dem Volk rein gar nichts mehr zu tun. Sie erfüllt ihre Aufgabe nicht, den lebensnotwendigen und kulturellen Bedarf des Volkes zu decken.

Jede Volkswirtschaft ist heute der Weltwirtschaft unterworfen. Und diese ist ein Instrument in den Händen Weniger. So, wie die Weltwirtschaft den Sieg über die Völker errang, so sind diese zu Knechten dieser Weltwirtschaft hinabgesunken, mußten Boden und Grenzen der eigentlichen Wirtschaft verlassen und wurden Instrument weltpolitischer und weltwirtschaftlicher Tyrannei. Diese Weltwirtschaft durch die wahre Volkswirtschaft abzulösen kann aber nur dann durchgeführt werden, wenn vorher der politische Staatsgedanke erneuert wurde. Vor- Ding betrachtet wird, das nur Selbstzweck ist und durch aussetzung dafür ist, daß der Staat nicht als irgend ein Republikgesetz und Notverordnung geschützt wird. Es muß ein Schlußstrich gemacht werden, der Weltwirtschaft und Volkswirtschaft scheidet, der das Wesen des jetzigen Staatsbegriffs und des zukünftigen scheidet.

Erst, wenn jeder Volksgenosse wieder gelernt hat, was der wahre Sinn und die wahre Bedeutung des Staatsbegriffs ist, dann wird auch jene Frage beantwortet sein, welche Aufgabe der Staat zu erfüllen hat. Und diese Aufgabe des deutschen Staates ist: Das deutsche Volk in seiner Art zu erhalten und zu fördern.

Darin liegt die Kernfrage für den Verwaltungskörper des Staates. Und aus dieser Erkenntnis heraus zeichnet sich der Weg der deutschen Politik und Volkswirtschaft, der deutschen Erziehung, und Rechtspflege, kurz, des ganzen öffentlichen Lebens klar vor.

Wirtschaftsaufbaues im nationalsozialistischen Staat. Adolf Hitler sagt in seinem Buch „Mein Kampf“: Als Prüfstein für alles Geschehen im kommenden Reich gilt die Frage: Nützt es unserem Volk jetzt oder in der Zukunft, oder wird es ihm von Schaden sein? Hans Wuerz.



Wir Können, Wir Wollen!

Der unerschütterliche Weg zum Siege

Es muß in allen Fällen, in denen es sich um die Erfüllung scheinbar unmöglicher Forderungen oder Aufgaben handelt, die gesamte Aufmerksamkeit des Volkes nur auf diese eine Frage geschlossen vereinigt werden, so, als ob von ihrer Lösung tatsächlich Sein oder Nichtsein abhängt. Nur so wird man ein Volk zu wahrhaft großen Leistungen und Anstrengungen willig und fähig machen.

Dieser Grundsatz gilt auch für den einzelnen Menschen, sofern er große Ziele erreichen will. Auch er wird dies nur in stufenförmigen Abschnitten zu tun vermögen. Dieser Grundsatz gilt auch für den einzelnen Menschen, sofern er große Ziele erreichen will. Auch er wird dies nur in stufenförmigen Abschnitten zu tun vermögen. Dieser Grundsatz gilt auch für den einzelnen Menschen, sofern er große Ziele erreichen will. Auch er wird dies nur in stufenförmigen Abschnitten zu tun vermögen.

Wer nicht diese Teilung des zu erobernden Weges in einzelne Etappen vornimmt und diese dann planmäßig unter schärfster Zusammenfassung aller Kräfte einzeln zu überwinden trachtet, wird niemals bis zum Schlußziel zu gelangen vermögen, sondern irgendwo auf dem Wege, vielleicht sogar abseits desselben, liegen bleiben.

Dieses Heranarbeiten an das Ziel ist eine Kunst und erfordert jeweils den Einsatz aber auch der letzten Energie, um so Schritt für Schritt den Weg zu überwinden.

Die allererste Vorbedingung also, die zum Angriff auf eine so schwere Teilstrecke des menschlichen Weges notwendig ist, ist die, daß es der Führung gelingt, der Masse des Volkes gerade das jetzt zu erreichende, besser zu bekämpfende Teilstück als das einzig und allein der menschlichen Aufmerksamkeit würdige, von dessen Eroberung alles abhängt, hinzustellen. Die große Menge des Volkes kann ohnehin nie den ganzen Weg vor sich sehen, ohne zu ermüden und an der Aufgabe zu verzweifeln. Sie wird in einem gewissen Umfang das Ziel im Auge behalten, den Weg aber nur in kleinen Teilstrecken zu übersehen vermögen, ähnlich dem Wanderer, der ebenfalls wohl das Ende seiner Reise weiß und kennt, der aber die endlose Straße besser überwindet, wenn er sich dieselbe in Abschnitte zerlegt und auf jeden einzelnen losmarschiert, als ob er schon das ersuchte Ziel selber wäre.

Nur so kommt er, ohne zu verzagen, dennoch vorwärts. Wenn die nationalsozialistische Bewegung die Weihe einer großen Mission für unser Volk vor der Geschichte erhalten will, muß sie, durchdrungen von der Erkenntnis und erfüllt vom Schmerz über seine wirkliche Lage auf dieser Erde, kühn und selbstbewußt den Kampf aufnehmen auch gegen die

Ziellosgkeit und Unfähigkeit, die bisher unser deutsches Volk auf seinen politischen Wegen leiteten.

Sie muß dann, ohne Rücksicht auf „Traditionen“ und Vorurteile, den Mut finden, unser Volk und seine Kraft zu sammeln zum Vormarsch auf jeder Straße, die aus der heutigen Beengtheit des Lebensraumes dieses Volk und damit auch für immer von der Gefahr befreit, auf dieser Erde zu vergehen oder als Sklavenvolk die Dienste anderer besorgen zu müssen.

der Produktion) darunter leiden muß, ist ebenfalls klar. Gerade hier zeigt sich der Kapitalismus in seiner verhängnisvollen Auswirkung. Für den Kapitalisten allerdings gibt es ja gar nichts Bequemerem und Angenehmerem als diese Form der Ausbeutung der Arbeitskraft aller an der Produktion Beteiligten.

Es liegt daher nichts näher, als daß man die Forderung aufstellt nach Beseitigung des arbeits- und mühelosen Einkommens des reinen Kapitalbesitzes und bestrebt ist, den Gewinn der Unternehmungen denjenigen zuzuführen, die diesen Gewinn erarbeiten. Die Sozialdemokratie hat dafür einfach die Formel geprägt: „Nieder mit dem Kapitalismus!“ Die Richtung, in der sich indes diese Forderung auswirkte, ging keineswegs gegen die verderbliche, zinskapitalistische Form des Aktienrechtes, sondern richtete sich höchst einseitig gegen den Unternehmer, der im Besitze der Produktionsmittel sei, die ihm einen ungerechtfertigten Gewinn zufließen ließen. Diese sollte sozialisiert werden. Hier zeigt sich wiederum ganz unverhüllt, daß es der Sozialdemokratie keineswegs um die Beseitigung einer offensichtlichen und grausamen Ungerechtigkeit zu tun ist, sondern um die Leugnung der Persönlichkeit und der daraus fließenden Verdienste. Nicht gegen das kapitalistische System, sondern gegen die hochwertige Persönlichkeit, den Unternehmer, den Wirtschaftsführer, richtet sich der marxistische Kampf. Derjenige, der die Erfindung macht, das Risiko auf sich nimmt, der die Arbeit organisiert, der neue Märkte erschließt, gilt der Sozialdemokratie als der Ausbeuter, gegen den sie die Haß- und Neidinstinkte der Massen mobil macht.

Die Triebfeder für die marxistische Gewinnbeteiligungsforderung ist also nicht sozialethisch fundiert, sondern ein Ausfluß der Mobilisierung niedrigster Instinkte bei den Massen. Auf diese Weise schwebt die im Grunde auf so hoher ethischer Stufe stehende Forderung nach gerechter Wertverteilung dauernd in der Gefahr, entweder kapitalistisch oder marx-sozialistisch verzerrt zu werden, um so mehr, als diese Forderung egoistischen Instinkten entgegenkommt, ja ihnen entspringt.

Die Forderung nach Gewinnbeteiligung, wie wir Nationalsozialisten sie auffassen, muß sich also in gleicher Weise von kapitalistischen wie marxistischen Schlacken rein halten. Es wird freilich nicht ganz leicht sein, in der Praxis diese beiden Klippen immer zu vermeiden. Dies erscheint überhaupt nur möglich, wenn die allgemein verbindliche Richtlinie „Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz“ eingehalten wird. Ich habe wiederholt auf die außerordentlichen Schwierigkeiten einer persönlichen und direkten Gewinnbeteiligung hingewiesen. Die Formulierung: „Wir fordern Gewinnbeteiligung“, macht es dem Gesetzgeber zunächst einmal zur Pflicht, den Begriff „Wir“ klar zu umreißen. Sind die „Wir“ die in den einzelnen Betrieben beschäftigten Arbeiter, Angestellten und Beamte, oder deckt sich das „Wir“ mit der Gesamtheit aller Schaffenden, oder ist das „Wir“ beschränkt auf die Nationalsozialisten bzw. auf den nationalsozialistischen Staat, der als Vertreter der Gesamtheit einen Anteil an dem Gewinnertrag der Produktion fordert?

Von dem übergeordneten Standpunkt der Brechung der Zinsnechtschaft aus muß die persönliche, direkte Gewinnbeteiligung im Sinne etwa der Einführung von Arbeiteraktien abgelehnt werden. Diese wird mit Vorliebe von kapitalistischer Seite vertreten, besonders dann, wenn sozialistische Eingriffe drohen. Man wirft da lieber den bissigen Kötern ein Stück hin, um das sie sich zanken können, wobei aber dem Großkapitalisten unbenommen bleibt, seinen Raub, wenn auch etwas vermindert, weiter zu beziehen. Wir müssen uns grundsätzlich darüber klar sein, daß eine Gewinnbeteiligung nur dann sittlich und wirtschaftlich berechtigt ist, wenn derjenige, der den Anspruch auf Gewinnbeteiligung erhebt, auch durch besondere persönliche Lei-

lichen Gedankenwelt fordert, ist selbstverständlich. Die Führer, die eine solche Bewegung gründen, geben ihr auch ihre eigene Seele.

Hitler als Energiequelle der Bewegung.

Wer Hitler einmal unter vier Augen gegenüber gesessen hat, und Gelegenheit hatt, sich in persönlicher Unterhaltung ein Bild von dem Wesen dieses Mannes und seine Mollen zu machen, der begreift die Wirkung, die von seiner Person gleichsam wie von einer vulkanischen Energiequelle auf seine Anhänger übergeht und nicht nur unmittelbar übergeht in persönlichem Gegenüber und in der Massenwirkung der Versammlungsrede, sondern auch mittelbar über die willensmäßige Beeinflussung seiner Führer und Unterführer hinweg auf die gesamte Parteiorganisation. Hitler wirkt nicht so sehr durch seine Intelligenz und geistige Haltung, sondern mehr als prophetischer Mensch auf die Seelen der Massen; bekannt er sich doch selbst leidenschaftlich zu der Auffassung, daß jede große Bewegung auf dieser Erde ihr Wachstum den großen Rednern und nicht den großen Schreibern verdankt. Dabei ist aber das rein Agitatorische nicht charakteristisch für ihn. Was er sagt, sind nicht Phrasen, sondern Erleben. Chamberlain hat ihm einmal geschrieben: „Der Fanatiker erhitze die Köpfe, Sie erwärmen die Herzen. Der Fanatiker will überreden, Sie wollen überzeugen.“ Hitler schöpft aus Wenigen, für ihn unverrückbar festliegenden Kenntnissen, aber hämmert sie in die Massen mit einer Energie, die sich ihrer Wirkung bewußt und ihres Erfolges absolut sicher ist.

Daß Hitler persönlich ein Gewaltmensch sei, wird Niemand behaupten können, der ihn kennt. Seine Lebensweise ist — wie es bei seiner Arbeitslast auch kaum anders denkbar wäre — mehr als einfach. Er ist Antialkoholiker und raucht nie. Für Geselligkeit auch im Kreise seiner eigenen Parteifreunde bleibt ihm wenig Zeit. Auf den Besuch der Oper verzichtet er nur ungern; er besitzt große Kenntnis der Museen. Bemerkenswert ist seine starke technische Begabung und seine Vorliebe für Baukunst. Den Ausbau des „Braunen Hauses“, des neuen Parteihomes in München, leitete er selbst. Er ist nicht etwa, wie vielfach unter bewußter Entstellung der Tatsachen behauptet wird, ein Palast, sondern ein der Größe und Bedeutung der Bewegung entsprechendes zentrales Arbeitsgebäude, zu dessen Umbau sich nationalsozialistische Arbeiter freiwillig zur Verfügung stellen, um aus ihm ein Abbild deutschen Kunsthandwerkes zu schaffen.

Hitlers Stellung zum Ausland.

Viel stärker als man außerhalb der deutschen Grenzen weiß, hat die Hitlerbewegung dem deutschen Volke bereits ihren Stempel aufgedrückt. Es ist unmöglich, das Deutschland von heute zu begreifen, und politisch richtig einzuschätzen, ohne die in ihm vorgedehnten Strukturwandlungen zu kennen, die das Deutschland von morgen formen werden. Das deutsche Volk steht in Wirklichkeit mitten in einer Zeitenwende, in der das Alte zwar noch verzweifelt mit dem Neuen ringt, aus der sich aber der Nationalsozialismus bereits deutlich als das künftige Gesicht eines neuen Deutschland herauszuschälen beginnt.

Der zusammenbrechenden bürgerlich-proletarischen Ideologie in Deutschland einen neuen Staatsgedanken zu verwirklichen, der als höchsten Wertmaßstab nicht das „Individuum“ oder die Menschheit, sondern das Volk als

Deshalb kann auch nur der Staatsbürger sein, der Volksgenosse ist, Volksgenosse kann nur der sein, welcher gleicher Art und gleichen Blutes ist. Darum aber auch kann das Erziehungswesen wieder nur in Händen deutscher Volksgenossen liegen, um so die Aufgabe zu erfüllen, das deutsche Volk in seiner Art zu erhalten und zu fördern. So ist es mit dem Zeitungswesen, mit der Literatur, dem Rundfunk, welche alle Erziehungsmittel sind. So muß aber auch die Rechtspflege gewertet werden. Wie könnten auch Nichtdeutsche fähig sein, nach deutschem Rechtsempfinden Recht zu sprechen?

Es können darum im öffentlichen Leben der Nation nur Staatsbürger öffentliche Ämter und Berufe ausüben. Keine Ausländer. Auch keine Juden. Denn sie sind eine dem deutschen Volk wesensfremde Rasse.

Die Landwirtschaft, das Rückgrat einer Nation, deren Ernährung jene sicher zu stellen hat, muß geschützt und gefördert werden, daß sie befähigt ist, das deutsche Volk durch deutsche Arbeit und vom deutschen Grund und Boden zu ernähren. Der Tag ist nicht mehr allzufern, da es der deutschen Landwirtschaft nicht mehr möglich sein wird, das Volk zu ernähren, denn es wächst und es ist bereits ein Volk ohne Raum!

Die deutsche Außenpolitik hat da Vorsorge zu treffen, vorausschauend für die deutsche Zukunft zu wirken. Die Richtung der deutschen Außenpolitik bedeutet aber nicht Krieg um jeden Preis. Auf friedlichem, diplomatischen Weg wird sie sich in der Landerwerbung auswirken müssen.

Für uns Deutsche muß der Blick nach dem Osten gerichtet sein, denn der Westen hat keinerlei Anstellungsmöglichkeit. Wo diese friedliche Durchdringung nicht erreicht werden kann, da tritt dann der Grundsatz ein: Lebensrecht gegen Lebensrecht, der Kampf ums Dasein, der Kampf des Stärkeren gegen den Schwächeren. Das ist ein alter Erfahrungssatz des Naturgesetzes. Aus dieser Erkenntnis heraus erwächst dem Staat wieder eine große Pflicht, die Wehrfähigkeit des Volkes zu sichern, nicht mit einem Söldnerheer, sondern in der allgemeinen Wehrpflicht. Die deutsche Industrie bedarf einer großen Beachtung. Uns fehlen die wichtigsten Rohmaterialien, die nur vom Ausland heringebracht werden können. Deshalb hat eine deutsche Regierung dahin zu wirken, daß unser Anspruch auf Kolonialbesitz (nicht aus Weltmachtbedürfnis) befriedigt wird.

Der Wirtschaftsaufbau kann deshalb auch nicht auf Grund der Zerreißung und Zerspaltung des Volkes durch die marxistische Lehre des Klassenkampfes vor sich gehen, sondern nur auf der Basis einer ständischen Gliederung.

An der Spitze die Zentrale des großen Wirtschaftsgebietes, der Reichswirtschaftsrat. Dem untergliedert die Wirtschaftsbezirke mit den Unterabteilungen der Orte und diese in Arbeitsstellen. (Betriebsräte.) Die ständische Gliederung zerfällt in Landwirtschaft, Industrie, Handwerk, Gewerbe, Handel und freie Berufe. Diese Wirtschaftsstände sind in den Bezirken, Gebieten und in der Zentrale durch Ständekammern vertreten. Die Aufgabe der Ständekammern ist die Regelung der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Lebensfragen.

Während die Regierung die Richtlinien der Staatsgrundgesetze aufstellt und zu bestimmen hat, „was“ zu geschehen hat, werden die Ständekammern und ihre unteren Organe vorzuschlagen haben, „wie“ es geschehen soll. Das ist der Sinn und das Wesen des ständischen

Die nationalsozialistische Bewegung muß versuchen, das Mißverständnis zwischen unserer Volkszahl und unserer Bodenpolitik — diese als Nährquelle sowohl wie auch als machtpolitischer Stützpunkt angesehen — zwischen unserer historischen Vergangenheit und der Ausichtslosigkeit unserer Ohnmacht in der Gegenwart, zu beseitigen.

Wir Nationalsozialisten dürfen nie und nimmer in den öblen Hurra-Patriotismus unserer heutigen bürgerlichen Welt einstimmen. Insbesondere ist es totgefährlich, die letzte Entwicklung vor dem Kriege als auch nur im geringsten bindend für unseren eigenen Weg anzusehen. Aus der ganzen geschichtlichen Periode des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts kann für uns nicht eine einzige Verpflichtung gefolgert werden, die in dieser Periode selbst begründet läge. Wir haben uns, im Gegensatz zum Verhalten der Repräsentanten dieser Zeit, wieder zur Vertretung des obersten Gesichtspunktes jeder Außenpolitik zu bekennen, nämlich: Den Boden in Einklang zu bringen mit der Volkszahl.

Ja, wir können aus der Vergangenheit nur lernen, daß wir die Zielsetzung für unser politisches Handeln in doppelter Richtung vorzunehmen haben: Grund und Boden als Ziel unserer Außenpolitik, und ein neues, wellanschaulich gefestigtes, einheitliches Fundament als Ziel politischen Handelns im Innern.

Adolf Hitler.



Nationalsozialismus und Gewinnbeteiligung

(Nachstehende hochinteressante Ausführungen entnehmen wir dem soeben erschienenen Buch: „Kampf gegen die Hochfinanz“, — Deutsche Wochenschau.)

Es ist kennzeichnend, daß in der Sozialdemokratie die Forderung nach Gewinnbeteiligung eines der am schärfsten umstrittenen Probleme ist. Der Kapitalismus hat das Problem längst in seinem Sinne gelöst. Der Inhaber einer Aktie oder eines Anteilscheines von irgendeinem Unternehmen ist gewinnbeteiligt an dem Ertrag des Unternehmens ohne jegliche Mühe und Arbeit. Das Geld allein „arbeitet für ihn“. Gerade diese Form der Gewinnbeteiligung ist es ja, die zu den größten und schreiendsten Ungerechtigkeiten geführt hat, ja geradezu zu einer Trennung von Kapital und Arbeit.

Ohne daß der Kapitalist auch nur zu wissen braucht, wo die Produktionsstätten liegen, von denen er Aktien, Kuxe, Anteilscheine usw. besitzt, ohne daß er irgendwie für dieses „sein“ Unternehmen tätig zu sein brauchte, ohne daß er das geringste Interesse an der Qualität, volkswirtschaftlichen Notwendigkeit oder Güte der Produktion hat, ohne daß er sich im geringsten um die sozialen Verhältnisse, hygienischen und sanitären Vorkehrungen im Interesse der dort beschäftigten Arbeiterschaft zu kümmern braucht — ist er, der Kapitalist, der Aktionär, Kux- oder Anteilscheinbesitzer, der allein Gewinnberechtigte.

Daß ein derartiges System die schärfste Kritik in moralischer und sozialer Hinsicht herausfordern muß, ist wohl klar. Daß aber auch die Hauptaufgabe jeder Produktionsstätte (Steigerung des Ertrages, dauernde Verbesserung

Wie oft sind, um hier auf einige Extreme der anderen Seite hinzuweisen, die genialsten Erfinder als arme Teufel zugrunde gegangen, wie oft zieht den Nutzen aus einer technischen Leistung nicht der Ingenieur oder Werkmeister, der sie ersonnen hat, sondern ein gerissener Kapitalist, der eine solche Verbesserung „finanziert“!

Der Forderung nach Gewinnbeteiligung wohnt ein tiefer sittlicher Kern inne, solange und insofern die Gewinnbeteiligung demjenigen zufließt, der den Gewinn durch seine Leistung in der Hauptsache erzeugt hat. Wie oft verkünden wir: der nationalsozialistische Staat muß ein Staat der Arbeit und Leistung sein! Im Mittelpunkt steht für uns der Wert der Persönlichkeit. Nicht die Masse schlechthin und nicht der einzelne schlechthin hat Ansprüche zu stellen, sondern jedem das Seine nach seinem Fleiß und nach seiner Tüchtigkeit. Eine Gewinnbeteiligung kann also nur unter diesen übergeordneten Gesichtspunkten im nationalsozialistischen Sinne liegen.

Gottfried Feder

Bücher

Kampf gegen die Hochfinanz. Von Gottfried Feder.

Der Zentralverlag Frz. Eher, Nachflg. München, hat gerade zur rechten Zeit ein Werk Gottfried Feders herausgebracht, mit dem der Programmattiker der NSDAP seine allseits bekannte Abhandlung „Der deutsche Staat auf nationaler und sozialer Grundlage“ wertvoll ergänzt. Mehr denn je sind heute die Bestrebungen im Gange, Feders Wirtschaftsprogramm — das Programm der deutschen Arbeit — zu bagatellisieren oder als „überholt“ hinzustellen. Mehr denn je hat Feder aber auch jene Deutschen auf seiner Seite, die nach den traurigen Erfahrungen des letzten Jahrzehnts erkannt, daß keine Halbheiten, keine Verwässerung des nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftsprogramms nach der Machtübernahme zur Gesundung der deutschen Wirtschaft führen kann, sondern einzig und allein die Einhaltung der von Feder so allgemein-verständlich vorgezeichneten Linien. Man muß sich für den Nationalsozialismus begeistern, wenn man im „Kampf gegen die Hochfinanz“ Feders Auseinandersetzung mit dem internationalen Leihkapital aus dem Jahre 1919 nachliest und diese seinen Forderungen der letzten

muß große Mühe gemacht haben.

Aufgaben der Frau in heutiger Zeit

In einer Notzeit, wo Millionen von Menschen, durch Hunger und Sorgen zermürbt, körperlich und seelisch vor dem Zusammenbruch stehen, da sollte es jede Frau als ihre vornehmste Aufgabe betrachten, fröhlichen Herzens ihre vornehmste Aufgabe und helfender Hand einzugreifen, wo es nötig ist. Hier im fremden Land, wo unsere deutschen Landsleute den Beistand der Heimat doppelt schmerzlich entbehren, da ist ihre Hilfe ganz besonders am Platze.

Du willst an die vielen Verpflichtungen nach Deutschland hinweisen, liebe Leserin. Deine Spenden sollen dir hochangerechnet werden, aber kannst du wirklich nicht noch mehr geben? — So manche Ausgabe, die wir jetzt als lebensnotwendig betrachten, sahen wir früher in Deutschland als Luxus an. — Sind wir in Deutschland auch regelmäßig ins Kino oder in den Schönheitssalon gewandert? Läßt sich nicht mancher Weg zu Fuß erledigen, für den wir gedankenlos Geld verschwenden? Und wie steht es mit unserm Kleidevorrat? Können wir mit gutem Gewissen vor den Jammeregestalten bestehen, die uns jeder Tag vor Augen führt? Oder könnte nicht manches entbehrliche Kleidungsstück einem Bedürftigen noch bessere Dienste tun? Wie leicht vergißt man die große, allgemeine Not über seinem kleinen Ich!

Wir sollten uns täglich darauf besinnen, wieviel inneren und äußeren Reichtum wir noch besitzen, anstatt oft grundlos über vermeintlichen Mangel zu klagen.

Aber nicht nur auf sichtbare Spenden kommt es an. Die seelische Not zu lindern vermögen weder Volksvertreter noch Konferenzen. Aber eine Frau kann auf diesem Gebiete Wunder tun. Ein freundlicher Blick, ein mitfühlendes Wort oder fröhliches Lachen genügen oft, und einem Verzweifelten wird froher ums Herz. Viel

einem Entwurf für ein Abrüstungsabkommen gearbeitet hat, den dann die Abrüstungskonferenz, als sie nach Zwischenschaltung einer einjährigen Pause am 2. Februar 1932 zusammentrat, sogleich fallen ließ. Dem Humbug, den man zwölf Jahre lang mit dem Abrüstungsproblem getrieben hat, muß 1933 ein Ende bereitet werden.

Das Jahr 1934 darf Deutschland unter keinen Umständen mehr in der Schande sehen, die mit dem heutigen deutschen Wehrsystem untrennbar verbunden ist. Versagt doch dieses Wehrsystem dem kulturell so hochverdienten deutschen Volke so und so viele Wehrmaßnahmen, die nicht bloß allen weißen Völkern — abgesehen von unseren Leidensgenossen Ungarn und Bulgarien — gestattet sind, sondern auch allen gelben, braunen und schwarzen Staaten. 1933 muß Deutschland die Ehre wiedergeben, und es wird dies tun, wenn wir fest und einig zusammenstehen.

Bestellzettel

An die „Deutsche Post“
143-06 91. Ave. Jamaica
New York City (USA)

Hiermit bestellt ich die „Deutsche Post“ für 13 Nr. und lege Einen Dollar in (Scheck, Money Order) bei. Geldscheine sind im registrierten Brief zu senden.

Name

Adresse

Gründungs-Verfügung der Landesgruppe USA.

1. Um die Zusammenfassung der in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindlichen Ortsgruppen und Stützpunkte der NSDAP in eine Landesgruppe vorzubereiten, ernenne ich den Pg. Heinz Spanknöbel, Detroit, zum Landesvertrauensmann der NSDAP für die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika.

2. Sämtliche Ortsgruppen, Stützpunkte und Einzelm Mitglieder sind dem Landesvertrauensmann unterstellt. Sie haben seinen Weisungen unbedingt Folge zu leisten. Beschwerden über die Anordnungen des Landesvertrauensmannes sind an diesen selbst zu richten; ist der Landesvertrauensmann nicht bereit, den Beschwerden von sich aus abzuhelfen, hat er diese unverzüglich

lich zusätzlich seiner Stellungnahme dem Leiter der Auslandsabteilung vorzulegen.

3. Der Landesvertrauensmann ist berechtigt, Ortsgruppen- und Stützpunktführer kommissarisch einzusetzen und bis auf weiteres von ihrem Amte zu suspendieren. Maßnahmen dieser Art sind dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland sofort zu melden.

4. Die Gründung der Landesgruppe soll durch den Landesvertrauensmann sofort in Angriff genommen werden. Der Sitz der Landesgruppe USA ist Detroit.

5. Spätestens bis zum 31. Oktober d. J. sind die rückständigen Beitragszahlungen mit dem Gau Ausland abzurechnen. Ab 1. November d. J. haben sämtliche Beitragszahlungen nur an den Landesvertrauensmann zu erfolgen. Vom 1. November d. J. an führt der Landesvertrauensmann pro Mitglied und Monat Rm. 1.50 an den Gau Ausland

ab. Von den festgesetzten Mitgliedsbeiträgen von Rm. 3.— pro Mitglied und Monat erhält die betreffende Ortsgruppe Rm. 0.75, die Landesgruppe ebenfalls Rm. 0.75. Von allen eingehenden Spenden und Werbebeiträgen werden 50% an den Gau Ausland abgeführt, während die restlichen 50% je zur Hälfte der betreffenden Ortsgruppe und der Landesgruppe zufließen.

6. Der Landesvertrauensmann ist berechtigt, in besonderen Fällen Mitgliederbeiträge abweichend von den des Gau-Ausland vorgeschriebenen festzusetzen. Die Beiträge bleiben hiervon unberührt.

7. Der Landesvertrauensmann von USA ist nur dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland für seine Handlungen verantwortlich. Er hat die Geschäftsstelle der Landesgruppe aufzubauen und dem Leiter des Gau-Ausland zu melden, zu welchem

Zeitpunkt die voraussichtliche Gründung der Landesgruppe vor sich gehen kann.

8. Sämtliche erforderlichen Befehle hat der Landesvertrauensmann von sich aus zu erlassen. Der gesamte Briefverkehr seitens der Parteigenossen, Stützpunkte und Ortsgruppen in USA mit der Auslandsabteilung ist mit sofortiger Wirkung über den Landesvertrauensmann zu leiten.

Hamburg, den 30. Sept. 1932.

Der Gauleiter:
Dr. H. Nieland.

Muenchner Ratskeller

Gemeinlicher
Bayrischer Platz
217 East 85. Street, Manhattan

NSDAP

Ortsgruppe N. Y.

DONNERSTAG, den 23. FEBRUAR
abends 8 1/2 Uhr

Im Hitler-Helm, 309 East 92. Street
HORST WESSEL - GEDAECHT-
FEIER

Gäste können eingeführt werden.
Eintritt frei.

stung zu dem Gewinn beigetragen hat. Es würde grundlegend dem sozialen Gerechtigkeitsempfinden widersprechen, wenn schlechthin jeder Tagelöhner, der irgendeine Verladearbeit verrichtet, der als Portier im Eingang sitzt, der Säuberungs- und Reinigungsarbeiten in den Fabrikräumen pflichtmäßig auszuführen hat, auch derjenige, der im Rahmen der Gesamtproduktion eine bestimmte gleichbleibende Arbeit zu verrichten hat, der die Kraftmaschinen zu bedienen hat oder Rohstoffe zu verteilen oder zuzubringen hat, von dieser seiner Tätigkeit behaupten wollte, daß sie irgendwie auf das Betriebsergebnis und damit auf den Gewinn des Gesamtunternehmens irgendwie wesentlichen Einfluß hätte. Wohl muß und kann von derartigen Tätigkeiten Fleiß und Gewissenhaftigkeit verlangt werden, die dann auch durch eine entsprechende Entlohnung abgegolten werden müssen.

Ebenso wenig wäre es berechtigt, derartige Tätigkeiten zu unterschätzen, da sie alle unentbehrlich sind. Nur sind sie nicht von gleicher Wichtigkeit für den wirtschaftlichen Ertrag eines Unternehmens. Ob Meier, ob Huber die eingelaufenen Kohlenwaggons in die Bunker einschaufelt, ist für den Ertrag des Unternehmens ganz belanglos. Es ist aber gar nicht belanglos, ob der technische Direktor eine glückliche arbeitersparende Konstruktion ersinnt, ob ein Chemiker ein neues Präparat erfindet, das den Umsatz gewaltig steigert, oder ob ein kaufmännischer Direktor eine falsche Kalkulation aufmacht. Derartige „geistige Leistungen“ sind für den Erfolg oder Mißerfolg eines Unternehmens von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung. Davon hängt Gewinn oder Verlust eines Unternehmens ab. Es ist gewiß wichtig, daß das technische Personal mit innerer Anteilnahme seine besten Kräfte einsetzt und da und dort Verbesserungen vorschlägt, ebenso daß die Betriebsführer dauernd einer allgemeinen Leistungssteigerung ihre Aufmerksamkeit widmen in den ihnen unterstellten Teilen — aber trotzdem können diese im einzelnen wertvollen und den Ertrag steigernden Maßnahmen nicht das Endergebnis des Gesamtunternehmens so wesentlich beeinflussen, daß man auch aus diesen besonderen Leistungen einen rechtlichen Anspruch auf den Gewinn des Gesamtunternehmens ableiten könnte.

Es ist sehr wohl denkbar, daß eine Reihe vorzüglicher technischer Verbesserungen in einem Teil des Betriebes von einem Ingenieur oder Werkmeister erdacht, angeordnet und durchgeführt werden, während eine mangelhafte oder ungeschickte Reklame der Vertriebsabteilung auf der einen Seite die Verbesserung vollkommen illusorisch macht, wie ja auch die Möglichkeit gegeben und leider nur zu oft der Fall war, daß eine sinkende Konjunktur auch die genialsten Verbesserungen zunichte macht, und ein Unternehmen um seinen Gewinnanteil bringt. Umgekehrt ist gar nicht einzusehen, warum ein gleichgültiger oder uninteressierter technischer Beamter, der nur eben seine Bürostunden abstutzt, an dem Gewinn teilhaben soll, welcher lediglich durch eine glänzende propagandistische Taktik des Reklamechefs oder technische Verbesserungen in einer andern Produktionsstätte oder gar durch geniale Neuordnung des Gesamtbetriebes erzielt worden ist.

Man sieht, daß hier die außerordentlich zahlreichen praktischen Schwierigkeiten zu großen Ungerechtigkeiten führen, so daß man mit äußerster Zurückhaltung das ganze Problem aus dem Blickfeld des allgemeinen Bewusstseins zu halten sucht. Am wenigsten werden derartig komplizierte Fragen durch Schlagworte gelöst. Es erscheint durchaus richtig und billig und angezeigt, daß für besondere Leistungen auch eine besondere Vergütung gewährt werde.

Mein Vaterland!

Wo in des Glührots Feuer. — herab vom Felsgestein
Verwittertes Gemäuer glüht weit ins Land hinein,
Wo an der Hügelkette sich voll die Traube wiegt,
Wo durch das Silberbette das schlanke Schifflein fliegt,
Wo stolz die Eichen rauschen,
Wo an des Meeresstrand sich hoch die Wogen bauschen —
Da ist mein Vaterland!

Wo rings die Fluren grünen — wo in der Städte Bau
Die Kunst sich hebt im kühnen Gefürm zum Himmelsblau.
Wo auf der Väter Erbe der Segen Gottes weilt,
Wo Handel und Gewerbe die Frucht des Fleißes teilt,
Wo tiefer Denker Wissen den Weltenraum umspannt —
Da ist mein Vaterland!

Und dieses Land so prächtig, so hoch vorangestellt,
Einst noch so stolz, so mächtig, der Sturm hat es zerschellt,
Der Willkür starke Klauen mit seinem Blut benetzt.
Sie haben seine Gauen zerstört und zerfetzt.
Und noch in den Ruinen muß es als schnöder Tand
Der Herrschsucht Laune dienen —
Da ist mein Vaterland!

Auf — deutscher Mann, erwache — des Träumens ist genug,
Auf für eine heilige Sache, Erlösung gilt's vom Fluch.
Vom Fluch, der auf den Trümmern des deutschen Reiches
ruht,
O, laß' es nicht verkümmern, setz' ein dein Gut und Blut,
Sonst straft das Wort dich Lügen —
Da ist mein Vaterland!

Heraus denn mit der Wehre, es gilt nicht feilen Rat,
Es gilt für Freiheit, Recht und Ehre, mit kühner Mannestat,
Den Leib gilt es zu wagen für eine heilige Pflicht,
Das Schamrot gilt's zu jagen aus deutschem Angesicht.
Den Bann gilt es zu brechen mit straffer Eisenhand,
Es gilt mit Stolz zu sprechen —
Das ist mein Deutsches Vaterland!

Ja, diesen Stolz vor allem erringe, deutsches Volk,
Du mußt im Kampf dich ballen gleich einer Wetterwolke.
Mußt sammeln deine Lappen zu einem ein'gen Guß von Erz.
Eins sei dein Reich, dein Wappen, dein Herrscher und dein Herz.
Dann schleudre dem Ders höhnet, den Handschuh auf den Sand,
Daß donnernd es erdröhnet —
Das ist mein Deutsches Vaterland!

Hans Wuerz.

Wochen gegenüberstellt. Ein Weg, ein Programm, ein Wille
ausgesprochen von einem Manne der Theorie wie der
Praxis und verkörpert durch Millionen Deutsche, denen die
deutsche Revolution alles, die „Reaktion“, und sei sie auch
im eigenen Lager, aber nichts ist. Ws.

„Halbmast“ (Verlag Braune Bücher.)

Zum erstenmal erscheint ein Buch, das den Braunhemden
gilt, die nur noch im Geist mit uns marschieren. Der neue
Berliner Verlag hat das Buch, das mit Gedenkworten von
Röhm, Himmler, Dr. Goebbels, Hellendorf u. a. eingeleitet
wird, sehr würdig ausgestattet. Nicht kalte Daten oder nur
Namen — fast jeder tote Kamerad blickt uns an; die Bilder
wichtigen Jungen, strammen Alten zu vereinigen.

Streit, und Kummer kann durch feinfühliges Verständnis
und aufopfernde Nächstenliebe aus der Welt geschafft
werden.

Das schönste Ziel der Frau jedoch bleibt es, durch un-
erschütterliches Gottvertrauen ihre Umgebung wieder
glauben und hoffen zu lehren und so den Weg zum nie
versiegenden Kraftquell zu zeigen. Wenn wir Frauen
diese Aufgabe gelöst haben, so wird die Menschheit auch
aus der traurigsten Nozzeit innerlich bereichert hervor-
gehen. M. Z.

(EINGESANDT)

Oberst a. D. Haselmayer, M. d. R., schrieb am Ende des
Jahres 1932:

Nach halbjähriger Pause soll sich am 31. Januar 1933 die
sogenannte Abrüstungskonferenz zu neuer Tagung in Genf
versammeln. Der erste Abschnitt der Konferenz hatte rund
sechs Monate gedauert (2. Februar bis 23. Juli 1932); sein
Ergebnis war gleich Null. Nicht einmal die einfache Frage,
ob die vier abgerüsteten Staaten, Deutschland, Oesterreich,
Ungarn und Bulgarien auf der Konferenz als gleichberech-
tigt saßen, wurde von ihr beantwortet. Dabei ist schon
für jede Vereinsversammlung, die Beschlüsse zu fassen hat,
die Feststellung der Stimmberechtigten selbstverständliche
erste Aufgabe.

Mit dem Genfer Fünfmächteabkommen vom 11. Dezember
wurde endlich, nachdem Deutschland seine Teilnahme an
weiteren Verhandlungen von der vorherigen Anerkennung
seiner Gleichberechtigung abhängig gemacht hatte, das Ver-
säumnis der Konferenz nachgeholt: Deutschland ist als
gleichberechtigt anerkannt! Einstweilen allerdings nur von
einer Anzahl Großmächte; aber unter ihnen befindet sich
Frankreich, der eigentliche Träger des Widerstandes, der
sich bisher gegen die Anerkennung der deutschen Gleich-
berechtigung erhoben hatte. Man bemüht sich augenblick-
lich in Frankreich, den Erklärungen vom 11. Dezember
nachträglich wieder einen einschränkenden Sinn zu geben;
aber dies vermag an dem feststehenden Wortlaut nicht mehr
zu ändern.

Trotz des Genfer Dezemberfortschritts ist es nach wie vor
höchst unwahrscheinlich, daß auf der Konferenz ein brauch-
bares Abrüstungsabkommen zustande kommen wird. Müßte
Deutschland auf ein solches warten, würden wir wohl für
immer wehrlos bleiben. Nichtsdestoweniger ist der nächste
Konferenzabschnitt von höchster Bedeutung für Deutschland.
Denn er wird so gut wie sicher den Beweis erbringen, daß
Frankreich gar nicht daran denkt, von seinem übermäßig
hohen Rüstungsstand auch nur einen Kampfwagen oder ein
schweres Geschütz, oder ein Militärflugzeug, oder ein Unter-
seeboot aufzugeben. Nun haben sich aber die fünf Mächte
England, Frankreich, Italien, Deutschland und die Ver-
einigten Staaten soeben in Punkt 4 des Genfer Abkommens
verpflichtet, darauf hinzuwirken, daß unverzüglich ein Ab-
kommen ausgearbeitet werde, das eine wesentliche Herab-
setzung der Rüstungen herbeiführt. Damit würde Deutsch-
land die Möglichkeit geschaffen, bei weiterer Verschleppung
der Entscheidung — und auf eine solche zielt Frankreich
hin — ohne weiteres zur Selbsthilfe überzugehen. Das Wort
„unverzüglich“ vom 11. Dezember sichert Deutschland da-
vor, daß man sich nach einigen Monaten ergebnisloser Ver-
handlungen auf 1934 vertagt und weiter dann 1934 auf 1935,
1935 auf 1936 und so fort. Eine solche Vorstellung ist kein
schlechter Scherz: man braucht sich nur erinnern, daß die
Vorbereitende Abrüstungskommission von 1926 bis 1930 an

THE HO

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January 13, 1943

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Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
 Director,
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,
 United States Department of Justice,
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of January 1, commending Miss Almond and myself for making available the facilities of this Library to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and expressing your appreciation of our cooperation.

May I add that the unusually high standard of all members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have called at the Library has made a deep impression upon me. When the history of our internal security during the Second World War is finally written, I feel that you and your associates will be amply rewarded.

Cordially yours,

Ralph H. Lutz
 Ralph H. Lutz,
 Chairman of Directors.

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April 12, 1943

EX-51

Mrs. Lola R. Carr
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Dear Mrs. Carr:

I have your letter of April 7, 1943, and do want you to know that it is my desire to cooperate as much as possible in the endeavors of the Hoover Library.

There are enclosed several pamphlets concerning the work of the FBI, and I have made arrangements for copies of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin to be forwarded as they are issued in the future so that the Hoover Library may have available data on the crime situation during the period mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

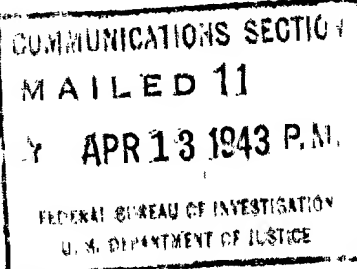
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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FBI NPA Ques & ans

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Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
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THP



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STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

Washington, D. C.
April 7, 1943

Publications Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Hoover Library is endeavoring to collect all possible material on the present war. The writer is assisting in this collection which includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, mimeographed and typewritten releases.

Recently one of your publications "F. B. I." came to our attention, and we felt that such an issue, containing timely articles with a war background, would be of distinct value to this collection.

If you could find it possible to send us a copy of current issues, and would place our name on your mailing list to receive future issues, it would be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you kindly, and asking that, if available, these be sent for the present, to the address below, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lola R. Carr

(Mrs.) Lola R. Carr
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STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

Washington, D. C.
April 14, 1943

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Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On behalf of the Hoover Library, allow me to thank you so much for the splendid material received from you this morning.

Your cooperation is indeed appreciated, and we shall be most grateful for copies of any future material which you may be issuing of this nature.

With repeated thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lola R. Carr

(Mrs.) Lola R. Carr
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July 17, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: GERMAN ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
REFR FIVE-IS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated June 8, 1943 which directed the New York Field Division to purchase and transmit to the Bureau one copy each of the following books:

*Rowan, Richard Wilmer
Secret Agents against America (by) Richard
Wilmer Rowan. New York, Doubleday, Doran and
Company, Inc. 1939

*Garbutt, Reginald
Germany: The Truth, by Reginald Garbutt (for
six years chief organizer of foreign propaganda
and espionage under Himmler, Chief of the
Gestapo) London, Rich and Cowan, Ltd. 1939.

DOUBLEDAY DORAN and Company, Inc., 14 Wall Street, New
York City advised that "Secret Agents Against America", which was
published by the company in 1939, was not in stock and the book was
not in print at the present time. They further advised that they
were unable to secure a copy of this particular book.

The above mentioned company was also contacted for the
purpose of securing a copy of "Germany: The Truth" and they advised
that the company did not have a copy of this book in stock but that
the catalog showed that the Canadian agents for Rich and Cowan Ltd.,
London, printed the book for distribution in this country. They
suggested that the RYERSON PRESS, Toronto Canada be contacted in
order to secure a copy of this book.

RECORDED & INDEXED. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

62-7204

JUL 21

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-7180-41-28

known Laboratory on War
Production and Finance

Letter to Director

July 17, 1943

RE: GERMAN ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY- C
A JER FIVE-15

It may be noted that an agent of this office attempted to locate copies of the above named books in second hand stores in New York City without success.

No further action will be taken by the New York Field Division unless requested to do so by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

g-19

62-72042-5 X June 19, 1946

18

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
321

Mr. Lawrence Xichey
1801 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Larry:

With reference to your note of June 7th with which you transmitted a communication addressed to you by Perrin C. Salpin concerning the possibility of obtaining some material from the Department of Justice for The Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, I regret to advise you that the Bureau does not have available at this time any data which might be furnished to you. I will, however, keep your request in mind in order that if it is possible to take any affirmative action upon it at some later date, I may do so promptly.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 2 59 PM '46

*original signed
& mailed at
NYC 6-22*

EAT:DS

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

50 JUL 25 1946

JUN 20 3 32 PM '46
JUN 20 1946
EAT

LAWRENCE RICHEY
1801 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D.C.

June 7, 1946

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear J. E.:

I am enclosing some correspondence I have just received from Perrin Galpin and the Hoover War Library in reference to getting some materials relating to subversive organizations active during the war.

No doubt the material on the first World War was some that I was able to get some time ago for the Library.

Do you think anything can be done for them on their present request? If so, you know the Chief and I will very much appreciate it.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Larry

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

fel
EX-10
32434

RECORDED

JUN 26 1946

CRIME

62-72042-5X

62-7264-21

6/19/46

BELGIAN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.

ESTABLISHED BY

THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

HERBERT HOOVER
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

GRAYBAR BUILDING
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MOHAWK 4-8141

May 28, 1946

Lawrence Richey, Esq.
1801 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Larry:

I am enclosing a copy
of a memorandum from Harold Fisher
at Stanford to me dated May 20.
Have you any suggestions on
possible procedure on this matter
of certain materials?

Yours sincerely,


PERRIN C. GALPIN
President

PCG:F
Encl.

62-75042-5X
~~65-4364-51~~

ENCLOSURE

THE HOOVER LIBRARY ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE
Stanford University
California

H. H. FISHER, Chairman

NINA ALMOND, Librarian

May 20, 1946

TO: PCG

FROM: HHF

A day or so ago I had occasion to look up for someone what the library had on the I. W. W. Most of the materials we have on that organization were part of a collection turned over to us after the last war by the Department of Justice. Apparently these materials were collected as evidence by the Department of Justice during the war, and when the war was over and the espionage cases were disposed of, the Department had no use for these materials and turned them over to us. I think this was done through Larry Richey.

Do you suppose it would be possible for Larry or someone else to approach J. Edgar Hoover to find out whether there are similar materials relating to subversive organizations active during the recent war, and whether these materials are now declared surplus and are subject to destruction, and whether they might be turned over to us?

Since you are closer to the scene of operations, could you make some inquiries? If you want me to make any official requests, I shall, of course, be glad to do so.

H.H.F.

HHF**JMF

62-72042-5X
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD *DL*

DATE: 6/25/47

FROM : E. G. Fitch *EGF*

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

There is attached an additional list of the information being received at the Hoover Research Library at Stanford University, a copy of which list has been furnished by General Wright, Deputy Director of CIG.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum and attachment be forwarded to the Internal Security Section.

Attachment

JFD:AJB

62-72042-5X
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EX-38

32 JUL 1 1947

ENCL

EX-38

60 JUL 11 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 4, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE HOOVER LIBRARY ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, reported a discussion you had with Frank Mason on that date regarding Mason's concern about the Hoover Library. Mason advised that his chief concern was a man by the name of Rothwell who had come to the Hoover Library through Louis P. Lochner. He stated that Rothwell had been connected with Alger Hiss. Mason stated that Herbert Hoover had become concerned over this Library but that he had been told by Perrin Galpin that Rothwell was doing a good job. Mason noted that Galpin was close to Herbert Hoover and to H. H. Fisher, the librarian. According to Mason, Galpin's son was "spying" on the Hoover Mission in India a few years ago and passed on information to Margaret Bourke-White who in turn furnished it to the Associated Press. Mason advised you that he was favorably impressed with [redacted], a very talented young man who has charge of a West Coast foundation with about \$600,000. to spend annually.

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You will recall that Mason was anxious about the Hoover Library since a group of Herbert Hoover's friends were thinking of honoring his 80th birthday by taking up a collection to endow the library.

The Director wrote on your memorandum that "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

There is attached a memorandum on Charles Easton, Rothwell, Harold Henry Fisher, Louis P. Lochner, Perrin C. Galpin, Margaret Bourke-White and [redacted].

RECOMMENDATION:

That public source information contained in the attached memorandum be furnished to Frank Mason.

ADDENDUM: LBN:FML, 6/7/54: Our files reflect we have heretofore furnished information to Larry Ritchie on Harold Henry Fisher. Since

Attachment
EMV:mer

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62-7204-13

JUN 16

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Jones Nichols June 4, 1954

THE HOOVER LIBRARY ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Mason and Mr. Hoover apparently have confidence in Louis Lochner and Perrin Galpin, I see no need to furnish information on them. Margaret Bourke White has no connection with the Hoover Library so there is no need to mention her.

It would be my recommendation that I mention highlights of information on Rothwell to Mason. We have not investigated Rothwell, there is not much of a specific nature on him. He was close to Hiss and can be best described on the basis of our information, as a liberal educator who has associated with the liberal crowd.

*Done
6/14
Voo*

Kew

Wm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 1, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

SUMMARY

CHLIF

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

You will recall that your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, regarding the Hoover Library, mentioned the captioned individual. The Director noted on your memorandum, "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

A search of Bureau indices and an examination of reference material available in Crime Records Section failed to locate any information identifiable with [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-17-88 BY SP-5 [Signature]
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RECORDED - 90
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 EX-130

62-72042-13

13 JUN 16 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *[initials]*

DATE: June 2, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones *[initials]*SUBJECT: PERRIN C. GALPIN SUMMARY *Call*

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

This memorandum summarizes briefly pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Galpin. He is an educator who was born August 11, 1889, at New Haven, Connecticut. He is President of the Belgium-American Educational Foundation, New York City. He was acquainted with [redacted] in 1939. [redacted] was ordered interned on January 31, 1942, as a dangerous enemy alien. The Immigration Visa Application of [redacted] and [redacted] was disapproved on April 28, 1945. There was evidence that [redacted] was pro-German and approved of German Army successes until Germany invaded Russia. Galpin was a sponsor listed on this application. A Bureau memorandum of August 14, 1943, reported that Finland's White Rose Badge of Honor had been granted to ~~Baron~~ Galpin and a number of other American citizens. Miss Gertrude Lawrence, well-known actress, in October, 1941, refused a medal offered by Finland through Galpin as Secretary of Finnish Relief Fund. Galpin was scheduled to speak on December 2, 1944, at a meeting to celebrate Belgium's liberation. Lawrence Richey, 1801 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1946, forwarded an inquiry from Galpin and Harold Fisher of Stanford University to the Director. This inquiry was directed to the possibility of obtaining material from the Bureau on the Industrial Workers of the World. The Director advised Richey by letter dated June 19, 1946, that the Bureau did not have data which might be furnished.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-17-80 BY SP-5 *[initials]*

RECORDED - 90 *[initials]*

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EX-130

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JUN 16 1954

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 2, 1954

DETAILS

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize briefly the pertinent information in Bureau files regarding Ferrin C. Galpin. You will recall that Galpin was mentioned in your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, regarding the Hoover Library. The Director noted on your memorandum "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Ferrin C. Galpin is an educator who was born August 11, 1889, at New Haven, Connecticut. He is President of the Belgium-American Educational Foundation. His offices are at 1441 Broadway, New York City, and he resides at 975 Esplanade, Pehlman Manner, New York. (Who's Who in America, 1954-55) The following information is carried in "Censorship Daily Reports" of May 20, 1942, as prepared by the Office of Censorship:

The Belgium American Educational Foundation is the outgrowth of a number of relief agencies organized by Herbert Hoover during World War I. The association is reported to be engaged in the exchange of students and in educational philanthropy financed by private endowments. Galpin is a member of a well-known New Haven, Connecticut, family. This report states that Galpin appeared to be an entirely reputable individual devoting his time to charitable enterprises according to information on hand. (62-62736-1619)

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

[redacted], who was interviewed in June, 1943, by a Bureau Agent in an Alien Enemy Control-G Investigation of [redacted] advised that he met Galpin shortly after coming to the United States in 1939. He advised that Galpin introduced him to officials of the Foreign Policy Association, which organization arranged a number of lectures for him. [redacted] was apprehended as a dangerous enemy alien on December 9, 1941, at New York City, and he was ordered interned on January 31, 1942, for the duration of the war. (65-5609 serials 29 and 32)

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From 1940 to 1945, Galpin was listed as a sponsor or as a reference on numerous applications for visas and re-entry permits in connection with entry into the United States. The

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 2, 1954

only pertinent information reflected in these cases is in connection with the immigration visa application of [redacted]

and [redacted]

This case was considered on April 28, 1945, and disapproved by Primary Committee I. A report of this consideration dated June 29, 1945, states that there was evidence that Mr. [redacted] was pro-German and approved of the successes of the German Army until the invasion of Russia by Germany. (40-72824)

A letter dated September 10, 1942, from [redacted]

to Miss [redacted]

c/o [redacted] New York City, was reviewed by the office of the Director of Censorship. This letter enclosed a letter addressed to "My very dear child" and signed [redacted]. This enclosed letter stated that the form from the foundation arrived and that it would be sent to be signed and transmitted to Galpin. The examiner noted that Galpin is Perrin Galpin, President of the Belgium-American Educational Foundation. The examiner noted that the writer of the letter is probably an enemy agent who applied for a visa to enter the United States. (62-62736-2-4881)

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A Bureau memorandum for Mr. Coffey from W. G. Blackburn dated August 14, 1943, reported that Finland's White Rose Badge of Honor had been granted to a number of American citizens and that one of these was Perrin Galpin. (65-44518-87) Miss Gertrude Lawrence, well-known actress, in October, 1941, refused a medal offered by the Finnish Government through Perrin C. Galpin, Secretary of the Finnish Relief Fund, according to a news release of the Fight for Freedom committee. (100-24467-21)

According to the November 25, 1944, issue of "Pour la Victoire," Galpin was scheduled to speak at a meeting on December 2, 1944, to celebrate the complete liberation of Belgium territory. (65-6656-65)

A letter from Lawrence Richey, 1801 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., dated June 7, 1946, forwarded some correspondence to the Director. This correspondence was a letter from Galpin to Richey dated May 28, 1946, which had forwarded to Richey a letter from Harold Fisher of Stanford University dated May 20, 1946. Fisher's letter suggested the possibility of approaching the Director to find out whether or not the Bureau had any material on the Industrial Workers of

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 2, 1954

the World which it could no longer use and which might be of use to the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University. The Director answered Richey's letter on June 19, 1946, and advised that the Bureau did not have available any data which might be furnished to him in this regard.
(62-4264-21)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

~~SECRET~~

June 4, 1954

one of the sponsors for the Council for a Democratic Germany, according to a Bureau memorandum dated February 1, 1945. Louis Lochner was one of a group who edited and endorsed a pamphlet published by Common Cause, Inc., in January, 1948, which pamphlet protested dismantling German industrial buildings. Lochner was the editor and translator of "The Goebbels Diaries" which was published in 1948. Frank Mason was one of those who reportedly obtained the Goebbels manuscript. Mason arranged for Lochner to translate this material and for it to be published. The Bureau conducted an investigation regarding the acquisition of the Goebbels manuscript in answer to a request from the Office of Alien Property on March 16, 1948. The Bureau investigation reflected that this manuscript was the property of the United States Government and that there was no justification for its being given to private individuals. G-2 reported on May 27, 1948, that Louis Lochner was one of those who spoke from the floor at a meeting of the American Association for a Democratic Germany, which organization was the subject of an internal security - C investigation in 1947. Francis P. Bolton of Ohio stated in the House on June 7, 1949, that Louis Lochner was one of the directors of Youth of all Nations, Inc. Bureau investigation of this organization, in December, 1950, indicated that some of the directors and sponsors had past associations with organizations cited by the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten signature]

~~SECRET~~

Jones to Nichols

June 3, 1954

DETAILS:

~~SECRET~~

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize briefly the pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Lochner. You will recall that Lochner was mentioned in your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, regarding the Hoover Library. The Director noted on your memorandum "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Louis Paul Lochner is a newspaper correspondent, lecturer and radio commentator. He was born February 22, 1887, at Springfield, Illinois. In 1939 he received the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished service as a war correspondent. Lochner resides at 32 Buena Vista Avenue, Fair Haven, New Jersey. (Who's Who in America, 1954-55)

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

In a report of the Lusk Investigation Committee of the State of New York on Revolutionary Radicalism, Subversive Movements, Part One, there is the statement that the German Reichstag in 1914 and 1915 was promoting peace movements in enemy countries. The report states that one of the two most successful in that propaganda work was Louis P. Lochner, German Socialist, Secretary of the International Federation of Students. The report states that a mass meeting was held in Chicago on December 5, 1914, through the work of Louis P. Lochner and others, and that there ^{was} formed the Chicago Emergency Peace Federation with Lochner as executive secretary. The report indicates that this Federation was active in the peace movement and that it went out of existence in Chicago in September, 1925. (100-7057-22X)

According to a letter received from the War Department dated December 15, 1922, Louis P. Lochner's name had been ^{prominently} mentioned previous to the United States entry into World War I as being associated with Scott Nearing, William Rhys Williams, and "other notorious Socialists." (61-1473-7)

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Jones to Nichols

~~SECRET~~ June 3, 1954

Matthew Woll, a leader in the trade union movement, presented testimony on June 17, 1930, before a Special Committee to investigate Communist activities in the United States of the House of Representatives. Woll presented a report prepared for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, dated June 2, 1923. This report stated that Louis Lochner was then the European Manager of Federated Press and that during World War I was head of the "Notorious People's Council, the head and front of the Pacifist propaganda." (62-23170-149)

The Federated Press was cited as a Communist-controlled organization by the Special Committee on Un-American activities report, March 29, 1944, pages 76, 143 and 147. The Better American Federation, Los Angeles, California, prepared a chart dated September 30, 1930, noting that Louis Lochner, news editor, Federated Press, was a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, Emergency Peace Federation, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, and that he favored recognition of the Soviet Government. (100-7057-22X)

Francis Ralston Welsh presented testimony before the House of Representatives, Special Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States, on November 25, 1930. One of the exhibits presented by Welsh was the statement that "The German Agent Louis Lochner" had an important part in the formation of the People's Council of America. The statement noted that this organization was "one of the most notoriously malodorous and disloyal things gotten up during war times." (62-23170-159)

[redacted]
was investigated in an Espionage-G case in 1941 based upon a letter he had written on November 24, 1940, ^{which} it was felt might contain some hidden message. No information of espionage activity was developed. This investigation developed that Louis P. Lochner was head of Associated Press in Germany. (65-32378-4)

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According to information received from Headquarters Seventh Army, Rolf Hoffmann was in 1940 the

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Jones to Nichols

June 3, 1954

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application for employment. This investigation reported that Louis P. Lochner, Associated Press Correspondent in Berlin, had been friendly with Nazi Party members. That office further advised that Louis P. Lochner had been interned in Germany after the declaration of war in World War II and had been exchanged for another prisoner and returned to the United States in 1942. The Third Naval District stated that Louis P. Lochner was apparently a loyal citizen and cooperative with the United States Government. (123-3894-24)

The Chicago Sun, on December 29, 1942, carried a "Christmas Declaration" published by the Loyal Americans of German Descent, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. This Declaration repudiated Hitler and the Nazis. One of the names signed to this declaration was Louis Lochner, Author and Correspondent, Chicago, Illinois. (100-4165-92)

Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus was the subject of an Alien Enemy Control-G case in 1944. During this investigation, it was developed that Treviranus had stated in a letter dated January 11, 1943, that Louis Lochner had told the story of Treviranus's miraculous escape from the Nazis in a book on Germany between the wars. (100-142373-10)

A report dated April 26, 1943, of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department was received with the report of an interview with Manuel Pennella de Silva. deSilva says that Louis Lochner was one of two Americans in Berlin who were known for their pro-Nazi leanings before Pearl Harbor. deSilva stated that he, deSilva, was a writer and that he was in Germany for ten years. He stated that he had been wrongly suspected of being a German Agent. (65-47053-19)

Lochner [redacted] were interviewed on June 21, 1943, in connection with investigation of Herbert Gunther Sonthoff. This was an Espionage, Alien Enemy Control-G case. The Lochners were cooperative and furnished what information they had. (65-28452-23) apparently

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Jones to Nichols

~~SECRET~~

June 3, 1954

Advisor on Cultural Subjects for the Foreign Press Section of the German Propaganda Ministry. This information quoted Hoffmann as stating that he was a friend of Louis Lochner and other American newspaper men in Germany. (65-1767-61)

According to a letter postmarked February 8, 1941, from [redacted] Street, New York, New York, [redacted] had expressed pro-Nazi sentiments to the writer and to her sons. (100-37558-1)

Louis Lochner was photographed in August, 1941, at Helsinki with several individuals. One of these individuals was [redacted]. [redacted] was investigated in a Treason case from 1943 to 1949. Leads were set out to interview Lochner but the interview was never conducted. (62-71129-7)

On May 18, 1942, [redacted] was heard in a broadcast from Berlin in which he stated that he knew Louis Lochner. [redacted] was the subject of a Treason case in 1942. (65-6568-61)

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[redacted] was investigated in 1942 and 1943 in an Internal Security-F, Custodial Detention Case. This investigation was based upon information received from an individual who stated, among other things, that [redacted] was supposedly a good friend of Louis Lochner, former American correspondent in Berlin. (100-151575-1)

In 1942, it was learned that Lewis Lochner Bureau Chief of the Associated Press in Berlin, had written a letter dated October 15, 1941, to a storage company in New Jersey regarding the payment of storage charges on the furniture of [redacted]. [redacted] was the subject of an Espionage-G Investigation in 1942. (62-6942-86)

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[redacted] under confidential symbol number, advised on December 14, 1942, that [redacted] had been investigated on an

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Jones to Nichols

June 3, 1954

By memorandum to the Attorney General on November 11, 1943, the Director advised that Lochner had offered to make available for Laboratory examination certain correspondence which he had in possession. This letter also advised that Lochner had made the documents available. This matter was involved in the case of the United States vs. Gerald B. Winrod, et al; Sedition. (65-4832-489)

A State Department report dated June 5, 1944, noted that Louis Lochner, Associated Press Correspondent who was formerly in Berlin, was reported to have agreed to join the Committee on the Re-education of German Prisoners of War. (62-64427-3-286)

Lochner was cooperative in an interview on September 20, 1944, in an Internal Security-C/ of ^{Free} German Activities in the Los Angeles area. He agreed to contact Bert Brecht and to question him regarding these activities. He made this contact and reported the results to Agents in the Los Angeles Office. (100-287057-22)

It is noted that Bert Brecht was the subject of an Internal Security (R) Investigation in 1945. A Bureau memorandum dated February 1, 1945, stated that Louis Lochner, one of the sponsors of the Council for a Democratic Germany, discussed the Council and other groups of exiled Germans in an Associated Press release which appeared in the "Staatszeitung und Herold," New York, on December 24, 1944. This article stated that German refugees and emigrants in the war appeared to be united in the bitter hatred of Hitler and National Socialism. (100-304299-78)

According to a report from Headquarters Western Defense Command, San Francisco, California, dated March 17, 1945, an article in the "News-Tribune" of Tacoma stated that the Associated Press correspondent, Louis Lochner, had called Hitler's policy "National suicide for the Reich." (100-7660-2862)

An article in the "New York Times" of January 20, 1948, stated that a pamphlet had been issued

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Jones to Nichols

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June 3, 1954

the day before by Common Cause, Inc, which protested the policy of dismantling German industrial buildings. The article noted that Herbert Hoover had ~~offered~~ ^{submitted} a brief forward to the pamphlet and that Louis Lochner was one of the members of a Special Committee of Common Cause, Inc., who had edited and endorsed the pamphlet. (97-2985-24)

"The Goebbels Diaries, 1942 through 1943," was a book published by Doubleday in 1948. Louis P. Lochner was the editor and translator. The Goebbels Manuscript had been obtained from individuals who were in Europe in connection with Herbert Hoover's Food Investigation in February of 1947. Frank Mason was one of those conducting this investigation. Mason arranged to have Louis Lochner translate the Goebbels Manuscript and for it to be published by Doubleday. The Bureau conducted an investigation regarding the acquisition of the Goebbels Manuscript in answer to a request from the Office of Alien Property by letter dated March 16, 1948. The reports in this investigation were furnished to the Office of Alien Property by the Director's letter dated August 28, 1952, after the Department had advised that ~~they~~ ^{it} proposed to make available ~~the~~ ^{its} examination by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary the files of the Office of Alien Property regarding the Goebbels Diaries. The final result of this inquiry is not reflected in Bufiles. Bureau investigation reflected, however, that the Goebbels Manuscript was in fact the property of the United States Government and ^{given} that there is no justification for its being ~~directed~~ out to private individuals. (114-182)

According to a report of G-2 dated May 27, 1948, Louis Lochner, a member of the Temporary Committee for Food for Europe's Children, was one of those who spoke from the floor at a dinner meeting of the American Association for a Democratic Germany. The report does not date this meeting. That organization was the subject of an Internal-Security-C investigation in 1947. Informants advised in that investigation that

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 1, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

~~SECRET~~

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: CHARLES EASTON/ROTHWELL Summary

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJB/HL

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 7-17-90

7-17-80

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum summarizes briefly the pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Rothwell. He is an educator who was born October 9, 1902, at Denver, Colorado. He was with the State Department from 1941 to 1946. He has been with the Hoover Institute and Library since 1947. He was Secretary General of the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations in March of 1946. He complimented the Bureau highly when interviewed by a Special Agent on April 3, 1946, regarding a request from certain officials of the U. N. for the FBI to make a survey of the offices of the American Delegation. Mrs. Andrei Gromyko, wife of the Soviet delegate to the U. N. Security Council, and others visited Stanford University on February 4, 1948, and had tea with Rothwell. Rothwell was interviewed by Bureau Agents on February 3, 1949, regarding his knowledge of Alger Hiss. He advised that he first met Hiss in 1942 and that he was associated with him in the State Department. He added that their association continued in work in the U. N. He advised that he considered Hiss a close personal friend. Rothwell commented that he had no indication of any connection between Hiss and the Communist Party. This interview was conducted during the investigation of Whitaker Chambers and others in the case entitled "Perjury; Espionage-R; Internal Security-R." Rothwell furnished twenty-three letters to the Bureau which letters he had received from Hiss. Rothwell was one of the Stanford faculty members who signed a letter in 1950 which forwarded the action of the University of California faculty members who opposed an anti-Communist loyalty oath. An informant advised in June, 1950, that Rothwell was a member of the World Affairs Council of Northern California which had been formed from a merger of the San Francisco International Center and the San Francisco Bay Region Division of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Rothwell was listed as a reference by an individual who was investigated in a Loyalty of Government Employee Case in 1951 and 1952, and his name was listed as a reference by another individual similarly investigated in 1952. Rothwell was listed as a reference on an application for a post office box, according to information received from an informant on October 24, 1952. One of the individuals who applied for this box was Fang Chao-ying; was investigated in Internal Security case in 1942 and again in 1952 and 1953. J. Anthony Panuch, who was formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, submitted to a subcommittee of the Senate on June 25, 1953, a memorandum which he had written to his superior on March 7, 1946. This memorandum stated that the Hiss group might achieve control of four strategic points in the U. N., including the U. S. Delegation through Stetinius and Rothwell.

RECOMMENDATION:

None.

INDEXED - 90

EX-130

~~SECRET~~

JUN 16 1954

ORD. REC.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

DATE

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28 NOV 4 1964

EMV: jnd

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 1, 1954

DETAILS:

~~SECRET~~

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize briefly the pertinent information in Bureau files regarding Charles Easton Rothwell of the Hoover Library, Stanford University. You will recall that your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, on the subject of the Hoover Library mentioned Rothwell. The Director noted on your memorandum "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Rothwell is an educator who was born October 9, 1902, at Denver, Colorado. He was with the State Department from 1941 to 1946. He was Vice President and Research Professor at the Hoover Institute/Library from 1947 to 1952. He has been Director since 1952. Rothwell is a trustee of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. He is a director of the American Association for the United Nations. He resides at 2985 Alpine Road, Menlo Park, California. His office is at the Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford, California. (Who's Who in America, 1954-55)

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

A press release dated March 29, 1946, which was issued by the United Nations Department of Public Information, stated that Mr. Easton Rothwell was Secretary General of the United States Delegation. (62-77787-1204)

Mr. Eastman Rothwell, Secretary General of the American Delegation to the United Nations, was interviewed along with others by a Special Agent of the New York Office on April 3, 1946. Certain officials of the United Nations requested the FBI to make a survey of the offices of the American Delegation and the interview with Rothwell was in this connection. Rothwell complimented the Bureau highly at this time. The survey was approved. (62-77787-1178)

The February 5, 1948, issue of the Palo Alto Times reported that Mrs. Andrei Gromyko, wife of Soviet delegate to the United Nations Security Council, together with a group of Russian women officials, had visited Stanford University on February 4, 1948. The article stated that this group had met with Dr. Easton Rothwell, Vice Chairman, and with Dr. Harold H. Fisher, Chairman of the Hoover Library. (121-34190-28)

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 1, 1954

~~SECRET~~

C. Easton Rothwell, Associate Director of the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, was interviewed on February 3, 1949, by Special Agents in connection with the investigation entitled "Jay David Whitaker Chambers, was; ETAL; Perjury; Espionage-R; Internal Security-R." Rothwell advised that he first met Alger Hiss in 1942 at a committee meeting at the State Department in Washington, D. C., and that subsequent to that time he became very well acquainted with Hiss. He added that at the time of the interview he considered Hiss a close personal friend. He stated that he was acquainted with Alger Hiss in the State Department for several years. Rothwell advised that in 1945 he served as Executive Secretary to United Nations Conference on Internal Organization and that Hiss served as Secretary General of this same meeting. He went on to state that in 1946 he served as Secretary General of the General Assembly of the United Nations at London, that Hiss served as a Special Advisor, and that they roomed together from January, 1946, to the end of February, 1946, at which time Hiss returned to the United States and Rothwell remained in London. Rothwell commented that on his return to Washington, he was closely associated with Hiss up until the time that he, Rothwell, resigned from the State Department in the Fall of 1946. He added that he never received any indication of any connection between Hiss and the Communist Party.

On February 5, 1949, Rothwell furnished through a Special Agent twenty-three letters received by him from Hiss dated 1947 and 1948. These letters were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. (74-1333-2351) This was in connection with the Chambers Case.

The April 18, 1950, issue of the Palo Alto Times reported that 245 Stanford University faculty members and employees had signed a letter supporting the action of the University of California faculty members in opposing an anti-Communist loyalty oath. This article stated that Easton Rothwell was listed as one of the Stanford faculty members who had signed this letter. (121-34190-28)

A reliable confidential informant advised in June, 1950, that Easton Rothwell was a member of the Advisory Panel on meetings and speakers of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. The informant advised that the World Affairs Council of Northern California engaged in the promotion of steady and public education of world affairs. He added that this organization was formed from a merger of the San Francisco International Center and the San Francisco Bay Region Division of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(121-34190-28)

- 3 - ~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

June 1, 1954

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Exhibit number 85 in the hearings before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, lists the name Easton Rothwell, Vice Chairman, Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, as one of the numerous persons who were "signers of letters of people who know Owen Lattimore's work." This committee was investigating employee loyalty in the State Department. (121-23278-267X12)

Easton Rothwell was on the Board of Directors of the American Association for the United Nations, according to a brochure obtained in June, 1951, from the Information Center for the United Nations, New York City. This organization was chartered under New York laws on March 10, 1923, as the "League of Nations Non-Partisan Association." On May 14, 1930, the name was changed to "League of Nations Association, Inc." On September 1, 1943, the name was changed to "American Association for the United Nations, Inc." The purpose of this organization has been to study through educational process the fundamental basis of permanent peace and the machinery necessary for the development of this peace. The Association has carried on educational activities looking towards international cooperation on the part of the United States. (100-377086-5)

Rothwell was listed as a reference by [redacted] on a "Application for Position" form dated January 22, 1951. This application was for a position with the Federal Reserve System. [redacted] was investigated in a Loyalty of Government Employee Case from November 13, 1951, to May 8, 1952. This investigation was based upon information received by the Federal Reserve System from the Seattle, Washington, Police Department all to the effect that on September 10, 1946, [redacted] one a known Communist, picketed a delicatessen in the Seattle area and that it was necessary for the police to break up the pickets twice. Bureau reports were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on January 31, 1952, and on May 16, 1952. The Civil Service Commission advised on September 29, 1952, that [redacted] had resigned or otherwise separated from Federal Service prior to a decision on his loyalty.

During this investigation of [redacted] Rothwell advised that he knew [redacted] for two or three years after having met him at [redacted]. He advised that his closest association with [redacted] was [redacted] worked together on the details of a course which was to be offered in the Hoover Institute. Rothwell furnished no information reflecting on [redacted] loyalty to the United States. (121-34190-29)

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

~~SECRET~~

June 1, 1954

C. Easton Rothwell, Vice Chairman, Hoover Library, Stanford University, was listed as a reference on an "Application for Federal Employment" form dated February 1, 1951. This application was for a position as a Military Intelligence Research Specialist with the United States Civil Service Commission. The Bureau investigated [redacted], who submitted this application, in a Loyalty of Government Employees case from April 8, 1952, to May 9, 1952. The basis of this investigation was the fact that [redacted] had declared in June, 1951, that he was a member of the Independent Progressive Party during the Summer of 1948. Bureau reports were disseminated to the Civil Service Commission on June 5, 1952. On July 24, 1952, the Civil Service Commission advised that [redacted] was eligible on loyalty.

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In connection with this investigation, Rothwell advised that he had known [redacted] since 1947 as an employee in the Hoover Library and as a student. He stated that he had no reason to question the loyalty of [redacted] (121-35283-22).

According to information received on September 24, 1952, from a reliable informant, Dr. Easton Rothwell, Hoover Library, Stanford University, was listed as a reference on an application for a post office box at Stanford, California. This application was made in the name of [redacted] and others. [redacted] was investigated by the Bureau in 1942, in Internal Security, Hatch Act case. [redacted] was investigated during 1942 on the basis of the fact that the [redacted] [redacted] was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action by the Special Committee on un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives. He was investigated again in 1952 and 1953 in an Internal Security - CH case. This investigation was upon the basis of information received from First Army Headquarters New York City, that [redacted] was an agent of the Chinese Communist Government. The first investigation was closed by Washington, D. C., report dated April 7, 1942, after [redacted] had been interviewed. The second investigation was closed by San Francisco report made March 5, 1954, after [redacted] had been interviewed again. Rothwell was not interviewed in the investigation regarding [redacted] (101-1686).

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A confidential and reliable informant advised in February, 1953, that the Yugoslav Consulate in San Francisco had sent out literature regarding the break with the Vatican. One of the persons receiving this literature was Professor Easton Rothwell, Stanford Library. (65-58966-108)

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

~~SECRET~~

June 1, 1954

J. Anthony Panuch, attorney of New York City, presented testimony on June 25, 1953, before the "Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary" of the Senate. He testified that he had joined the State Department in October, 1945, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration. He presented a memorandum dated March 7, 1946, which he had written to his immediate superior. This memorandum discussed the Hiss plan for reorganization of the State Department. Panuch stated in this memorandum that through Mr. Rothwell, Secretary General of the United States Delegation to the United Nations, Hiss would enjoy "working control" over the flow of papers in and out of the secretariat of the United States group. It states that if Hiss should succeed in causing Dr. Appleby to be designated as the Assistant Secretary General for Administration of the United Nations, then the Hiss group would achieve control of four strategic points, including the United States Delegation through Stetinius and Rothwell. (62-8827-1385)

✓ 10/24

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 4, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: LOUIS PAUL LOCHNER Summary

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

CALIF.

SYNOPSIS:

The purpose is to summarize briefly pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Lochner. He is a newspaper correspondent who received the Pulitzer Prize in 1939 as a war correspondent. The Lusk Investigation Committee of the State of New York reported that Louis P. Lochner, German Socialist, was one of the most successful in promoting peace movements in 1914 and 1915. Evidence presented before a Special Committee of the House investigating Communist activities indicated that Louis Lochner was, in June, 1923, the European Manager of Federated Press and that during World War I he was head of the "notorious People's Council, the head and front of the Pacifist propaganda." The Federated Press was cited as a Communist controlled organization by the Special Investigation on Un-American Activities in May, 1944. The Better American Federation, Los Angeles, California, reported that Louis Lochner was a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, Emergency Peace Federation, The Fellowship of Reconciliation and that he favored recognition of the Soviet Government. Testimony on November 25, 1930, presented before the Special Committee of the House to Investigate Communist Activities was to the effect that the German agent Louis Lochner "had an important part in the formation of the People's Council of America" which was "one of the most notoriously malodorous and disloyal things gotten up during wartime." Various individuals, who were connected with the German Government or accused of pro-Nazi sentiments or actions, were reported to be acquainted with or friendly with Lochner during the 1940's. Some of these individuals were investigated by the Bureau. Lochner and [redacted] were interviewed on June 21, 1943, in connection with an espionage and alien enemy control - G investigation of Herbert Gunther Sonthoff. They apparently furnished what information they had. In 1943, Lochner furnished some material in his possession for use in the case of the United States versus Gerald B. Winrod, et al; sedition. Lochner agreed to contact an individual for the Los Angeles Office and to report information gained from this individual regarding German activities. Lochner carried out this mission. Lochner was

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF 10/15
 EMV:pa 10/15
 DATE 9-29-80

INDEXED - 90

RECORDED - 90

EX-130

~~SECRET~~

162-72042-13
 JUN 11 1954
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~~SECRET~~

Jones to Nichols

June 3, 1954

the organization was backing the German Social Democratic Party in its struggle against Communism in Germany. Organization literature stated that the organization believed that Democratic Government throughout the world was an essential basis for future peace. (100-17976-serial 51 and serial 64)

The Congressional Record reflects a speech given by Francis P. Bolton of Ohio in the House on June 7, 1949. Bolton remarked that press releases of Youth of All Nations, Inc., reflected that Louis Lochner, writer, was one of the Directors of that organization. In December, 1950, the New York Office conducted an investigation of that organization at the request of the State Department, and this investigation failed to reveal any basis for an allegation that the organization was a Communist group. The Bureau investigation indicated that some of the Directors and sponsors had past associations with organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835 (now Executive Order 10450). (100-373251 Serials 2 and 10)

A report which was forwarded to the Bureau on November 27, 1950, stated that there has been a series of news agencies which have served the International Communist Movement. The report stated that these news agencies have their headquarters outside of the Soviet Union. It is stated that one well-known agency which was used for this purpose was the Federated Press of America. Louis Lochner was described as European Manager of Federated Press of America. (S)(100-379470-1X)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: June 1, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 NWM/2
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 7-17-90

SUBJECT: HAROLD HENRY FISHER

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Egan _____
 Gurnea _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

BASIS: By memorandum dated May 24, 1954, you advised Mr. Tolson of a discussion Frank Mason had had with you concerning individuals affiliated with the Herbert Hoover Library On War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University in Berkeley, California. One of these individuals was Harold Henry Fisher, the librarian of the Hoover Library. Mason noted that a group of individuals was thinking of honoring Herbert Hoover's eightieth birthday by taking up a collection to endow the library and that Herbert Hoover did not want his friends to put any money into the library until Fisher had been gotten rid of. According to Mason, Fisher was to be gotten rid of through retirement in the near future.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES: By memorandum dated September 15, 1951, I provided you with a 46 page summary memorandum of information in Bufiles concerning Fisher. This memorandum was prepared after you had ascertained from Bert Mattei that Herbert Hoover was very concerned about the Hoover Library because Dr. Harold Fisher, Director of the library, had "gone sour as hell." According to Mattei, Herbert Hoover indicated that he was going to drop a note to the Director and ask the Director to slip in and see Herbert Hoover the next time he was in New York. This summary memorandum of September 15, 1951, is attached. (100-179453-12)

On February 28, 1952, Mr. Belmont forwarded Mr. Ladd a summary memorandum concerning Dr. Fisher. Mr. Belmont's memorandum was prepared subsequent to a telephone contact with Mr. Tolson's Office by Lawrence (Larry) Richey, secretary to former President Hoover, in which Richey indicated an interest in information concerning Fisher. A blind memorandum concerning Fisher was furnished Richey in March 1952. Attached is Mr. Belmont's memorandum to Mr. Ladd of February 28, 1952. (100-179453, serial 16)

On April 10, 1952, a 12 page memorandum concerning Fisher was furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency. A copy of the memorandum furnished to CIA is not being attached. (100-179453, serial 18)

Attachments

cc - Mr. Nichols

GWG:jas

INDEXED - 90

RECORDED - 90

EX-130

62-72042-13

13 JUN 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
 DATE 9-9-80

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-179453

June 1, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By memorandum dated November 13, 1953, Mr. Belmont furnished to Mr. Ladd information relating to Fisher and three other individuals. The information relating to Fisher appears on pages 3 and 4 of Mr. Belmont's memorandum. Attached to his memorandum was a 3 page supplemental memorandum dated November 12, 1953, regarding Fisher. The yellow of Mr. Belmont's memorandum of November 13, 1953, along with the original of the memorandum dated November 12, 1953, are attached.

BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED MEMORANDA: Fisher was born in Morristown, Vermont, February 15, 1890. He has been a professor at Stanford University and has served with the Hoover Library since 1924.

Fisher is the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation which was opened in January, 1945, and closed in October, 1945. No information has been received reflecting that he has been a member of the Communist Party. The March 5, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" showed Fisher to be a signer of a statement in defense of the Communist Party, but referred to him as not being a Communist. Reportedly, his name appeared on the mailing list of the Communist Political Association in San Francisco in 1945, and he has given Pro-Russian and Pro-Communist speeches in the past. Additionally, Fisher has been friendly with members of the Soviet Consulate Staff in San Francisco and has been in contact with prominent Communists in the San Francisco area. (X)

The following are among organizations cited by the Attorney General and/or state and Federal legislative bodies with which Fisher's name has been affiliated:

- American-Russian Institute For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union.
- American Youth for Democracy
- Friends of the Soviet Union
- Committee for Concerned Peace Efforts
- American Friends of the Chinese People
- International Book Store, San Francisco
- American Pushkin Committee
- California Labor School
- Daily People's World
- National Council of Soviet-American Friendship
- Interprofessional Association
- National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights
- National Emergency Conference for Constitutional Liberties.

Additionally, his name has been affiliated with such other organizations as The (Owen) Lattimore Defense Foundation, The Institute of Pacific Relations, The Russian War Relief, and a number of other organizations. The above mentioned memoranda which are attached, on the other hand, show that Fisher has hired

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 1, 1954

persons with anti-Communist views and that he has made public statements unfavorable to Russia. In July, 1950, for example, he stated on a radio program, "The World Peace Appeal is an ambitious propaganda drive by the Communists to recover lost ground and weaken the united opposition. Its aim is not peace but to strengthen the position of Soviet Russia." (6100-179453-19)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Service Unit has advised that there is one reference to Fisher in Bufiles since November 13, 1953, when the last summary memorandum was prepared. By letter dated November 24, 1953, the San Francisco Office advised that the acting librarian of the "San Francisco Chronicle" stated that a newspaper clipping in her files which was taken from the Chronicle of May 8, 1945, described a reception for V. M. Molotov given by the American Russian Institute of San Francisco at the Saint Francis Hotel on May 7, 1945. The article was captioned "Mr. Molotov meets the Americans...Sub-debs, Harry Bridges make the grade..." The article stated that one hundred assorted guests were invited by the American Russian Institute to a reception honoring Foreign Commissar Molotov. Professor H. H. Fisher was listed among those who attended. (39-915-3238)

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *mn*

DATE: June 4, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FROM : M. A. *mn*SUBJECT: MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE *Summary*

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:Calif.

This memorandum summarizes briefly pertinent information in Bufiles regarding captioned individual. She is a photographer with Life Magazine and has written numerous books. She was married and later divorced from Erskine Caldwell. She reportedly made three trips to Russia to photograph the Five-Year Plan. She reportedly made the first moving pictures to be made in Soviet Russia with Soviet permission. The House Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1944 lists connection with American Youth Congress, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Film and Photo League, American Artists Congress and as a contributor to the "Sunday Worker." An AEAA report dated 7-14-52 on another individual, reported her connected with "Soviet Russia Today," the League of Women Shoppers, and the Communist Party. This report stated further that Louis F. Budenz had advised that she was a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's. She was a contact of a subject of an Espionage--R investigation in September 1952. In 1943 was learned that she recommended ~~that~~ the subject of an Internal Security investigation to a reputable, charitable organization. She was considered a friend by , the subject of an espionage investigation. She was the subject of a Security Matter--C investigation from 1941 to 1951. She was removed from the Security Index on May 28, 1947.

b6
b7cRECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-5 RSW/mr*
 REASON - FCIM 11 *1-2.4.2*
 DATE OF REVIEW *7-17-80*

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90

13 JUN 16 1954

EX-130

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP3 BTP/aw*
 ON *3/16/99*
196-1473

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF *100-3518-1*
 DATE *9-9-80*

EMV:jbg

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3518-1

Memo to Mr. Nichols

June 4, 1954

DETAILS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize briefly the pertinent information in Bufiles regarding Margaret Bourke-White. You will recall that she was mentioned in your memorandum to Mr. Tolson on May 24, 1954, regarding the Hoover Library. The Director noted on your memorandum, "Our files should be checked on all of these names. H."

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Margaret Bourke-White is a photographer who was born June 14, 1906, in New York City. She has been with Life Magazine since 1936 and has been the author of numerous books. She was married to Everett Chapman in 1925. She was married to Erskine Caldwell in 1939 and was divorced from him in 1942. She resides in Darien, Connecticut. Her office is at the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. (Who's Who in America, 1954-55)

"She has made three trips to Russia to record photographically the progress of the Five-Year Plan. Her two travelogs, 'Eyes on Russia' (1931), and 'Red Republic' (1934) were the first moving pictures to be made in Soviet Russia with full permission of Soviet authorities." ("Current Biography" 1940)

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

The following information appears in the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Report of 1944:

(1) Margaret Bourke-White is listed on the National Advisory Committee of the American Youth Congress but the date is not given. The American Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450.

(2) Margaret Bourke-White is listed as a "representative individual" for the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo but the date is not given. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities report, March 29, 1944, cited this organization as a Communist Party front.

(3) Margaret Bourke-White is listed as an exhibitor of photos to a motion picture costume board sponsored by the Film and Photo League, April 27, 1943. The California Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1948 reported the Film and Photo League as a Communist Front.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Mr. Nichols

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 4, 1954

(4) Margaret Bourke-White is listed as a signer to a call of American Artists Congress. This was reported in "Art Front," November, 1935. The California Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1948 reported the American Artists Congress as typical of Communist created and controlled organizations.

(5) Margaret Bourke-White was a contributor to the "Sunday Worker" according to the "Daily Worker" of December 21, 1935. (138-1632-31)

The following information is reported in a report of SA James J. Deary dated 7-14-52 at New Haven and entitled [redacted] [redacted] --WA 56849, AEAA":

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(1) According to a reliable informant, Margaret Bourke-White was reported to have been a contributor since June of 1942 to "Soviet Russia Today." This publication has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities Report, March 29, 1944.

(2) A reliable informant made available a Photostat of a resume prepared by the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association. This resume identified Margaret Bourke-White as one of the sponsors of the League of Women Shoppers. This organization has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944, as being a Communist controlled front.

(3) G-2 reported on January 17, 1947, that Margaret Bourke-White had been divorced from Erskine Caldwell, "a well-known fellow-traveller." This report stated that in August, 1940, it had been learned from an informed source that Margaret Bourke-White was a member of the Communist Party and that she was among the early Communist members of the staff of the New York publication, "PM."

(4) Louis F. Budenz, under confidential symbol number, advised that Margaret Bourke-White was a member of the Communist Party during the late 1930's. He received this information from Jack Stachel, a National functionary of the Communist Party. He added that this information was confirmed in 1940 by Eugene Dennis, National Communist Party functionary. (116-340277-14)

New Haven letter to the Bureau dated September 3, 1952, reported that Margaret Bourke-White was a contact of Alfred K. Stern who was then the subject of an Espionage-R investigation. (100-57453-785)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Mr. Nichols

June 4, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During an Internal Security--R and IN investigation in 1943, it was developed that Margaret Bourke-White had recommended the subject of the investigation, [redacted] to the Public Welfare Foundation, Inc., a highly reputable private charitable organization of New York City. (100-3970373)

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According to a summary report in an Espionage--R investigation of [redacted] dated January 6, 1954, a confidential foreign source on June 30, 1949, had advised that [redacted] had listed among a number of friends of his employed by "Time and Life" the name of Margaret Bourke-White (X)(u) (65-58367-349)

Margaret Bourke-White was the subject of a Security Matter--C investigation which extended from 1941 to 1951. This file indicated that her name was listed on the Security Index on May 28, 1947. Reports in this investigation duplicate much of the material reported previously in this memorandum. (100-3518)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Kper*

DATE: May 24, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HOOVER LIBRARY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Frank Mason who was passing through town came in to see me on the afternoon of May 24th and expressed some concern about the Hoover Library. By way of background he pointed out that he first became concerned in view of his personal friendship for Herbert Hoover when Max Lerner got access to several papers in 1946. Following this he talked to Mr. Tamm and asked Mr. Tamm to be on the lookout for anything that tied in to the Hoover Library which would protect the former President and which the former President should know about. Mr. Tamm told him he would be glad to be on the alert.

He then stated that the chief source of his concern now is an individual by the name of Rothwell. He could not recall Rothwell's first name. He stated that Joe Panuch in a letter dated March 6, 1946, which was introduced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Homer Ferguson in 1948 referred to Rothwell, Alger Hiss and others and referred to Rothwell as being the number two man in the Alger Hiss group. [redacted] and Frank Mason in 1949 while having lunch with Senator Ferguson told Ferguson that he was duty bound to show the letter to Herbert Hoover since when Ferguson put the letter into the record he omitted certain names. Mason then stated that Rothwell went into the Hoover Library at Stanford through Louis E. Lochnar. He further stated that Rothwell, while in the State Department, arranged for Russians to get certain boats. Herbert Hoover became concerned; however, was told by Paris Galpin, who is very close to Herbert Hoover as well as to H. H. Fisher, the librarian, that Rothwell was doing a good job and that everything was all right at the Library. Mason, however, has his doubts about Galpin since [redacted] was spying on the Hoover mission to India a few years ago and passing the information as to their activities on to Margret Bourke White, who furnished the information to somebody in the Associated Press. Sometime later Frank Mason called on Herbert Hoover and saw him very much engaged in reading a report and his thought immediately came to the conclusion that Mr. Tamm had performed and that what Herbert Hoover was reading was an FBI report. Hoover expressed some concern on this occasion for the Hoover Library.

RECORDED - 99

Mason further asserted that after Alger Hiss left the State Department he diverted \$250,000 of Carnegie Foundation money out of the Library which was utilized by some project that Rothwell was interested in.

cc - Mr. Belmont
LBN:ptm

JUN 24 1954

INDEXED - 90

EX-130

13 JUN 16 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 162-72042-14

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: HOOVER LIBRARY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Mason then came down to the point that Jeremiah Millbank, who handles Herbert Hoover's finances, and a group of friends were thinking of honoring Herbert Hoover's 80th birthday which occurred on August 10, 1954, by taking up a collection to endow the Library, which is a concern to Mason as he does not want a group of Herbert Hoover's friends to become embarrassed if Rothwell or the Library is bad. He further stated that Herbert Hoover himself did not want his friends to put any money into the Library until they had gotten rid of H. H. Fisher and this was supposed to take place some time in the immediate future through retirement.

He further related that he was favorably impressed with a ³⁵ very talented young chap around 35 years of age who has charge of a West Coast foundation and has approximately \$600,000 to spend annually. Mason went to [] took him to see Herbert Hoover a year ago and then got him to make a survey of the Hoover Library and its effectiveness. In this survey everything that had been written was reviewed and cataloged, i.e. through cooperation of the Hoover Library, and was given a rating as to how "pro-Soviet" the writing was. Herbert Hoover gave a copy of this summary to Bert Mattei. When Mason heard of this he went to Herbert Hoover and cautioned him about the possibility of libel and Herbert Hoover then got it back. Jeremiah Millbank has advised Mason that Herbert Hoover insists that Rothwell is satisfactory. Nothing cropped up in the [] survey linking Rothwell with any writings but Mason ^{cannot} believe that he was all right if he was tied up with Hiss and that if Rothwell was a good American, then Mason cannot understand why H. H. Fisher should hire him; that he feels that Rothwell was picked by Hiss for this job and literally put in there. One of the projects Rothwell has worked out was to put in a private telephone from the UN to the Hoover Library for research purposes. b6 b7C

Mason stated that he had nothing specific, but he felt that he should get this off his chest and this was the reason why he had come in to the Bureau.

He also wanted to express the hope that if there was anything wrong with Rothwell that some way could be found to let Herbert Hoover know to avoid embarrassment. I have asked Mr. Jones to check our files and identify Rothwell and see what we have.

✓
Our files should be checked
on all 20 of these names
H.

Secret Files Of Czarist Police Aired

By Seymour Korman

Chicago Tribune Press Service

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 29
Long-hidden files of the Russian Czarist secret police—

records which the Communists were deluded into believing were destroyed 33 years ago—were displayed publicly for the first time today at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace on the Stanford University campus.



Sworakowski

The dossiers and other data, unique and of great historical significance, constitute a virtual Who's Who of the Red revolutionary movement up to the overthrow of the Czarist regime in 1917.

Violence techniques of the Okhrana, as the Czarist police were designated, included assassination, thuggery and deportation, and were models for later operation of the Russian OGPU and NKVD as well as the Nazi Gestapo.

Existence of the extensive Okhrana documentation, covering the years 1883 to 1917, is expected to come as a stunning surprise to the present Soviet Government.

The "phantom" files are crammed into 16 large wooden packing cases. Contents of six of the cases thus far opened have yielded such finds as Czarist police shadowing and arrest orders for Leon Trotsky, Vyacheslav Molotov, Maxim Litvinov and Maxim Gorky.

The other 10 containers are thought to include information on Nikolai Lenin, Josef Stalin and their leading associates up to 1917.

The packing cases, each weighing 500 pounds and wired and fastened with lead seals, were shipped secretly from Paris to Stanford University between 1924 and 1926 by Basil Maklakoff, who had been the last Czarist Ambassador to France.

Hoover War Library

He gathered them from Okhrana headquarters in the Russian Embassy. In 1924 Maklakoff signed a statement "assuring" the Communists he had burned all the material.

Ordered Cases Sealed

As Communist knowledge of the truth on disposal of the dossiers would have jeopardized Maklakoff's life, he stipulated that the packing cases were to remain sealed until his death and the contents were not to be disclosed to the public until at least three months later.

Maklakoff, who was on the French Foreign Ministry staff after 1924, died last July 15 near Geneva, at the age of 88. And this month C. Easton Rothwell, director of the Hoover Institution, authorized opening of the boxes and study of their contents by Prof. Witold Sworakowski, in charge of the institution's Eastern European collections.

The papers are in excellent condition. Most of the material is in Russian, some in French. The dossiers include police-type photos, front and profile. Trotsky, later to be slain in Mexico City, is shown in a photo of April 29, 1931, with a bushy head of hair, giving him more of a female than male appearance.

Molotov, recently fallen from a top spot in the Soviet hierarchy to an envoy post in Outer Mongolia, is mentioned in the records as Skriabin. There are pictures and arrest orders for him in the 1910 period. The late Litvinov, one-time Soviet Ambassador to the United States, is referred to by his family name of Wallach in an Okhrana directive that he be kept under surveillance.

Data on Stalin

"The cases yet to be opened may give us information on Stalin's and Lenin's activities before the Revolution, and may even corroborate a recently published story that Stalin was once a secret Czarist agent working against the Bolsheviks," Prof. Sworakowski said.

Sworakowski explained that the French branch of the Okhrana was set up in the Paris Embassy in 1883. With the agents hiding behind diplomatic titles the office expanded into a vast political counter-intelligence headquarters keeping surveillance over Russian revolutionaries in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and the Scandinavian countries.

"It is known that the Okhrana used every means for its ends—assassination, beatings, persuasion, deportation to Siberia, street shadowing, censorship, bribery, provocation. The files of the Paris branch, into which we are now digging box by box, document in detail this activity," he said.

"These files also detail police measures against the Nationalist and Socialist movements of the Poles, Latvians, Armenians, Jews, Georgians and other minority groups in Russia. All this should effectively destroy the Bolshevik contention that they alone were persecuted by the Okhrana, and we may turn up evidence of double dealing by some Bolsheviks against their own colleagues.

"Those are some reasons why the present Soviet Government won't be happy about this material coming to light."

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
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Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Will

BRANIGAN

SULLIVAN

Admiral

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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

62-92042-A

100-4264-A

NOT RECORDED

140 NOV 5 1957

Date **10/30/57**

UNCLAS 1957

Czarist Secret Police Documents Are Opened

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP).—A closet full of Soviet family skeletons was rattled yesterday when the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace opened 16 packing cases of Czarist Russian secret police documents.

The Reds thought the documents were burned some 30 years ago.

The set of 500-pound wooden packing cases contain the files of the Paris office of the Czarist Russian Secret Police of more than 40 years ago.

They hold a veritable who's who of the expatriate and exiled revolutionaries who flocked to Western Europe after the abortive 1905 revolution. Hoover Institution officials hope they will yield considerable background information on past and present members of the Communist hierarchy.

Shipped to U. S. in 1926

The files were shipped secretly from Paris to the United States in 1926 by Basil Maklakoff, the last pre-Communist Russian Ambassador to France.

Mr. Maklakoff, apparently realizing the great value of the papers, signed a statement that he had burned them. Then he shipped them to the United States. Feeling his life would be in jeopardy if the truth were known, he stipulated that the cases should remain sealed until at least three months after his death. He died last July in Switzerland at the age of 36.

Officials of the Hoover Institution, on the Stanford University campus, have opened five of the boxes and given the contents a hurried examina-

tion, C. Easton Rothwell, director, says.

In three they found dozens of fat holders, each belted with cloth strap and buckle, containing detailed records of the Czarist Imperial Secret Police on the activities of Russian revolutionaries in Western Europe.

Statement Accepted

"This is the only Russian police archive of any magnitude accessible to scholars outside the Soviet Union," said Witold Sworakowski, assistant director, who was born and educated in Poland.

"All the evidence he have been able to find indicates that the Reds accepted Maklakoff's statement that he had burned the papers—in fact, were relieved to think they had been destroyed—and therefore are unaware that this material exists and is now being opened."

Files have been found on Trotsky, Molotov and (Polish Marshal) Pilsudski.

Mr. Sworakowski, who is in charge of the institution's Eastern European collection, says he thinks they will also find material on Lenin, Stalin and other leaders of the revolution.

Hoover Institution officials said they still cannot divulge how Mr. Maklakoff shipped the files out of Paris since agents with whom he worked still are alive. They did say he received no pay for the documents. He tagged the whole operation "Tagil," the name of a Siberian village. The boxes were wired and sealed with lead.

"The Paris office of the Imperial Secret Police, the so-called Okhrana, was assigned to collect information on the activities of political refugees from the unsuccessful revolution attempt in 1905," Mr. Sworakowski said.

Limited Number Published

"The Soviet Government has the complete files of the home office of the Okhrana, but only a very limited number of documents from these files have been published and these were selected because they were favorable to Lenin, Stalin and the Bolshevik organizations."

"The Paris files now make it possible to study police reprisals not only against the Bolshevik wing but also against their opponents, the Social Revolutionaries, the Mensheviks and others. The Paris files also document police measures against the Nationalist and Socialist movements of the Poles, Latvians, Armenians,

Jews, Georgians and other minority groups in Russia."

Of the five cases opened, three contained dossiers, one held 15,000 jumbled 5x7 cards, apparently a complete index of the office operation, and the fifth contained books of press clippings and cables in code, the key for which Mr. Maklakoff provided.

Many dossiers include police-type front and profile photos. Trotsky, about 25 at the time, is pictured with such a bushy head of hair he might easily be mistaken for a woman.

Most of the men are identified by their family names rather than by their later, more famous, party pseudonyms. Molotov appears as Skriabin, Trotsky as Bronstein.

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Gandy _____

BRANIGAN

E.C. [unclear] 1/1/57

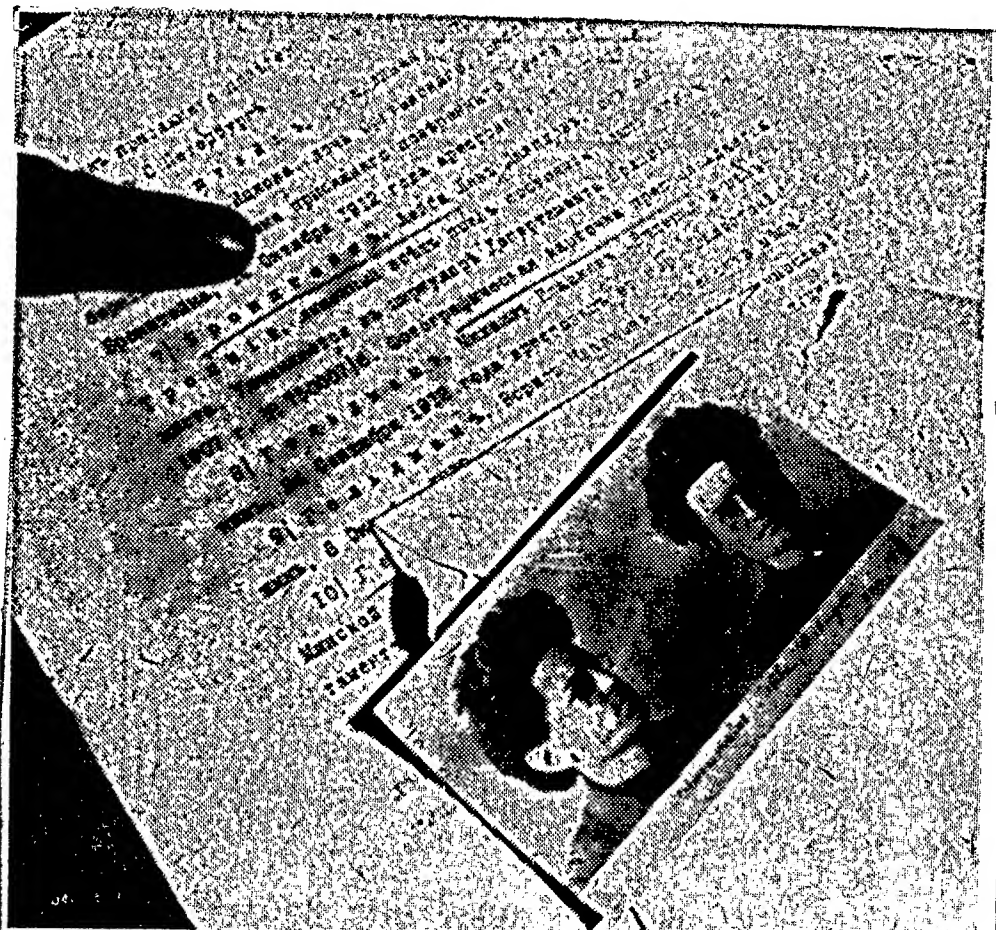
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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star A6 _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date OCT 30 1957

Hoover War Library

62-72642-A
162-4264-A
NOT RECORDED
140 NOV 4 1957

F-340
OCT 4 1957



WANTED—The Trotsky arresting order is among the material from Russian secret police files shipped from Paris to the United States, in 1926 and kept under seal until yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, NEW YORK

November 15, 1957

Director, FBI

I would like for you, or one of your experienced Agents to personally deliver the attached material to Honorable Herbert Hoover, Apartment 31-A, The Waldorf-Astoria Towers, 50th and Park Avenue, New York.

Mr. Hoover should be advised that this material is being furnished pursuant to his request addressed to Mr. Lawrence Richey, 1801 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under date of November 12, 1957. You should advise the Bureau immediately when this has been done. You should also extend my very best wishes and kind regards to Mr. Hoover.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/89 BY SP4/AC/SLT

ERC:LCB
(4)

File Reviews on

Harold Henry Fisher

RECORDED - 60

62-72042-15

13 NOV 19 1957

COMM - FBI
NOV 15 1957
MAILED 25

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Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

70 NOV 26 1957

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 78

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Page 165 ~ Referral/Direct

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/28/57

FROM: SAC, NYC

PERSONAL

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SUBJECT:

62-65153-144

ReBulet 12/19/57.

HOOPER INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

This is to advise that at 5 PM on 12/20/57, SA Vincent F. Clancy delivered to Mr. Herbert Hoover the material transmitted to this office by reference letter.

Mr. Hoover was told that this data completes the check of the seventy-eight names he submitted.

Your very best wishes and kind regards were extended to Mr. Hoover, and he requested that his best regards be extended to you.

EJM:MT

②-Bureau

1-NY (67-1777)

RECORDED - 73

62-72042-16

12-26-57

JAN 3 1958

60 JAN 10 1958

LITTON

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 20, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SUBJECT: DR. W. GLENN CAMPBELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The attached clipping from the 11-20-59 issue of the "Washington Daily News" indicates that Dr. Campbell has been appointed new director of Stanford's Hoover Library in San Francisco, California.

Bureau files reveal that in August, 1959, Bureau files were reviewed concerning Campbell at the request of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, who stated that Honorable Herbert Hoover was attempting to find a new director for the Hoover War Library and had asked Strauss for a recommendation. Strauss was considering Dr. Campbell.

① HOOVER Library

The attached memoranda indicate no pertinent information was found in our files concerning Dr. Campbell who is a personal acquaintance of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan stated Campbell is a very conservative economist. Inspector Sullivan is also personally acquainted with [redacted] head of the American Enterprise Association, Inc., with which Dr. Campbell was also associated. You suggested that we tell Admiral Strauss we have no information regarding Dr. Campbell and that Admiral Strauss might want to talk to Mr. [redacted]. This was approved by the Director and Admiral Strauss' secretary was advised by liaison on 8-31-59.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

For information.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Name Check Section

Enclosures

GHS:fjb
(4)

58 DEC 21 1959

REC-9

62 72042-17

16 NOV 24 1959

EX 104

NAME CHECK



DIRECTOR— Canadian-born Dr. W. Glenn Campbell has been appointed new director of Stanford's fabulous Hoover Library in San Francisco, Calif. Dr. Campbell, 35, has been director of research of the American Enterprise Association here in Washington. His appointment was announced by the Stanford Board of Trustees.

Washington Daily News
November 20, 1959
Page 24

*memo sent to
* Belmont
11-20-59
GHS/HZ*

62-72042-17
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

will

89

Brinkley

HOOPER WING LIBRARY

5-1

Stanford Students Rap Hoover Stand

*Group 12 Re 7-2-60
4-7-60
Jan. 19*

A statement by Herbert Hoover on the purposes of Stanford University's Hoover Institution has developed into a fight over academic freedom with faculty members, students and administrators choosing sides.

The dispute has been smoldering since last year when the 85-year-old ex-President, in a brochure prepared for an Institution fund raising drive, declared:

"The purpose of this institution, must be, by its research and publications, to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx whether Communism, socialism, economic materialism or atheism—thus to protect the American way of life from such ideologies and their conspiracies and to reaffirm the validity of the American system."

The statement was immediately attacked by some student and faculty groups that feared such a framework of principles would narrow the work of the Institution's famed Library on War, Revolution and Peace.

However, Dr. Westley Campbell, director of the Institution, agreed with Hoover's concept and the library's purpose. He answered complaints with: "I see nothing wrong with (the statement)."

Campbell said the Institution had become a center for a dynamic research program as well as a library. He indicated

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
San Francisco, California
Date: 3-31-60
Edition: FINAL
Managing Editor: LISTON von BERALDINGEN
Publisher: CHARLES MAYER
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Classification:
EX-105
REC-88
62-72042-18

3 MAY 4 1960
ENCLOSURE
FD-4 (Attache)

10 APR 25 1960

cated a determination to build its reputation for both research and publication. The research would portray the growth and spread of Communism; the publications would be designed to give aid to government policy formation.

"The Institution must constantly and dynamically point the road to peace, to personal freedom and to the safeguards of the American system," Campbell said. "There are evils in Marxism and I hope we expose them."

Disgruntled students came back with an editorial in the Stanford Daily declaring Hoover's statement was "a flagrant violation of academic freedom that is detrimental to Stanford's reputation in

the academic world."

Faculty members, through the advisory board of Stanford's Academic Council, asked the university's board of trustees for a "positive statement reaffirming Stanford's dedication to freedom."

The request noted that some features of Hoover's statement are "inconsistent with the traditional policies of Stanford University with regard to freedom of inquiry and scholarship."

The trustees promptly reaffirmed their dedication to the principle "that academic freedom in the highest university tradition is expected to prevail throughout Stanford."

The trustees, the board announced, "did not contem-

plate that Mr. Hoover's statement would be interpreted as university policy or as an abridgement of free inquiry."

This did not satisfy the student newspaper which, yesterday, commented: "We fail to see an exposition of the trustees' concept of the Hoover Institution's purposes."

Dean Philip H. Rhineland of the School of Humanities and Sciences and a former acting director of the Institution, said that, while he was head of the library at the time, he knew nothing of Hoover's revised statement of purposes.

"Speaking as an individual," he said, "I think the university can best support the principles of a free society

and also of religion by unfettered and objective search for truth."

The Institution's library is based upon a collection of documents started by Hoover while he was conducting the Belgian Relief Program during World War I. The collection was an attempt to provide through records an understanding of the causes and course of the war.

The collection grew over the years and in 1941 was housed in a separate building and dedicated as the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace. The name recently was changed to the Hoover Institution.

What do we
know of Rhineland?
K

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-4-57)

Date 3/31

To ☒ Director *Director*
Att. *Asst. Dir. for* FILE #
☐ SAC Title
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Assign Reassign	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Bring file	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Call me	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Correct	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline	☐ Return serials
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Search and return
☐ Delinquent	☐ See me
☐ Discontinue	☐ Send Serials
☐ Expedite	to
☐ File	☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type
☐ Open Case	
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	

*appears the University has
picked a new target!*

SAC R. D. AUERBACH

see reverse side

Office

62-72042-14

Comments by Professors

Editor's Note: The following comments were given to the Daily by various members of the faculty and administration.

I am glad that the Trustees at their meeting of March 17, 1960, have reaffirmed their belief in the principles of free inquiry.

Although I was Acting Director of the Hoover Institution at the time, I knew nothing about Mr. Hoover's revised statement of purposes or the Trustees' vote

of May 21, 1959, until some time afterward. Speaking as an individual, I cannot agree with Dr. Campbell's views as quoted by the Daily. I think a university can best support the principles of a free society and also of religion by an unfettered and objective search for truth.

Philip H. Rhineland
Dean of the School of
Humanities and Sciences

The Hoover Library's new statement of purpose is certainly a flagrant violation of the principles of research and scholarship in a modern university. It is equally regrettable that the University agreed to special arrangements exempting this Library from the normal controls which the University exercises over its libraries. The Hoover's new statement of purpose makes Stanford's loss of control (which is dangerous enough) even more dangerous than it would ordinarily be.

Otis Pease
Associate Professor
of History

The statement of purpose of the Hoover Institution is inconsistent with the purposes of Stanford as a great university. Any organization of this University must be concerned with finding truth rather than "demonstrating the evils" of disapproved beliefs. The statement carries a connotation of thought control which can have no place in a great university.

William M. McCord
Assistant Professor
of Sociology

Several professors who did not wish to be quoted expressed a similar opinion. One professor called the statement of policy "a shocking perversion of what ought to be the academic aims of such an institution." Another professor termed it "a complete negation of what this University stands for," and said that the "Winds of Freedom don't blow over there (Hoover Institution)." He stated that he felt sure the views were those only of that octogenarian to whom he had referred (Hoover) and his friends.

Several of the professors talked to expressed a willingness to sign a petition to register their disapproval if one were circulated.

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Parsons _____
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Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Stanford Daily
p. 21
The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 3-30-60

62-72042-19
ENCLOSURE

5

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 DeLoach _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
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Interview With Sterling

By Steve Freidberg, Editor

In an interview with the Daily yesterday, President Wallace Sterling said that the statement passed by the Board of Trustees on March 17, reprinted on this page, includes the correct version of Paragraph 1 of the Trustees' resolution of May 21, 1959, on Hoover Institution.

The Paragraph 1 quoted in yesterday's Daily as "Incorporated Mr. Hoover's statement (reviewing the background and the purposes of the Institution) as given in the preceding pages" was issued unilaterally by Mr. Hoover last year. The document in which this erroneous paragraph appeared was brought to the attention of the President and Board of Trustees only two months ago, Sterling stated. He said that the actual resolution of the Board of Trustees is now being made known in order to correct any mistaken impressions.

The Trustees included in their statement a clarification of their intentions and a reaffirmation of their desires for academic freedom at Stanford.

Sterling also emphasized that control of Hoover Institution is still retained by the President and Board of Trustees.

Although the appointment of the Director of the Institution, according to the Trustees' resolution, has to be approved by Mr. Hoover, the President and the Trustees must assent to all research projects, appropriations of funds for the Library's collections, and appointments to the staff of the Institution. This, Sterling pointed out, eliminates the possibility of these projects and collections being used by the Director for any particular ideological purpose.

The present Director, under the Trustees' resolution, has only administrative tenure, whereas the former director, C. Easton Rothwell, had academic tenure. Sterling declined to give a reason for this change of policy.

He said that the present Director, Westley G. Campbell, has indicated that he understands fully the meaning of Paragraph 1 of the Trustees' resolution and the Trustees' intention that the Library be operated on the principle of academic freedom.

Stanford Daily
p. 12

The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 3-30-60

ENCLOSURE

62 - 111 - 17 - 119

What Are the Purposes?

President Sterling has made it clear in an interview with the Daily that ultimate control of the Hoover Institution rests in the President's Office and the Board of Trustees.

Because the President approves all expenditures, research projects, and appointments within the Institution, it appears that he is vested with power to oversee the actions of the director of the Institution in these areas.

Implicit in President Sterling's statement is a request for the confidence of Stanford faculty and students in the President's Office for the correct administration of the Hoover Institution throughout Mr. Hoover's life.

We question, however, the efficacy of the President's control. The director of the Hoover Institution has been and must be approved by Mr. Hoover.

According to the Trustees' statement of May 21, 1959, the director must also reflect the "purposes" of the Institution.

To date only Mr. Hoover has issued a statement of "purposes" for the Institution. According to President Sterling, the Board of Trustees would have us believe that their delineation of the Institution's operating policy and control suffices for their statement of "purposes."

In this maze we fail to see a clear exposition of the Trustees' concept of the Hoover Institution's "purposes." We do see from the interview with present director Dr. Westley Campbell in yesterday's Daily that he agrees with Mr. Hoover's statement of "purposes."

The effect of this agreement might well be the prejudicial suppression of some of the invaluable documents in the Hoover Institution's collection.

We believe Mr. Hoover's statement of "purposes" is a flagrant violation of academic freedom, and that it is detrimental to Stanford's reputation in the academic world.

We therefore feel that the Board of Trustees has an obligation to make its statement of "purposes" clear.

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Stanford Daily p. 2
 The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
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 New York Journal-American _____
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 New York Daily News _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 3-30-60

ENCLOSURE

62-72042-19

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Statement of Trustees

At its meeting of February 16, 1960, the Advisory Board of the Academic Council of Stanford University adopted the following statement:

The pamphlet quoting action of the Board of Trustees in connection with the policies of the Hoover Institution has recently come to the attention of members of the faculty.

Some features of this action are inconsistent with the traditional policies of Stanford University with regard to freedom of inquiry and scholarship. Therefore a number of members of the faculty wish some kind of positive statement from the Board of Trustees reaffirming Stanford's dedication to freedom.

At its meeting of March 17, 1960, the Board of Trustees of Stanford University, after careful consideration of the statement of February 16, 1960, of the Faculty Advisory Board, adopted the following statement:

The Trustees would like to call attention to the actual wording of Paragraph 1 of their resolution. It is as follows:

"The Trustees feel that there should be in their records a statement of the scope, the importance and the purposes of the Hoover Institution. To this end Mr. Hoover has prepared for them the following statements:"

The Trustees believe it is entirely proper and desirable to have in the official record of the University and as a preface to and separate from the resolutions on operating policies a statement concerning the desires and aspirations of the man who founded the great Institution which bears his name and who, by untiring work during his lifetime, has personally been so largely responsible for the great collections which have been made there available for the scholars of the world.

The Trustees did not contemplate that Mr. Hoover's statement would be interpreted as university policy or as an abridgement of free inquiry. They stand for the principle, that academic freedom in the highest university tradition is expected to prevail throughout Stanford.

Stanford Daily
 p. 31
 The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The New York Times _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 3-30-66

ENCLOSURE

62-72-12-19

A Note of Regret

Today's article on the Hoover Institution raises important issues which must be examined by all the members of the Stanford community.

The Hoover Institution has been the spiritual and material child of Herbert Hoover. Along with his work on the Belgian Relief Fund, the Hoover Institution is a lasting tribute to Mr. Hoover's broad and creative contributions to Europe as well as this country.

The value of the Hoover Institution with its tremendous collection of documents can be appreciated only when one realizes the wholesale destruction of historical documents during the first and second world wars.

Placed in the unique position of possessing the only extant copies of thousands of international documents, the Hoover Institution bears the heavy responsibility of preserving these documents for the purposes of international scholarship.

Such a responsibility requires of the Institution's administration both an active and a passive role. The Hoover Institution must be relentlessly active in the acquisition of all documents which are pertinent to its collections.

However, passivity is also inherent in any institution which assumes the responsibility of an international repository. The Hoover Institution has no right to predetermine the goals of scholarship. It can have no other "purpose" or "goal" than to facilitate the qualified scholar in his search for the documents necessary for him to formulate his own opinion.

Such has always been the "goal" of any honest academic institution. Such must have been the basis for Mr. Hoover's far-sighted work in collecting documents after World War I.

For this reason we are surprised and sincerely regret Mr. Hoover's recent statement tying the goals of the Hoover Institution to the "purposes of the American people," and the exposure of "the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx—whether Communism, Socialism, economic materialism, or atheism," a statement which flagrantly violates all the principles of scholarly investigation and academic freedom.

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 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 3-29-60

ENCLOSURE

62-72042-109

Interview with New Hoover Director Shows Revised Goals of Institution

By Craig Murray

Many students attend Stanford without becoming acquainted with the Hoover Institution—its collections and its significance for Stanford.

This article was undertaken with the idea of providing some information to breach this gap. Modest research has suggested that recent changes have occurred in the goals of the Institution which demand the attention of all members of Stanford.

The history of the Institution is an interesting story. President Hoover began collecting documents while conducting the Belgian Relief Program during World War I in an attempt to provide a thorough collection of records for the understanding of the causes and course of the war. Hoover had many agents helping him; it is said that when the Bela Kun regime in Hungary collapsed in 1919, a truck backed up to the government documents office. Shortly thereafter, nearly complete records of the first Hungarian Communist government turned up at Stanford University.

Bolshevik Documents

In gratitude for Hoover's famine relief program, the Soviet Union (and many Russian scholars) contributed a mass of valuable documents on the fall of the Czarist and Provisional governments and the ascension of the Bolsheviks.

Toward the end of the 20's, the records of World War I and its aftermath were fairly complete and collecting fell off. But the rise of Hitler led to the decision to expand the collection into a 20th century library.

As the Main Library could not process and house all the material, many wealthy individuals contributed to Hoover's fund to establish a separate building which was dedicated on June 20, 1941, as the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. By 1949, Hoover Library had 25 million items including a newspaper collection of over 3,000 titles and the most complete 20th century collection of primary materials on World War I, Germany, Russia and Japan.

Middle East Collection

Through the efforts of Professors Mary and Arthur Wright, Hoover Library acquired an unequalled documentary record of the rise of the Communists in China. In recent years, it has ob-

tained an exceptional Middle East collection. Each collection—Slavic, Western European, Chinese (including Taiwan), Japanese, Middle Eastern and African—is under the auspices of a curator.

Today the Library employs a staff of nearly 50 people competent in 35 languages to process and catalogue thousands of periodicals as well as books and documents. These materials are procured by purchases from book firms in America and abroad, through exchange relations with libraries throughout the world and with the assistance of many individuals acting as representatives in foreign countries.

In an attempt to find what the future of the Library and its relationship with Stanford would be, I interviewed the newly appointed director, Dr. Westley G. Campbell. He said that the change of name of the Library to the Hoover Institution reflected its transformation to a center for a dynamic research program as well as a library. Campbell indicated a determination to build up Hoover's reputation as an institution for research and publication. The research would portray the growth and spread of Communism; the publications would be designed to give aid to government policy formation.

Campbell read from Hoover's official statement of policy: "The over-all mission of this Institution is, from its records, to recall the voice of experience against the making of war, and by the study of these records and their publication to recall man's endeavors to make and preserve peace and to sustain for America the safeguards of the American way of life."

Not a Mere Library

"This Institution is not, and must not be, a mere library. But with these purposes as its goal, the Institution itself must constantly and dynamically point the road to peace, to personal freedom, and to the safeguards of the American system."

We discussed the paragraph preceding this quote which reads: "The purpose of this Institution must be, by its research and publications, to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx—whether Communism, Socialism, economic materialism, or athelism—thus to protect the American way of life from such ideologies, their conspiracies, and to reaffirm the validity of the American system."

Faculty Alarm

Campbell said he was aware that some faculty members had become alarmed at the passage. He affirmed, "I see nothing wrong with it, do you?" He replied to suggestions that such a policy might violate scholarly procedures and result in a predetermined orientation of publications by stating that, "There are evils in Marxism, and I hope we expose them."

The document from which Campbell read states that the Board of Trustees resolution of May 21, 1959, incorporated Hoover's policy statement. Paragraph 3 of the resolution states: "That the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace is an independent institution within the frame of Stanford University. Its relation to the University is that the President of the University will propose all appointments, promotions, and the budget of the Institution directly to the Board of Trustees. There will be no reference to any faculty committees between the President and the Trustees."

In response to a question about the relationship between the Institution and the faculty, Campbell indicated that he hopes to maintain pleasant relations with the faculty, that they were free to use the facilities of Hoover as a library, but made it clear that he was responsible for drawing up and executing the research program.

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Stanford Daily
p. 2

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New York Herald Tribune _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 3-29-60

In Cleveland Plain Dealer

Campbell produced an article written by an acquaintance of Hoover in the December 5, 1959 issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The author noted the new research and publication program and stated that the purpose of the Institution was to sustain the ideals and institutions cherished in the United States including its form of constitutional government and principles of economic freedom.

The publication of this article strongly suggested that the new goals of the Hoover Institution were being broadcast elsewhere rather more heartily than on the Stanford campus. When questioned, Campbell said that Hoover had been using his statement of purpose to solicit funds in his recent money raising campaign in the East but pointed out that most of the money did not come from Hoover's friends but from foundations such as the Fleishmann Foundation.

When asked if the Institution was still getting money from the Ford Foundation, Campbell said no. But he expressed confidence that money would not be scarce when the research and publication program got going.

The resolution further states in paragraph 7, "The Director of the institution shall be recommended to the Board of Trustees by the President of the University for appointment by the Trustees. He shall have been previously approved by Mr. Hoover. Such recommendations of the President shall not require approval of the Advisory Board of the Academic Council of Stanford University."

The resolution also provides that Stanford University shall give not less than \$125,000 a year to Hoover Institution. This amounts to 40 per cent of the Institution's annual budget, and another 25 per cent is provided by the Institution's endowment. The remainder is obtained from gifts and grants.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 3-29-60

ENCLOSURE

65-72048-199

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In Cleveland Plain Dealer
Campbell produced an article written by an acquaintance of Hoover in the December 15, 1959 issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The author noted the new research and publication program and stated that the purpose of the Institution was to sustain the ideals and institutions cherished in the United States including its form of constitutional government and principles of economic freedom.

The publication of this article strongly suggested that the new goals of the Hoover Institution were being broadcast elsewhere rather more heartily than on the Stanford campus. When questioned, Campbell said that Hoover had been using his statement of purpose to solicit funds in his recent money raising campaign in the East but pointed out that most of the money did not come from Hoover's friends but from foundations such as the Fleishmann Foundation.

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9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 15, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Section Ticker

SUBJECT: HOOVER WAR Library
HOOVER INSTITUTION
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Parsons
 Belmont
 Callahan
 DeLoach
 Malone
 McGuire
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated April 7, 1960, and entitled "Dean Philip H. Rhinelander." Enclosed also will be found copies of news items appearing in the "Stanford Daily" of March 29 and March 30, 1960, concerning the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

Dr. W. Glenn Campbell was recently appointed Director of the Hoover Institution by the former President, Herbert Hoover, for the purpose of eliminating the leftist influence in the Institution and restoring its original purpose. A pamphlet describing the Hoover Institution was recently issued and there is set forth in this pamphlet the fundamental purpose of the Institution. It is as follows:

"The purpose of this Institution must be, by its research and publications, to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx--whether Communism, Socialism, economic materialism, or atheism--thus to protect the American way of life from such ideologies, their conspiracies, and to reaffirm the validity of the American system."

(Pamphlet enclosed)

The statement of this purpose has created considerable comment by professors of Stanford and others who object to this purpose outlined by Mr. Herbert Hoover. They claim with typical leftist sophistry that the purpose of the Institution violates academic freedom. This, of course, is utterly false and absurd. It does show the ludicrous and extreme lengths to which leftwingers will go to destroy a point of view that they do not wish to see promulgated.

Enclosures ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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REC- 88
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10 APR 25 1960

11 ENCLOSURE

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cont'd

Memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont
Re: HOOVER INSTITUTION
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

This whole development is a most interesting one. It is perhaps the first time that an institution of this kind, in the heart of the academic world, has been won back from the left wingers. I know Dr. W. Glenn Campbell to be a brilliant young man, very learned, courageous, and determined to make this Institution established by Herbert Hoover serve the cause of traditional American viewpoints and not the viewpoints of left wingers. Further, Mr. Herbert Hoover and Dr. Campbell are fully agreed that the Institution must no longer be merely a library with some limited research being done; but must be a genuine research institution turning out scholarly documents which will have an impact upon the thinking of American leaders in business, public life, science, and education. The Institution has set for itself a truly noble objective and the efforts which it will make to achieve the objectives should be followed with considerable interest by all who support American principles as opposed to left wing doctrines.

The Hoover Institution hopes to offset by its studies some of the Fabian socialist thinking which has seeped into the minds of some American leaders as the result of research done by the International Center at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and by others of a similar political orientation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

W.C.S.
J. Edgar Hoover
4/18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-7-60

FROM : M. A. JONES

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SUBJECT: DEAN PHILIP H. RHINELANDER
 SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES
 STANFORD UNIVERSITY
 PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND:

The "San Francisco Examiner" of 3-31-60 contained an article "Stanford Students Rap Hoover Stand." The article criticized Ex-President Herbert Hoover in connection with a statement he made relating to Stanford University's Hoover Institution to the effect that the purpose of this Institution is to demonstrate the evils of Karl Marx.

The statement was attacked by some students and faculty groups who declared that it was a violation of academic freedom. Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, Director of the Hoover Institution, related that he could see nothing wrong with former President Hoover's statement as to the aims of the Institution.

Dean Philip H. Rhineland of the captioned school, speaking as an individual, was quoted as follows concerning Hoover's statement: "I think the university can best support the principles of a free society and also of religion by unfettered and objective search for truth."

In connection with this newspaper clipping the Director asked "What do we know of Rhineland? H."

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

The "Directory of American Scholars" reveals that Rhineland was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1-1-08 and was graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. degree in 1929. He received a LL. B. degree from the same school in 1932 and a Ph. D. degree in philosophy from this institution in 1949. From 1930 to 1940 he practiced law with the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart in Boston. He was an instructor in philosophy at Harvard from 1949 to 1952 and continued to lecture on this same subject until 1955. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Stanford University in 1956 and is presently Dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences. Although the date of his elevation to this position is not reflected. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War I from 1941 to 1945 and is a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JK:cbc (6)

REC-88

EX-105

10 APR 25 1960

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 Summary

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Jones to DeLoach Memo Re: Dean Philip H. Rhinelander 4-7-60

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The Bureau has not investigated Rhinelander. The only reference identical with him is a newspaper clipping from the "Boston Globe" of 5-20-53. This article relates to the fact that Harvard University retained three instructors who refused to answer Congressional questions on communism because they were not members of the Communist Party at the time the questions were being asked. Several members of Harvard University's faculty were questioned as to their reaction to the school's decision to retain the three teachers and Rhinelander was quoted as follows: "I have a feeling that the decision was a very thoughtful and wise one -- and in my opinion it was a very good one. . . . The general lines laid down by the decision, i. e., that each case was to be decided on its own merits and that each decision be based on personal consideration are very sound. . . . I certainly think that Harvard's decision will be taken into account by other universities, even if it is not followed." (94-1-1005)

Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, Director of Hoover Institution, is a personal acquaintance of Inspector W. C. Sullivan. Our files contain no pertinent information regarding him. (62-72042-17)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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W.C.S.
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W.C.S.

Constitution of Hoover Institution?

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Editor's Note: The following is a copy of the document from which Dr. Westley Campbell, Director of Hoover Institution, read during an interview which is reported elsewhere on this page. This document has been used by Herbert Hoover on the East Coast in an effort to solicit funds for the Institution.

At the request of the Trustees of Stanford University, Mr. Hoover prepared for them a statement reviewing the background and the purposes of the Institution. Mr. Hoover said:

"During this century there have developed forces and events which, as never before in our natural life, have had so profound an effect on our independence, our form of government, our social and economic system, and the setting of the American people in the international world.

Here, in this Institution, is the greatest amassing of the records of these forces and events which exist in the world. Its upbuilding and preservation have become doubly precious to the world because of the wholesale destruction of libraries and historical material during the Second World War. Over 50 organizations and 60 nations have contributed to the building up of this two score millions of documents, books, and items covering the two great wars and their aftermaths.

Here are the records of the causes of war, their destructions, and their consequences to mankind.

Here are the unique military records which have and can contribute to the defense of the United States.

Here are the records of nations striving for independence and constitutional protection of the liberties of men.

Here are the records of men's strivings, their ideals, and their negotiations and failures to make and sustain peace in the world from these two world wars.

And here are the documents which record the great drama of superlative sacrifice, of glory of victory, of sorrow of death, which inspired the idealism of men in both the making of war and the hopes of peace.

Here are also the most complete existing records of revolutions to Communism, Nazism, Socialism, aggressive nationalism, the concentration of power in governments, their reduction of men to slavery, their denial of government by their people, their denial of the dignity of the individual man, and their destruction of the foundations of religious beliefs through atheism and agnosticism. And there are the records of the lowest of trickery and conspiracies to overthrow the governments of free men and the repeated violations of promises and agreements.

Before the purposes of the Institution can be summarized, there must be some review of the purposes of the American people which must be sustained by this Institution. It scarcely needs to be stated that this Institution supports the Constitution of the United States, its Bill of Rights, and its method of representative government.

Both our social and economic systems are based on private enterprise from which springs initiative and ingenuity. Freedom in our economic system is limited by provision of law that there shall not be hurt to others through harmful monopoly or unfair competition.

But the American system goes far beyond the provisions of the Constitution and laws. Our people hold concepts of voluntary and cooperative associations far beyond the range of government.

In the social and intellectual advancement of our people, such associations contribute great institutions devoted to religious, educational, and scientific purposes; they provide for the sick, the aged, and the dependent children. In the economic field, our associational activities create skills and the diffusion of knowledge among the people. Ours is a system where the Federal Government should undertake no governmental, social or economic action, except where local government or the people cannot undertake it for themselves.

A purpose of this Institution is to support these great associational activities.

The purpose of this Institution must be, by its research and publications, to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx, whether Communism, Socialism, economic materialism or atheism, thus to protect the American way of life from such ideologies, their conspiracies, and to reaffirm the validity of the American system.

The overall mission of the Institution is, from its records, to recall the voice of experience against the making of war, and by the study of these records and their publication, to recall man's endeavors to make and preserve peace and to sustain for America the safeguards of the American way of life.

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Stanford Daily
 p. 2
 Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 Washington Daily News _____
 Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 New York Times _____
 New York Worker _____
 New York Leader _____
 Wall Street Journal _____
 3-29-60

ENCLOSURE 62-72042-19

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Advisory Board.

David Packard,
President, Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Constitution of Hoover Institution?

Editor's Note: The following is a copy of the document from which Dr. Westley Campbell, Director of Hoover Institution, read during an interview which is reported elsewhere on this page. This document has been used by Herbert Hoover on the East Coast in an effort to solicit funds for the Institution.

At the request of the Trustees of Stanford University, Mr. Hoover prepared for them a statement reviewing the background and the purposes of the Institution. Mr. Hoover said:

"During this century there have developed forces and events which, as never before in our natural life, have had so profound an effect on our independence, our form of government, our social and economic system, and the setting of the American people in the international world.

"Here in this Institution is the greatest amassing of the records of these forces and events, which exist in the world. Its upbuilding and preservation have become doubly precious to the world because of the wholesale destruction of libraries and historical material during the Second World War. Over 50 organizations and 60 nations have contributed to the building up of this two score millions of documents, books, and items covering the two great wars and their aftermaths.

"Here are the records of the causes of war, their destructions, and their consequences to mankind.

"Here are the unique military records which have and can contribute to the defense of the United States.

"Here are the records of nations striving for independence and constitutional protection of the liberties of men.

"Here are the records of men's strivings, their ideals, and their negotiations and failures to make and sustain peace in the world from these two world wars.

"And here are the documents which record the great drama of superlative sacrifice, of glory, of victory, of sorrow, of death, which inspired the idealism of men in both the making of war and the hopes of peace.

"Here are also the most complete existing records of revolutions to Communism, Nazism, Socialism, aggressive nationalism, the concentration of power in governments, their reduction of men to slavery, their denial of government by their people, their denial of the dignity of the individual man, and their destruction of the foundations of religious beliefs through athelms and agnosticism.

"And here are the records of the lowest of trickery and conspiracies to overthrow the governments of free men and the repeated violations of promises and agreements.

"Before the purposes of the Institution can be summarized, there must be some review of the purposes of the American people which must be sustained by this Institution. It scarcely needs to be stated that this Institution supports the Constitution of the United States, its Bill of Rights, and its method of representative government.

"Both our social and economic systems are based on private enterprise from which springs initiative and ingenuity. Freedom in our economic system is limited by provision of law that there shall not be hurt to others through harmful monopoly or unfair competition.

"But the American system goes far beyond the provisions of the Constitution and laws. Our people hold concepts of voluntary and cooperative associations far beyond the range of government.

"In the social and intellectual advancement of our people, such associations contribute great institutions devoted to religious, educational, and scientific purposes; they provide for the sick, the aged, and the dependent children.

In the economic field, our associational activities create skills and the diffusion of knowledge among the people. Ours is a system where the Federal Government should undertake no governmental, social or economic action, except where local government or the people cannot undertake it for themselves.

"A purpose of this Institution is to support these great associational activities.

"The purpose of this Institution must be, by its research and publications, to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx—whether Communism, Socialism, economic materialism, or athelms—thus to protect the American way of life from such ideologies, their conspiracies, and to reaffirm the validity of the American system.

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Parsons _____
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DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Stanford Daily
p 2
Washington Post and Times Herald _____
Washington Daily News _____
Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
New York Times _____
New Leader _____
Wall Street Journal _____
3-29-60

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THE



HOVER

INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE

Stanford University, Stanford, California

Hoover Institution

July 21, 1960

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading the story in the Palo Alto Times of July 18 concerning your report to the House Un-American Activities Committee in respect to their San Francisco Hearings.

Let me congratulate you on an effective and penetrating analysis. In the belief that you may be interested, I am enclosing a copy of the Palo Alto Time story.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

W. Glenn Campbell
W. Glenn Campbell
Director

Enclosure

Dr

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

[Signature]

CW

ENCLOSURE

REC- 38

62-72042-20

RECORDED

25 JUL 28 1960

EX-112

36

~~EXP. PROC.~~

JUL 25 1960

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FBI chief says Commies used students for demonstrations

Communist Party professionals skillfully manipulated college student groups before and during San Francisco hearings of the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover contends.

Whether they knew it or not, the students, including some from Stanford University, were used by the Communist Party for its own designs, the FBI chief said in effect in a report to the house subcommittee.

SAN FRANCISCO police used fire hoses and night sticks to quell anti-subcommittee demonstrators at the San Francisco City Hall May 13. The riot resulted in 64 arrests and 13 injuries.

The following week, 87 Stanford faculty members signed a protest letter to Mayor George Christopher, demanding an investigation of alleged police brutality.

Most of the Bay Area college students involved in the demonstrations declared, without qualification, that their participation was prompted by their own convictions of what they considered was unjust subcommittee action and was in no way the result of a Communist plot.

Hoover, however, said the party had two principal objectives in its campaign against the subcommittee's appearance in San Francisco.

They were to pack the hearing scene with demonstrators and then incite them with the use of mob psychology.

HOOVER said Northern California party leaders decided to build "a major part of their plan of attack" around an 18-year-old University of California student, subpoenaed by the subcommittee as a witness.

Hoover charged student support was actively solicited at UC, Santa Rosa Junior College and San Francisco State College.

The party drive included a telephone campaign with the aim of getting at least 1,000 student demonstrators to the hearings. Another phase involved a number of meetings "to insure" that certain witnesses subpoenaed by the committee could guarantee hostility.

HOOVER SAID the hostility developed, adding that a number of the hostile witnesses mingled with the students to promote crowd reaction.

Hoover cited Archie Brown, a longshoreman and former member of the American Communist Party's national committee, as one of those who mixed with students at the hearing scene.

The FBI chief said there was nothing spontaneous about the demonstrations. Communist Party funds were used to print song sheets to help demonstra-

tors remember the words of songs and chants, he said.

Hoover said the Bay Area activity was part of a massive campaign by the Communist Party in the United States to capture and maneuver student groups which, he said, generally are unaware of the maneuvering.

Hoover's report contained two photographs of persons he called known Communists mingling with the student crowds outside the hearing room.

HE SAID the Communists are planning more student demonstrations in the United States.

The American Communist Party, he said, believed the riot was the best thing that had happened in years.

"The feeling was that not only had the party taken a major step toward its goal of abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities but also it had taken a major step toward playing a greater role on the American scene," Hoover said.

REC-33

July 27, 1960

Mr. W. Glenn Campbell
Director
The Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution, and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Your letter dated July 21, 1960,
has been received, and I want to thank you for
making available the article you enclosed.

I am glad to have your commendatory
comment concerning my report relative to the
House Hearings in San Francisco, and enclosed
is a reprint of my remarks in full which you may
find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JUL 27 2 17 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 19
JUL 27 1960
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

Communist Target--Youth

NOTE: Nothing derogatory in Bufiles concerning Campbell and The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. This group was established on the Stanford campus to do research on Marxist influence on our democratic way of life. Campbell himself was recently appointed by former President Herbert Hoover to fight Leftist tendencies. DCL:mhd (3)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W.S.S.: (cont). We would make a great mistake, however, if we were to judge the importance of a political group on the basis of its popularity. We must not forget that the primary function of the communist parties outside of Russia is to serve the Soviet Union.

Finally, we must remember the great stress laid upon the illegal or underground party. This kind of activity is much more difficult to assess. The old saying about eternal vigilance being the price of liberty takes on greater and more important meaning in the world wide struggle between freedom and communism.

FO

FI

CLOSING TITLES
AND CREDITS

FO

FI

NET INSIGNIA

MUSIC: CLOSING THEME

ANNCR: This is National Educational Television.

W.S.S.: (cont) fold.

The American leader of the super-patriotic Party, Earl Browder, was replaced by the bellicose William Z. Foster. The Communist Association changed back to the Communist Party of America and became again the outspoken defender of Soviet interests.

Appropriate film
clips and stills

NARR: The Communist take-over in Czechoslovakia followed by Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton, Missouri, made Americans aware of the Cold War. Korea brought America face-to-face with the implacable reality of international Communism and resulted in mass resignations by American party membership. Khrushchev's famous speech exploding the Stalin myth and his brutal crushing of the Hungarian ^{confused} revolt disintegrated the American Party still further.

DISSOLVE:
Library set

W.S.S.: These events reduced Party Membership in this country to an all-time low of 15,000. We might safely say that the present activities and influence of the Communist Party of America are quite weak. However, the activities and influence of the illegal underground organization is quite a different question. To provide an authoritative picture of this communist activity in the United States, we have as our special guest, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Film Clip

HOOVER: (4 minutes Sound on Film)

W.S.S. & Library Set.

W.S.S.: Today, the Communist Party in America is isolated, despised, and bankrupt. It has fewer members than when it was first created in 1919.

Appropriate film clips
and still pictures

W.S.S.: (cont) The American Communist Party faced a grave internal crisis. Members who still knew the meaning of the word honesty concluded they had been the victims of an unprecedented ideological swindle and they abandoned the party by the thousands.

NARR: On September 1, 1939, Hitler started World War II with Stalin faithfully delivering raw materials and supplies to the Nazi war machine. The weakened American Communist Party adjusted itself to the New Soviet policy: it founded a new front organization, the American Peace Mobilization. The Party line was summed up in the slogan "The Yanks Are Not Coming."

On June 21, 1941, Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. Again overnight the American communists completely reversed their attitude. From vociferous pacifists they became fervent advocates of America's immediate entry into the war. Pearl Harbor was welcomed by them as a stroke of good fortune.

DISSOLVE - Library Set

W.S.S.: During the war, with the Soviet Union as a member of the Allies, American communists exhibited a kind of super-patriotism. In 1943, to promote the myth of unity, Stalin formally dissolved the Communist International and the American Communist Party changed its name to the more innocent sounding Communist Political Association.

However, as the war moved to an end, the relations between the Allies cooled. Moscow lost its interest in American lend-lease and particularly in discussions of re-payment. Russian leadership predicted a post-war depression in the United States and again, Stalin expected that this would deliver America into the Communist

NARR: (cont) traditional American free enterprise system. People longed for work, for regular wages, for security. This gave the Communists a unique opportunity: they could promote the Soviet Union as a working man's heaven with full employment, with the state paying regular wages, doctor bills, and the children's education. By the irony of fate, the United States had just recognized the Bolshevik state and this lent additional respectability to Communism. In this time of wide unemployment and economic misery, the Communist Party of America rapidly increased its membership to almost 100,000. During these times the Party also attracted many American Negroes for whom the Party proposed a program of a Black Soviet Republic, south of the Mason-Dixon line.

The growth of the Young Communist League, particularly in colleges and universities, seemed to assure a strong Party in the future.

DISSOLVE: Library Set

U.S.S.: Paradoxically, the Russian Communist leadership itself ^{retarded} unintentionally stopped the growth of Communism in America. The purge trials in the Soviet Union were the first incidents to bewilder American Communists. How was it possible, they asked, that the men who built the Communist Party and the Soviet State suddenly became traitors and spies? The first answer came from the exiled Trotsky. In an uninterrupted flow of articles and books, Trotsky accused Stalin and his totalitarian system of completely distorting the Revolution.

Then early in 1939 American volunteers began to return from Spain with their stories of the Communist betrayal of the Loyalist cause. In August 1939 came the Nazi-Soviet pact:

W.S.S.: (cont) treasonable character. We know about it from the Alger Hiss trial in 194₁; from the New York trial in Judge Medina's court of the 11 communist leaders in 195₁; from the atom spy trial of the Rosenbergs in 195₁; and from hundreds of documents and trial depositions.

This conspiracy has a two pronged purpose: (1) influencing American public opinion in a pro-Soviet direction; and (2) to aid Soviet military, political, and industrial espionage.

The Communist Underground in the United States is not a fairy-tale told by reactionary red-baiters. For proof, here is issue No. 16-17, published in 1921, of the official organ of the Comintern, printed in ^{Petrograd} Moscow and smuggled to the United States for trusted members of the Party.

It was subsequently reprinted and distributed in

_____ and

_____. On pages 119-120 are The Rules for Underground Party Work, ten points known as the Communist Decalog. Here are some of these ten points:

NARR: 1. DON'T betray Party work and Party workers under any circumstances.

3. DON'T keep in your rooms openly any incriminating documents or literature.

6. DON'T boast of what you have to do or have done for the Party.

10. DON'T answer any questions if arrested, either at preliminary hearings or in court.

Here is the latest ^{American} edition of the same rules dated 1932.

W.S.S.: The Bridgeman convention did not put an end to factionalism in the American Party. After Lenin's death, Stalin's purge of his Bolshevik old guard rivals, including Trotsky, culminated

Picks up C.I. on rack

Tilt down points as
Narr. reads

W.S.S.: (cont) in an ideological rebellion in the Communist Party of America.

In May 1929, the Comintern appointed a special American Commission in Moscow to discipline the quarreling American factions. Stalin himself was a member of this commission.

Dissolve to RM #10
Scene 2

STALIN -- RM #X, Sc. 2
SOF

STALIN: You all know very well the strength and power of American capitalism. Many now think that the general crisis of world capitalism will not affect America. That, of course, is not true. The crisis of world capitalism is developing with increasing rapidity and cannot but affect American capitalism.

W.S.S. - Library set

W.S.S.: Stalin continued by prophesizing an imminent revolution in the United States. He instructed the delegates to prepare for this eventuality.

STALIN -- RM #X
SOF

STALIN: It is essential that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting that historical moment fully prepared and of assuming the leadership of the impending class struggle in America. For that end, the American Communist Party must be improved and bolshevized.

Dissolve to Library set
and W.S.S.

W.S.S.: Following Stalin's recommendation, ~~the~~ *Lovestone* ~~Chairman of the Program~~ and his faction were removed from the leadership of the Communist Party of America. He was replaced by Max Bedacht, and a year later by Earl Browder. Stalin's authority over American communism was restored and secured.

DISSOLVE -- Miscellaneous
film clips and stills of
Depression era, strikes,
breadlines, etc.

NARR: Although the 1930's and the "Great Depression" did not produce a revolution in the United States, they made America aware of Communism. The economic crisis with its painful consequences raised in some minds doubt about the

CHM. OF THE FGM.: (He has continued to read)

The underground machinery of the Communist party is not merely a temporary device, to be liquidated as soon as the Communist party with its full program can be announced in the open. The underground machinery is for permanent use. The Communist party will never cease to maintain its underground machinery until after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of the Workers' Soviet Republic.

Library Set & W.S.S.

W.S.S.: You have seen the objectives and methods of action of the Communist Party of America.

They were voted unanimously at Bridgeman. Are they as valid today as they were in the past? Let's ask a man who was there---our guest today, Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, former member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of America and co-chairman of the Bridgeman Convention.

First, however, Mr. Gitlow, you have seen our documentary ^{ex}erpts from the Bridgeman Convention. Did we present them truthfully?

GITLOW: Ad lib answer---

Film clip

Library Set and W.S.S.

W.S.S.: And now, Mr. Gitlow, can you tell us, is the Communist Party of America still an attempt to destroy our democratic form of government and to establish a Soviet America?

GITLOW: Ad lib answer.

W.S.S.: The underground machinery described by the Chairman of the Program ^{Committee} has continued to operate from the time of the Bridgeman convention up to this very minute. It is the illegal branch of the Communist Party of America.

We know of its operation from former members who abandoned the organization because of its

Library Set & W.S.S.

W.S.S.: This later demand is interesting in view of the "bonus march" that was to take place during the great depression some ten years later.

However, the most important part of the Moscow instruction dealt with the organization of a communist movement in America. At the time of the Bridgman convention the Communist Party of America, led by emigres from Russia, advocated a parallel operation of a legal and illegal party; the illegal party was to operate in great secrecy, underground. The opposing group, led by the native American radicals, refused to go on with illegal, underground activities. But the instruction from Moscow was in this respect very clear and unequivocal: there were to be TWO American communist operations: a legal and an illegal organization. The illegal branch was to direct and control the legal one. We find these recommendations from Moscow incorporated, almost verbatim, in the resolution of the Bridgman convention proposed by the chairman of the Program *Committee*.

Dissolve to Bridgman Set
This time, however, we see
a night session.

COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM: (he is reading the resolution) A truly revolutionary (i.e. Communist) party can never be 'legal' in the sense of having its purpose harmonize with the purpose of the laws made by the capitalist state, or its acts conform with the intent of capitalist law. The legal political party must serve as an instrument in the complete control of the Communist party...

(Narrator tops Chairman of the Program)

Committee
NAR: The Chairman of the Program went on to point out the importance of so organizing the Party that attacks against it would not destroy the hard core of the Party.

(We hear the Chairman of the Pgm. again)

WALECKI: (cont) in all capitalist countries against their own bourgeoisies. The fiercer the class struggle of the American proletariat rages, the less will be the pressure upon Soviet Russia.

(Narrator tops Walecki)

NAR: From the beginning, Moscow demanded from the American communists full and unequivocal support of Soviet Russia. The class struggle of the American workers was to be conducted not in the interest of the workers themselves--they were to be self-sacrificing--the struggle was to be carried on for the advantage of Soviet Russia.

(We hear Walecki again)

WALECKI: The fighting proletariat is to be led from one stage to another in the revolutionizing process by means of suitable slogans. Communist demands for immediate concessions to the workers are formulated not to be "reasonable" from the point of view of capitalism, but to be reasonable from the point of view of the struggling workers, regardless of the state's power to grant them without weakening itself.

(Narrator tops Walecki)

NAR: Note that the stress here is laid not upon reasonable and perhaps obtainable demands, but upon unreasonable demands designed to create confusion and weaken the American state.

(We hear Walecki again)

WALECKI: We suggest a few examples of the type of demands that may be made:

Demand a constitutional provision abolishing the United States Labor Board and prohibiting the executive to interfere in labor disputes.

Demand an immediate bonus of \$500 to every soldier or sailor enlisted in the United States forces during the world war; \$1,000 to those having been granted wound stripes....

Dissolve to outdoor set -
Bridgman Convention

NAR: After much cloak and dagger manoeuvring the unification convention was held in August 1922 near the town of Bridgeman, Michigan. Documentation of the entire convention was later found in 2 sugar barrels when the agents of the Department of Justice raided the convention. The convention's co-chairman was Benjamin Gitlow.

CHAIRMAN GITLOW: (pounding the table with his fist) Comrades...Comrades...QUIET PLEASE. I call the meeting to order. (the delegates quiet down) Having elected the Presidium and the Committees, we can now proceed with our agenda.

The next point is a report by the representative of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in Moscow, Comrade Ward Brooks.

(the delegates applaud as Brooks comes to the speakers' table) - SOUND FADES UNDER
NARRATOR

We see Ward Brooks come to the speakers' table, he nods to the Chairman and begins to speak, but we do not hear him at first

NAR: Comrade Brooks was none other than a leader of the Communist Party of Poland, Walecki. He was an old Bolshevik, now an influential member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern.

After discussing the successes and defeats of communism in various European countries, Brooks read excerpts from the Comintern's instructions on how to handle the American situation.

Dissolve to or super photographic copy of "Instructions"

We see Walecki again

Use reverse angle on hand-held copy-"Instructions"

WALECKI: Point two: Soviet Russia, as the main-spring of the international revolutionary movement of the proletariat, must be supported in every way. It must be supported with economic help through the self-sacrifice of the workers

NAR: (cont). William Z. Foster, a future head of the Communist Party in the United States.

The following year brought the so-called Palmer Raids, named after U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. Thousands of arrests were made, particularly of aliens, and there was mass deportation of aliens. The American Communist movement went underground and the first hardened cadres of leaders came into existence during these years.

Dissolve to photostat of "Rules for Underground Party Work"

Library Set & W.S.S.

W.S.S.: The years 1920 to 1922 have been called "The Dark Age" of American Communism. The factional disputes and ideological feuds of the two groups paralyzed the whole movement.

Both factions had been eager to convince the communist leaders in Moscow that they had the sympathy and support of the revolutionary workers in America. They competed with equal intensity for financial support from Moscow.

During the summer of 1922 the leaders of the Comintern, the International organization of Communist Parties put an end to the split. A special mission from Moscow came secretly to the United States with orders to bring about the unification of the warring communist parties in America, and also to supervise the start of new and increased communist activities in this country.

TROTSKY: (cont) little band of conspirators or a minority party, but of the immense majority--- in the interests of the immense majority---to prevent counter-revolution. In short, it would represent a victory of true democracy.

NARR: This was the position of the American intellectuals.

DISSOLVE to LENIN
Program #2

However, members of the Foreign Language Federations supported Lenin's quite un-Marxist demand for a small revolutionary elite:

LENIN: SOF

LENIN: Have you forgotten that the Party must be only the vanguard, the leader of the vast masses of the working class, the whole or nearly the whole, of which works "under the control and guidance of the Party organization," but which does not -- and should not --- as a whole, join the Party!

NARR: The Foreign Language Federations felt that their task was to impose leadership on the American workers.

Library Set & W.S.S.

W.S.S.: One of the results of this disagreement was that TWO communist parties were founded in Chicago early in September 1919. Both Parties had a limited membership--perhaps 5,000 put together. And of this number no more than 10 per cent were English speaking. Neither party had any real influence or contact with the broad mass of American workers.

Still picture sequence:
IWW photos & strike photo
Wm. Z. Foster
A.M. Palmer
Palmer Raid Photos

MUSIC BRIDGE

NAR: The year 1919 was a year of considerable unrest throughout the United States: a general strike in Seattle; protracted and bloody labor-management disputes in the textile and mining industries; a nation-wide coal strike; and a violent, but unsuccessful, steel strike led by

W.S.S. holds up
Reed's book

W.S.S.: (cont) was begun by several groups, most of them born within the old Socialist Party of America. One of these groups consisted of young intellectuals who had in common only certain pacifist principles and vague but passionate dissatisfaction with the current state of the world. This group was strongly influenced by a young writer, John Reed, who as an American war correspondent in Russia, ^{and} had witnessed the Bolshevik revolution. Reed became a dedicated Bolshevik and attempted to transplant communism to his native America.

A second important group were members of the so-called Foreign Language Federations. Primarily, these were people who had fled Russia following the failure of the 1905 revolution. In this country they joined the Socialist Party of America. Their predominantly Marxist leanings and revolutionary aspirations caused them to become the left wing of the Socialist Party. However, when it came to founding a Communist Party in America, the Foreign Language Federations and the native American radicals soon developed violent differences of opinion over what the party should be.

MARX giving speech
on 1st International
from #1

NARR: One group followed Karl Marx's teachings to the letter. Marx wanted a broad people's party which would eventually lead to the end of all class distinctions, to a classless society and the abolition of private property. Trotsky, at the 1903 Congress in London, put it this way:

TROTSKY - SOF from #2

TROTSKY: The rule of the working class --- and I cite the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels --- was inconceivable until the great mass of the working class was united in desiring it. Then the working class would be an overwhelming majority. This would not be the dictatorship of a

FO

MUSIC: OPENING THEME

OPENING TITLES

FOMUSIC: NEW THEME, ESTABLISH AND FADE UNDER
NARRATORFI

Still picture sequence
showing battlefield
scenes from World War I

Very quick sequence
from earlier programs:
Marx to Lenin to Stalin

Still pictures of Steffens

Library Set

Pull back to see W.S.S.

NAR: In the agony and the desolation of the first World War, one era was brought to death and a new, the modern, era was born. But before the guns were silenced, a revolution that was to affect the course of history throughout the globe began in Russia.

In the United States, men of radical persuasion were at first inspired by the revolution and by the Bolsheviks' capture of power in October 1917. The colorful American writer, Lincoln Steffens, is reported to have returned from a visit to Russia saying, "I have been over in the future and it works." This comment is particularly ironic in light of the bitter disillusion that was to follow.

In the extensive collection of documentary materials housed at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, we can trace the history of Communism in the United States. Here is the Assistant Director of the Hoover Institution, Witold Sworakowski, to comment on this subject.

W.S.S.: ^{W.S. SWORAKOWSKI} We have the majority of our evidence about Communism in the United States from the American communists themselves, from various U.S. governmental sources, and from former members of the Communist Party who have since broken with the Party and exposed its practices. Taken together, the evidence presents a picture of conspiracy, subversion, and blind, humiliating obedience to the dictates of the Soviet Union.

Communism got its start in the United States soon after the end of World War I. The movement

REC-8
MCT-24

62-72042-21

December 16, 1960

DEC 16 1960

5-1

Dr. Witold S. Sworakowski
Assistant Director
The Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution, and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Hoover Institution

Dear Dr. Sworakowski:

Chief Inspector William C. Sullivan delivered your letter of December 9, 1960, which you forwarded with your note to him of the same date, and both of us deeply appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

Although I would like very much to accept your thoughtful invitation for me to take part in the proposed half-hour television presentation on communism, the great pressure of official commitments at the present time makes it impossible for me to do so.

The communist menace certainly deserves public exposure and I assure you it is with considerable reluctance that I must decline to take part in the most worthy television programs your organization is sponsoring. After lengthy consideration of this matter and in view of timing arrangements for the program, I have instructed Mr. Sullivan to advise you of my position when he speaks with you.

With sincere best wishes for continued success with your television series,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 12/16/60 captioned "Request for 4 Minute Film By Director, Television Program on Communism, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California, GEM:paw

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ GEM:paw/eah (9)

DEC 19 1960

COMM-FBI

DEC 19 11 52 AM '60

REC'D-READER ROOM

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE



Stanford University, Stanford, California

December 9, 1960

Dr. William Sullivan
Director of Research
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania and 9th Avenues, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Sullivan:

Enclosed is a letter to Mr. Edgar Hoover with my formal request to participate in the TV program for KQED. Kindly hand it to him when you talk to him concerning this matter. Also enclosed is a script of the program on Communism in the United States. My introduction of Mr. Hoover can be changed if you think it necessary. Also my text (WSS) on page 13, following Mr. Hoover's statement could be eventually changed so as not to repeat what Mr. Hoover said.

I hope that you are acquainted with "script slang." "Narrator tops Walecki" means that we see the picture of Walecki but hear the voice of the narrator. The parts of Trotsky, Lenin, and Stalin are inserts of film clips from previous programs.

I have to confess that I delayed this letter too long. We are filming the main parts of Program No. 11 on December 16 (Friday) and I will take the liberty of calling you by phone on Thursday, in order to obtain the answer whether or not Mr. Hoover agreed to participate with his statement. We would have to know because of timing arrangements during the filming.

Enclosed is a photocopy of the "Rules for Underground Party Work" as printed in the Moscow edition of the Communist International. Do you have in the Bureau an American reproduction of a later date? I would like to mention in the program when it was last printed? I have a four-page leaflet produced in 1932 or 1935 - but perhaps there is something published later? I would appreciate information on this together with an answer from Mr. Hoover.

I am very sorry for hurrying you, but the film studio gave us an earlier filming date than I originally expected.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Witold S. Sworakowski
Assistant Director

Enclosures

* Script p. 9.

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE



Stanford University, Stanford, California

December 9, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania and 9th Avenues, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Educational Television Station KQED is producing a series of thirteen half-hour programs entitled "The Red Myth; Communism from Marx to Khrushchev." It will be released by 45 educational TV stations.

Because of the unpopularity of the round-table discussions among television audiences, this program is conceived as a dramatized documentary where actors repeat words as originally spoken or written by Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, etc. Ten programs will deal exclusively with the history of communism and its practical application in the Soviet Union; one will deal with the Communist International, another with communism in the United States, and the last will be a wrap-up in which we will interview four prominent former communists. The program on communism in the United States will attempt to show in a half-hour presentation that the Communist Party in the United States is a conspiratorial organization working in the interest of the Soviet Union.

This entire series and its dramatized concept was initiated by me and I am the historical consultant who supervises the authenticity of the documentary material and the truthful presentation of events. We try to present facts, and facts will naturally not be favorable to the spread of communism but will show up its pernicious character.

ENCLOSURE

Station KQED authorized me to ask you whether you would agree to participate in the program on communism in the United States. We would like to obtain from you a short statement on the true strength and danger of communism in the United States. This statement would be filmed in your office and should take about four minutes. Enclosed is the script of the program dealing with communism in the United States which will acquaint you with the way the program is presented. I should like to mention that I was able to discuss this matter with Mr. Belmont and Mr. William Sullivan from the Bureau.

I hope that you will feel favorably disposed toward this undertaking and will give us a few minutes of your time.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sworakowski
Assistant Director

enclosure



*fact 12-10-60
mml gmd
James D. Delaney
12-10-60
gmd
enclosure*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1/17/61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHARLES BURTON BURDICK

Tolson	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Belmont	
Callahan	
DeLoach	
Malone	
McGuire	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

b6
b7c

Captioned individual visited the Bureau on January 10, 1961, and was interviewed by SA [redacted] Crime Research Section. Mr. Burdick stated that he is on the teaching staff, History Department, of the San Jose State College, San Jose, California. In addition, he is associated with the Hoover Institution of Stanford University doing research work for that Institution. He advised that his trip to Washington was the result of a grant furnished him by the Hoover Institution.

Mr. Burdick advised that he is [redacted]

and he is attached to [redacted]

His date of birth is [redacted]

Mr. Burdick stated that he is currently doing research for the Hoover Institution on the infamous Zimmerman Note. You will recall that the Zimmerman Note was an offer sent in cryptographic form from the German Foreign Ministry in Berlin in January, 1917, to the German Ambassador in Washington. The message was to be forwarded to the German Ministry at Mexico City. It advised that Germany intended to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. It offered Mexico an alliance if Mexico would declare war on the United States, and in the event they were successful, Mexico was to recover lost territories in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The message was intercepted and deciphered by British intelligence, furnished to President Wilson and later given to the press in the United States. It is thought to have been one of the direct means of bringing the United States into World War I against Germany.

In February, 1917, according to research completed by Burdick, a woman, Olga de Visser and a male companion, Heinrich Kolbeck, were arrested by the Border Patrol at Laredo, Texas. They were later interrogated by Immigration and Naturalization officials in Texas. Burdick's research has indicated that de Visser was an Austrian agent (Austria at the time was, of course, one of the Central Powers and an ally of Germany.)

REC-91 62-72042-22

Burdick is seeking to ascertain whether de Visser at the time of her arrest at Laredo, carried a copy of the Zimmerman Note. He has conducted extensive research at the Pentagon and at the National Archives. At the National Archives in

Enclosure 1-18-61

1 - Mr. Belmont

51 FEB 1 1961
RWK:eah

(3)

EX-102

Classifying

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: Charles Burton Burdick

the Department of Justice section, he has located documents pertaining to the de Visser case. This file indicates that documents numbers 14, 15 and 16 in Department of Justice file number 9-5-231-7 were withdrawn by the Bureau in February of 1922. Burdick's visit to the Bureau was to see if we could locate these documents and if so, could they be made available to him.

Burdick was advised that because of the confidential nature of our files, it could not be stated at the time of the interview whether or not such information, if in our possession, could be made available to him. He was informed that we would search our files in an attempt to aid him and that should the material be located, a determination should be made at that time as to whether he could have the benefit of this data.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

An exhaustive search has been made of Bureau indices and files. It is to be noted that this material concerns the World War I era and many of our files pertaining to that period are extremely sketchy. It has been determined that there are no references to the Department of Justice file indicated above, located at the National Archives. There are no indications in our files that we have the documents which are indicated to have been removed by the Bureau of Investigation in February, 1922. The old German files have been thoroughly reviewed and there is no indication in them that we have the material Burdick seeks; however, our files do confirm the arrest of de Visser and Kolbeck. According to our files, when Kolbeck and deVisser were arrested, they had in their possession secret documents in code for delivery to an alleged Central Powers Agent who resided at San Antonio, Texas. They also had in their possession a key to the code for the messages they carried. There is no indication that these messages were the Zimmerman Note.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES CONCERNING HOOVER INSTITUTION:

The Hoover Institution, formerly known as the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, was founded after World War I. It has over 25 million records of war, revolution, etc., from the early 1900's to the present date. The present Director of the Institution, Dr. W. Glen Campbell, is a personal acquaintance of Inspector W. C. Sullivan, and has indicated he intends to make the Institution serve the cause of traditional American viewpoints. We have had good relations with the Institution in the past.

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning Burdick.

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: Charles Burton Burdick

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the fact that we have enjoyed cordial relations with the Hoover Institution, it is believed that we should advise Burdick of the fact that the data he inquired about could not be located. It is also believed that we should offer him further assistance in this matter, should our help be again required.

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter to Mr. Burdick advising him that a search of our files fails to reflect any material which might assist him be approved and forwarded.

62-0-60249

AM

DM

✓

JMK gdf

1/18

GH

X

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12/16/60

FROM : M. A. Jones

Hoover Institute

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR 4-MINUTE FILM BY DIRECTOR
TELEVISION PROGRAM ON COMMUNISM
THE HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

In a personal letter to Chief Inspector Sullivan dated 12/9/60, Dr. (according to Bufiles) Witold S. Sworakowski, Assistant Director, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, forwarded a letter to the Director of the same date inviting Mr. Hoover to give a short statement on the true strength and danger of communism in the U. S., to be filmed in his office. The statement is to be approximately 4-minutes in length. The script for the entire program was enclosed.

Dr. Sworakowski explained that the program would be one of a series of 13 half-hour programs entitled "The Red Myth; Communism from Marx to Khrushchev."

In his letter to Chief Inspector Sullivan, Dr. Sworakowski indicated filming of the main parts of the program are to be made 12/16/60 and that he will be in telephonic contact with Chief Inspector Sullivan in order to determine whether or not Mr. Hoover will be willing to participate. Chief Inspector Sullivan was requested to inform Dr. Sworakowski of the date "Rules for Underground Party Work" was published. Chief Inspector Sullivan has the answer and can give it to him when he calls. He did not call 12/15/60 as he indicated he might.

BACKGROUND:

In his memorandum to Mr. Parsons of 6/14/60, Assistant Director Belmont described his interview of that date with Dr. Sworakowski at which time it was learned that the series of television programs will be shown over educational stations throughout the U. S. Details of the program were discussed and Sworakowski expressed his desire at that time to have the Director appear at the end of the program dealing with communism in America. In the recommendation, it was noted that this television series appeared to be very worthwhile and that the Director might wish to take part in it. The

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosure
GEM:paw

XEROX
DEC 22 1960

DEC 27 1960

162-72042-
NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 22 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-374065-13

Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Re: Request for 4-Minute Film By Director

Director, however, agreed that the invitation should be declined in view of heavy commitments. (100-394065-12)

Bufiles reflect favorable information regarding Dr. Sworakowski and The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. It will be recalled that Chief Inspector Sullivan spoke on "The Challenge of Communism" at Stanford University on 11/22/60.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Dr. Sworakowski respectfully declining the invitation because of the heavy pressure of official commitments

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
12/19
17/16
17/16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM : W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR,
REVOLUTION, AND PEACE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
(CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER)

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. Evans

Reference is made to enclosed memorandum from SAC Auerbach to the Director, dated January 20, 1961.

Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, Director of the Hoover Institution, as I have previously stated in memoranda, is a close personal friend of mine. As the Bureau knows, he is carrying out a complete reorganization of the Hoover Institution at the request of the former President, Herbert Hoover. He is making great headway despite the concentrated opposition of the President of Stanford, Wallace Sterling and some of his associates. STANFORD, CALIF. UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIF.

Some time ago, Dr. Campbell asked me if I would accept an invitation to be a Research Associate of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. He pointed out that it would give me some academic status which would be helpful in lecturing for the Bureau before colleges and universities. He explained that it carried no salary and that the main function of a Research Associate is to serve as an adviser to the Hoover Institution.

I thanked him for the invitation and told him I would accept it, for it is evident that it would be helpful to my lecturing and would in no way conflict with Bureau policy.

For the information of the Bureau, this appointment has now been formalized as will be seen by the enclosed communication from Stanford University signed by the Vice President, T.E. Terman.

As I mentioned in previous memoranda, I see in the Hoover Institution now being reorganized by Dr. Campbell, a fine opportunity to assist the Bureau in counteracting communist influence in colleges and universities. I will pursue this matter thoroughly and keep the Bureau advised of developments.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

Enclosure
 WCS: jas (8)
 1-Parsons; 1-DeLoach; 1-Mohr; 1-M.A. Jones
 1-Belmont; 1-Sullivan; 1-Section Tickler

50 MAR 7 1961

EX-114

REC-75

FEB 15 1961

PERS FILES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: 1/20/61

FROM : SAC Auerbach

PERSONAL

SUBJECT: AREA REPUTATION OF ~~STANFORD~~ UNIVERSITYSTANFORD, CALIF.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Of all the places I have ever served, which covers a considerable number of the outstanding universities of the country, this is the worst as far as the over-liberal leanings of the faculty at Stanford and the University of California, and I know that you are of the same opinion.

I thought it might be an item of interest, the fact that a Stanford graduate contact of this office who is engaged in soliciting funds from alumni, recently made the point that he has been running into very substantial people who have declined to contribute because of the Universities' retention of professors who are critical of the HCUA and similar proponents.

Specifically, he mentioned [redacted] of Hills Bros. coffee, and MAX ROSENFELD, age 87, wealthy retired engineer and Stanford classmate of Ex-President HERBERT HOOVER. He stated that ROSENFELD advised him that he and his wife and an unnamed friend had changed from their wills a total of over half a million dollars that they had originally intended to grant Stanford from their estates upon their deaths as a result of this feeling.

b6
b7C

I might mention also that confidentially we are advised that W. GLENN CAMPBELL, the Director of the Hoover Institute at Stanford, has stated that HERBERT HOOVER also is doing this on the same basis and instead is not only giving his own funds, but recommending that of others, be given to the Hoover Institute in order to combat this feeling.

ENCLOSURE

REC-75

EX-114

62-72042-23

FEB 15 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

FORM 907

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

January 13, 1961

Mr. William C. Sullivan

is hereby appointed

as Research Associate in the Hoover

Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace

for the year 1960-61

This appointment is without salary.

J. E. Terman
Vice President and Provost

ENCLOSURE

61-72042-53

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

\$2 Million Pledge**Research on Communism****Stanford University**

An intensified program of research and publication on international communism was announced here yesterday by W. Glenn Campbell, director of the Hoover Institution. The program is backed by \$2 million in gifts and pledges.

The plans were revealed at the summer meeting of the advisory board of the Institution. Its founder, former President Herbert Hoover, who arrived in San Francisco last week, was also present.

"The general purpose of the program," Campbell said,

"is to find out as much as possible about communism and to relate it to present-day problems."

The results of such research as the current project, "Theory, Law and Policy of Soviet Treaties," will be published by the Institution and made available to the public.

The funds, which have been collected over the past three years, are currently supporting studies of Chinese Communist economy, Communist penetration in Africa, and the Communist International.

Also included in the program is the preparation of teaching material on communism for college, high school, and adult educational groups.

Major contributions to the expanded research and publications program have been made by the Fleischmann Foundation, the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis, the Reim Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust.

At present most of the Institution's advisory board are businessmen, but Campbell noted that a group of professors from Stanford, American and foreign universities will be appointed as advisers for the program.

Members of the Institution's advisory board from San Francisco are:

James B. Black, chairman of the Board, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; Paul L. Davies Jr., Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro; Charles Kendrick, Chairman of the Board, Schlage Lock Co.; N. Loyall McLaren, Haskins and Sells; Albert C. Mattel, retired oil company executive; George G. Montgomery, Chairman of the Board, Kern County Land Co.; Silas H. Palmer, engineer; and John K. Stewart, investment counsel.

Other Bay Area members are:

William F. Knowland, Editor, Oakland Tribune; David Packard, President, Hewlett-Packard Co., and Stanford trustee; Fred A. Wickett, retired insurance company executive, and Ralph H. Lutz, former chairman, Hoover Institution.

Members from the Los Angeles area are:

Garner A. Beckett, Honorary Chairman of the Board, American Cement Corp.; William W. Clary, O'Melveny and Myers; Edward D. Lyman, Overton, Lyman & Prince; Thomas P. Pike, Chairman of the Board, Republic Supply Co., and Stanford trustee; and Robert J. Minckler, petroleum company executive.

Prominent members from across the country are:

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; J. Roscoe Miller, president, Northwestern University; William Nichols, editor, This Week Magazine; Kenneth H. Hannan, executive vice president, Union Carbide Corp.; Harold H. Helm, chairman of the board, Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.; Herman J. Schmidt, president, Mobil International Oil Co.

Robert C. Tyson, chairman, finance committee, U. S. Steel Corp.; Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of the board, International Business Machines Corp.; William K. Whiteford, chairman of the board, Gulf Oil Corp., and H. Gardner Symonds, chairman of the board and president, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., and Stanford trustee.

Our respondent

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 6

S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 7-31-62
Editor: Final Home
Author:
Editor: Charles deYoung
Title: Thieriot

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

San Francisco, Calif.

53 AUG 13 1962

File 5 CDB

62-72042
EX 101
REC-1592-72042-A-
NOT RECORDED
176 AUG 8 1962

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

SAN JOSE 14, CALIFORNIA

April 5, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
Area of Social Science

0 Hoover Institution on War
Revolution and Peace

Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please excuse this intrusion but I hoped that you might be kind enough to help me with a research problem. I am currently preparing a manuscript involving certain events in 1917. One of the gentlemen involved was a special agent of the Justice Department named Breniman.

Might it be possible for me to obtain Agent Breniman's first name? My interest is solely for historical purposes and, in the interests of completeness, I would appreciate his first name. I thank you for any consideration which you can give my request.

Sincerely,

Charles Burdick

Charles B. Burdick, Acting Head
Department of History

CBB:ss

REC-9

62-72042-25

11 APR 18 1963

EX-102

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-102

ack
4/16/63
DeL
4/30/63

FED. BU. OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
25	APR 10 1963 P. R.
RECORDS SECTION	
FED. BU. OF INVESTIGATION	

April 16, 1963

RA REC-9

62-71042-25

EX-102

Mr. Charles B. Burdick
Acting Head
Department of History
San Jose State College
San Jose 14, California

APR 16 2 53 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
F. B. I.

Dear Mr. Burdick: Charles

Your letter of April 5th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I believe you are referring to Mr. Charles Edward Breniman who was a Special Agent of our organization from September 2, 1912, until February 10, 1932, at which time he submitted his resignation. I hope this information will be of aid to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Former Special Agent Charles Edward Breniman served as Special Agent in Charge of some of our field offices before he resigned, and no doubt Burdick has learned of him for this reason. According to Breniman's file, 67-4023, Mr. Breniman died on 4-15-60, at which time there was a letter received from his attorney handling his estate.

MAILED 20
APR 16 1963

COMM-FBI

There has been prior cordial correspondence with Mr. Burdick who is affiliated with the Hoover Institution of Stanford University doing research work for that Institution. This is in addition to his teaching duties at San Jose State College. This group was formerly known as the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, founded after World War I. Good relations have been had with the Institution. It has over 25 million records of war, revolution, etc., from the early 1900's to the present. (62-72042-22)

DCL:may (3)

106
50 APR 24 1963

Rob
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : MR. TAVEL

DATE: 5-9-63

FROM : F. W. WAIKART

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
FILE CONTAINING FBI DATA

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Charles B. Burdick, Department of History, San Jose State College, San Jose, California, has requested from the National Archives a microfilm copy of the attached Department of Justice file 9-5-231. This file contains a mixture of information concerning espionage activities along the Mexican border just prior to World War I. Serial 7 is a letter dated 3-27-17 from a U. S. attorney in Houston, Texas, addressed to the Attorney General and refers to two "Special Agents" who are involved in the surreptitious delivery of a document found in the possession of one Olga Visser. The names of the two Special Agents and a Mr. Bielaski, former head of the Division of Investigation, were also mentioned in a number of other communications in this file, none of which are Bureau reports or correspondence but relate purely to an exchange of correspondence between Department of Justice officials.

Mr. Burdick also inquires concerning any record that might be available of serials 14, 15 and 16 in this file which were withdrawn in 1922. On the inside front jacket of the attached file, the notation "serials 14, 15 and 16 returned to Bureau 2-2-22" appears.

Armando Di Girolamo, head of the Records Section in the Department of Justice, has requested the views of the FBI before releasing a copy of this file to Mr. Burdick. The National Archives, who is the present custodian of this file and others like it, has already screened from the file two communications which will not be furnished to Mr. Burdick. They are attached. Both are copies of letters addressed to "Bielaski" Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., from San Antonio, Texas, are dated in March, 1917. Both refer to Olga Visser, one involving the delivery of a document and another referring to an apparent attack on the woman Visser by an unknown assailant in her hotel room. These two communications have been interpreted by the National Archives as FBI correspondence.

ENCLOSURE

FWW:bpr

(3)

Enclosures

Copies retained
for our records
FWW:u

Referred to
Di Girolamo -
3/14/63
53 MAY 20 1963

REC-69

EX-115

62-72042-26

MAY 13 1963

RECORDS

Memo F. W. Waikart to Mr. Tavel
Re: Request for Justice Department
File Containing FBI Data

which will not be furnished to Burdick. Mr. Di Girolamo agrees with this decision. The question however is whether or not the Bureau has any objection to the release of the balance of the file and what, if any, record we may have on the missing serials 14 through 16 which were presumably returned to the Bureau in 1922.

A check of the Bureau's files reflects that in January, 1961, Burdick, who was still with the San Jose State College, ^{and} was also representing the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, contacted the Bureau in an effort to ascertain the identity of document number 14, 15 and 16 in this same file. Burdick, at that time, pointed out that he was doing research for the Hoover Institution on the Zimmerman Note. The Zimmerman Note was an offer sent in cryptographic form from the German Foreign Ministry in Berlin in January, 1917, to the German Ambassador in Washington intended for forwarding to the German Ministry in Mexico City. It advised that Germany intended to begin unrestricted submarine warfare and offered Mexico an alliance if they would declare war on the United States. The message was intercepted and deciphered by British intelligence, furnished to President Wilson and later given to the press of the United States. It is thought to have been one of the direct means of bringing the United States into World War I against Germany. Burdick was seeking to ascertain whether the Visser woman, identified in our records as Olga de Visser, at the time she was apparently arrested in Laredo, Texas, carried a copy of the Zimmerman Note. He had conducted extensive research at the Pentagon and National Archives where he had reviewed the attached file which he is now requesting a copy of. Without committing ourselves to Burdick, a thorough search was made for this material in 1961 with negative results. Our files do reflect however, that the de Visser woman was, in fact, arrested with a male companion and, at the time, had in their possession secret documents in code for delivery to an alleged Central Powers agent who resided in San Antonio, Texas. There was no indication that these messages were, in fact, the Zimmerman Note. With the Director's approval, Mr. Burdick was advised by letter dated 1-18-61, (62-0-60249) that a search had been made of our records without reflecting any data concerning the missing serials.

Since the attached Justice Department file contains exclusively Justice Department correspondence, the two serials relating to the FBI having been removed, it would appear that we could interpose no valid objection to the release of a copy to Mr. Burdick. Accordingly, it is recommended that we advise Mr. Di Girolamo

D O

Memo F. W. Waikart to Mr. Tavel
Re: Request for Justice Department
File Containing FBI Data

that we have no objection to the release of the file to Burdick as presently constituted, and further that a thorough search has already been made of our records for Burdick concerning missing serials 14 through 16 with negative results, and that there is no objection on our part to also reminding Burdick of this fact and that he was so advised by letter on 1-18-61.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Mr. Di Girolamo be advised; (1) We have no objection to the release of a copy of Department of Justice file 9-5-231,

(2) Provided the two letters addressed to Bielaski in March, 1917, are excluded from the file as originally decided by National Archives and agreed to by Mr. Di Girolamo,

(3) That we have no objection to informing Mr. Burdick with reference to his inquiry concerning items 14, 15 and 16 of this file that a search for these records in FBI files has been negative and Mr. Burdick was so advised on 1-18-61.

gpc *DS10* *PH* *V* *SA* *5710*

*Di Girolamo
advised as above -
All file material returned -
copies of letters mentioned
in rec. #2 retained.
F.W.W.*

*OK.
2*

9-5-37
COPY

San Antonio, Tex., March 12, 1917.

Bielaski,

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

*File
CW*

Olga Visser and Special Employee Swift are occupying adjoining rooms at Munger Hotel, cost seven dollars per day, but were only rooms available suitable for our use at time passenger arrived San Antonio. Visser was found by Special Employee Swift after absence thirty minutes from Hotel Sunday afternoon in her room gagged with man's handkerchief, hand tied behind back and several bruises on her person, everything in room very torn up, condition indicating assailant was endeavoring locate papers. Am uncertain as to whether this is genuine, whether woman has some ulterior motive. Have conferred with United States Attorney Green over telephone and he will arrive night. In meantime have suggested to him that Kolbeck be removed in regular way to this district where complaint has been filed for violation immigration laws. We can then arrange permit agents visit him at jail. Think this better than release him outright.

Barnes.

copy

ENCLOSURE

62-72042-26

9-5-23/

D

Q

San Antonio, Texas, March 8, 1917.

Bielaski, Justice, Washington.

Bolner called to see Olga Devisser last night. He is extremely cautious, although he probably does not suspect woman. He returned document claiming not be able locate proper person to whom should be delivered. He suggested messenger should probably take document to Galveston or some place where there was Austrian or German consul. Bolner's reticence may be due publicity given Zimmerman note. There is also some indication that carrier who was requested cover Bolner's mail may have advised him that he was under suspicion, although carrier knows nothing of document. Carrier is pro-German. Would be glad receive some suggestion from you as to what course to pursue. Situation now at standstill.

Barnes. /

file
CW

copy

ENCLOSURE

62-72042-246

Mentions Former Asst. to Director Belmont
on pages 8, 12, and 42

THE



HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford University, Stanford, California

June 17, 1966

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested in the attached copy of the current REPORT of the organization and activities of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace here at Stanford.

As you may know, agents from the San Francisco office have occasion to check with us regarding items of information in our collections from time to time, and they are always most welcome.

As for me, I am gradually becoming acclimated, but I do miss the Bureau.

Hope this finds you in good health.

Sincerely,

Alan H. Belmont

Alan H. Belmont
 Executive Assistant
 to the Director

15 JUN 28 1966

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILM
 ENCL. BEHIND FILM

EXP. PROC.

JUN 21 1966

30

Mailing List
 6/23/66
 Change Noted

PERS. REC. UNIT

ack
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 and

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504

99

217

June 24, 1966

REC-6

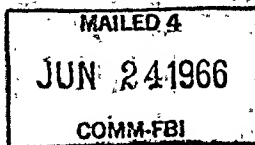
62-72042-27

Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Executive Assistant to the Director
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution, and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California 96128

Dear Belmont:

I have received your letter of June 17th^{att}
together with the copy of the report of your organization.

I am indeed pleased to be able to keep abreast of your
activities and deeply appreciate your sending me a copy
of this report. Do let us hear from you from time to
time.



Sincerely,

JFH

NOTE: Mr. Belmont is on the Special Correspondents' List.
He was formerly Assistant to the Director and EOD 11-30-36
and retired 12-30-65 to accept his present position.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SAW:des (3)

54 JUL 6 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

November 1, 1966

REC-16

Honorable Ray Henle
Director
Herbert Hoover Oral History Program
Suite 807
1200 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ray:

Your letter of October 27th has been received, and it was a pleasure to hear from you and learn of your worthwhile work in the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program.

I am indeed honored by your request that I participate in this Program by recording an interview of my recollections of President Hoover. While this is something I would very much like to do, I regret that it is not possible for me to accede to your request in view of my very heavy schedule of official duties. I will be most happy, however, to furnish you a written statement regarding my recollections of this great American.

Please let me know if I may be of assistance to you by preparing a written statement.

Sincerely,

Edgar

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Wick (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Miss Gandy (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Miss Holmes (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 10-31-66, captioned "Raymond Henle, Director, Herbert Hoover Oral History Program, Washington, D. C."

ELR:jma/smg (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Oct 31 5 53 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 19
NOV 1 1966
COMM-FBI

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Gandy _____

RECEIVED

Herbert Hoover Oral History Program

A Project of The Institute of Social Science Research

RAYMOND HENLE
DIRECTOR

October 27, 1966

① HOOVER LIBRARY

5

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

std
sd

Dear Chief:

Some weeks ago we embarked on an ambitious, if belated, effort to record recollections of President Hoover by persons who knew him. The program has the enthusiastic endorsement of Herbert, Jr. and Allan Hoover.

The recordings I shall hope to get in interviews I shall seek with many acquaintances during this three-year program will be transcribed and, after reading and approval by the persons interviewed, will be deposited in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford.

The hope is they may be made available to scholars at the earliest possible time but, of course, each person who contributes to our program will have the right to make such time stipulations as he sees fit.

pe

We have a modest grant for technical and secretarial services and travel. I myself serve without compensation and am grateful I am able to do so.

I want to have a visit with you soon, for I know that what you would tell me would make an important contribution to our efforts.

Copy made
for 11/15/66
10-28-66
rjm

M. A. Jones to J. Edgar
10-21-66

REC-16

62-72042-28

ELR: gmg

12 NOV 8 1966

SI-112

ack 11-1-66
ELR: Jones

CORRESPONDENCE

Suite 807, 1200 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • 202-296-3971

On 5-1

Mr. Hoover

-2-

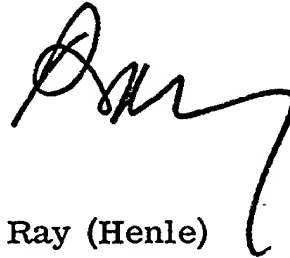
10/27/66

If you are agreeable, I would like to see you some time between November 1 and 27, as I plan to spend most of the month in Washington. After December 1 I shall be engaged elsewhere for some months in other phases of the program.

I look forward to hearing from you either by note or by phone to Miss Kenny here in my office, and earnestly hope for your participation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Ray' followed by a long, sweeping horizontal stroke that curves upwards at the end.

RH/ck

Ray (Henle)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-31-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RAYMOND HENLE, DIRECTOR
HERBERT HOOVER ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter dated 10-27-66, Mr. Henle advised the Director that his organization has embarked on a program to record recollections of President Herbert Hoover by persons who knew him. These recordings will be taken from President Hoover's acquaintances during the three-year period of the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program and, after the interviews have been read and approved by the persons interviewed, they will be deposited in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch, New York, and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford to be available to scholars.

Mr. Henle advised that he would like to visit with the Director at sometime convenient to him between November 1 and 27, 1966, during which time he will be in Washington, for recording of the Director's recollections of President Hoover. He stated that he is sure the Director's interview would make an important contribution to this program.

Mr. Henle, who is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis, for many years headed the NBC radio news program "Three Star Extra" in Washington, D. C. He has been a strong supporter of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Henle retired in May, 1965, from broadcasting to devote his time to other activities.

OBSERVATION:

While it appears this is a most worthwhile program, it is not believed that the Director would desire to take time from his busy schedule to record his recollections of President Hoover as requested by Mr. Henle. It is believed, however, that the Director may wish to furnish his recollections to Mr. Henle in the form of a statement if this would be agreeable to Mr. Henle and would be appropriate to the program being conducted by Mr. Henle.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

ELR:jma (7)

1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: RAYMOND HENLE

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to Mr. Henle advising that while the Director's schedule is such that he would be unable to provide a recorded interview in this matter, he would be glad to furnish a statement concerning his recollections of President Hoover.

alo

h

OK.

X

WTS

✓

TOP SECRET

Herbert Hoover Oral History Program

A Project of The Institute of Social Science Research

RAYMOND HENLE
DIRECTOR

November 7, 1966

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

© Hoover Institution ON War, Revolution and Peace

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

Dear Chief:

I was delighted to have your warm offer of support for the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program.

Yes, by all means do furnish the written statement which under the circumstances will serve our purposes as well as a recorded interview. I know I need scarcely say -- let it run just as fully as you have time to devote to it.

You are characteristically generous to offer this and I assure you it will be an important part of our finished product.

We are making substantial headway in the task we have set out to accomplish for the historians of the future.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

RH/ck

Ray (Henle)

REC 32

5 NOV 16 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

Suite 807, 1200 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • 202-296-3974

ack: Let of 11-10-66

7CS: gish

NOV 16 1966

EXP-PROG.

NOV-8-1966

62-72042-28

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-6575

REC 32

November 10, 1966

D.C.
Honorable Ray Henle
Director
Herbert Hoover Oral History Program
Suite 807
1200 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ray:

It is indeed a pleasure to enclose a statement regarding my recollections of President Herbert Hoover.

May I wish you every success in this most worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

EC



Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Wick (with enclosure)
- 1 - Miss Gandy (with enclosure)

FCS:jvh

(9) *gls*

NOTE: Henle by letter of 10-27-66 desired to visit the Director and record his (the Director's) recollections regarding President Herbert Hoover. The Director replied on 11-1-66, saying his schedule precluded this request, but he would be glad to furnish a written statement. Address per previous correspondence.

Rec'd

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

REC'D

NOV 10 1966

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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62-65153

62-72042-28

62-72042-28 FBI

November 10, 1966

**STATEMENT BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, RELATIVE TO PRESIDENT
HERBERT HOOVER**

President Herbert Hoover was one of the great inspirations of my life. He symbolized for me the very epitome of personal integrity, unselfish duty in public service and the living of noble ideals. I considered him as a close personal friend, an individual whose guidance and wisdom I treasured.

(Don Whitehead, "The FBI My friendship with President Hoover started many years ago when I was a young attorney in the Department of Justice. In fact, I am proud that it was on the recommendation of President Hoover that I was appointed Director of the FBI in 1924 by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. Mr. Hoover was then Secretary of Commerce. At a Cabinet meeting the Attorney General mentioned that he was seeking a new FBI Director--an individual who could efficiently reorganize the agency which had fallen into disrepute. Mr. Hoover personally discussed the matter with the Attorney General and recommended me for the assignment.

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover letter)

1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover letter)

1 - Miss Gandy (sent with cover letter)

NOTE: See letter to Honorable Ray Hanle, Director, Herbert Hoover Oral History Program, Suite 807, 1200 17th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20036. Dated 11-10-66.

FCS:jvh/ncw

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE



Mr. Hoover always had great faith in the FBI and law enforcement. He was deeply concerned with the problem of crime and dedicated his entire life to making this a better Nation. He stood unflinchingly for the fundamental values of honesty, integrity and love of country. He was a great patriot, a great American, a great leader of men.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Clubs of America, I was privileged to serve under Mr. Hoover's leadership of this splendid organization. Nothing made Mr. Hoover more happy than to be working for the welfare and future of America's young people. Here again was evidence of the deep humanitarian feelings of this man, whose entire life was devoted to service to others. In Mr. Hoover, the boys and girls of this country had a truly sincere and dedicated friend.

On Mr. Hoover's 75th birthday, I wrote him a letter, some words from which reflect the deep admiration I had for this great American:

"Your life has truly been an inspiration not only to those of us who have had the privilege of coming under the influence of your magnanimous personality but to the millions who have followed your career from the earliest days when you entered the arena of public life.

"The one thing which has impressed me more than anything else about you has been your indomitable will. You have had setbacks, as every normal human being has, but each setback was only temporary and you came back stronger than ever because you were right." (62-65153-44)

TOP SECRET

Herbert Hoover Oral History Project

A Project of The Institute of Social Science

NOVOC

RAYMOND HENLE
DIRECTOR

December 5,

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. DeLoach	/
Mr. Mohr	/
Mr. Wick	/
Mr. Casper	/
Mr. Callahan	/
Mr. Conrad	/
Mr. Felt	/
Mr. Gale	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Sullivan	/
Mr. Tavel	/
Mr. Trotter	/
Tele. Room	/
Miss Holmes	/
Miss Gandy	/

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chief:

This is to thank you for your letter of
November 10 enclosing the statement of
your recollections of President Hoover.

You have made a notable contribution to
our program and I am personally most
grateful.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

RH/ck

Raymond (Henle)

Ray Henle

EX-103

REC-19

94

62-72042-28X2

no ack reply

94-52749-53

8 DEC 8 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

DEC 16 1966
seth
F-309

THE



HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE

Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

June 8, 1967

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

We have been experiencing difficulties in securing many of the materials and subscriptions necessary for the research on the project which I direct, the YEARBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AFFAIRS. It is quite clear that the sources of Communist publications simply do not honor official requests from the Hoover Institution, probably because they know our attitudes and opinions, and certainly because they have read our publications. In short, to order a subscription to a given Communist or suspect periodical in the name of the YEARBOOK is quite literally the kiss of death.

Therefore, we came up with the idea of using an artificial name, Paul Richards, and took a post box at the Stanford post office in his name. We took the further step of running a ditto letterhead with an artificial title, the "Study Group to Combat Imperialism." Our "Paul Richards" is "Chairman" of the organization.

Since beginning to use this letterhead, we have had lightning-quick responses from several Afro-Asian pro-Communist organizations, and our subscription situation has improved remarkably. Of course, we do not stipulate that our "Study Group" is designed to combat Communist imperialism; whatever assumptions our addressees make are their own.

However, I thought it best to inform you of the mode of operation, and to eliminate any unnecessary work in tracking down the organization should it somehow be noticed and taken for a new Communist front group. For your convenience, I am enclosing xerox copies of this letter and blank copies of the letterhead, which you may care to circulate to the appropriate persons. At times materials will be addressed to Paul Richards with the box number, at other times the "Study Group" designation may also appear.

ST-110

8 JUN 22 1967

REC 37

ENCLOSURE

ed Bureau to
Sullivan
6/7-1/67
P.C.P. direct.

Incidentally, we are keeping complete files on all those with whom we are corresponding by this method, and can provide same on request.

With best wishes, also from Al,

Sincerely,

Richard V. Allen
Senior Staff Member

Enclosures:

5 xerox copies of this letter
5 blank copies, Paul Richards "Study Group"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/21/67

FROM : C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

SUBJECT: ~~STUDY GROUP TO COMBAT IMPERIALISM~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

This memorandum advises of the formation of captioned organization as a cover by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California, to receive communist publications for research.

BACKGROUND:

Attached is correspondence from Richard V. Allen, Senior Staff Member, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California, which states as follows:

In order to receive subversive literature which would not otherwise be available, the Hoover Institution has set up captioned organization with a fictitious Chairman, Paul Richards, utilizing Post Office Box 7316, Stanford, California 94305.

Allen's purpose in writing was to advise of the use of this device. His letter has been answered by separate cover.

ACTION:

The captioned organization and its "Chairman," Paul Richards, Post Office Box 7316, Stanford, California, 94305, should be indexed.

Enclosure

RCP:dmk
(4)

EX-113

REC 31

10 ENCLOSURE

F 39 2

8 JUN 22 1967

55 JUN 30 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RICHARD V. ALLEN

DATE: 7-27-67

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	✓
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

The above captioned individual is Senior Staff Member at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University. Allen is a strong supporter of the FBI and is a professional scholar who is now editing a yearbook at the Hoover Institution on Communist Parties throughout the world. He has indicated that he would like to receive the Bureau's publications, especially in the field of communism. He stated that he feels the FBI is the only authentic source for information on communism inside the United States.

Allen's address is: Richard V. Allen, Senior Staff Member, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305. Bufiles favorable.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Allen be placed on the Bureau's mailing list.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Jones

FCS:db (8)

REC-69

62-72042-30

REC D MICK 9 AUG 3 1967

ST-116

CRIME RESEARCH

Mailing List
Change Noted

62 AUG 10 1967

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. BISHOP _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

*material sent to
Roy Rende 11-18-66
m2*

INDEX

*267 file
725
no reference
8/26/66*

EX 106
REC 18

62-72042-311

NOT RECORDED

12 NOV 9 1967

387

57 NOV 14 1967

07 Hoover Library

5/14

1200 17th Street, N.W., Suite 807
Washington, D. C., 20036

Index

Friends and Acquaintances of Herbert Hoover:

X The enclosed brochure is being sent all persons on our lists to acquaint them with the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program. These include those who already have recorded their recollections. During the remaining two years of our projected program we hope to talk to or at least correspond with all the others.

The Director of the Program earnestly solicits immediate correspondence with those whom he has not been able to contact by personal letter. This greatly would assist him in making up his travel schedules and at the same time suit the convenience of those he hopes to meet.

It should be kept in mind by all friends and acquaintances of Mr. Hoover that no detail of recollection is too small to be worthy of inclusion in this effort to further broaden public knowledge of the Hoover Story. Now is the time to make notes on what is remembered.

Ray

RAYMOND HENLE
Director

August 1967

in the Program, greatly enhances the prospect of economical operation and the collecting of valuable information. Indeed, the material already recorded enlivens the prospect that recollections still to be obtained will comprise a mass of significant political, social and economic information which will enrich and flavor the work of historians who in the years to come will seek an appraisal of the works of Herbert Hoover and of Herbert Hoover, the man.

August 1967

HERBERT HOOVER
ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

A Project of
~~THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH~~
on behalf of
~~HERBERT HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY~~
and
~~THE HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR,
REVOLUTION AND PEACE~~

✓

THE Herbert Hoover Oral History Program was initiated twenty months after the death of Mr. Hoover. Preliminary work commenced in August 1966 and the first interviews were recorded in late September of that year.

As of this date sixty-five interviews have been recorded and nearly one hundred cartridges of one-hour tape have been used. It is anticipated that over a projected three-year period more than three hundred persons may be interviewed if funds suffice.

The Program initially was financed by an anonymous foundation grant of \$30,000 in installments of \$10,000 in each of three years. This grant is being matched by contributions from individuals, other foundations and organizations, thus providing \$20,000 in each of three years.

The grants and contributions are made to The Institute for Social Science Research, a wholly tax-free organization which is sponsoring the program for the benefit of The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa and The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, California.

Raymond Henle, a former Washington newspaper correspondent and radio news editor of long experience, a friend of Mr. Hoover and a member of the Advisory Board of The Hoover Institution, was designated Director of the Program. Mr. Henle serves without compensation.

The purpose of the Program is to record the recollections of persons who knew Mr. Hoover in any of the various stages of his public life, so that there may be deposited in the two Hoover libraries information which may not be available in written or published works and records already in those libraries, or which will significantly enrich or supplement the written or published documents.

The Program seeks, among other things, to inquire into the human side of Mr. Hoover's operations and into the humanity of Mr. Hoover himself, as this often was obscured by his personal predilection and by political machination.

The Program also seeks unknown facets of his family life and welcomes recollections of Mrs. Hoover, herself a person of intellectual attainment whose influence on the life of her husband is indicated but not adequately understood.

While the number of persons who have first-hand information of Mr. Hoover's relief operations during and after World War I, and of the Cabinet and Presidential years, is diminishing, there are many who knew him in his post-Presidential years and his Elder Statesman years.

There also are many with rich memories of his work as Chairman of the two Hoover Commissions which investigated organization in the United States Government during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, and of his monumental efforts to relieve misery after World War II as a relief emissary of President Truman.

Mr. Hoover's interests were widespread and his life touched those of literally millions of persons of every race and creed. His impulses to improve the physical well-being of his fellow-men were so strong that it is obvious there still are living many scores of persons who remember the objectives and methods of these operations.

At present, because of the relatively modest funds available for the Program, all interviewing is by Mr. Henle only. The procedure is to take a tape recorder of unique design and capabilities into the office or home of a respondent, after correspondence, phone calls

and even warm-up sessions have established a groundwork.

A valid transcript is made from the tape and sent to the respondent with a copy for his files. In due course his corrected original is used to make a final copy for each of the Hoover libraries for use by authorized historians and students.

The Program itself has no plan to use the material for any literary or other undertaking.

All respondents are asked to give a release which insures ownership of tape and library copies by the Hoover libraries, except that respondents may make any stipulations on their use as they may deem advisable. Thus far very few such stipulations have been made, but any such conditions will be honored scrupulously by the Program, the libraries and their staffs.

The tapes are being preserved subject to a future decision on their ultimate disposition, and subject to the wishes of the persons giving the interviews.

Beyond the broadest generalizations in which the Director of the Program occasionally may indulge for purposes of acquainting interested persons with the methods and purpose of the Program, the confidential character of every interview is zealously protected, and the security of all the materials collected carefully is maintained.

The Director presently has two aides, Catherine J. Kenny, Assistant to the Director, and Mary F. Hurley, Transcriber. These three, together eventually with officials of the Hoover libraries, are the only persons familiar with the recorded material.

As of this date not a single portion of the recorded material has been discarded as useless or meaningless or of any other doubtful value. This, with the very-limited personnel engaged

near at hand for a time before depositing them in the library of their choice may place them temporarily in the National Archives in Washington or in one of the several Federal Records Centers located throughout the United States. In either case, donors will be given facilities for personal use of their papers as well as professional reference service on them and reproductions of particular documents among them.



*PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARIES*

THE careful preservation of papers, records, and documents has always been a distinguishing characteristic of great nations, for the archives of any country are among its most valuable cultural resources. Without them history cannot be written. When we preserve such materials we prove our commitment to the values on which our society has been built, and it is from these materials that posterity will make its judgments of our lives and times.

These were the factors that led the Congress, in 1934, to create the institution it called the National Archives, which has since become the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. This Service administers a nation-wide system of depositories where there are preserved and made available all classes of papers and documents that are important for the study of American history. This system includes the four Presidential Libraries now in operation and the two that are in process of creation.

The Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 gave statutory recognition to the special importance attached to the preservation of papers and other historical materials of the Presidents of the United States, together with the papers of their associates and contemporaries. Bringing into the National Archives system the papers of the Presidents, and of the men and women who helped them shape national policies, makes the study and understanding of a particular Presidential era easier. As part of the National

Archives system these papers are administered by the same agency that has responsibility for the preservation of the official records of our Federal Government, which show how the decisions and policies of a President and his advisors were carried out.

The four Presidential Libraries now in operation are:

Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Mo.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kans.

When completed, the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library at Cambridge, Mass., and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library at Austin, Tex., will also become a part of the National Archives system.

The four existing Libraries, which are, in effect, branches of the National Archives, have proved to be important centers of research and educational activity both for the geographical areas in which they are situated and for the entire country. They contain not only the papers and files of four Presidents of the United States, but scores of collections of the personal correspondence, diaries, and other historical materials of the men and women who served with them or who played important public roles. The Libraries also have large collections of books and printed materials as well as

still pictures, motion pictures, and memorabilia that bear on the historical periods with which the Presidents are associated.

Presidential Libraries offer many advantages to persons confronted with the problem of how best to preserve their personal papers. Papers deposited in them are kept intact as separate, named collections. They are safe from the physical hazards that often beset manuscripts in private hands, for they are housed in buildings scientifically designed and equipped to insure their preservation. They are in the care of a professional staff specifically trained in the techniques of preservation, arrangement, and indexing and fully conversant with recent American history, so that intelligent help or guidance can be given to all who use them.

Presidential Libraries are specialized depositories whose holdings relate to clearly defined eras and fields of study. The archivists in charge of them can give a higher degree of expert attention to the papers under their care than can be given in a depository whose holdings range over a long span of time and widely different fields of interest. And the right of donors to place limitations on the use of their papers is specifically recognized by act of Congress. Such restrictions, stipulations, and conditions as donors choose to place on the use of their papers are scrupulously observed.

Because Presidential Libraries are a part of the National Archives system, persons who wish to have their papers

2/14/68

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

1 - Liaison

TO LEGATS TOKYO
HONG KONG

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DR. RICHARD ALLEN, HOOVER INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
VISIT TO TOKYO AND HONG KONG - LIAISON MATTER.

DR. ALLEN WHO IS HEAD OF HOOVER INSTITUTE AT STANFORD
UNIVERSITY WILL BE TRAVELING TO TOKYO SATURDAY OR SUNDAY
FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN - EIGHTEEN NEXT AND WILL CONTACT LEGAT
TOKYO ON ARRIVAL. SEVERAL DAYS LATER HE PLANS TO TRAVEL TO
HONG KONG. NO OTHER DETAILS AVAILABLE RE ITINERARY. LEGAT
TOKYO SHOULD ADVISE HONG KONG OF ANY FURTHER INFO DEVELOPED
CONCERNING DR. ALLEN'S TRAVEL PLANS. BOTH LEGATS OFFER
APPROPRIATE COURTESIES. ADVISE BUREAU, ATTENTION LIAISON
SECTION OF ANY COURTESIES EXTENDED.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Detached)

REP:bsc

(4)

NOTE:

Dr. Allen is a good friend of the Bureau.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

VIA TELETYPE
1125P RAK
FEB 14 1968
ENCIPHERED

19 FEB 15 1968

F B I

Date: 2/23/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. DeLoach.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Bishop.....
Mr. Casper.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Conrad.....
Mr. Felt.....
Mr. Gale.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Sullivan.....
Mr. Tavel.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Tele. Room.....
Miss Holmes.....
Miss Gandy.....

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Tokyo (80-40) (RUC)

Subject: DR. RICHARD ALLEN
Hoover Institute, Stanford University
Visit to Tokyo and Hong Kong
LIAISON MATTER

HAWAII
JAPAN
CALIF

ReBucab 2/14/68. 62-72042-32

When no call was received from DR. ALLEN by February 21, 1968, Tokyo hotels were canvassed and it was ascertained that he was residing at the New Otani Hotel. On February 21, 1968, ALLEN was personally contacted by Legat and a friendly mutual discussion was held, during which time Legat offered appropriate courtesies. ALLEN expressed his great admiration for Director HOOVER and the FBI, particularly, for its untiring effort in the constant struggle with communist elements in the United States. He cited many rewarding, productive meetings had with Assistant Director SULLIVAN regarding international communism and the communist threat, particularly in the United States.

On February 22, 1968, Legat transported ALLEN to Haneda Airport, Tokyo, and facilitated his departure for Korea.

Hong Kong was advised by cable of ALLEN's travel itinerary on February 22, 1968.

ALLEN will arrive Hong Kong February 24, 1968, departing for Honolulu on February 28, 1968, via Pan American Flight #2 where he is to spend several days with his wife, who will meet him there. Bureau may desire to alert Honolulu to this fact.

No further action is being taken at Tokyo.

(3) Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)

1 - Tokyo

RVP:fo

(4) cc Sullivan

REC-69

62-72042-33

EX-108

3-1
12 FEB 27 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

2/27/68

CODE

1 - Liaison

URGENT

RADIOGRAM

REC-6962-72042-33

TO SAC HONOLULU

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DR. RICHARD ALLEN, HOOVER INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
VISIT TO HONOLULU - LIAISON MATTER.

DR. ALLEN, WHO IS HEAD OF HOOVER INSTITUTE AT STANFORD
UNIVERSITY AND A GOOD FRIEND OF THE BUREAU, WILL DEPART
HONG KONG FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT NEXT VIA PAN-AMERICAN FLIGHT
TWO EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU. HE WILL SPEND SEVERAL DAYS THERE
WITH HIS WIFE WHO WILL MEET HIM THERE. ATTEMPT TO LOCATE,
OFFER APPROPRIATE COURTESIES, AND ADVISE BUREAU, ATTENTION
LIAISON SECTION, OF ANY COURTESIES EXTENDED.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Detached)

REP:bsc
(4)

NOTE:

Similar courtesies have previously been extended by
Legats Tokyo and Hong Kong.

*If contact missed by 2/28/68
send by coded teletype urgent. APM
per Mr. McGuire*

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

0000000000

WCSM

VIA TELETYPE
FEB 27 1968
ENCIPHERED

63 MAR 7 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/1/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATT: LIAISON SECTION

FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (80-168)(C)

DR. RICHARD ALLEN
 HOOVER INSTITUTE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY
 VISIT TO HONOLULU
 LIAISON MATTER

ReButel 2/27/68

Dr. ALLEN arrived Honolulu from Hong Kong on Pan American flight 2 at 10:15 a.m. 2/28/68. He was met at airport by SAC and SA ROBERT M. GRANT, assisted in expediting processing through Customs. Assistance was rendered to Dr. ALLEN in getting him to his hotel and settled there.

Dr. ALLEN was expecting Mrs. ALLEN to join him later on 2/28/68 from the mainland, after which they would remain in Honolulu until the following week end before returning to the West Coast.

On 2/29/68 shortly before 2 p.m. Dr. ALLEN telephonically contacted the Honolulu Office, at which time SAC was out of the office. Dr. ALLEN advised that his wife had become ill and would not be able to join him, so he was leaving that day rather than waiting until the week end. He desired that the SAC be given his best thanks and kindest regards for the courteous assistance rendered him while in Honolulu. Dr. ALLEN apparently went immediately thereafter to the airport and departed.

SAC found Dr. ALLEN to be a very interesting personality, enthusiastic concerning the research projects of the Hoover Institute, and most complimentary in his remarks

C. C. Bishop
 1 - Bureau
 1 - Honolulu

PHF:ejg
 (4)

12 MAR 4 1968

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Per: [Signature] 3/1/68

HN 80-168

concerning former Assistant to the Director AL BELMONT, who works with him. Dr. ALLEN was also strongly commendatory concerning the Director, the Bureau, and his relations with Bureau officials. He was most appreciative in regard to the assistance rendered him in Honolulu.

Foregoing for information of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/29/68

FROM : LEGAT, HONG KONG (80-11) (P)

SUBJECT: DR. RICHARD ALLEN
HOOVER INSTITUTE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
LIAISON MATTER

ReBuCab 2/14/68. *per 32*

Dr. ALLEN arrived Hong Kong 2/4/68 and was met on arrival by Legat, assisted through Customs and taken to the Hong Kong Hilton where a room had been reserved for him by Legat.

While in Hong Kong, Dr. ALLEN was introduced to numerous contacts of this office including CIA, MI-5, and Hong Kong Police personnel, as well as MI-6. He expressed appreciation for all courtesies afforded.

3 - Bureau (1-Foreign Liaison)
1 - Hong Kong
DAG:enm
(4)

REC 36

EX-105

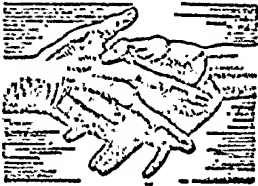
12 MAR 5 1968



MAR 13 1968

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Soc'y. Treas., R. A. RESIKA

Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

February 5, 1968

Mr. Michael Gilfix, Exchange Coordinator
Institute of International Relations
Associated Students of Stanford University
c/o 3723 Acapulco Drive
Campbell, California 95008

*cc sent to NY & SF
M/S for info 3/12/68
TJm*

Dear Mr. Gilfix:

Thank you for your letter dated January 23. I would have certainly answered it sooner but for the fact that I received it just prior to my leaving on a field trip from which I have just returned.

I was most interested to learn of your program which seems quite unusual in regard to the apparent involvement that the Student Association has in this area. On the field trip to which I referred, I had occasion to visit the University of Minnesota where their student association has an extensive program going in this area also. Aside from theirs and apparently yours, I know of no other programs of such extensive scope. I would, in that connection, if it would be possible, to hear more fully about it.

As to the undergraduate exchange to which I have made reference in the letter dated September 22, there seems to be more and more possibilities for it, as time goes by. That is, the Soviets seem to be genuinely interested in such a program, and I think that it is possible to work out an undergraduate exchange. What is envisioned is a reciprocal exchange which would work in practice the way that similar exchanges have been conducted with other countries, allowing for such differences as exist in local customs both on the campuses in the Soviet Union and on a particular campus in this country.

As discussion has developed a broad outline of the way such an exchange would work has developed. It would provide for one to three students from a Soviet University to spend one undergraduate year at an American university and a similar number of American students from that same university which received the Soviet students to send its students to the Soviet University. In this respect it is truly reciprocal. The Soviet student would have his travel expenses paid by his university or actually the government, and the American student would have to have his travel to and from the Soviet Union paid by him and for him. Otherwise all of the expenses of tuition, room and board, plus travel in the host country would be provided by the host country. Almost any course of study could be chosen by an American student going to the Soviet Union; it would not be limited to Russian studies, etc. Provisions could be made to transfer the credit back to the home university depending upon the normal operating procedures of the university participating. In the final analysis, details are worked out by the university participating.

There really is so much more to say and to discuss, although I have, I think, presented the main outline. If you have questions you could write them or if you want to discuss them, the phone number of our organization is at the top of this page. I am enclosing

162-72842-36
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Michael Gilfix

February 5, 1968

a copy of the brochure of the Student Division of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. It gives a more detailed description of the program, especially as it relates to students. There might be other ideas for your work contained in the brochure. Or perhaps you have some ideas that have not yet been considered which we might begin to work on. I really hope that some day in the not-too-distant future we could have a conversation. I am especially anxious to have your reaction to our program and to the undergraduate exchange. What are the possibilities of Stanford participating in this exchange? I am sure that the Soviet Union would be quite happy to conduct an exchange with Stanford since it is certainly one of the most famous American universities.

In the final analysis perhaps we will need to sit down together. In my travels, I have not yet been to California to meet with representatives there. We have to consider time and expenses, but we do not want to ignore such an important area as California, certainly. What I am trying to say, that as soon as it is possible I would like to come out your way.

The Council is not a membership organization as such, but certainly we would welcome your help and participation on our program. I am sure that you would have many valuable ideas that would help us with our program. At the present time, we are evaluating our program, especially in the student division to see where we could make the most useful contribution to the cause of promoting American-Soviet Friendship on the campuses. Having the advice of someone who actually works and studies on the campus full-time would be most valuable. In fact we would like to set up a sort of advisory panel, which would advise and program in the academic area, generally, and I would certainly welcome your participation. On this advisory committee, I would hope to have faculty and students. One of our participants would be Professor Howard Parsons of Bridgeport University, who is the newest member of our Board of Directors. I will send you copies of some of the items which we have been distributing, that he wrote.

Please excuse the rather disjointed character of this letter. At the moment I am trying to evaluate things in relation to the future of the Student Division's Program, and also I guess there are many things that I would just like to be able to have a free-wheeling discussion about with a person like yourself. I sincerely hope that the opportunity would come soon.

Let us keep in touch and then think of the best time to talk further or at least to confer on the telephone. Let me impress upon you the fact that if it seems warranted, I would come out to see you and others at Stanford, and at the same time move onto other campuses in California.

Under separate cover I am sending various items that we have published or are distributing. I am enclosing with this letter our Student Division brochure.

Very sincerely yours,

Carl Griffier
Carl Griffier
Student Director

st
ma
12/26

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE



Stanford University, Stanford California 94305

February 20, 1968

Asst. Dir. W. C. Sullivan
F.B.I. Headquarters
9th and D Building, Rm. 1026
Washington, D. C. 20535

R. P. Putnam
F. P. Putnam
J. P. Putnam
J. P. Putnam

Dear Bill:

Mr. Gilfix brought this letter in to
Dick Allen to see if he was interested
in joining the National Council. Of
course, he turned him down. Allen
gave this to me and I am sending it in
to you as you may be interested in the
fact that the Council seems to be active
here at Stanford.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

al

Alan H. Belmont

62-72042

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

no arch use
2/26/68
JB
File 5-mp

ENREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-146964-

de

472
XEROX
MAR 18 1968

EX-114

REC-23 62-72042-36

3 MAR 19 1968

54 MAR 21 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-05-2011

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6-4-70

FROM: LEGAT, PARIS (105-5854): (RUC)

SUBJECT: "ROUGE"
IS - FRANCE

stated that through a confidential and reliable source they had ascertained that the names of the following individuals appeared on a subscription list for the captioned publication.

BOSTON YSA
Hall 307
295 Huntington Avenue
Boston 02115

~~Classified by 100-1
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

62-72042-
NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 26 1970

Y.S.A. [REDACTED]
Antioch College Union
Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387

Serial Department
Hoover Institution
Stanford, California 94305

12 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(1 - 100-440088; 100-431511; 100-80984)
(1 - Boston; Cincinnati; Atlanta; New York)
(2 - San Francisco)
4 - Paris
(105-5854; 100-2397; 100-2884; 100-2315)

REP:jmw
(16)

1cc to BS, CI, AT, NY Dfgo-07
2cc to SF 0-7 action
6/8/70 JRWldm:

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NAT. INT. SEC.

SECTION

INT. S22 (INFO)

Plan 32 1610

b7D

206035

ORIGINAL FILED IN 103-1

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 12 1970

PAR 105-5854 :



New York Public Library
Division P
Grand Central Station
P. O. Box 2240
New York, New York 10017

b6
b7C



[redacted] may be identical with the subject of
Bufile 100-440088. [redacted] may be identical with the
subject of Bufile 100-431511. [redacted] appears to be
identical with subject of Bufile 100-80984. Paris indices
contain no information identifiable with any of the other
above-mentioned individuals.

Copies of this letter are being designated for the
information of field offices covering the residences of the
individuals set forth above. It is suggested that San Francisco
notify Army authorities locally concerning [redacted]
mentioned above.

Our French source identified "Rouge" as a monthly
Maoist publication.

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association

TELEPHONE: 815/398-7965

P. O. BOX 695

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61105

OFFICERS

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND
ASSISTANT TREASURER
MISS CATHERINE KENNY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN T. MCCARTY

September 16, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20052

Hoover Library

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wanted to announce that Allan Hoover and Admiral Lewis Strauss insisted that I become Executive Director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association. I told them I wanted to maintain my commitment to John Howard and Rockford College to complete our new campus. The college trustees have agreed to permit me to become Executive Director on a part-time basis, working on both projects here in Rockford. I believe the objectives of the Hoover Association and of Rockford College parallel one another by stressing self-reliance, personal responsibility, and individual freedom. Mr. Hoover was a great man and unfortunately maliciously maligned. I intend to do something that will help millions of Americans, including youngsters, have a better understanding of this man and his contributions to our world.

Meanwhile, I thought you might like to see the attached.

Sincerely yours,

John T. McCarty
John T. McCarty

JTM:klj
Enclosure

ST-117

REC-48

62-72042-37

9 SEP 24 1970

ack Inmd
9-23-70
FME:eb

ENCLOSURE

McCarty-nml
Hoover-nml
Strauss-SCL?

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	



Allan H. Hoover, left, son of 31st U.S. president, is shown chatting with Rockford College hosts before Wednesday night's campus summer theater performance. Others, left to right, are John T. McCarty, Hartley Laycock, of Woodstock, chairman of the RC board of trustees; and Mrs. John McCarty. (Morning Star photo)

Son of Herbert Hoover tours Rockford College

By RUTH MARSHALL
Morning Star Staff Writer

Allan Henry Hoover, son of former President Herbert Hoover, made his first visit to Rockford Wednesday, a surprise trip to see Rockford College.

"I was passing through Chicago on business," Hoover said, "and I had heard so much about Rockford College and wanted to see it. So I called John McCarty and came on out."

Hoover, a private businessman in New York City, has long been a friend of McCarty, assistant to the RC president; McCarty guided the visitor on a tour of the campus and persuaded him to stay on for the RC summer theater performance Wednesday night.

Hoover is a soft-spoken, re-

served man, in whose features it is possible to see a resemblance to his mother, the late Lou Henry Hoover.

Unlike his father, probably the most famous mining engineer the world has ever known, and his brother, the late Herbert Jr., Allan Hoover said he is not a mining engineer.

"I was brought up in engineering," he said, "and I've been associated with many mining companies, but technically I'm not a mining engineer because I don't have the proper degree. I'm only a backyard engineer."

His graduate study was in business administration, at Harvard University's School of Business, class of 1931. Walter M. Colman, chairman of the Barber-Colman Co. board, who

was in the same school about the same time, was one of those who talked with Hoover Wednesday afternoon.

Hoover said he has never been active in politics. "I've, never had the time," he said, "but I'm a voting Republican."

He is active in affairs of the Hoover Foundation. "It deals," he said, "with three of my father's main interests in later years—the Institute on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford, the Presidential Library at West Branch, and the Boys Clubs of America."

Hoover said he had never visited West Branch, Iowa, his father's birthplace, until 1934 when "my mother, brother and I," acquired the site.

He has made many trips there

since and is much interested in the growth and development of the Hoover area there, now a National Historic Site, with the presidential library operated by the government.

"It's quite unusual," he said. "It has my father's birthplace, as well as the library, and both my father and mother are buried there."

"They keep making improvements there," he said, "bringing back more of the mid-Victorian period it reflects. Everyone says it has a great deal of charm."

The Hoover presidential library is going to be expanded, he said. "They say they need more elbow room."

He's quietly proud of the continued interest in the 31st U.S. president, reflected by tourists visiting West Branch.

62-72042-37
ENCLOSURE



John T. McCarty
... To head library

John McCarty takes Hoover Library post

John T. McCarty, assistant to the president of Rockford College since 1965, has been appointed executive director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association.

McCarty will continue his work for RC, he said Saturday, holding the additional post on a part-time basis.

Headquarters for the association are in Washington, D.C., but a regional office will be established in Rockford.

The association, which is incorporated for charitable and educational purposes, collects historical material on the life of Herbert Hoover, 31st U.S. president. It cooperates with the federal government and the state of Iowa in maintenance and operation of the Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa. Its activities include grants to scholars for historical research and teaching.

President of the association is Allan Hoover, President Hoover's son, who visited Rockford

College earlier this month, and a grandson, Herbert Hoover III, serves as a vice president. Admiral Lewis L. Strauss is chairman of the group's board.

McCarty came to the RC campus from New York City, where he was a consultant in business education for General Electric's management development and employee relations services. He had been with GE for 18 years.

He and his wife, Carol, and their four sons reside at 1220 National Ave.



The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association

TELEPHONE 815/398-7965

P.O. Box 695

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61105

2 ELWOOD CALL-LEADER MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1970

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PAUL F. GRADY

SECRETARY
RAYMOND HENLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND
ASSISTANT TREASURER
MISS CATHERINE KENNY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN T. MCCARTY

Editorials

The Elwood Call-Leader

'My Country Owes Me No Debt'

On August 10, 1970, Herbert Clark Hoover, 31st President of the United States, would have been 96 years old. No more fitting occasion could have been chosen to announce the appointment of John T. McCarty, Assistant to the President of Rockford College in Rockford, Illinois, as Executive Director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association.

It is appropriate, too, that Mr. McCarty will continue his functions at Rockford College, since both organizations are educational and their objectives parallel one another by stressing self-reliance, personal responsibility and individual freedom.

One of the major objectives of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association is to help people to understand the nature and value of our American ideals of freedom of choice, private property and limited government which enabled Herbert Hoover (and many others) to reach truly great heights of achievement. We have but to look about us to recognize the great need for such understanding today. The one common characteristic of our so-called "dissident youth" is an abysmal lack of knowledge about this nation, its revolutionary ideals and its promise for the future.

Herbert Hoover, born August 10, 1874 in West Branch, Iowa, of long Quaker

ancestry . . . his father, a blacksmith, died when Hoover was six . . . his mother, a schoolteacher, died when he was eight . . . raised by an uncle, a country doctor in Oregon . . . largely self educated, but gaining sufficient scholastic ability to be admitted as a member of the very first Freshman Class of Stanford University in California.

With absolutely nothing, "going for him," Hoover went on to become an eminently successful mining engineer, a member of two Presidential Cabinets and President of the United States. During the course of his life, Hoover literally saved the lives of millions of people in this country and abroad, through his philanthropic endeavors.

Yet Hoover said: "My country owes me no debt. It gave me, as it gives every boy and girl, a chance. It gave me schooling, independence of action, opportunity for service and honor. In no other land could a boy from a country village, without inheritance or influential friends, look forward with unbounding hope. My whole life has taught me what America means. I am indebted to my country beyond any human power to repay."

These are great words from a great man. We wish the Hoover Presidential Library Association every success in its program to proclaim the lessons to be learned from the life of Herbert Hoover.

For additional information about former President Herbert Hoover, write P.O. Box 695, Rockford, Illinois, 61105.

September 23, 1970

et
REC-48

62-72042-37

SL-117

Mr. John T. ~~Mc~~Carty
Executive Director
The Herbert Hoover Presidential
Library Association
Post Office Box 695
Rockford, Illinois 61105

John ~~Mc~~Carty

NY.

Dear Mr. McCarty:

I have received your communication of September 16th^{att}
and very much appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring
this to my attention. You have my best wishes for every success in
your endeavors.

MAILED 24
SEP 23 1970

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in our files. Admiral Strauss
is on the Special Correspondents List.

FMG:eib (3)

led
Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

OCT 5 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/23/71

FROM : MR. SULLIVAN *JS*

SUBJECT: "1969 YEARBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNIST AFFAIRS"

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Former Assistant to the Director Belmont, who is now serving as Executive Assistant to the Director, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University has asked me to present to the Director a copy of captioned publication recently issued by the Hoover Institution. This book, which is attached, incorporates in one volume a comprehensive survey of worldwide communist activities and policies during 1969. This appears to be a most valuable reference work regarding communism.

ACTION:

(1) If the Director approves, there is attached an appropriate letter to Belmont acknowledging this book.

(2) If the Director agrees, the book will be maintained in the Domestic Intelligence Division for future reference.

Encs: *sent 2-23-71*

1 - Mr. Sullivan

WCS:mea

(2) *mea*

ISI-105

JS XEROX
MAR 11 1971

REC-63

62-72042-38

15 MAR 3 1971

PERS. REC. UNIT

RECEIVED IN
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

1 - Mr. Sullivan

February 23, 1971

SI-115

REC-127

62-72042-38

Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Executive Assistant to the Director
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution
and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Belmont:

I have received the copy of the "1969
Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" which you
sent me through Bill Sullivan. It was certainly most
generous of you to send this excellent reference work to
me and I am sure it will prove highly useful in the future.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See memo Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Tolson dated 2/23/71
re "1969 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs" WCS/mea.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WCS/mea (3)

MAILED 9
FEB 23 1971
COMM-FBI

54 MAR 18 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Brennan

July 16, 1971

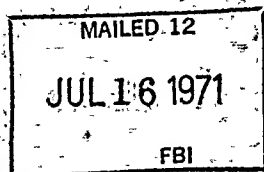
Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Executive Assistant
to the Director
Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Belmont:

Mr. W. C. Sullivan has called to my attention the 1970 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs, prepared by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, which you sent to me for use here. It is evident from the Table of Contents of this book that this is a very comprehensive work. It should be most helpful for reference purposes.

It was very thoughtful of you to do this and I wish to extend to you my appreciation, as well as that of the men working on communist affairs.

Sincerely,



EX-100

JEH REC-1

62-72042-39

19 JUL 16 1971

Cover memo, Sullivan to Tolson,
7/15/71 (WCS:csH)

WCS:CSH (4)

purp

61 JUL 23 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 7/15/71

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *SA*

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Brennan

SUBJECT: ***
1970 YEARBOOK ON
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AFFAIRS -
prepared by
Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution and Peace

Former Assistant to the Director Alan H. Belmont has sent in to the Bureau, for its use, the above-captioned volume (it retails at \$25.00). This volume gives a profile of individual Communist Parties throughout East Europe, West Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the Western Hemisphere, Asia and the Pacific, and the Soviet Union. It will be very useful in the Domestic Intelligence Division as a reference work.

In view of Mr. Belmont's thoughtfulness in this regard, it is believed the Director may want to send the attached proposed letter to him.

RECOMMENDATION -

That the attached proposed letter be sent to Former Assistant to the Director Belmont.

Enclosures *sent* 7-16-71
per 39

WCS:CSH (3)

REC-5962-72042-40

16 JUL 20 1971

EX-11

5-20

51 JUL 23 1971

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library

TELEPHONE: 815/396-7965

P.O. Box 695

ROCKFORD

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

June 1971

Hoover Library

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ROBERT A. MARMET

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DAVID S. PADDOCK

ASSISTANT TREASURER
KAREN L. JOHNSON

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN T. MCCARTY

Dear Friend:

On August 10, 1971 Herbert Hoover, the 31st President of the United States, would have been 97 years old. The Trustees of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association voted at its annual meeting to extend Associate Membership in the Association to certain men and women around the world who believe as Herbert Hoover did in the values of self-reliance, personal responsibility and individual freedom.

We wish to extend Charter Associate Membership to you. The dues are \$25 per year (tax deductible) commencing August 10, 1971.

It is intended that the proceeds from this Associate Membership Fund will be used to defray the expenses of scholars who will be invited to spend sabbaticals at the Hoover Library in West Branch, Iowa. These scholars will be encouraged to research the life and times of Herbert Hoover and to edit and publish materials pertinent to the problems of today.

Attached is a brochure outlining the activities of the Association. In addition to providing this important research, your membership will entitle you to a special guided tour through the Library. You will also receive material published periodically by the Association. May we urge you to accept our invitation to join with other thoughtful leaders in America on the important work of the Association.

EX-109

REC-37

Sincerely,

Lewis L. Strauss
Lewis L. Strauss

Allan Hoover
Allan Hoover

15 AUG. 6 1971

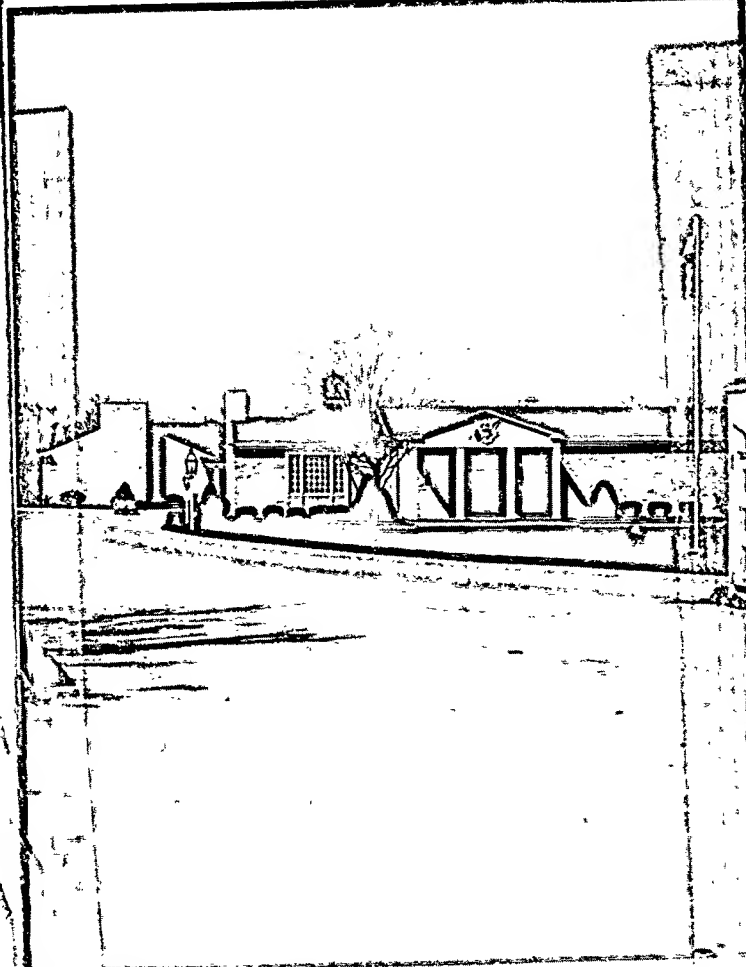
54 AUG 11 1971

WASHINGTON LEGAL COUNSEL
MARMET & WEBSTER
1822 JEFFERSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Enclosure

209
2 ENCLOSURE

NO ACK
FORM MAIL
8/REK



Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa

**Herbert Hoover
Presidential Library
Association**

Box 695 • Rockford, Illinois 61105

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE
HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY**

As an Associate Member
of the Herbert Hoover
Presidential Library ...

... it is understood that you will be
entitled to the following:

1. An individually inscribed annual membership card, permitting special tours of the Library itself for you and your party.
2. Periodic material published by the Association.

... In addition, you will be joining
with other thoughtful leaders to
carry on the important research
work of the Association.

**Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: Herbert Hoover
Presidential Library Association
MAIL TO: Associate Members of the Herbert Hoover
Presidential Library, P.O. Box 695, Rockford, Illinois 61105

GENTLEMEN: I am enclosing my
membership fee (tax deductible)
in the amount indicated below.

☐ **\$25 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP
DUES** which expires August 10
each year.

☐ **\$500 ENDOWED PERPETUAL
MEMBERSHIP** one-time contri-
bution in lieu of annual \$25 contri-
bution.

ENCLOSURE

62-22042-41

7/25

HOOPER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305 • (415) 321-2300



August 18, 1971

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Hooper Institution Press has recently published a work, As Peking Sees Us, which we feel would be of interest to your office. I am sending you a complimentary copy under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Brien Benson
Head of Publications

BB/pgt

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Brennan, C.D. ☒
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Casper ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. Dalbey ☐
Mr. Gale ☐
Mr. Ponder ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tavel ☐
Mr. Walters ☐
Mr. Soyars ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☒

EXP. PROC.
30 AUG 20 1971

EX-109

REC-35

62-72042-42

26
3 AUG 20 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

ack/nml

8-25-71

JBT/nmi

mml

REC-35

62-72042-42

August 25, 1971

Mr. Brien^V Benson
Head of Publications
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Mr. Benson:

Thank you for your letter of August 18th advising
me that you are sending a copy of "As Peking Sees Us" to me.
It is most thoughtful of you to do this and I look forward
to its arrival.

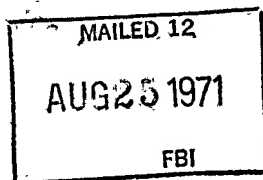
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. This publi-
cation has not yet arrived at the Bureau and an appropriate stop
has been placed.

JBT:nmi (3)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Vars _____
e. Room _____
bes _____
ly _____



51 SEP 1 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 1/26/72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HERBERT HOOVER ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Tolson ☒
Felt ☒
Rosen ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Miller ☒
Callahan ☒
Casper ☒
Conrad ☒
Dalbey ☒
Cleveland ☒
Ponder ☒
Bates ☒
Waikart ☒
Walters ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Raymond Henle, who is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis and for many years headed the NBC radio news program "Three Star Extra" but retired from broadcasting in 1965, has sent a bound copy of material relating in the main to the Director's participation in the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program. In addition, Mr. Henle sent for signature a "Consent to Copyright" form which would make this material the sole property of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc. This form also indicates that permission is given to deposit copies of the transcript in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa, and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University. Although the material sent carries as a return address the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, the Consent form is accompanied with a return envelope addressed to Mr. Henle at Marco Island, Florida.

REG-50 62-72042-43

The bound material which Mr. Henle sends consists of copies of a letter from the Director to Henle dated 11/10/66, and its enclosed statement expressing the Director's recollections of former President Herbert Hoover. In addition, Henle, for some unfathomable reason, includes personal correspondence from former Assistant Director Robert E. Wick as well as a resume of a telephone conversation which Henle apparently had with Mr. Wick. All of these communications by Mr. Wick were apparently in connection with Henle's request for amplification of the statement given, particularly in regard to President Hoover's role in the Director's appointment. In essence, Mr. Wick suggested that Henle use as a footnote a pertinent passage regarding this matter from Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." Mr. Henle also includes, for some unexplained reason, in this bound material a copy of Jerry O'Leary's published interview with the Director which appeared in the 12/31/67 edition of the Washington Sunday Star.

7 FEB 8 1972

Bufiles indicate that the aforementioned letter and statement, for use in captioned Program, were approved and submitted to Mr. Henle by letter of 11/10/66.

Enclosure sent 1/15/72
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enc.
1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.
CONTINUED - OVER

TDH:lg(6)

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo
RE: HERBERT HOOVER ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

OBSERVATIONS:

As indicated above, it is not clear why Henle has included with the Director's letter and appropriate statement basically extraneous material.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Mr. Henle extend the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc., copyright permission to only the Director's letter and statement of 11/10/66.

Filed

TJB

Don

TJB

Why are we objecting to the extraneous material? It seems immaterial.

1-28-72

*See M.A. Jones to
Bishop Memo 1-27-72
TDH: paa
Letter to Henle
1-28-72
mjs*

January 28, 1972

REG-50 62-72042-43

LA 104

Honorable Raymond Henle
Post Office Box 258
Marco Island, Florida 33937

Dear Ray: ~~X~~ HENLE

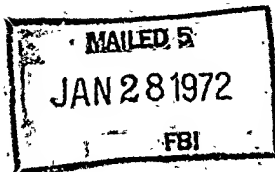
I received on January 24th the bound material and the copyright consent form pertaining to the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program which you sent.

You may consider my signature on this letter as authorization for the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Incorporated, to hold copyright to my letter to you of November 10, 1966, and its enclosed statement setting forth my recollections of former President Herbert Hoover.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover



- 1 - Mr. Bishop (detached) 1 - Miss Gandy (detached)
1 - Mr. Dalbey (detached) 1 - Mr. malmfeldt (detached)
1 - M. A. Jones (detached)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 1-27-72, captioned "Herbert Hoover Oral History Program, Request for Assistance."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Winkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____

TDH:lg/paa (8)

APR 9 1972 ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 24, 1972

The attached material was sent to the Director from Raymond Henle, Room 111, Hoover Institution On War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford California 94305.

It is noted that the "Consent to Copyright" is accompanied with a return envelope addressed to Mr. Henle at Marco Island, Florida.

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. BISHOP _____
MR. MILLER, E.S. _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DALBEY _____
MR. CLEVELAND _____
MR. PONDER _____
MR. BATES _____
MR. WALKART _____
MR. WALTERS _____
MR. SOYARS _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

nm

*ack by Jones to Bishop
Memo & let - 1/26/72
JDH: by correspondence
envelope being kept in reply*

EX-104

REC-50

62-72043-44

FEB 8 1972

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

CRIME RESEARCH

54 MAR 14 1972

M. J.

CONSENT TO COPYRIGHT

U.S.A.
It is my wish that copyright in the transcript of the interview that I have given to the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program, when I have read, corrected and approved the transcript, shall be the sole property of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc.

I understand that the Association will register copyright in the transcript in its own name, but that it will freely authorize the use and reproduction of the transcript or excerpts from it for historical and educational purposes.

I also understand that the Association will deposit copies of the transcript in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, Iowa and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, to be used for historical research at these institutions.

Date: _____

62-72042-44

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 1-27-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: HERBERT HOOVER ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

Reference attached memorandum captioned as above, and letter to Raymond Henle, dated 1-26-72 and 1-27-72, respectively. As was indicated, Henle had submitted for copyright purposes a letter and statement from the Director concerning recollections of former President Hoover (for use in the Herbert Hoover Oral History Program) as well as other material including personal correspondence from former Assistant Director Robert E. Wick and a resume of a telephone conversation between Henle and Mr. Wick. All of these communications were in connection with a request for amplification of the statement given, particularly in regard to President Hoover's role in the Director's appointment. In essence, Mr. Wick suggested that Henle amplify this statement by using as a footnote a pertinent passage regarding this matter from Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." It was observed in referenced memorandum that these communications were basically extraneous and this view was expressed in attached letter to Mr. Henle. The Director, however, noted on referenced memorandum: "Why are we objecting to the extraneous material? It seems immaterial. HON"

Insofar as it is possible to reconstruct the exchange between former Assistant Director Wick and Mr. Henle in 1966, Mr. Wick in a telephone conversation (the resume dated 11-22-66) gave to Mr. Henle a version of former President Hoover's involvement in the Director's appointment. In two later letters, Mr. Wick suggested that it would be best if Mr. Henle instead used material from Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" (pages 66-67) in footnote form and that Henle "eliminate my name (Wick's) and predicate the footnote directly on Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." As will be noted in the bound material which Mr. Henle has submitted, a footnote specifically along the lines suggested by Mr. Wick has been included. Although Mr. Wick's communications would appear to be extraneous as the Director has noted their inclusion may not be too material.

RECOMMENDATION:

That, upon approval, attached letter dated 1-28-72 to Raymond Henle now be sent.
Enclosure sent 1-28-72
1 - Mr. Bishop-Encl - Miss Gandy-Enc
1 - Mr. Dalbey-Encl - Mr. Malmfeldt-Enc

TDH:paa (7)

57 FEB 1 1972

FEB 2 1972

EX-100 REC 25 74-52749-55
62-72042-45 22 JAN 31 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

OK
H

1 - M. A. Jones-Enc

PER
7

TEB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305 • (415) 321-2300



February 8, 1973

*get
st*

Mr. Edward S. Miller
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania, Room 1026
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miller:

The January issue of the New Left Report will mark the end of this publication in its present form. The New Left has linked its fate to the Vietnam war and "American imperialism" since 1965; virtually ignoring domestic affairs in the process. Consequently, the cease fire in Vietnam deprived the Movement of all but its most devoted followers, and its principle issue. *BJ*

The New Left continues, but until its leaders discover another issue that will revive active campus or popular support, its ambitions lend themselves to a different kind of coverage. In the future, studies on specific aspects of the Movement will be produced whenever the intensity of activity warrants a report. A few of the subjects under consideration are: high school insurrection, radicals entering electoral politics, the organization of criminals behind bars for revolutionary purposes, radicals in the professions, etc. These and other subjects are documented in the New Left Collection and I hope they will continue to be of interest to you. *Mc*

The January 1973 Report contains a notice of the discontinuance of the regular monthly summary. I thought you should know that the Hoover Institution has not diminished its coverage of this field. It will add to the New Left Collection, keep abreast of current developments and from time-to-time publish accounts of radical activity as indicated above.

REC-40

62-72042-46
Sincerely yours,

D. C. Bacciocco
FEB 20 1973

D. C. Bacciocco

ST-119

6405
55 FEB 27 1973

calif

6/20

7/26/73

Mr. Kelley:

Al Belmont, as you know, has since his retirement been working for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford. He perennially sends us two copies of his year's work, one for the Director and one for us over here.

I have taken the liberty of attaching a note to him from you acknowledging the book which is attached.


E. S. Miller

Enclosures (2)

*DIRECTOR'S
COPY detached
in IS-3
section JS*

COPY RETAINED IN
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

62-72042-47

ENCLOSURE

DTI
AUG 13 1973

July 27, 1973

Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Associate Director-
for Administration
Hoover Institution
on War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

AL Belmont

VA Doc

Dear Al:

Please accept my many thanks for the "1973 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs." As you know, I have been in "the chair" since July 9th and am trying to catch up on developments in the past twelve years.

I am sure the book you have sent me will be of assistance in this regard; but, I must admit it is a struggle for me to shift gears from Kansas City to Malaysia.

I want to wish you continued success in your work.

REC-82

62-72042

47

Sincerely,

Clarence

18 AUG 3 1973

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Yearbook has been detached and will be kept in IS-3 Section, INTD TJS

ESM:mjt (3)
NOTE:

ENCLOSURE

Alan H. Belmont served as Assistant to the Director prior to his retirement and was broadly respected throughout the Bureau. On retirement he became Associate Director of the Hoover Institution at Stanford, California, and has furnished each year copies of the yearbook published by the Hoover Institution.

24 AUG 17 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PERS. REC. UNIT

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305 • (415) 321-2300



Assoc. Dir.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
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Spec. Inv.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Cong. Serv.	_____
Corr. & Crm.	_____
Research	_____
Press Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

July 31, 1973

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

This is to acknowledge your note of July 27th regarding the "1973 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs." I believe this is a pretty good reference book and as we put it out each year, I thought it would be helpful to the Bureau and hence sent a copy to the Intelligence Division and a copy for your library.

I do want to tell you that in my opinion, after fumbling the ball, the administration has done the essential thing of appointing a man who will maintain the high moral and ethical standards of the F.B.I. and above all, will keep the Bureau out of politics.

Please be assured that I am in the Bureau's corner out here and if there is anything I can do to help you or the Bureau, I will be only too glad to be of assistance.

Sincerely,

REC-26

EX-103

Alan H. Belmont
Associate Director
for Administration
Former Asst to Director

22 AUG 14 1973

11-30-36
12-30-65-retired

REC-26 UNIT

4-217

#37
2-10

EXP. PROC.
AUG 6 1973
O.M.

ack 8/8/73
amt: lms

August 8, 1973

REC-26

Mr. Alan H. Belmont
Associate Director for AL
Administration
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Al:

This is to thank you for your very kind
sentiments in your letter of July 31st concerning
my appointment as Director. It is indeed reassur-
ing to know you are there if we need to call on you.
Thank you.

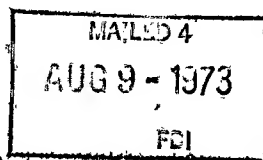
Sincerely,

/s/ Clarence

I do hope you come by to see me if ever you
are in town. Many of our people share this
hope. You have not been forgotten.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Cong. Serv. _____
Corr. & Crm. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

awt:las (4)



AUG 17 1973

PERS. REC. UNIT

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305



July 1, 1977

Mr. Paul Zolbe
Deputy Chief, U.C.R.
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Zolbe:

This is a note to request the 1976 A, A supplement, B and C questionnaires by agency to update the U.C.R. data base we had acquired through your predecessor, Weldon Kennedy, for 1966-1975. I spoke with the person we had handled details through previously, John Nelson, and he indicated all we needed was to get authorization from you and to send him several blank computer tapes.

I would like to add how much we appreciate the cooperation and efficiency in providing our research group with the U.C.R. data.

ST-101 REC-82

Sincerely yours,

F.C. Nold

F.C. Nold

2 NOV 9 1977

*Frederick C Nold
please send to
address on envelope
FCN/kw He will receive it
Jaster.*

~~415-497-4624~~

~~415-497-4624~~

415-497-3143 *Correct*

F.C. Nold
HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
Stanford, California, USA 94305

Crime Project
703 Welch Rd., P6
Palo Alto, CA 94304

UNCLASSIFIED

0 NOV 18 1977

November 7, 1977

my
Mr. F. C. Nold
~~Crime Project~~
~~703 Welch Road~~
~~Palo Alto, California 94304~~

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Hoover Institution

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Nold:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 1, 1977,
and to your telephone conversation with [] on
October 12, 1977.

There has been forwarded separately FBI magnetic
tapes numbered 018756, 018757, 018758, and 018760, which contain
data pertaining to 1976 Return A Supplement data. The tapes numbered
018748, 018751, and 018755 contain data pertaining to 1976 Return A
data. The tape numbered 018768 pertains to 1976 Disposition Data.
These tapes were created at nine track, 1600 BPI and are unlabeled.
Forwarded with the tapes are format layouts and descriptions to show
and describe the records.

Once these tapes have been copied, you are requested
to promptly return them to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section. We
are pleased to be able to provide this information for your use.

DE-66 V-6 REC-82
Sincerely yours,

ST-132

2 NOV 9 1977

Paul A. Zolbe
Chief
Uniform Crime Reporting Section

KMS:sjb
(3)

NOV 12 1977

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

Mr. Colwell _____ ()
 Mr. Mullen _____ ()
 Mr. Otto _____ ()
 Mr. Bayse _____ ()
 Mr. Geer _____ ()
 Mr. Glover _____ ()
 Mr. Groover _____ ()
 Mr. McKenzie _____ ()
 Mr. Mintz _____ ()
 Mr. Monroe _____ ()
 Mr. O'Malley _____ ()
 Mr. Revell _____ ()
 Mr. Stames _____ ()
 Mr. Young _____ ()
 Mr. Hotis _____ ()
 Mr. Andrews _____ ()
 Mr. Gants _____ ()
 Tele. Room _____ ()
 Miss Devine _____ ()

I think this would
be worth while.

With no data is
suggested.

Gunn is
if also chairman
of Intergroup Oversight
Board.

See Me _____ ()
 Note and return _____ ()
 Prepare reply and return for my signature _____ ()
 Please Handle _____ ()
 Respond over your signature _____ ()
 Prepare memo for the Department _____ ()
 For your recommendation _____ ()
 What are the facts? _____ ()
 Hold _____ ()

Remarks: _____

S.T.
JAN 15

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305

December 28, 1982

OUTSIDE SOURCE



Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

The Honorable William Webster
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

Within the framework of our Domestic and International Studies programs at the Hoover Institution, the "Hoover Seminar" has been an occasion for prominent guests in the executive branch of government and our scholars to meet and exchange views on current policy matters. With this letter, I would like to invite you to participate in one of the Hoover Seminars, as your schedule may permit.

We believe that the Hoover Seminar is playing a major role in the relationship between scholars and the nation's decision makers, whose dialogue is so crucial to responsible decisions in government today. Members of the administration who have participated in the Seminars thus far include, among others, Edwin Meese III, Attorney General William French Smith and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

The Seminar's format of an informal morning or afternoon discussion with the Institution's scholars is deliberately flexible. It is designed to afford our guests the opportunity to become acquainted with the Hoover Institution and to be a stimulating and enjoyable occasion.

Because the Hoover Institution is a non-profit organization, under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, we understand that transportation here can be made at government expense. Alternatively, it may be made at our expense if our guest prefers. The Institution would pay all costs as needed for lodging and meals of our guest and spouse (and the spouse's transportation).

We would be very pleased if you are able to accept our invitation, and it would be a pleasure to welcome you to the Hoover Institution.

With best wishes.

62-72042-51
Sincerely yours,

Glenn Campbell

3 JAN 17 1983

WGC:plc

Copy made for Telo. Rm.
+ Special Unit

1/3/83

orig. Res. g. file. App.

January 6, 1983

JUDGE:

You have been invited to participate in a Hoover Seminar sponsored by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. The invitation appears to be open as no specific date is mentioned.

You have been very generous with the time that you have given both to the academic audiences and the San Francisco area. I know of no overriding reason for you to work this into your schedule this winter or spring. I do, however, agree that the Institution is a worthwhile audience.

I recommend that we advise Mr. Campbell of your busy schedule through the spring and request some specific proposals for the fall or late 1983. If you agree, we will prepare a suitable letter and Al Bassett will coordinate with San Francisco and the Institute.

4
ROGER YOUNG

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Young (Enc)
 - 1 - Mr. Schiappa (Enc)
 - 1 - Mr. [redacted] (Enc)
 - 1 - Miss [redacted] (Enc)
 - 1 - Telephone Room (Enc)
 - 1 - Speech Desk (Enc)
- IAB:dmm (7)

chm
[Signature] *d/cr*

[Handwritten circle with "H" inside]

b6
b7C

62-72042-52

JAN 17 1983

59 FEB 7 1983

cc. cc CR3 [Signature]

OUTSIDE SOURCE

January 11, 1983

Honorable Glenn Campbell
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Glenn:

Many thanks for your letter of December 28, 1982. I would be pleased and honored to participate in a "Hoover Seminar" if we can work out a mutually satisfactory time. You mentioned no dates in your letter. My schedule through midsummer is already pretty full. I would have a much better chance of making it if it were scheduled after that time, but if you had an earlier date in mind I would be happy to check it against my current schedule. *dlw*

Normally such participation would be considered official business. Your offer to pay for Drue's transportation expenses is most appreciated.

V-73 DE-12 *62-72042-53*
I will wait to hear further from you on this.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

3 JAN 17 1983

/s/ Bill

William H. Webster
Director

1 - Miss
1 - Speech Unit
1 - Telephone Room
WHW:aga
(6)

Copy made - M. Young

1-11-83

1-11-83

ROOM ☐

STNT FILED D. O.
FILED <i>120</i>
DATE <i>1-11-83</i>
BY <i>mdr</i>

b6
b7C

HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
Stanford, California 94305



Exec AD Adm.	_____
Exec AD Inv.	_____
Exec AD LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
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Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

FBI/DOJ

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 21, 1983

OUTSIDE SOURCE

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your recent letter. We are delighted that you are interested in coming at some future date to the Hoover Institution for an informal seminar with our scholars.

We will be pleased to make the arrangements for this meeting to suit your convenience. We would enjoy having you as our guest for lunch, either before or after the seminar, or for dinner in the evening. If, however, you are pressed for time, we can have just the seminar at anytime you wish.

The format for these meetings has been very informal. Our guest chooses his own topic on which to speak and this is followed by general discussion with our scholars.

If your office will advise us whenever you can choose a convenient date to visit the Hoover Institution, we will be happy to make the arrangements.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Glenn Campbell

DE-4562-72042-54

MAR 28 1983

Copy made for Tele. Rm.
+ Speech Unit
1/31/83

66 APR 1983

Off. of Cong. and Pub. Affs.

Date 4/20 0/88

TO: ☒ REPAIR DESK, UNIT 1, ROOM 5973

Re : File No. 62-72042 Section _____

This file charged or transferred to Repair Desk by:

	Date
Please repair items checked below:	
1. ☐ Expand	
2. ☒ New Cover	
3. ☒ New Back	
4. ☐ Change Cover Size	
5. ☐ Consolidate Sections	
6. ☐ Make Up Sub A File	
7. ☐ Repair Serials	
8. ☐ Laminate Serials	
9. ☐ Check Serialization	
10. ☐ Miscellaneous (Specify)	

Handwritten notes in table:
- Row 2: 1, X, 1-4-23
- Row 3: 15
- Row 4: 16, 12-23-57
- Row 6: 2

Repaired By: 101 Date 4-21

Checked By: _____

File Sent: ☐ Return Table _____
☐ Lamination _____
☐ _____ Rm. _____

From: _____

(Use reverse side for additional remarks)

March 10, 1983

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Honorable Glenn Campbell
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Glenn:

Thanks for your letter of January 21 giving me an opportunity to choose a convenient date for my visit to the Hoover Institution. As of now, I have some free dates in September. The period between September 7 and 16 is wide open.

After you have checked these dates on your calendar, please feel free to have someone from the Institution call Special Agent [redacted], of my staff at 202-324-5385. Mr. [redacted] can firm up a date during the period that I've given you or suggest alternate dates. This way we should be able to make some definite plans.

b6
b7C

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Webster
Director

62-72042-55

3 MAR 18 1983

b6
b7C

MAILED 9
MAR 11 1983
FBI

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Young - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Schiappa - Enclosure
1 - Mr. [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Miss [redacted] - Enclosure - Detached
1 - Telephone Room - Enclosure
1 - Speech Unit - Enclosure

Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

NOTE: Invitation accepted per Director. Bufiles reflect prior first name correspondence.

IAB:dmm (10)

APPROVED:

Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____

Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____

56 APR 1983

MAIL ROOM ☐

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305



March 31, 1983

~~EXCLUDED SOURCE~~

The Honorable
William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Judge Webster:

The New York Times carried a story by Leslie Maitland on 26 March about a 27-page declassified report, entitled "Soviet Active Measures Relating to the U. S. Peace Movement."

Would you be kind enough to send me a copy? Many thanks in advance.

Best wishes and

Respectfully,

R F Staar

Richard F. Staar
Senior Fellow

RFS/tb

P.S. Dick Bureau sends
his personal regards.

9 APR 29 1983

RFS

5- [Signature]

JUN 21 1983

ack JPM/NB:maf 4-22-83

Let them and copy to [unclear] report sent
C 4/15/83, [unclear]

OUTSIDE SOURCE

April 22, 1983

Mr. Richard ~~R. Staar~~
Senior Fellow
Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

R. K. STAAR

Dear Mr. Staar:

In response to your recent letter, I have enclosed a copy of the 27-page report entitled "Soviet Active Measures Relating to the U.S. Peace Movement." This report was released, with our permission, by Congressman Bill Young during a meeting of the House of Representatives on March 24, 1983. The report consists of the unclassified portions of a classified FBI report on Soviet active measures that was provided to the Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence at his request.

I appreciate being remembered by Dick Burrage and your passing along his regards. Please give him my best.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
William H. Webster
Director

MAILED 15

APR 25 1983

Enclosure

FBI

1 - Mr. [Redacted]
Exec AD Adm. 1 - Mr. [Redacted]
Exec AD Inv. 1 - Mr. [Redacted]
Exec AD LES 1 - Mr. [Redacted]
Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Servs. _____

Crim. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Insp. _____

Intell. _____

Lab. _____

Legal Coun. _____

Off. Cong. & _____

Public Affs. _____

Rec. Mgnt. _____

Tech. Servs. _____

Training _____

Phone Rm. _____

Sec'y _____

JPM/NB:maf (7)

See Note Page 2

3 APR 29 1983

MAIL ROOM ☐

b6
b7C

✓ 100-6226-244

Mr. Richard F. Staar
Senior Fellow

NOTE:

This communication is in response to a letter dated 3/31/83 from Richard Staar, Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution, to Judge Webster requesting a copy of the 27-page report released by Congressman Bill Young on 3/24/83, with our permission, concerning Soviet active measures relating to the U.S. peace movement. This report consists of the unclassified portions of a "~~Secret~~" FBI study entitled, "Soviet Active Measures Relating to the U.S. Peace Movement," which was provided to the Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, at his request. A copy of the unclassified report has been obtained from Congressman Young and is being forwarded with this communication to Mr. Staar.

APPROVED:

Director <i>W/M</i>	Adm. Servs. _____	Laboratory _____
Exec. AD-Adm. _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Exec. AD-Inv. _____	Ident. _____	Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. <i>JLG</i>
Exec. AD-LES _____	Inspection _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
	Intell. <i>EJD</i>	Tech. Servs. _____
		Training _____ <i>TS</i>

April 27, 1983

Honorable Glenn Campbell
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Glenn:

Your secretary has been in touch with Special Agent [redacted], of my staff regarding the date for my visit to the Hoover Institution. Inasmuch as September 8 is a mutually convenient date, I am planning to be with you then.

Both [redacted] and I are looking forward to our trip to Stanford in September. In June or July I'll have someone from my staff contact your office about possible seminar topics and the other details.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director

- 1 - SAC, San Francisco
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Schiappa
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Miss [redacted]
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NOTE: Invitation previously accepted by Director. September 8 selected per Director. Bufiles reflect prior first-name cordial correspondence.

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HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305



OUTSIDE SOURCE

September 12, 1983

Mr. William Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Webster:

I found your September 8th talk here at Hoover both very interesting and enlightening. When you spoke the following day at the Law School, I was the one who asked if there had been any research on the FBI besides [redacted]'s illuminating comparative study of the FBI and DEA. (If any of the special agents doing PhD dissertations have researched organizational aspects of FBI operations or other aspects of interest to social scientists, I would be most appreciative if I could obtain the citations.)

I myself have been researching the U.S. Immigration Service over the past 18 months, mainly with a view to understanding how the immigration law is enforced on a day-to-day basis and the dilemmas confronting INS officers in the field.

When I complete my study of the INS, I would like to move to another area of federal law enforcement. I have an interest in the problems Customs and the FBI confront in preventing high-technology theft and transfers to the eastern bloc, an important issue as you noted in your talk. Would it be possible for me to obtain access to FBI operations in this area to learn more about this problem or is it too sensitive an area for research by an outside scholar?

I look forward to hearing from you. Again, congratulations on a superb talk.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Visiting Scholar

ENCLOSURE

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INS And The American Public: What Each Needs To Know About The Other

By Edwin Harwood*
Hoover Institution

During the past two years, I've been studying how the INS enforces the immigration law against foreign nationals living and working illegally in the U.S. I became interested in the problem of illegal immigration in summer 1981, because it had become a major domestic policy issue. Also, I believed it would interest the Hoover Institution, a think tank at Stanford University, and improve my chances of obtaining a research fellowship. By the fall of '81, I decided I would study the INS after I had read the staff studies sponsored by the Hesburgh Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.¹ As I read the Hesburgh Commission report, I realized that although much had been written about illegal immigration, few scholars had taken an interest in how immigration law was being enforced.

After obtaining authorization from INS Headquarters in Washington, I visited a number of District Offices and Border Patrol stations during 1982. I interviewed and observed plainclothes investigators, Border Patrol Agents and other INS specialists, to learn what they did and the problems they had to grapple with in trying to enforce a law which many believe is second only to the federal tax code in its complexity. Understanding not just the Immigration and Nationality Act but the federal case law that has developed over the years (which I've yet to fully achieve), in regard to all of the Act's many provisions, is crucial for understanding the problems INS officers face. Thus, for example, one has to understand

the federal case law to know why an I-130 petition in which fraud is suspected might still have to be approved by the Service because of the difficulty the investigators will face in proving "fraud from inception".

Court cases relating to Fourth Amendment "search and seizure" issues are also important to know in order to understand the procedures INS officers use when approaching and apprehending suspected illegal aliens on the street, in factories or on the highway in load cars. And I could cite other examples.

As a result, I've had the unique opportunity of looking at the interface between the Immigration and Nationality Act (the law on the books) and the law in action; which is affected by federal and administrative case precedents, INS Central Office policy, resource limitations on the Service among other factors. I've observed officers carrying out "factory surveys", patrolling on linewatch, sweeping through railroad yards, conducting checks for I-130 petitions suspected of fraud, among other enforcement activities.

I've listened while the officer I was riding with in Tucson ticked off the "articulable facts" on a suspected load car during traffic observation, and learned how he could confirm his initial suspicions and get additional "p.c." (probable cause) just by watching how the driver and occupants behaved when we drove up alongside.

I've watched as agents checked documents or asked questions of subjects suspected of making false claims after an area control operation. As a result, I have learned some of the "tricks of the trade" which aren't taught at the academy but learned on the job from more experienced officers. Among the most interesting are the techniques used to verify suspect U.S. citizen claims. I was intrigued by the fact that while there is the physical chase, which may require agents to track aliens using the old Indian art of sign cutting, there is also the psychological and verbal chase, which requires deft interrogatory skills and an ability to "read" the emotions of an alien who doesn't "rabbit" but instead

tries to elude apprehension by bluffing with a false claim.

Later, back at the patrol station or District Office I also observed how patrol agents and investigators processed aliens for voluntary return or for deportation hearings. I learned about the various factors involved in deciding whether to place an alien under deportation proceedings or to grant him voluntary return, whether to require a bond and, if so, in what amount, etc.

I soon realized that the problem the Service faces in many (if not all) dis-

"...the American public knows very little about what INS officers do or the problems they face, let alone about the law they are asked to enforce."

tricts is not primarily one of locating and finding illegal aliens, but making sure that the level of apprehensions is kept in balance with the resources available to the Service, which includes available officer time to "write up" aliens, availability of detention space and transportation funds, immigration caseloads, etc. With more resources, more aliens would be apprehended and processed.

All of this is well known to Service officers. Yet, the American public knows very little about what INS officers do or the problems they face, let alone about the law they are asked to enforce. Americans know there's a law and also know there are large numbers of illegal aliens here in violation of the law. When I've given talks on my research, someone in the audience invariably asks why the INS can't control the problem, and why aliens illegally here can't be shipped out. Most in my audience know that our country, unlike many others, provides individuals with constitutional safeguards such that we can't follow

* The writer, Dr. Edwin "Ted" Harwood, is a sociologist and is presently a National Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He is currently researching the illegal alien problem from the standpoint of the legal and social policy issues involved in enforcing the law with respect to illegal entry and residence in the United States. He has been doing field research on the Border Patrol.

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the recent example of countries like Nigeria and just expel illegal aliens en masse.

Still, many Americans are frustrated and wonder why the law can't be enforced more effectively. I have to tell my audiences about how aliens and their attorneys are able to use the many statutorily available appeals provisions to delay hearings and how, in the view of many officers, this is often done simply to "buy time" in order to acquire equities that might make them eligible for one or another form of relief. I discuss how aliens sometimes abscond before or after their deportation hearing and in some districts aren't pursued because the INS has only so much in the way of manpower and resources to track absconders. Investigators must also handle a heavy caseload of "dual action" background investigations and these may have priority because aliens and their attorneys awaiting adjudication will keep the pressure on District Directors with threats to go to court if decisions are delayed. In contrast, absconders are in no hurry to be re-apprehended and indeed, nobody other than INS officers may really care whether they're apprehended.

Many of my listeners are surprised to learn that Voluntary Return Under Safeguard, which has turned the southern border into a "revolving door" of catch, return to the border, catch again, return again, etc. is the only viable policy option available to the Service because of limited detention space and too few immigration judges to handle both the aliens who want hearings and those the Service decides must undergo hearings. I have to explain that deportation processing, like criminal prosecution, is a scarce enforcement resource that has to be reserved for the more serious violators.

My audience is also surprised when I tell them what an investigations supervisor told me when I first started my research, though at first I hadn't understood what he meant. The supervisor, a seasoned and experienced officer, told me that the main reason enforcement works is that most aliens

are basically honest people. Only later did I realize what he meant by that remark. Although an alien may initially try to elude an officer with a false claim to citizenship or immigrant status, most eventually concede their alienage. If most illegal aliens didn't "fess up" to foreign birth, but instead stood mute or stuck by their U.S. citizenship claims, enforcement might collapse altogether. Why? Because in our country the burden of establish-

"INS officers need to understand the reasons behind the public's lukewarm and often ambivalent support for their activities."

ing that an individual is both an alien and deportable would fall on the government and might require very time-consuming investigation to establish the individual's identity and place of birth. Even this most basic constitutional point about U.S. immigration law is not understood by many Americans.

I rarely have enough time in my talks to go into the trackless desert of federal case law beyond pointing out to my audience how both the federal courts and, to an extent, the political sensitivities of INS higher management have led to increasing restrictions on how and where INS officers can apprehend illegal aliens, compared with 20 and more years ago. These are well known to Service officers who are frustrated by the many new curbs on their authority but are hardly visible to the public at all.

Clearly, Americans need to know more about the INS' problems with regard to illegal immigration and I hope that my study may contribute to an improved understanding on the public's part.

What about the public's attitude towards immigration enforcement? INS officers need to understand the reasons behind the public's lukewarm and often ambivalent support for their activities. (This won't alleviate officers' frustrations but it may provide philosophical solace!)

At first glance, public support for

tough enforcement of immigration law is indisputable. Every national survey undertaken over the past five to seven years indicates that Americans consider illegal immigration a serious problem and want the government to enforce the law. In June 1980, 91 percent of those surveyed by the Roper Organization agreed that an all out effort should be made to stop illegal entry into the U.S. NBC's August 1981 survey revealed that 87 percent of Americans believed the illegal immigration problem was either "very" or "somewhat" serious. And a year later, in May 1982, the Merit survey found 84 percent of the public either "very" or "fairly" concerned about the number of illegal aliens in the country.

Fully 70 percent of the respondents polled in the 1982 Merit survey, which was conducted just after Project Jobs² was launched in nine major cities during the Spring, approved of the government arresting illegal aliens at work. Newspaper telephone surveys, although their samples were not representative, also reported strong public support of Project Jobs. And Gallup, in September 1982, found 65 percent of those polled supporting sanc-

"Every national survey undertaken over the past five to seven years indicates that Americans consider illegal immigration a serious problem."

tions against employers who hire illegals. Over three-quarters of Californians polled by the Field Institute in June 1982, said the government should do more to discourage illegal aliens from coming into the country.

These surveys tell us about the public's general attitude on the problem. But when it comes down to specific day-to-day enforcement actions of the Service, Americans are often either indifferent or even hostile to what officers are doing. I recall, for example, the tongue-lashing I observed an investigator receive from a restaurant owner when he was handcuffing her El Salvadoran cook. Why, she asked angrily, was he arresting her cook? Why wasn't he out catch-

ing real criminals, the people who rob and mug? INS enforcement officers reading this article will recall having had similar experiences. They're

"But when it comes down to specific day-to-day enforcement actions of the Service, Americans are often either indifferent or even hostile to what officers are doing."

abused by ranchers and businessmen with epithets like "stormtrooper" and are sometimes physically assaulted as well. They know that the reason illegals pulled out of restaurants are taken out by the rear door whenever possible is because the customers might not "understand" when they see a cook or busboy being led out in handcuffs. Officers know that when illegals happen to be apprehended in an apartment building as a result of a legitimate case investigation for which a warrant had been issued, there will be accusations that the Service is "shotgunning" and neighbors and relatives will complain to their politicians about "raids" on residences.

Contrary to the image of the Service held by many critics, the INS often restricts enforcement operations even beyond what the law requires because of higher management's sensitivity to bad publicity. Thus the patrons in bars frequented by illegals aren't checked now as they once were because of the possibility that a scuffle might ensue, leading to injuries and more bad press. INS has enough problems with the media in some cities. Why invite more?

In the larger cities, the media often puts the INS on the defensive by giving ample coverage to the activists' charges of civil rights violations by INS officers. Not all stories are hostile. Some are objective and even sympathetic to INS' dilemmas. However, the fact that there are more activist groups sympathetic to illegals compared with *organized* citizen groups opposed to illegal immigration probably makes coverage of INS enforcement more negative on balance.

The fact that the groups sympathetic to illegals outnumber those opposed is at the crux of the Service's problem. The "public opinion" that makes waves in our society are the perceptions that organized interest blocs promote with the aid of the media, not the passive attitudes of a sample of Americans polled in a survey.

Neglected by the media is the fact that *leniency* in enforcement is the rule rather than the exception. For example, officers encounter many legal aliens in the course of their work who aren't carrying their green cards. Though technically they are guilty of a misdemeanor, they are rarely prosecuted. Indeed, if time permits, many officers will try to verify the alien's legal status by calling in for a computer check, asking him or her questions that a legal resident should know or driving him by his residence to get his card. Aliens who make false U.S. citizen claims are technically guilty of a felony but are rarely prosecuted. Most will get the same treatment as an alien who didn't try to bluff his way out of an arrest.

Another problem for the Service is that the public's attitude is inconsistent. Americans can disapprove of illegal immigration "in general" yet at the same time want exceptions made for the maid who works for their neighbor or the waiter who works at their favorite restaurant. While it is perhaps understandable that a businessman will be angered when his own workforce is disrupted by a raid,

"The 'public opinion' that makes waves in our society are the perceptions that organized interest blocs promote with the aid of the media...."

even Americans who derive no economic advantage from illegal immigration are still apt to sympathize with illegal aliens who have been apprehended and who they know personally or read about in the press.

I recall the story about a family that had been arrested in Los Angeles last summer and placed in detention in

Pasadena. The article showed a picture of the father with his arms outstretched and quoted him as saying, "Where is their heart? Why can't they forgive us?" The *Los Angeles Times*, captioned the story with "Deportation Order Threatens American Dream" and went on to note how a close family friend of the alien and his family had gathered 400 signatures for a petition seeking Congressional intervention. The District Director, who was also interviewed, pointed out that the family had been ordered deported 12 years earlier, had absconded and was apt to do so again. "Do we," he was quoted as saying,

"Americans appear to want the Immigration law enforced as a general policy, but become ambivalent over the plight of the individual alien...."

"disregard the laws of the land just because (they) are nice people, or do we follow the law?"

Americans appear to want the immigration law enforced as a general policy, but become ambivalent over the plight of the individual alien, especially if he or she is not a criminal but has "made it" in traditional American terms through hard work. Americans, without realizing the contradiction, often insist that the law be bent for the deserving but statutorily deportable alien, which puts the INS in a difficult bind because the Service can't make exceptions for "good" aliens who don't meet the statutory requirements for relief and still enforce the law fairly and impartially.

From my experience, it is mainly these apprehensions of aliens who have managed to settle into the society and who have acquired friends and supporters who pose the thorniest problem. By contrast, apprehensions at the border are relatively uncontroversial because most aliens caught right at the border can't lay the same claim to experiencing hardship if returned home and many do not have supporters among the public who are close by. Moreover, unlike the illegal alien from overseas, they

can more easily get back in jail, often just hours after being apprehended, and both they and the agents know that the odds favor their eventually getting back up.

INS officers also know from experience that many of the tips they get on the whereabouts of unlawful aliens are motivated not by patriotic concern on the part of citizens who believe it is their duty to report illegals, but by personal grudges and feuds. They know that a landlord will tolerate illegals as long as they pay their rent, turning them in only when the landlord wants the INS to "evict" them: An employee will phone in a tip on illegals, not when he first learned that there were illegals where he worked, but only after he had been fired or laid off. Often, the only people who care to see an illegal alien removed are the INS officers who apprehend him and the individual who turned him in. But the alien has many friends, relatives and co-workers who will sympathize with his situation and rush to his aid.

In conclusion, the public needs to understand that it can't both have its cake and eat it too. It can't approve strong enforcement of the immigration law "in general" but then oppose it when it has to be enforced against this or that specific alien. Inconsistent application of law is not only unfair to individuals but breeds cynicism both among the agents who must enforce it and those against whom it is to be enforced.

As regards the other dilemma the INS faces, of getting *effective* public support for its day-in-day-out enforcement activities, especially in the Nation's interior, much will depend on whether Americans decide they care enough about the illegal immigration problem to organize and lobby for tougher enforcement in the way the many activist groups sympathetic to illegal aliens have worked to frustrate the Service through legal and other actions. In a constitutional democracy like ours, it isn't always the case that the popular will—as expressed, for example, in opinion surveys—automatically achieves the desired result. Often, well-organized

minorities can prevail because they take more interest in the issue and are willing to spend more time lobbying for their goals.

"What the INS can do is try to better explain its dilemmas to the public and the media."

What the INS can do is try to better explain its dilemmas to the public and the media. Most journalists are fair-minded and try, I believe, to report the facts of a story accurately. When distorted accounts of INS activities occur, an effort should be made to rebut them. Many service clubs and other voluntary associations are always looking for guest speakers with fresh points of view. INS should encourage officers to accept invitations to speak to public gatherings to clarify the enforcement situation from the Service's point of view.

Many INS officers understand how their situation as law enforcers differs from that of some other federal agencies. Most understand why federal prosecutors find more jury appeal in taking cases involving "real criminals" such as bank robbers, embezzlers, heroin smugglers, etc. compared with immigration cases. In the main, immigration violators don't have clearly specific and visible victims who are hurt by what they do. And that's doubtless the main reason, as one INS officer explained it to me, why the INS has been the "poor stepchild" within the federal law enforcement establishment for so long. Both the courts and the public don't view immigration violators as "real criminals".

That situation isn't likely to change. Both the public and the courts will continue to give priority to the more serious and dangerous law breakers. INS officers may take solace from the fact that there are many federal laws on the books besides just immigration offenses which are weakly enforced and that even the FBI and other federal investigators have difficulty getting U.S. Attorneys to prosecute many of their cases. ■

Footnotes

¹The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was created by P.L. 95-412, enacted October 5, 1978, to study and evaluate existing immigration laws, policies, and procedures, and to make such administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and to the Congress as appropriate. The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh was appointed by the President to head the Commission which consisted of three other public members appointed by the President; the Attorney General and Secretaries of State, Labor, and Health and Human Services; and four members each appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively. The final report of the Select Commission was issued on March 1, 1981.

²Project Jobs was an area-control operation conducted by INS Investigators and Border Patrol Agents during the week of April 26-30, 1982, directed toward locating illegal aliens in the U.S. at places of employment.

Reorganization of INS

The reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, approved by the Department of Justice on October 8, 1982, became effective January 1, 1983, following completion of the Office of Management and Budget and Congressional notification process.

The reorganization is the result of an in-depth review of the INS management and organizational structure which was initiated by Commissioner Alan Nelson in 1982. As the result of careful and deliberate examination of a variety of organizational materials and studies, visits to five other Federal agencies to interview key executives, and an analysis of the organizational structures of eight Federal agencies with similar missions, Commissioner Nelson recommended to the Attorney General a number of changes in the organizational structure of the Service. Following is a brief description of those changes:

OUTSIDE SOURCE

January 17, 1984

Dr. Edwin Harwood
Hoover Institution
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Dr. Harwood:

It was good to hear from you following my speech at the Hoover Institute.

We gave your request some thought; however, our operations regarding technology transfer are, as you surmised, very sensitive and we cannot divulge any information that would reveal our sources or methods. To do so would hinder our efforts to stem the flow of U. S. high technology to the Soviet Union and its allies.

In connection with the other part of your request, Special Agent [redacted] at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, is currently working on his Ph. D dissertation at the University of Southern California, which touches in part on the historical development of the FBI organizationally. The defense date of his dissertation is February 8, 1984, and the formal awarding of the degree will be in June, 1984.

If we can be of help to you in any other way, please let us know.

DE-205

Sincerely yours,

2 JAN 23 1984

William H. Webster
Director

APPROVED:

Director *(signature)*

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Information in 3rd paragraph furnished by SA [redacted].

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HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-2323



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December 31, 1985

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Judge William Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Bill:

It was wonderful visiting with you yesterday. I got the feeling from our conversation that you are on top of your game and looking forward to 1986. That is certainly good news for the Bureau, the Nation and for your friends who admire you and wish you every success.

I have checked with the Bohemian Club and everything seems to be in order for the middle weekend at the Grove. I told them that you would be arriving sometime late Thursday afternoon or early evening July 17, 1986 and staying through Sunday, July 20th. This would mean that your Lakeside talk could be at noon on Friday, Saturday or Sunday. If this is too long a time, we could shoot for either a Friday or a Saturday talk. In any event, you will be a guest at my Camp, Wayside Log, and the tennis, etc. will be ready and waiting.

I have also checked with our Archives people and am told that a VHS tape is the type we can use. I assume your people will know what this means. Also, if you have any other tapes of this type or related material that you would like to see preserved for scholars present and future in our Archives we would love to have them.

FEB 12 1986

Jan joins me in wishing you a wonderful New Year. I hope that you will be in town on January 21st for the Hoover Luncheon or Reception at the Madison Hotel. It would be great to see you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Richard T. Burress
Associate Director

Off. of Cong. and Public Affs.

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January 8, 1986

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Richard T. ~~Burress~~
~~Associate Director~~
~~Hoover Institution on War,~~
~~Revolution and Peace~~
~~Stanford, California~~ 94305

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for your letter of December 31st. I am looking forward to joining you at the Bohemian Club and feel certain at this point in time that I could shoot for either a Friday or Saturday talk. If you prefer Sunday, I will try to work it out. Thanks for inviting me back. I certainly had a tremendous time on the first occasion.

I will see to it that a VHS tape of my National Press Club talk is sent out to you promptly. If you find it of the sort you want, please let me know and I will look for some more.

Unfortunately, I won't be able to join you on January 21st at the Hoover Luncheon because I will still be into my travel agenda in the Far East. I hope you will be back again soon and that we will have another chance to get together.

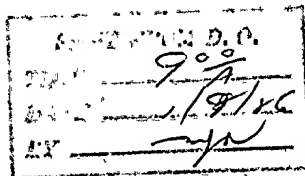
Finally, many thanks for an absolutely lovely brunch while you were here. I fully intended to take you and the family out and I hope you will give me that opportunity the next time you come.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,
FEB 12 1986

William H. Webster
Director

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January 30, 1986

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Richard T. ~~Burress~~
Associate Director
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Mr. Burress:

Judge Webster requested that I send you a VHS video tape containing his speech before the National Press Club here in Washington, D.C., on December 10, 1985.

Please be advised that the copyright to the enclosed video tape is held by C-SPAN, Suite 155, 400 North Capitol Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20001, telephone: (202) 737-3220. Should you wish to utilize this video tape for any reason other than for archival purposes, you must secure the permission of C-SPAN.

If we can help in any other way, please contact our Office of Congressional and Public Affairs.

Sincerely,

William M. Baker
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

V-264

DE-58

NOTE: This letter was prepared in response to a letter sent by the Director to Mr. Burress dated January 8, 1986, in which Judge Webster promised Mr. Burress that a video tape of his speech before The National Press Club would be forthcoming. This matter has been coordinated with Mr. [redacted] Legal Counsel Division, who advised that the FBI can make a copy of this video tape available to this institution for archival purposes, and also advised that the above caveat be included in the letter.

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HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-6010

OUTSIDE SOURCE

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December 15, 1987

VIA EXPRESS

The Honorable William Sessions
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
9th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Judge Sessions:

It was very nice for you to take time from your busy schedule to meet with the President's Intelligence Oversight Board at our meeting in November. My fellow Board members and I appreciated it and found the meeting informative.

I would like to invite you to visit the Hoover Institution to participate in one of the Hoover Seminars as your schedule may permit, perhaps during your visit to San Francisco next week.

Within the framework of our Domestic and International Studies programs at the Hoover Institution, the Hoover Seminar has been an occasion for prominent guests in the executive branch of government and our scholars to meet and exchange views on current policy matters. We believe that the Hoover Seminar is playing a major role in the relationship between scholars and the nation's decision makers, whose dialogue is so crucial to responsible decisions in government today. Members of Congress and of the administration (at their time of service) who have participated in the Seminars thus far include, among others, Attorney General Edwin Meese III, Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, Science Advisor to the President George A. Keyworth, Director of the FBI, William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, former Attorney General William French Smith and Commission on Civil Rights Chairman Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr., Senators Wilson, Jackson, Hatfield and Griffin, and Congressman Foley.

EGP

62-72042-64

OCRA/esh

Agd let to Hon. Clarence Campbell
(dtd 1/5/88)

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The Honorable William Sessions
December 15, 1987
Page 2

The Seminar's format consisting of an informal morning or afternoon discussion with the Institution's scholars is deliberately flexible. It is designed to afford our guests the opportunity to become acquainted with the Hoover Institution and to be a stimulating and enjoyable occasion.

The Institution will pay all costs as needed for transportation, lodging and meals of our guest.

We would be very pleased if you are able to accept our invitation, and it would be a pleasure to welcome you to the Hoover Institution.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Glenn Campbell
Director

OUTSIDE SOURCE

JAN 5 1988

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

X M
Honorable Glenn Campbell
Director
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution
and Peace
Stanford, California 94305

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I very much appreciate your kind comments in your December 15th letter regarding my meeting with the President's Intelligence Oversight Board. This was an honor and a pleasure for me and I am pleased the meeting proved informative.

I also want to thank you for your invitation to visit the Hoover Institution to participate in one of your seminars during my recent trip west. As Mr. [] mentioned to you telephonically, my schedule was extremely tight and it was not possible for me to fit in a stop in Stanford. It was very thoughtful of you to make this a "standing" invitation and I will keep your generous offer in mind for a future date.

I hope 1988 is a prosperous year for you and the Institution and I look forward to our visit.

V-129 Sincerely yours,

DE-204 62-72042-65

William S. Sessions
Director

3 JAN 15 1988

- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
1 - Mrs. [] - Enclosure

NOTE: SSA [] called Mr. CAMPBELL on December 21st and expressed the Director's regrets at which time Mr. CAMPBELL noted that this was a "standing" invitation.

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Director

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16 FEB 08 1988

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-6010



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December 31, 1987

WSS/BT
The Honorable William Sessions
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigations
J. Edgar Hoover Building
9th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Judge Sessions:

I am writing to extend a cordial invitation to you to be a special guest of honor at the luncheon to be held as part of the Washington meeting of the Hoover Institution Board of Overseers.

* The luncheon will take place on Tuesday, January 12 at the Madison Hotel beginning at 12:30 p.m., and will be preceded by a reception at 12 noon. The luncheon speaker will be Alan Greenspan, Chairman, Board of Governors of The Federal Reserve System and former member of the Board of Overseers.

Secretary of State George Shultz will be an honored guest at the luncheon and will address the Board members from 2:00 to 2:30 when the meeting reconvenes at 2:00 p.m. in the Executive Chambers at the Hotel for the afternoon session. You are cordially invited to stay for this session if you so desire.

I am pleased to inform you that Secretary Shultz is the Institution's fourth and most recent Honorary Fellow. The first of the four was President Reagan who was appointed in 1975; the other two are Nobel Prize Laureates Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Friedrich Hayek.

* At 6:30 in the evening, a reception and buffet will be held in the Dolley Madison Ballroom at the Madison Hotel honoring the Board of Overseers members. A separate invitation will be sent to you for this reception.

I hope you will be able to join us. Please respond to [] at (415) 723-4163.

15 FEB 1 1988

Sincerely yours,

Glenn Campbell
Director

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

Copy made for Selo. Rm.
+ quick check
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18 MAR 6 1989

Off. of Cong. and Pub. Affs.
JFC/BT

STANFORD NEWS

For Release: December 16, 1987

Secretary of State Shultz Appointed Honorary Fellow of the Hoover Institution

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been appointed an Honorary Fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. The appointment was announced today by Hoover Institution Director W. Glenn Campbell, after being approved by the Stanford University Board of Trustees at its December meeting.

Secretary Shultz is the fourth Honorary Fellow of the Hoover Institution, joining President Ronald Reagan, Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Nobel laureate Friedrich A. von Hayek. Secretary Shultz is expected to take up residence at the Hoover Institution at the end of his term in the Reagan Administration, and at the same time to resume his post as the Jack Steele Parker Professor of International Economics at the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Shultz was appointed Secretary of State in 1982 by President Ronald Reagan and played a leading role in negotiating the recently signed intermediate range missile treaty with the Soviet Union. He has held government positions under six presidents of both parties, including four cabinet posts covering more than eleven years. Between 1969 and 1974 Shultz served successively as Secretary of Labor, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to his position at Stanford, his academic appointments have included dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago and professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago.

Director Campbell called Shultz, "one of America's most distinguished statesmen, whose association with the Hoover Institution will be an invaluable asset both to the institution and to Stanford University."

For more information contact: [redacted] Public Affairs Manager,
Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305, tel. (415) 723-0603.

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b7c

68-72042-66

ENCLOSURE

ESZ

HOOVER INSTITUTE

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-6010



18 February 1988

Director
Office of Public Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Sir/Madam:

Would you kindly send me a copy of the unclassified FBI report on Soviet "active measures" in the United States, part of which has been reprinted on the attachment.

Thank you for this courtesy.

Sincerely,

R.F. Staar
Richard F. Staar
Coordinator

International Studies Program

(MIS)

RFS:jcc
Encl (1)

MIS
1- ENCLOSURE

ACK let to
R.F. Staar
dated 3-11-88

DE-189

62-7242-67

2 APR 11 1988

18 JUL 1988

DD-Byr

KGB Trying to Influence U.S. Defense Policy, FBI Says

[Editor's note: The following is from an unclassified FBI report on Soviet "active measures" in the United States. West Watch has obtained a copy and is reprinting below a section pertaining to KGB efforts to influence U.S. defense policy in 1986 and 1987.]

"The Soviet Union continues to devote manpower and resources in overt and covert attempts to influence the arms control and disarmament movements in the United States. The KGB has covertly requested its contacts in the peace and nuclear disarmament movements to continue to report on meetings, participate in upcoming conferences, and obtain information on individuals who are active within the movement.

"Several KGB officers currently assigned to the United States have been in regular contact with the leaders of Soviet-controlled organizations such as the CPUSA [Communist Party USA], the U.S. Peace Council (USPC), and the NCASF [National Council for American-Soviet Friendship].

"In addition, the KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the U.S. peace movement's plans for conferences or demonstrations, its organiza-

"It is clear from developments within the past few years that the Soviet Union is increasingly interested in influencing and/or manipulating American churches, religious organizations, and their leaders within the United States . . . to generate a bloc of opposition against increased U.S. military spending for new weapons systems, specifically SDI, and to influence religious opinion against only U.S. defense policies." —1987 FBI report

tions and leaders, and its relations with European anti-war groups.

"The current campaign against SDI seems to be aimed at the U.S. Congress, which must approve the funding of SDI. The Soviets hope to convince Congressional leaders that the SDI program is technically unachievable, prohibitively expensive, and easily countered by the Soviet Union. . . ."

"KGB Residencies in the United States task their intelligence officers and co-optees to overtly and clandestinely collect a variety of political, economic, and military information about the United States for intelligence purposes. One of the KGB's top collection priorities is for its officers to

obtain information on the SDI research program which can be utilized in certain active measures operations directed against the SDI program. . . ."

"One of the Soviets expelled in October 1986 from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., has been identified as a known KGB intelligence officer who specialized in nuclear disarmament, arms control negotiations, and U.S.-Soviet relations in general.

"This KGB officer often contacted numerous well placed individuals not only in the government but also in private sectors. When he arrived in the United States in 1982, he started to establish valuable contacts in such places as the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, the American Political Science Association, and the Brookings Institution. . . . The purpose of these contacts was to promote Soviet foreign policy objectives through the use of various active measures techniques.

"During 1986, KGB officers stationed in the United States attempted to:

- (1) Gather information on U.S. peace initiatives, arms reduction proposals, and the Geneva arms talks.
- (2) Promote the creation of pro-Soviet U.S. peace and disarmament organizations that will discredit the United States and the SDI program.
- (3) Create anti-nuclear coalitions and encourage bilateral peace programs like the Sister Cities program.
- (4) Establish nuclear-free zones or ports in the United States.
- (5) Influence both U.S. and world opinion against SDI.
- (6) Utilize the SDI issue to divide the United States and NATO.
- (7) Influence and manipulate legitimate U.S. peace and friendship organizations in order to promote Soviet arms control policies and halt SDI research.
- (8) Influence U.S. religious leaders and groups to oppose U.S. military spending for new weapons systems like SDI.
- (9) Influence U.S. Government policies by creating a large, vocal, and influential body of public opinion that is based on Soviet disinformation.
- (10) Obtain SDI studies conducted by well-known foundations or 'think tanks.'
- (11) Increase the use of active measures operations in the United States to disrupt or halt the SDI research program."

Explaining Soviet "Active Measures"

"The term 'active measures' is a literal translation of a Russian phrase used to describe overt and covert techniques and intelligence operations designed to advance Soviet foreign policy objectives and to influence events in foreign countries.

"In the United States, Soviet active measures operations utilize a wide range of techniques which include: forged documents, written and oral disinformation, agents of influence, political influence operations, use of Communist parties, and an international network of Soviet-controlled front groups.

"Although most Soviet active measures occur overseas, those activities that occur in this country contribute to advancing Soviet foreign policy interests and in general discredit the United States.

"The Soviet leadership in Moscow takes a long-term view of its active measures operations directed against the United States. Through these operations, the Soviets attempt to: directly influence the policies and actions of the U.S. Government; undermine public confidence in U.S. leaders and institutions; influence public opinion against certain U.S. military, economic, and political programs; disrupt relations between the United States and its allies; and demonstrate that the policies and goals of the United States are incompatible with the growth of developing nations."

—From FBI report

Highlights from the report

- "Certain KGB officers currently assigned to the United States are in regular contact with officials from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) . . . and other front groups."
- "Although many active measures are planned and executed by Soviet IOs [Intelligence Officers], it should be emphasized that all Soviet officials, journalists, scholars, trade union officials, scientists, and even some students who visit the United States could be used for active measures and influence operations. Most of these individuals are not professional intelligence officers, but rather are co-opted by the KGB or GRU [military intelligence] for certain purposes."
- "In the United States, the Soviet Union effectively implements active measures operations through its ability to direct and manipulate Communist front organizations."

March 11, 1988

45
Mr. Richard F. Staar
Coordinator
International Studies Program
~~Hoover Institution~~
on War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305-6010

Dear Mr. Staar:

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Your letter of February 18th seeking a copy of an unclassified FBI report on Soviet active measures in the United States has been received. Enclosed for your information is an excerpt from the December 9, 1987, edition of the Congressional Record which discusses this subject in detail.

Sincerely yours,

151

Milt Ahlerich
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

Enclosure

- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. [] (Room 4430, TL 242) - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain prior miscellaneous correspondence from RICHARD FELIX STAAR and references to the HOOVER INSTITUTION, but nothing to preclude this reply, which was suggested by SA Valentine, INTD.

DE-189

BHM:alj (5)
aj

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MAIL ROOM

8 JUL 11 1989

HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE



SSP

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Stanford, California 94305-6010

December 20, 1989

The Honorable & Mrs. William S. Sessions
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Ninth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Sessions:

Acting Director John Raisian and I wish to extend a cordial invitation to you to attend a luncheon, held as part of the winter meeting of the Hoover Institution Board of Overseers, on January 17, 1990. It will take place at the Madison Hotel, 15th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, DC, beginning at 12:00 noon. The luncheon speaker will be Vice President Dan Quayle.

We would also be pleased to have you attend the afternoon session of our Board of Overseers meeting which follows at 2:00 p.m. Our speakers will include Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Michael Boskin, and Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher.

At 6:30 in the evening, a reception and buffet will be held in the Doiley Madison Ballroom at the Madison Hotel honoring the members of the Board of Overseers. A separate invitation has been sent to you for this reception.

V-42

I hope that you will be able to attend all or any part of these events. Please respond to Teresa Terry at 415-723-4163.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Malott

Robert H. Malott
Chairman
Board of Overseers

ack let to
Robert H. Malott
Undated (Typed 1/8/90)
NB: tdy

let dated & sent 1/9/90

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JAN 9 1990

Mr. Robert H. Malott
Chairman
Board of Overseers
Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305-6010

Dear Mr. Malott:

I was delighted by the invitation from you and Acting Director John Raisian for Mrs. Sessions and me to attend the luncheon during the winter meeting of the Board of Overseers on January 17th.

I greatly appreciate your thinking of us, but it will be impossible to accept your luncheon invitation as I will be attending a noon function at the White House on that date. My afternoon schedule is somewhat uncertain at this time; however, I would like to attend some portion of the winter meeting. In that regard, it would be particularly helpful if you could send me a program schedule for the afternoon activities if one is available.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions

William S. Sessions
Director

1 - Mrs. Munford - Enclosure

NOTE: The Director is scheduled to attend the Federal Law Enforcement Agencies luncheon with President Bush at the White House at 12 noon on 1-17-89.

NB:tdj (4)

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Director's Sec'y

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MAIL ROOM

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HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305-6010



November 27, 1991

The Honorable William S. Sessions
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Bldg.
Ninth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Director Sessions:

I am writing to invite you to a reception sponsored by the Hoover Institution on Wednesday, February 5, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in the Dolley Madison Ballroom at the Madison Hotel in Washington, D.C.

You will be receiving a formal invitation in early January, but I am sending you this personal invitation in advance to urge you to join us. The reception is in honor of the distinguished members of the Hoover Board of Overseers, which meets once a year in Washington (see the attached list). This reception has become a Washington tradition in recent years, attracting many leading policymakers.

As a longtime friend of the Institution, you have many friends and acquaintances among our members and fellows. I know they would very much enjoy greeting you.

In addition to the list of Overseers, I am sending additional background information under separate cover. I do hope you will be able to join us. In the meantime, I wish you a very happy holiday season.

Sincerely,


John Raisian
Director

1- ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-72042-71

Ack/lt
undated (2/15/91)
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HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
BOARD OF OVERSEERS

Anne Armstrong
Armstrong, TX
Peter B. Bedford
Lafayette, CA
Peter S. Bing
Los Angeles, CA
James B. Black, Jr.
Hillsborough, CA
J. Dennis Bonney
Chevron Corporation
San Francisco, CA
Wendy H. Borchardt
Wendy H. Borchardt and Associates
Los Angeles, CA
Alf E. Brandin
Stanford, CA
David Tennant Bryan
Media General, Inc.
Richmond, VA
A. Michael Casey
Chasco Enterprises
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William B. Coberly, Jr.
Coberly-West Company
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Bank of America
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New Canaan, CT
David Davenport
Pepperdine University
Malibu, CA
Paul L. Davies, Jr.
San Francisco, CA
Shelby Cullom Davis
Shelby Cullom Davis & Co.
New York, NY
William Lloyd Davis
Santa Monica, CA
George Deukmejian
Sidley & Austin
Los Angeles, CA
James F. Dickason
The Newhall Land & Farming Co.
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Redlands, CA
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Larkspur, CA
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Cooley, Godward, Castro, Huddleson & Tatum
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John Gavin
Los Angeles, CA
George J. Gillespie, III
Cravath, Swaine & Moore
New York, NY
Maurice R. Greenberg
American International Group Inc.
New York, NY
George D. Hart
Ross, CA
W. Kurt Hauser
Wentworth, Hauser & Violich
San Francisco, CA
Henry W. Hoagland
Kennebunkport, ME
Allan Hoover
Greenwich, CT
Andrew Hoover
Denver, CO
Herbert Hoover III
Pasadena, CA
Eleanor Harris Howard
New York, NY
Thomas N. Jordan, Jr.
Jordan Vineyard & Winery
Healdsburg, CA
Donald Kennedy
Stanford University
Stanford, CA
Kenneth L. Khachigian
San Clemente, CA
Jeane Kirkpatrick
American Enterprise Institute
for Public Policy Research
Washington, DC
Andrew Knight
News International plc
London, England
A. Carl Kotchian
Camarillo, CA
Bruce Kovner
Caxton Corporation
New York, NY
Robert H. Kriebler
Washington, DC
Henry N. Kuechler, III
Menlo Park, CA

J. Clayburn LaForce, Jr.
Graduate School of Management
University of California
Los Angeles, CA

Peyton M. Lake
Lake Ronel Exploration Company
Tyler, TX

Joan F. Lane
Atherton, CA

L. W. Lanc, Jr.
Menlo Park, CA

William Price Laughlin
Woodside, CA

Edmund Littlefield
BHP-Utah International Inc.
San Francisco, CA

Gordon C. Luce
San Diego, CA

Robert H. Malott
FMC Corporation
Chicago, IL

Preston Martin
WestFed Holdings, Inc.
San Francisco, CA

Bowen H. McCoy
Buzz McCoy Associates, Inc.
Los Angeles, CA

Ruben F. Mettler
TRW Inc.
Redondo Beach, CA

Edward C. Meyer
Arlington, VA

J. William Middendorf, II
Middendorf, Ansary Co. Inc.
Washington, DC

Jeremiah Milbank
New York, NY

Jeremiah Milbank, III
Milbank Wilson Winthrop, Inc.
New York, NY

Roger Milliken
Milliken & Company
Spartanburg, SC

Oscar J. Moore, Jr.
Los Angeles, CA

Dean O. Morton
Hewlett-Packard Company
Palo Alto, CA

Emil Mosbacher, Jr.
Greenwich, CT

Nancy Barry Munger
Los Angeles, CA

Rupert Murdoch
The News Corporation Limited
New York, NY

David Packard
Hewlett-Packard Company
Palo Alto, CA

Jack S. Parker
General Electric Company
Fairfield, CT

Carol Price
Kansas City, MO

John P. Renshaw
Van Strum & Towne, Inc.
San Francisco, CA

John J. Rhodes
Hunton & Williams
Washington, DC

Donald Rumsfeld
General Instrument Corp.
Chicago, IL

Richard M. Scaife
Tribune Review Publishing Co.
Pittsburgh, PA

Richard C. Scaver
Hydriol Company
Los Angeles, CA

John Shad
New York, NY

John C. Shepherd
Armstrong, Teasdale, Schlafly, and Davis
St. Louis, MO

James S. Smith
Arnold D. Frese Foundation
New York, NY

Jean Webb Smith
San Marino, CA

John R. Stahr
Latham & Watkins
Costa Mesa, CA

John K. Stewart
Atherton, CA

John E. Swearingen
Chicago, IL

William R. Timken, Jr.
The Timken Company
Canton, OH

C. H. Tung
Hong Kong

Dean A. Watkins
Watkins-Johnson Company
Palo Alto, CA

Walter E. Williams
Economics Department
George Mason University
Fairfax, VA

306

DEC 20 1991

Mr. John Raisian
Director
Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution and Peace
Stanford, California 94305-6010

Dear Mr. Raisian:

Thank you for your recent communication informing me about the February 5th reception being sponsored by the Hoover Institution at the Madison Hotel here in Washington, D.C. I look forward to receiving the formal invitation and hope that I will be able to attend.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions
Director

- 1 - WMFO - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mrs. Munford
- 1 - Mrs. Fitzsimmons

NOTE: JOHN RAISIAN sent the Director an advance notice of a 2/5/92 reception sponsored by the HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE. Mrs. Munford, DO, recommended above response. Based upon available data, Bufiles contain nothing to preclude this reply.

BHM:cjg (6)

62-72042-72

- Exec AD Adm.
- Exec AD Inv.
- Exec AD LES
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs.
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- Director's Sec'y

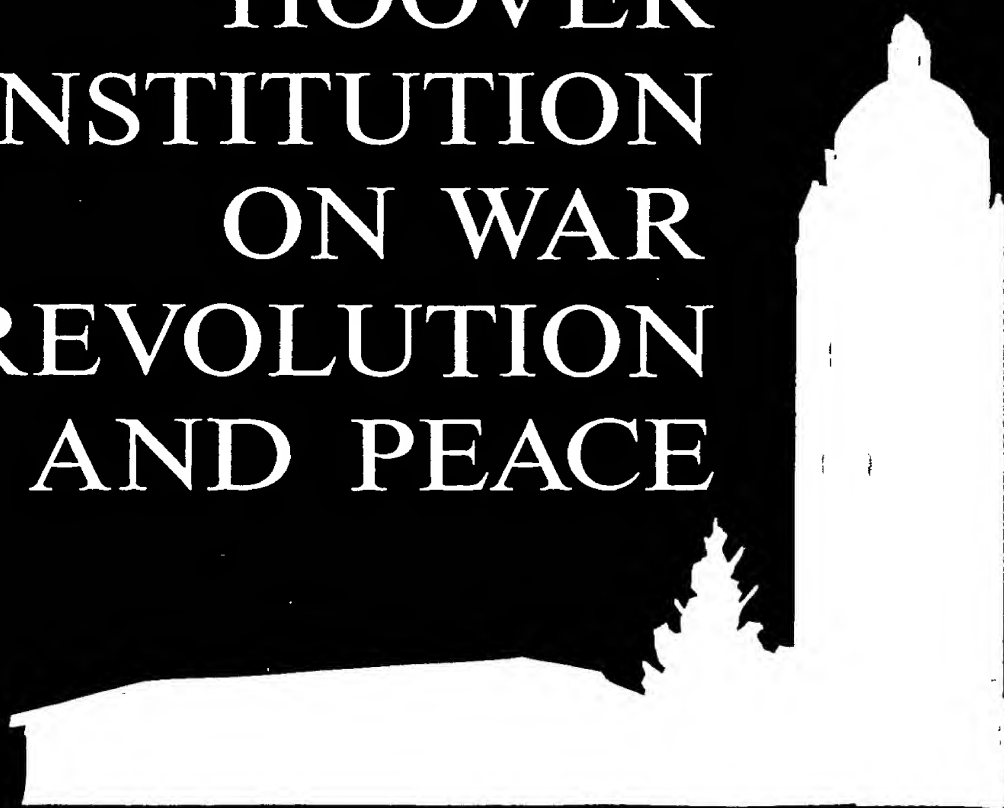
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Handwritten signatures and initials:
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MAIL ROOM ☐

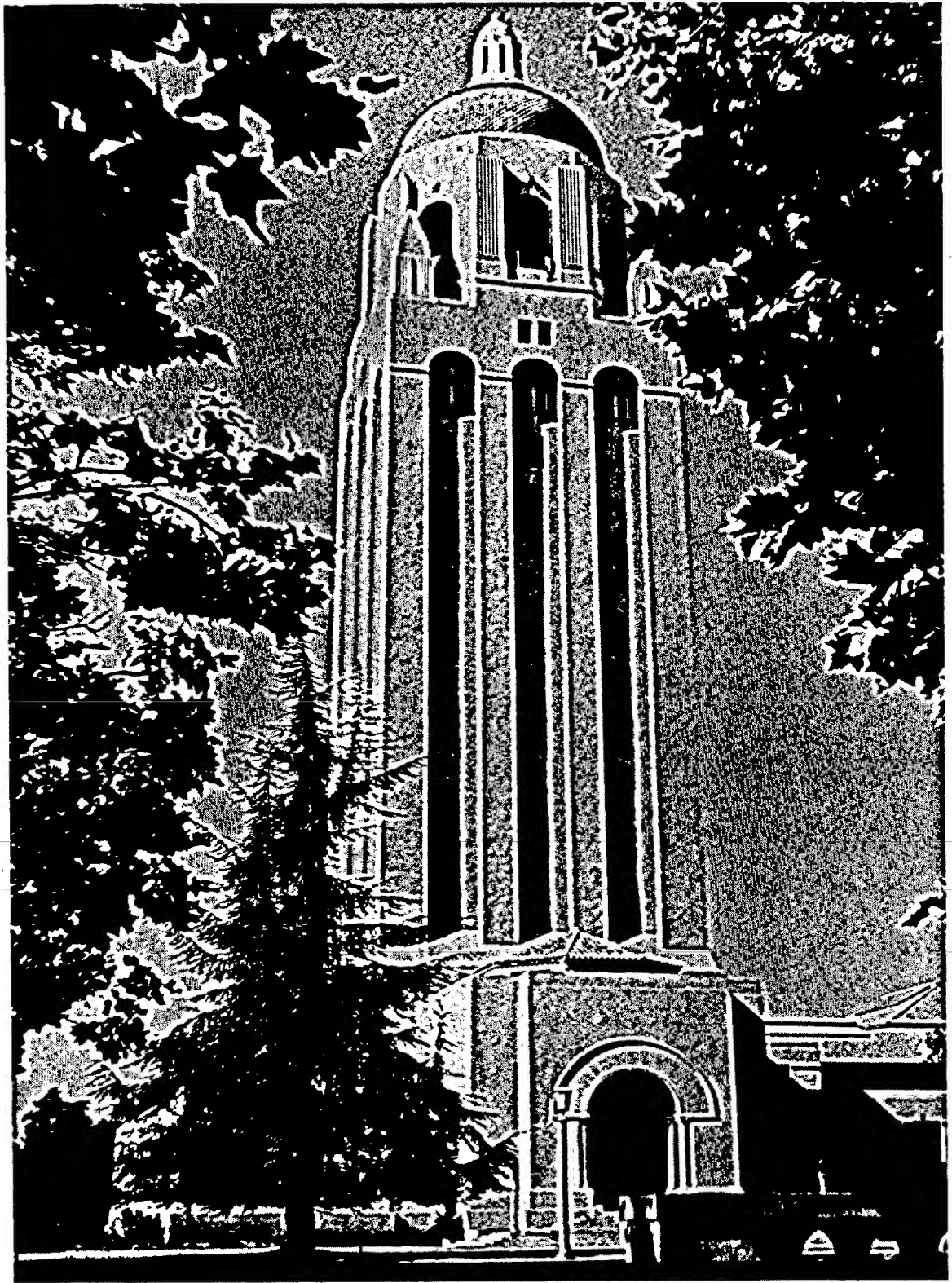
HOOVER
INSTITUTION
ON WAR
REVOLUTION
AND PEACE



REPORT 1963-1966

Hoover Institution
on War, Revolution and Peace

Report 1963-1966



DEDICATION

On October 20, 1964, Herbert Hoover, founder of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, died at the age of 90. Few persons in United States history have served their country so long and in so many ways. He was its 31st President, Secretary of Commerce, administrator of vast war relief programs, director of monumental studies on government reorganization. Never truly retired from public life, even in his last years, Mr. Hoover continued to advise the government as an elder statesman, to work actively for the advancement of underprivileged youth and to promote the Institution he founded.

Shortly after hostilities erupted on the Continent in 1914, Herbert Hoover formed his idea of preserving for posterity "an historical collection on the Great War." Keenly aware of the importance to future generations of "fugitive documents which quickly disappear," he began to gather propaganda leaflets, newspapers, government documents and periodicals—the priceless raw materials of history—in the belligerent nations he visited as administrator of Belgian war relief. At the close of World War I, Mr. Hoover turned to his *alma mater*, Stanford University, for expert assistance. With his own financial and administrative support, the foundations of what was to become the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace were laid.

From 1919 to 1922, a team of Stanford "historical sleuths" covered Europe in search of significant records. The magic of Mr. Hoover's reputation as humanitarian and statesman opened many doors. His roving deputies acquired a variety of documents and archives previously unobtainable. It is clear that the founder's initiative put Stanford—at that time—20 years ahead of any other American center in possession of primary sources for 20th-Century West and East European historical studies. The Institution became a focus for analysis of the peace settlements of 1919–23 and of the revolutionary movements which rocked the Continent in the third and fourth decades of this century.

Before the Second World War broke out in 1939, the Institution staff had alerted agents and friends to begin collecting key documents on contemporary crises. So large had the Institution's holdings grown that more space was needed to house them and to provide reading rooms, research offices and administrative quarters. Construction of the present Hoover Tower, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. of San Francisco, began in 1939 and was completed two years later. In June of 1941, former President Hoover dedicated the 285-foot Tower to the "search for peace."

During World War II, the founder and his many friends again provided funds for increased acquisition of original historical records. The flow of material to the Institution after the war ended was overwhelming. Hoover Institution collection centers in Germany and Japan contributed heavily to the shipments

from war-torn areas. Much of the material also came from the "emerging" areas of Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

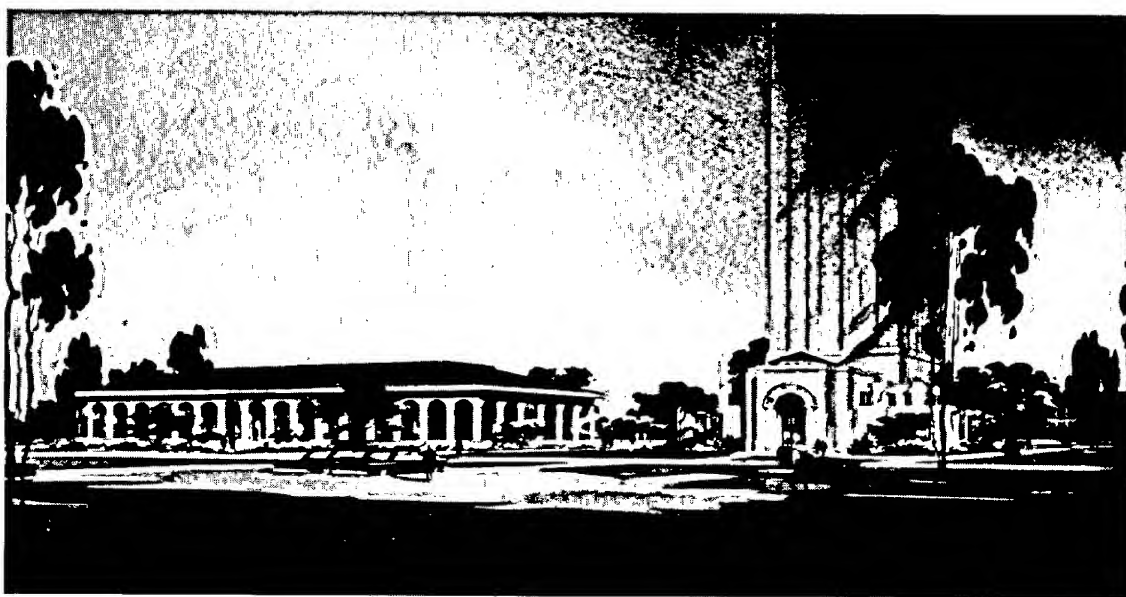
Acquisitions again increased sharply during the first half of the present decade and are continuing to rise rapidly. As a result, the Institution now has one of the world's finest libraries of documentary sources on the causes and effects of modern war, revolution and peace. Expanding use of these materials for research and publication in the last five years also has made Hoover a leading center for advanced study and scholarly writing on political, economic and social change in the 20th Century.

Each forward step was taken either at Mr. Hoover's suggestion or with his concurrence. At no time—even during periods of his greatest governmental responsibility—was the founder's attention far from the institution he regarded as his personal contribution to human understanding and world peace.

Thanks to one man's vision and initiative, the Hoover Institution stands today as one of the world's great centers of free inquiry. It offers the hope expressed by Mr. Hoover in dedicating the Tower on June 20, 1941:

"From these records there can be help to mankind in its confusions and perplexities and its yearnings for peace."

Director's Review



THE LOU HENRY HOOVER BUILDING, shown here in an architect's sketch, will provide additional space for the Institution's expanding research program and its growing library collections. Named for the wife of former President Herbert Hoover, the new building is expected to be completed in mid-1967.

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Advisory Board

An Advisory Board of sixty-one eminent men from across the nation makes recommendations on policy and helps maintain interest in the Institution. The members are:

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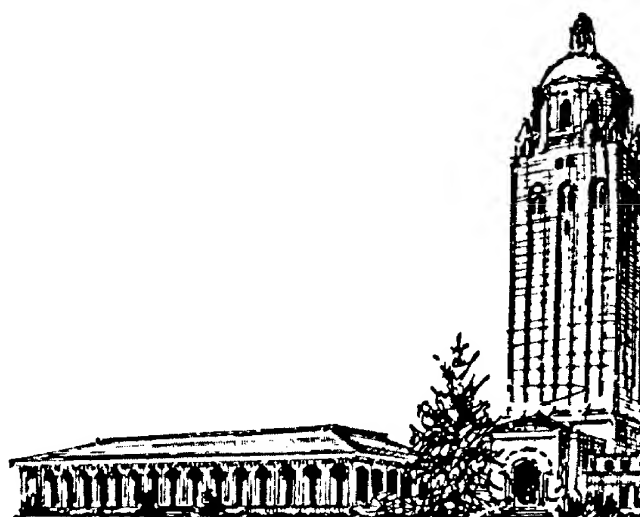
Palo Alto, California

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT

Marys River Ranch
Deeth, Nevada

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

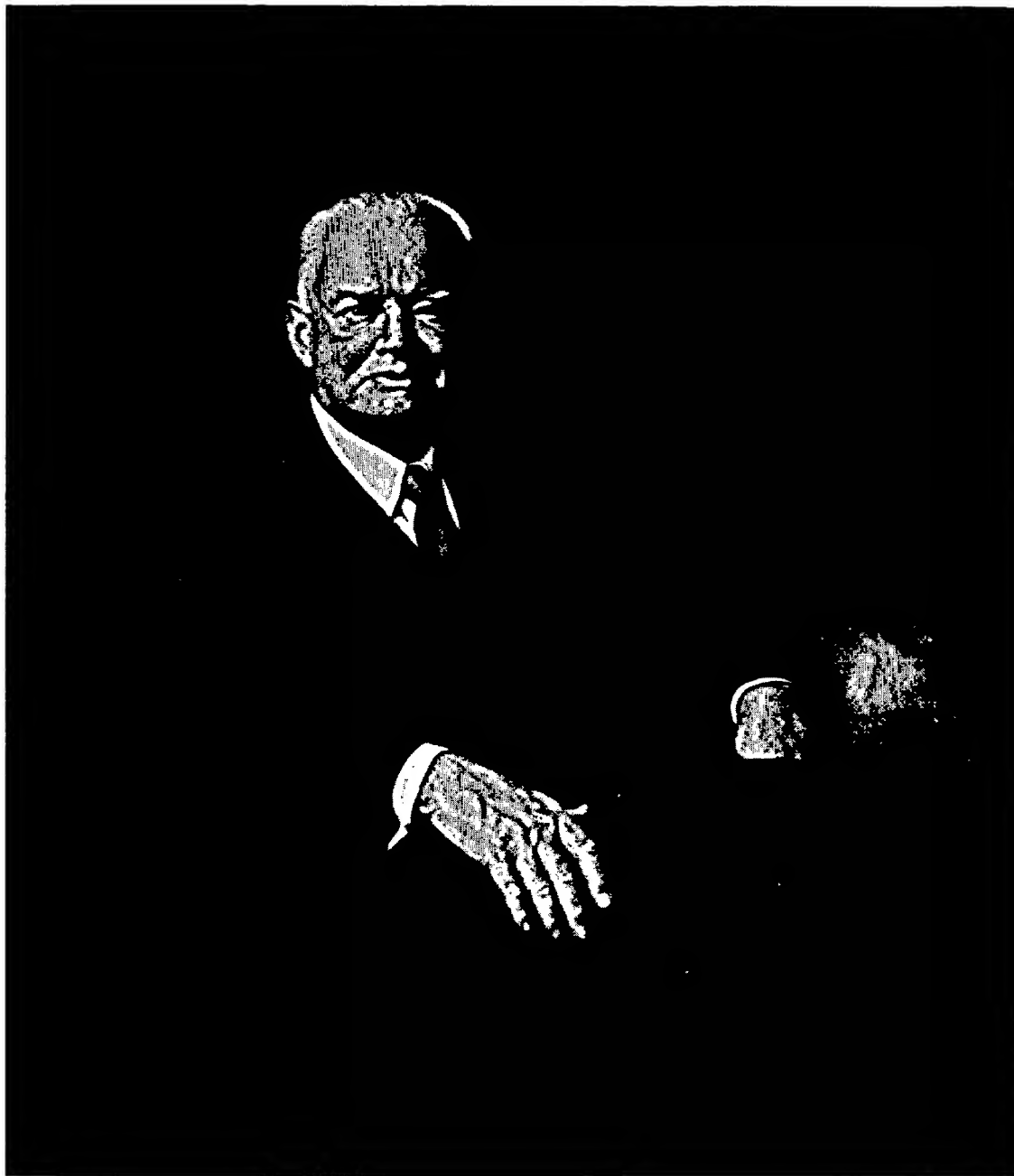
Report 1963-1966



STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Stanford, California

May 1966



HERBERT HOOVER
1874-1964

DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

Early in 1963 the Hoover Institution published a 66-page brochure on its history and activities. Much has happened since in the acquisition of new library materials and in the expansion of our research and publications program. Symbolic of change and growth are the planned construction of the Lou Henry Hoover Building next door and the recent remodeling of the campus-dominating Hoover Tower.

While the death of our founder deeply saddened the staff, the Institution in the past year probably has come closer than ever before to the goals and standards Mr. Hoover set for us. The staff has collected illuminating documents of international affairs and attracted distinguished scholars to interpret and synthesize this information. Through research, publication and consultation, the Hoover Institution serves the country's policy planners as well as the academic community. To the press and general public, also, the living records and human expertise at the Institution are a readily available source of knowledge.

We are determined that the Hoover Institution will accomplish much more in the years to come. The dedication of this volume to Herbert Hoover constitutes—for us at the Institution—a rededication to his pursuit of historical truth and to his hopes for peace on earth.

Research and Publications

The rich resources of the Hoover Institution's library are collected to be used. They have always been, in Mr. Hoover's words, "free as the Sierra winds for historians to interpret as they see fit."

The range of subject and approach in the list of Hoover Institution titles appended to this report attests to such freedom of inquiry. To date, the Institution has published more than 100 books and shorter reference works written by its staff members and by visiting scholars. About 150 current research projects are expected to result in future publication. They are supported by grants from both general and special funds administered by the Hoover Institution. Most of the research and publication in international studies at Stanford University is conducted at the Institution.

Particularly important investigations are under way on the history of the Communist International, on Communist China's economic power and on colonialism in Africa. A group of scholars are studying—under U. S. government contract—the possibilities for regional arms control in the Far East.

Last year Hoover issued *Marxism in the Modern World*, first of three volumes of essays derived from papers presented in October of 1964 at a notably well-attended international conference of scholars sponsored by the Institution. Titled "One Hundred Years of Revolutionary Internationals," the con-

ference featured presentations by 37 experts on revolutionary socialism and Communism from the United States and Europe. The other two volumes—*Marxist Ideology in the Contemporary World* and *The Revolutionary Internationals, 1864–1943*—were published this spring.

In October of 1967, the Hoover Institution will sponsor a similar meeting at Stanford of American and European scholars, marking the semi-centennial anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Titled "50 Years of Communism in Russia," the planned five-day conference will emphasize aspects of both "promise" and "performance" in the Communists' seizure and exercise of power. Included in the program will be the presentation and discussion of papers by internationally-recognized experts on Soviet Communism. Several public evening lectures also will be offered. Formal dedication of the Institution's new Lou Henry Hoover Building will take place on one of the days of the conference.

One of our most challenging new projects is the *Yearbook on International Communist Affairs*. A first volume is scheduled to appear in 1967. The publication's prospectus has been received enthusiastically by high government officials and by prominent political scientists and historians. The yearbook will provide the first comprehensive and continuing scholarly review in English of the international activities of Communist parties that govern in 14 countries and work actively in 76 other nations.

The yearbook will be preceded by *World Communism: A Handbook, 1918–1965*, edited by Assistant Director Witold S. Sworakowski and Eastern Europe Curator Karol Maichel.

In mid-1964 the Hoover Institution agreed to underwrite the completion of a "History of the Menshevik Movement," an inter-university, multi-disciplinary study originally launched with a sizeable grant from the Ford Foundation. The project's publishing plans includes seven volumes in English and five in Russian.

On the domestic scene, Roger Freeman, a Senior Staff member, is beginning a two-year project, "The Growth of American Government." Mr. Freeman, an economist with special interest in educational finance as well as national fiscal policy, starts from a concern that conflicting reports of the relative expansion of public expenditures in this century have left U. S. citizens unduly confused. On the one hand, Mr. Freeman finds analyses showing that government has increased in size not only in absolute terms, but also in relation to population and to such measures as the gross national product. On the other hand, there are variations on the theme stressed by John K. Galbraith and others that public services have fallen behind in the general upward economic movement, particularly in comparison to the growth of personal consumption.

Mr. Freeman's study will seek "to explain and clarify the apparent contradictions among some of the major published reports and to present a record of public revenues, expenditures, debt and employment in the United States."

The Library

The quality of Hoover Institution research and writing results, in large measure, from the availability of outstanding library and archival materials. During the 1964-65 academic year, these resources attracted several hundred scholars from 36 American states and 27 foreign countries.

Among the Institution's holdings are more than 800,000 books and pamphlets in 36 languages, 150,000 volumes of government documents and 26,000 newspaper and periodical titles. Currently we subscribe to about 1,800 periodicals and 250 daily papers. Almost one-third of the total holdings of all Stanford libraries are housed at Hoover.

Annual expansion of the library is measured in tens of thousand of books and serials. During 1965, Hoover staff members virtually covered the globe in search of the original records that document our times.

The Institution has more unpublished material on the growth of Communism than any center outside China and the Soviet Union. Its collections on 20th-Century politics in Germany, Russia, China and Japan are unsurpassed in America. Many Hoover documents are the only ones in existence.

Receipt of the Boris Nicolaevsky Collection in 1963 gave us what is perhaps the most comprehensive and valuable array of materials on revolutionary movements in Russia to be held by any private institution in the world.

Four original drafts of the 1917 abdication statement of Nicholas II, last Czar of Imperial Russia, are among the rare archival materials donated to the Institution earlier this year by Mrs. Nicolas de Basily, widow of a prominent Russian diplomat of the pre-Revolutionary period. Proceeds from the sale of a family residence, also donated by Mrs. de Basily, will endow the purchase of books on Russia to be known as the Nicolas A. de Basily Memorial Collection.

Important archives housed at Hoover include the papers of the Russian Imperial Secret Police (the *Okhrana*), the French Resistance Movement of World War II, the British Foreign and Colonial Offices (*Confidential Prints* on Africa) and the German Nazi Party (*Hauptarchiv*).

Significant progress in the establishment of a computer-aided information retrieval system for the Herbert Hoover Archives foreshadows the Institution's plan to extend the system to all of the library's archival material in the future.

Lou Henry Hoover Building

Construction will begin this summer on a second Institution building, with completion scheduled for mid-1967. Named for the founder's wife, Lou Henry Hoover, the new building will provide much-needed space for the research staff and for the steadily expanding library collections.

The new structure will rise between the 285-foot Hoover Tower and Encina Hall, where Mr. Hoover lived as a Stanford student from 1891 to 1895. The

design, executed by Charles A. Luckman Associates of Los Angeles, will harmonize with campus surroundings.

In April of 1964, Mrs. Alan M. Scaife of Pittsburgh and her family offered a matching grant of \$750,000 toward the new building in honor of Herbert Hoover's 90th birthday. In extending this generous gift, the Scaife family said:

"All of us have been tremendously impressed with the effective work being performed at the Institution. We feel that this work is so particularly important to the preservation of our Western Civilization that anything the Scaife family can do to assist is a source of pride to us."

Hoover Institution Advisory Board member Jeremiah Milbank and his wife gave \$250,000 toward construction of the new building, and a number of other individuals, corporations and foundations made gifts or pledges. As a result, the required \$750,000 to match the Scaife family gift was in hand by Herbert Hoover's 90th birthday on August 10, 1964.

Total cost of the building is estimated at \$1,850,000. Sufficient additional funds have been raised to meet the entire amount.

The new building's 60,000 square feet of space will be divided among four floors, two above ground and two below. Besides library stacks, each of the lower levels will contain a rare book section, thereby relieving crowding in the Tower's vaults. The Middle East, East Asian and newspaper collections also are to be housed in the new facility.

On the first of the two upper levels will be reading rooms for users of the collections and administrative offices for library personnel. A 60-student classroom will provide better accommodation for visiting lecturers and the Institution's teaching program. On the top floor will be 36 offices for Hoover staff members and visiting researchers, plus two seminar rooms.

The building is to be linked to the Tower by an underground passage. Outside, terracing and landscaping will provide natural ties for the two units.

Hoover Memorial Rooms

The Lou Henry Hoover Room, containing memorabilia of the former President's wife, has been redecorated and rearranged for more attractive display. Last summer the room on the other side of the Tower rotunda, identical in size to the Lou Henry Hoover Room, was dedicated formally as the Herbert Hoover Room. Its exhibits attempt to portray the broad range of Mr. Hoover's activities during 50 years of public service. Among its contents are:

- A chronology of the major events of Herbert Hoover's life and a list of the major positions he held under five Presidents of the United States.

- The desk and chair Mr. Hoover used as Secretary of Commerce, together with the chair from which he presided over Cabinet meetings as Chief Executive.

- The President's handwritten draft of a letter to well-wishers upon his elec-

tion in 1928, plus communications to him from King Albert of the Belgians and President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. Handwritten drafts illustrate the development of a Hoover speech. The Presidential appointment diary also is displayed.

—Gifts of appreciation to Mr. Hoover from the people of war-torn countries his relief programs aided, including flour sacks embroidered by Belgian women and children.

—Awards bestowed on the former President. Among them are his credentials as Stanford graduate and trustee, a selection from the more than 100 honorary degrees granted by other colleges and universities, and the U. S. Mint silver medallion commemorating Mr. Hoover's service in the nation's highest office.

Dedication of the Herbert Hoover Room on July 20, 1965, brought messages of respect for the man it honors from all over the world. Former President Eisenhower noted that "his interests were so broad and his productive activities so varied that there is scarcely anyone who does not have a special reason for cherishing his memory." Gen. Eisenhower's predecessor in the White House, Harry S. Truman, said in a telegram that Mr. Hoover's "record as the great humanitarian of this century will long endure in the hearts of men."

Expansion of the Institution's research staff and increased use of its library necessitated renovation of the Hoover Tower in 1964. Major changes were made on the ground floor. Part of the newspaper collection was moved from there to the 15th floor, the rest going to temporary storage until completion of the new building. Into the cleared space went 13 research offices, rooms for reading current newspapers and microfilm, and a large Research Reading Room with 32 carrels and ample shelf space for books.

Staff Appointments and Changes

The Hoover staff of 120 includes senior scholars, curators, librarians, research associates and assistants, and administrative and clerical personnel. Its 20 nationalities speak 30 languages and embrace the multiple disciplines of history, economics, international law, political science and other social sciences.

The void created at the Institution with the death of Boris I. Nicolaevsky in February at the age of 78 was aptly described by Ambassador George F. Kennan in a message of condolence to Mr. Nicolaevsky's widow. Mr. Kennan wrote simply, "Russia and America have both lost a great man." Mr. Nicolaevsky, Russian *émigré* historian and journalist prominent in the early Menshevik movement, had joined the Hoover staff in 1964. He was Curator of the Nicolaevsky Collection on Russian revolutionary socialism and the author of several books, including *Power and the Soviet Elite* (1965). Mr. Nicolaevsky's widow, Anna Bourguina, has been appointed Curator of the Nicolaevsky Collection.

Karl Brandt, Professor of Economic Policy, emeritus, at Stanford University and a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors from 1958

to 1960, retired as Director of Stanford's Food Research Institute in 1964 to become Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution.

Dennis J. Doolin, former Ford Foundation Fellow in Asian studies, was appointed Research Curator of the East Asian Collection last year.

New Curator-Librarian for the East Asian Collection is John T. Ma, who joined the staff last year after four years in charge of acquiring Chinese and Japanese materials for the Cornell University Library.

Peter Duignan, Curator of the African Collection, was named Director of the African Studies Program at its inception in 1965.

Lewis H. Gann, former Editor of Publications and Archivist of the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, came to Hoover as a Research Associate in 1964 and is now the Deputy Curator for the African Collection.

George Rentz concluded 17 years' service with the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia in 1963 to become Curator of the Middle East Collection.

Kenneth M. Glazier, Deputy Curator of the African Collection since 1962, became Librarian for the Western Language Collections in 1965.

Philip T. McLean, Librarian at Hoover for many years, has been named Curator of the Special Collections and Consulting Librarian.

Clarence C. Clendenen, who retired from 34 years' active service in the U. S. Army with the rank of Colonel to pursue advanced study in the social sciences, last year was appointed Curator of Military Collections.

A key administrative appointment was the naming of Alan H. Belmont as Executive Assistant to the Director. Mr. Belmont, most recently chief assistant for investigations to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concluded 29 years of FBI service at the end of 1965. A 1931 graduate of Stanford, he will maintain liaison with the Institution's Advisory Board, coordinate the publications and information program, and assist with internal administration.

Moving this year into the post of Information Officer is James R. Hobson, a former newspaper reporter and magazine editor. Holder of an advanced degree in international affairs from Georgetown University, Mr. Hobson also will serve as a Research Associate.

Two years ago the Hoover Institution established Research Fellowships to attract first-rank scholars for study and writing over residential periods of one or more years. Current Fellows are Bertram D. Wolfe, Theodore Draper and Ladis Kristof.

Wolfe's *Three Who Made a Revolution* (1948), a study of the formative political years of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, is now in its fifth edition and has sold more than 300,000 copies in 12 languages. Last year he published *Marxism: 100 Years in the Life of a Doctrine*, begun at Hoover in the summer of 1964. Prof. Wolfe presently is using Institution resources for two further studies of Lenin.

Research Fellow at Hoover for more than two years, Theodore Draper is

Finances

Six years ago we set the following objectives for the Hoover Institution:

—To undertake an intensive and high-quality research and publications program in the field of public and international affairs.

—To expand by several times expenditures for acquisitions, so that the gaps in the collections that had developed during the previous decade could be filled and the collections maintained at their historical level of excellence.

—To recruit an outstanding team of scholars for the staff.

—To assure the availability of the necessary funds to plan expenditures on an efficient long-term basis, so that they would no longer vary widely from year to year depending on the amount of money immediately available.

The progress achieved on the first three objectives is covered in other sections of this report. As for the financial objective, during the past six years the Hoover Institution has obtained a total of almost \$7 million in gift funds—more than was raised during the preceding 40 years.

This notable achievement belongs to our donors—to the scores of foundations, corporations and individuals who expressed in signal fashion their continuing admiration for Herbert Hoover and their keen understanding of the importance of the work he fostered at the Hoover Institution.

Expenditures in 1964-65 totalled more than three times the amount five years earlier in 1959-60—\$1,237,308 as compared with \$389,868. A graphic comparison of Hoover Institution expenditures and sources of funds for these years is appended to this annual report.

More than five years ago Mr. Hoover endorsed a long-term financial program for the Institution. This program set three major goals in the following order of priority. First, eliminate the annual deficits and place the current budget on a reasonably secure basis by obtaining sizeable gifts for current use and building up a satisfactory reserve fund. Second, find the funds to build a second building. Third, substantially expand the endowment.

Since the first two objectives have been achieved, the Institution's Advisory Board has recommended to the President and Board of Trustees of Stanford University that the time has now come to undertake a program to expand the Hoover Institution's endowment by \$5 million. This recommendation has been approved, and the program will get under way later this year with David Packard and Thomas Pike of the Stanford Board of Trustees as co-chairmen.

The Hoover Tower was built by contributions from thousands of Herbert Hoover's friends and well-wishers. Over the years the collections—and their scholarly use—have continued to grow because of the support of Mr. Hoover and his friends. The \$5 million endowment program will assure the continuing development in quality and quantity of the resources of the Hoover Institution.

GLENN CAMPBELL
Director, Hoover Institution
April, 1966

well known to the general public for his *Castro's Revolution: Myths and Realities* (1962) and *Castroism: Theory and Practice* (1965). This year, Mr. Draper will continue his analysis of the Cuban Communist leader's political development and will work on the third and final volume of his massive study of the U. S. Communist Party.

Ladis Kristof last year completed the research for his *Biographical Dictionary of Menshevism*, to be published soon by Hoover as one of the 12 volumes in the project, "History of the Menshevik Movement." Mr. Kristof presently is editing the memoirs of Iosif Gessen, a leading Russian Constitutional Democrat of pre-Revolutionary days.

Other Staff Activities

Each year the Hoover Institution and its staff members engage in a full schedule of voluntary public service supplementing more formal duties. One aspect of this assistance includes outside speaking engagements, lectures, public testimony and educational television and radio appearances. The Institution enjoys particularly close relations with non-partisan forums for discussion of current events, such as World Affairs Councils, both in California cities and in other metropolitan areas across the country.

The library resources and human expertise available at Hoover frequently are consulted by such U. S. government agencies as the Departments of State and Justice, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency and the military services, and by the committees and members of Congress. The Hoover Institution often is a stop of special interest for touring foreign dignitaries, many of them sponsored on their journeys by government offices and foundations.

Hoover staff members taught the following courses at Stanford University during the 1964-65 academic year:

LECTURES:

Doolin, "Government and Politics of Communist China."

Drachkovitch, "Analysis of the Socialist and Communist Internationals, 1864-1956."

Possony, "A Survey of the Strategy of the Communist Revolution."

Rentz, "History of the Islamic World."

SEMINARS:

Drachkovitch, "Research Seminar in Revolutionary Internationals."

Sworakowski, "Eastern Europe Since 1945."

SENIOR COLLOQUIA:

Rita Campbell, "Economic Security and Public Policy."

Drachkovitch, "Role of Personality in the Soviet System."

Freeman, "Tax Reform and Expenditure Policy."

Sworakowski, "International Communism."



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE. Seated, left to right: Kenneth M. Glazier, Witold S. Sworakowski, Alan H. Belmont, Glenn Campbell, Lewis H. Gann, Peter Duignan. Standing: James R. Hobson, Stefan T. Possony, George S. Rentz, Milorad M. Drachkovitch, Karol Maichel, Dennis J. Doolin, Yuan-li Wu, Roger A. Freeman.

ACTIVITIES

Research and Publications
The Library
Herbert Hoover Archives

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

"The Institution is not merely a library. Through its staff for research and publication it adds to the knowledge of history. It illuminates the dangers that surround us. It points out paths to freedom and peace, and to the safe growth of the American way of life."

HERBERT HOOVER

January, 1963

The world-wide coverage of the Institution's collections gives them special value in this period when so many problems are international in scope. While each of the major area collections—Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, East Asia, and the Middle East—is in itself outstanding, the distinguishing feature of this Institution lies in the fact that it houses under one roof for convenient study the records of the major upheavals of the contemporary world. These great collections offer the scholar opportunity to concentrate on one area, to undertake comparative studies on certain critical subjects related to two or more areas and, at the same time, to study important problems in the perspective of the world as a whole.

The Institution's holdings on the Russian and Chinese revolutions and the growth and spread of Communism throughout the world are considered by many to be the outstanding collections in this field in the free world. Housed here are some of the most complete records extant on Hitler and the Nazi movement, as well as on Mussolini and Fascism. It is a place where scholars can document such diverse post-World War II and "cold war" developments as the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan, the establishment of regional military and trade arrangements like NATO and the Common Market, and the emergence of nationalism and statehood in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Building on its early foundation of materials from the Paris Peace Conference, the Institution continues to gather the records of international peace movements. Backed by rich documentation of the old League of Nations, it has continued to follow closely the progress of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and international arms control conferences.

The Hoover Institution has its own resident research staff. In addition, hundreds of scholars and students come here each year to do the conscientious exploratory work which advances the frontiers of learning. As a result, the Institution has become an internationally recognized center for the investigation not only of international affairs but also of many other aspects and problems of the 20th Century.

Since 1963, the Hoover Institution has published nearly 50 volumes in three major series—Publications, Studies and Bibliographies. This almost equals the total of the preceding 35 years of publishing.

Hard-bound books of broad appeal usually are channeled through university presses and commercial publishing houses. The Institution's monographs, bibliographies and other brief reference works—frequently soft-bound—are edited, offset-printed, advertised and distributed through its own Publications Department.

Following is a partial survey of key research projects now in progress, supplemented by a review of important recent publications. Full schedules of current research projects and of publications over the past three years are appended to this report.

Africa

This is the newest of the Hoover Institution's area specialties. Intensive collection of materials on Africa began six years ago. In May of 1965, an African Studies Program was established. Centerpiece of its current research is the project entitled "Colonialism in Africa." Planned for publication are five volumes covering European rule south of the Sahara from 1870 to 1960.

A first volume, co-authored by Peter Duignan and Lewis Gann of the staff, is under review by scholars. As a general introduction to the five-volume series, it attempts an appraisal of imperialism as manifested in the lands between the Sahara Desert and the Limpopo River. Dr. Duignan and Dr. Gann also will edit two of the other four books scheduled for publication in the project. These will contain essays contributed by European, African and American authorities on historical and political topics of modern colonial rule.

To complete the series, David Landes of Harvard and Victor Turner of Cornell each will edit volumes dealing, respectively, with the economic and the societal aspects of African colonial government.

Over the past three years, Hoover staff members compiled most of the seven published bibliographies on Africa. Kenneth Glazier's *Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography, 1958-1963*, issued in 1964, was cited by the American Library Association as one of the outstanding reference books of that year.

In 1963, African Collection Curator Duignan founded the *African Newsletter*. This periodical now has merged with the *African Studies Bulletin*, organ of the African Studies Association of the United States. With Dr. Duignan as co-editor, the bulletin is being published by Hoover for the Association.

The Institution initiated and published in 1964 a key study of Communist influence in Africa, edited by Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University. Titled *Africa and the Communist World*, the volume includes essays by Alexander Dallin, Alexander Erlich, Christian Sonne and Elizabeth Bass, all of Columbia's Russian Institute, Robert Bass of Brooklyn College, William E. Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Richard Lowenthal of the Free University of Berlin.

Also issued in 1964 was *African Socialism*, edited by William H. Friedland of Cornell University and Carl G. Rosberg of the University of California at Berkeley. In this work, contributions by specialists in several disciplines view African socialism as a pragmatic ideology combining classical features of socialism with aspects of modern capitalism and Communism.

Communism : History and Strategy

In October of 1964, the Hoover Institution sponsored a well attended and highly productive conference, "One Hundred Years of Revolutionary Internationals." Thirty-seven experts on various phases of Communism, including eight scholars associated with the Institution, prepared papers or comments. Two of them, French sociologist Raymond Aron and British philosopher Isaiah Berlin, gave public lectures before capacity audiences in Stanford Memorial Auditorium.

Three Hoover Institution books resulted from the papers presented at this conference. *Marxism in the Modern World* was published in 1965. *The Revolutionary Internationals, 1864-1943* and *Marxist Ideology in the Contemporary World: Its Appeals and Paradoxes* appeared this spring. All three volumes were edited by Senior Staff member Milorad Drachkovitch.

Dr. Drachkovitch also will edit the forthcoming *Yearbook on International Communist Affairs*. Content of this unique annual survey, whose first volume is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1967, will include:

- An introductory interpretive essay, scholarly but intelligible to the layman, analyzing the most important events of the preceding year on the international Communist scene.

- A monthly chronology, covering the main events related to Communist policy in and among the several nations.

- Key documents which most faithfully reflect Communist positions, pre-occupations and problems during the year. These documents will be elucidated where necessary by editorial notes.

- Statistics relating to membership, electoral results and finances, plus biographical notes on leading Communist personalities and on the organizational structures of Communist states and parties.

- Descriptions of the principal Communist front organizations on the international stage, covering their organization and functions.

- A selected bibliography of the most important books and articles on Communist affairs published during the year.

- An index arranged by names and subjects.

Assisting staff members in the production of the yearbook will be a number of scholars prominent in the multidisciplinary fields of Communist study. Some will serve on an advisory board, making suggestions on current literature and on selection of yearbook material. Others will act as foreign cor-

respondents for the publication. Advisory Board appointments include:

HENRI BRUGMANS, Rector of the College of Europe, Bruges;
ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI, Director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs, Columbia University;
THEODORE DRAPER, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution;
WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH, Director of the International Communism Project, Massachusetts Institute of Technology;
IVO LEDERER, Associate Professor of History, Stanford University;
BORIS MEISSNER, Director, Institute for Sovietology, University of Cologne, Germany;
PHILIP MOSELY, Professor of Political Science, Columbia University;
STEFAN T. POSSONY, Director of the International Political Studies Program, Hoover Institution;
ROBERT A. SCALAPINO, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley;
BORIS SOUVARINE, author, editor of the review, *Le Contrat Social*, Paris;
WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI, Assistant Director, Hoover Institution;
GEORGE E. TAYLOR, Director, Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington, Seattle;
JAN F. TRISKA, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University;
BERTRAM D. WOLFE, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution.

This spring the Hoover Institution will publish *Comintern: Historical Highlights*, edited by Milorad Drachkovitch and Branko Lazitch, a scholar and writer living in Paris. In addition to several original essays by experts on various aspects of the Communist International, the volume contains excerpts from previously unpublished memoirs of former Comintern leaders and official documents—also never before published—dealing with the formative years of the Communist parties in Germany, France and Italy.

By the end of 1966, the first volume in a massive Institution project, "History of the Communist International," will be ready for publication. Dr. Drachkovitch and Dr. Lazitch are co-editors for the project, with Hoover Research Associate Wiktor Sukiennicki assisting them. The first volume will cover the "Leninist" years of the Comintern, 1919 to 1924.

Last year Hoover published *The Communist International and Its Front Organizations* by the Assistant Director, Witold S. Sworakowski. This research guide and checklist is a basic tool in its field, providing references to more than 2,200 books and pamphlets in 22 languages.

Another important 1965 addition to the Bibliographical Series was *Soviet Disarmament Policy, 1917-1963* by Walter C. Clemens Jr., listing over 800 primary and secondary sources on the subject.

Important analyses of Communism also are conducted under the International Political Studies Program, directed by Stefan T. Possony. Particular emphasis is placed on Soviet global strategy in relation to such Western alliances as NATO. An example of this approach was the "Open Space and Peace" symposium sponsored by the Institution in late 1963. Its deliberations were published in a 1964 book of the same title. The symposium sought to evaluate the contributions to peace that might be made by an extension of President Eisenhower's 1955 "open skies" proposal to the vast reaches beyond the earth's atmosphere.

Last year Dr. Possony prepared German and British editions of his well-received 1964 biography, *Lenin: The Compulsive Revolutionary*, and readied his *Lenin Reader* for publication this year. The International Political Studies Director also wrote consultative reports for the U. S. Army on Communist attitudes toward mass casualties in war and on the Russian civil war.

Upon completion in 1965 of the final editing of his *Communist Political and Military Strategy*, a three-year project, International Political Studies Program associate Richard Wraga concluded:

"The (Soviet) literary material, which is often accepted at face value, requires careful analysis which sometimes reveals falsification of facts. Falsification is particularly noticeable in fields connected with the history of the Russian civil war, the period of German-Soviet collaboration, development of Soviet military doctrine and, finally, the history of the Soviet intelligence, espionage and 'misinformation' services."

East Asia

Two years ago the Hoover Institution was commissioned by the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to study the applicability of a regional arms control system to the Far East. Under the direction of Yuan-li Wu, University of San Francisco economist, a team of Institution experts, Stanford faculty and Asian area specialists from other schools anticipates completion of the project late this year.

The project is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the possibilities and limitations of arms control in the Far East, including the entire area stretching from the Republic of Korea in the north to Australia and New Zealand in the south and Pakistan in the west.

Its purpose is to discover the attitudes of these countries toward various arms control measures with respect to both nuclear and conventional weapons, and related arrangements. It attempts to identify the conditions under which specific arms control measures would be acceptable to the countries concerned, either individually or on a regional or subregional basis. This first part treats Communist China as well as North Korea and North Vietnam as "extra-regional."

The second part of the project deals with Communist China, with special reference to the nature of the Chinese threat as perceived by other powers—including those of Africa, the Middle East and Latin America as well as the regional powers of the first investigation—and to Chinese attitudes, both real and professed, toward various arms control measures.

The project is essentially analytical in nature, although some discussion of the effects of the various arms control measures and policies on U. S. national interests will be included.

In addition, Dr. Wu's continuing work on his analysis of Communist China's economic potential is reflected in two series of volumes. The first treats certain strategic variables affecting Communist China's economic development. Two books already have been published as a result of this effort: *The Use of Energy Resources in Communist China* (1963) and *Steel Industry of Communist China* (1965). A third volume, to be entitled the *Spatial Economy of Communist China*, is in manuscript form and will be published soon.

The second series of studies focuses attention on the over-all economic potential of Communist China, projecting it forward to the 1970's. A series of three volumes entitled *The Economic Potential of Communist China* has already appeared in report form through the Stanford Research Institute, which sponsored the study. Work on a forthcoming volume tentatively entitled *Economic Growth and Stability in Communist China* is progressing.

Earlier this year the Hoover Institution released the first full translation of 29 issues of *Kung-tso Tung-Hsun*, a civil affairs journal classified "secret" and issued only to Communist Party members in the Chinese Red Army at the regimental level and above. The journal issues were published irregularly during 1961 by the army's General Political Department. When the documents fell into Western hands and were made public by the U. S. State Department in late 1963, a Hoover team under the direction of San Francisco State history professor J. Chester Cheng began the only formal and complete English translation now existing. Published by the Institution under the title, *Politics of the Chinese Red Army*, the translated documents comprise nearly 800 pages of English text. They disclose a wealth of confirmation for previous scattered reports on bloody peasant rebellions and low army morale aggravated by serious food shortages in China during intermittent periods from 1959 to 1961.

Product of several years' bibliographic labor and scholarly detective work is the forthcoming *Contemporary China: A Research Guide*. The 900-page volume was co-authored by two former members of the staff, Eugene Wu and Peter Berton. Mr. Wu, Curator of the Institution's East Asian Collection from 1960 to 1965, now is Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Dr. Berton is Professor of International Relations at the University of Southern California. The Hoover Institution is publishing the research guide, most comprehensive of its kind, for the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, whose members come from the American Council of Learned Societies

and the Social Science Research Council. A Joint Committee member, Mary C. Wright of Yale University, notes in a Foreword to the volume:

"The Joint Committee is grateful to the Hoover Institution for publishing this volume as part of its long-standing program not only of collecting source materials on the Chinese Revolution, but of encouraging their use by scholars through production and publication of numerous research aids. Although Messrs. Berton and Wu have investigated the resources of libraries throughout the world, the Hoover Institution's own excellent collections have provided the core of the materials described."

Among these materials are publications and documents in both Chinese and English from mainland China and from Nationalist government agencies on Taiwan. Of the substantial literature from the mainland collected and reproduced for limited distribution by the Nationalists, Prof. Wright remarks: "Even the existence of these collections has not hitherto been widely known." Adds the Yale history professor in her Foreword:

"The Japanese sources for the study of Communist China, comprehensively described for the first time in this volume, deserve particular attention because they are often ignored by Chinese and Western scholars."

Publication earlier this year of *Food and Agriculture in Communist China* proved a natural companion to the secret bulletins' translation mentioned above. Co-authored by John Lossing Buck, Owen L. Dawson and Y. L. Wu, the book sets mainland Chinese food shortages of five years ago in the context of pre-World War II agricultural production estimates and postwar falsification of food statistics by the Communist government.

A 1965 contribution by Dennis J. Doolin, Research Curator of the East Asian Collection, to the Studies Series was chosen by the U. S. Information Agency for distribution to its libraries abroad. Titled *Territorial Claims in the Sino-Soviet Conflict*, the monograph brought documents and analysis to bear on a little-noticed facet of the dispute between Peking and Moscow.

Eastern Europe

The Hoover Institution agreed in 1964 to underwrite the completion of "The History of the Menshevik Movement," a multi-disciplinary project begun with sizeable Ford Foundation support and engaging scholars from several universities. The study is directed by Leopold Haimson of Columbia University. The first of its planned 12 volumes is expected to appear this year. Hoover Research Fellow Ladis Kristof is contributing a *Biographical Dictionary of Menshevism* to the project, while Anna Bourguina, Curator of the Nicolaevsky Collection, is compiling a bibliography.

Among the topics of the five English-language works, to be published for Hoover by the University of Chicago Press, is a study by Solomon Schwarz of Bolshevism, Menshevism and the Russian labor movement during the abortive

1905 revolt against the Imperial government. Other subjects in this series are Menshevism under Soviet rule, and Russian Social Democrats' relations with the workers' movement.

Appearing in the Russian language will be the memoirs of Menshevik leaders Grigorii Uratadze, Noi Zhordaniia and P. A. Garvy, plus volumes on the 1903-1905 origins of the movement and on its transition from legitimacy to "underground" existence.

In 1955 the State Publishing House in Moscow issued the 13th volume of Stalin's *Collected Works* in Russian and in an English translation. For obvious political reasons the publication of further volumes was discontinued. Scholars and students of Soviet affairs have waited in vain for the last three volumes covering the years from 1931 to Stalin's death in 1953.

A few years ago, Robert H. McNeal of the University of Toronto used the Institution's library resources for his work on a complete bibliography of Stalin's writings. Once this bibliography became available, it was possible to collect all of Stalin's writings in Russian periodicals and newspapers. Accordingly, Prof. McNeal has collected this material as well, and prepared it for print.

The Hoover Institution has decided to publish Stalin's writings in their original Russian text, without changes or abbreviations. Two volumes will include his writings during the years 1931-1953. A third volume will collect items which for certain reasons were omitted in the 13 volumes of the Moscow edition. The McNeal bibliography will appear as a fourth volume. The four volumes are scheduled for completion in 1966.

The last of the late Boris Nicolaevsky's books, *Power and the Soviet Elite*, was published by Frederick A. Praeger late in 1965. The Praeger book, edited by Janet D. Zagoria with an introduction by Ambassador George F. Kennan, is a collection of Mr. Nicolaevsky's essays on Soviet Russian developments under Stalin and Khrushchev. It contains the author's famous account of his 1936 interview with Bukharin, "Letter of an Old Bolshevik." Reviewing the volume for the *New York Times* of November 21, 1965, Louis Fischer called Mr. Nicolaevsky "the greatest authority in the Western world on Soviet politics."

East European Collection Curator Karol Maichel's fifth volume in his comprehensive *Guide to Russian Reference Books* will be released this year. Other forthcoming bibliographies will cover the Imperial Russian Secret Police, Hungarian studies, Trotsky and Bukharin.

Two other book-length publications are expected to appear soon. One is *Peace and Revolution in Soviet Foreign Policy, 1928-1934*, by Xenia J. Eudin and Robert M. Slusser. This is a sequel to two earlier documentary surveys on Moscow's relations with West and East from 1920 to 1927. The second book-length study is Dragisa N. Ristic's *Yugoslavia's Revolution of 1941*, an account of that country's dramatic and sudden shift—in 48 hours between March 25th and 27th—away from adherence to the Nazi-dominated Axis through a pro-Western coup d'état. The shift led to Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia but delayed

for five weeks the German attack on the Soviet Union. Mr. Ristic's book is based on personal and state papers of the late Gen. Dusan Simovic, architect of the coup and then Yugoslavia's Prime Minister.

Economics and Public Policy

Roger Freeman's "Growth of American Government," a contemplated two-year project, will seek to identify trends in public spending for national security and for domestic purposes while analyzing changes in division of fiscal responsibility and decision-making power among the several levels of government.

Mr. Freeman, a member of the Institution's Senior Staff, begins the writing of his new study this year after a period of some concentration on educational finance. He is the author of *Crisis in College Finance? Time for New Solutions* (1965), *Taxes for the Schools* (1960), and *School Needs in the Decade Ahead* (1958).

"Growth of American Government" will focus on the period since World War II, set against a historical background. Mr. Freeman aims further at evaluation of the effectiveness of some of the major domestic expenditure programs in the postwar United States and at "the implications of present trends on future developments as the United States enters the last third of the 20th Century."

Karl Brandt, Senior Research Fellow of the Hoover Institution, has conducted studies in several geographic and topical areas. In July of 1965, Dr. Brandt and a collaborator, John A. Jamison of Stanford's Food Research Institute, completed a report of nearly 400 pages on the performance, potential and limitations of agricultural marketing orders in California. The two-year project was contracted jointly by the Food Research Institute and the National Cannery Association.

Dr. Brandt currently is engaged in long-term studies of agrarian reform in Taiwan and of agriculture's role in economic development. A draft for publication of the former is expected to be ready this spring. Under grants from two European foundations, Dr. Brandt also is directing to completion this year a study of economic development in Colombia's agriculture.

Latin America

Intensive collection of materials in this area resumed in 1962. A program of research and publication began with the start of Theodore Draper's residence as a Hoover Institution Research Fellow in 1964. Adding to Mr. Draper's previously published work on Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolution will be this year's planned issuance of a broad bibliography by Ronald Chilcote, *Revolution and Structural Change in Latin America*.

Recipient of a Hoover Institution grant for a study of the Christian Democratic movement in Latin America is Hugh O'Shaughnessy, Latin American

correspondent for the *Financial Times* of London. The book Mr. O'Shaughnessy expects to produce, *Christian Democracy in Latin America*, will "describe and explain the swiftly developing current of radical political thought and action represented by the Christian Democratic movement in Latin America," with special reference to Chile, Peru and Venezuela.

Philip A. Ray, prominent international lawyer and former Undersecretary of Commerce, is working on a book tentatively titled "The Eagle and the Snake: Mexico's New Revolution." Mr. Ray started the project while a Research Fellow at the Institution.

Disseminated last year in the Studies Series was a monograph by Richard R. Fagen of Stanford University's Political Science Department, *Cuba: The Content of Adult Education*. Also related to events on the Caribbean island was the work of Joseph W. Bingaman, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services. During a national library seminar at Detroit's Wayne State University in the summer of 1965, Mr. Bingaman helped to draw up a list of Cuban refugee organizations, together with a bibliography of their serial publications.

Middle East

The Curator of the Middle East Collection, George Rentz, is the author of a study of the geography, people and history of the Arabian Peninsula which the American Historical Association's *Guide to Historical Literature* has called the best available survey of the subject. Dr. Rentz is continuing his investigation of developments in the Peninsula on a broad scale, with emphasis on the 20th Century. Last year he wrote half a dozen articles and chapters on Arab affairs for journals, books and encyclopedias. He is also preparing a volume entitled *The Arab East: The Contemporary Scene*, which will appear in 1967 as part of a comprehensive series on the Arab world being published in Beirut, Lebanon.

In 1964 the Institution published *Nationalism and Revolution in Egypt: The Role of the Muslim Brotherhood*, by Christina Phelps Harris of Stanford's Political Science Department. Dr. Harris is a former curator of the Middle East Collection. Prof. Harris concludes in the book that the religious traditionalists of the Brotherhood—who clashed violently with nationalist reformers under Naguib and Nasser at the time of Egyptian independence—remain a force to be reckoned with even though driven underground.

Last year the Institution published *Jordan River Partition* by Georgiana Stevens, an updating of the author's 1956 study of the Arab-Israeli water problem that has been cited frequently as a standard reference on the subject. In 1965 Hoover also published *The Communist Party of Israel and the Elections for the Fifth Knesset, 1961* by Jacob Landau and Moshe Czudnowski of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, a detailed analysis of the party's composition and views at the time.

Western Europe

The Institution soon will complete publication of a unique guide for students of German foreign policy during the Weimar Republic and Nazi periods. Published and distributed from master sheets prepared by the U. S. Department of State, the guide is titled *A Catalog of Files and Microfilms of the German Foreign Ministry Archives, 1920-1945*. The first two volumes of the catalog appeared in 1963 and 1964 and totalled more than 2,000 pages. A third volume is expected to be issued this year.

In the past three years the Hoover Institution has published—through Frederick A. Prager—collections of papers prepared for two key symposia held at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic Studies. Both volumes bear importantly on the future of Western Europe and contain the best thinking of national opinion-makers in and out of government. *National Security: Political, Military and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead* was issued in 1963. This was followed two years later by *NATO in Quest of Cohesion*.

Forthcoming from Western Europe Collection Curator Agnes Peterson and her collaborator, Grete Heinz, is an annotated bibliography of Institution holdings on the 1958-65 period of the Fifth French Republic. The two also are co-authors of *NSDAP Hauptarchiv: Guide to the Hoover Institution Microfilm Collection*, an aid to the use of the Institution's German Nazi Party archives published in 1964.

Based on the *Hauptarchiv* and scheduled for publication later this year is Bradley F. Smith's *Adolph Hitler, His Family, Childhood and Youth*. A short study, *Explaining Munich: The Search for Motive in British Policy*, by Donald Lammers of Arizona State University, also will be published in 1966.



LIBRARY COMMITTEE. Seated, left to right: *Philip T. McLean, Arline Paul, Witold S. Sworakowski, Glenn Campbell, Karol Maichel, Rita R. Campbell.* Standing: *Joseph W. Bingaman, George S. Rentz, Agnes F. Peterson, Peter Duignan, Clarence C. Clendenen, Kenneth M. Glazier.*

THE LIBRARY

The flow of information in and out of the collections of the Hoover Institution's library is ceaseless. In a single year, items for cataloging grow by many thousands. Some of the expansion is routine, as in the subscription to more than 1,800 of the world's periodicals and about 250 of its daily newspapers. Some of the growth is, in a sense, self-generated. For example, the well-known value of the Hoover holdings attracts more value, often through the voluntary contribution of private library treasures.

For the most part, however, maintenance of the collections' high stature occurs neither automatically nor accidentally. On the one hand, it takes hard digging into the oft-hidden sources of records on the past. On the other, it demands daily grappling with what has been called the "information explosion"—the steadily accelerating output of public documents and private scholarship.

Traditionally, visiting scholars in the Slavic, Western European and East Asian fields have predominated at the Institution, along with students of the World Wars and of international peace movements. Now increasing numbers of researchers consult the African, Latin America and Middle Eastern holdings also. Because Stanford's expanding international studies programs—including those at the University's overseas campuses—encourage the use of foreign languages, pressure on Institution resources grows correspondingly.

The Hoover Institution library lends eight times as much material as it borrows during a year. For researchers unable to visit the library, the Institution continues to provide reference and inter-library loan service and all types of photoreproduction to meet demands that increase each year. For the last few years it has actively participated in the Cooperative Africana Microfilm Project at the Center for Research Libraries.

The installation of equipment for processing positive microfilm from negatives in the library's collections has resulted in the development of a substantial area of service. The aim is to furnish researchers and libraries all over the world with copies of records and journals that would be difficult—if not impossible—to get elsewhere. To this end the Institution published last year two catalogs of its titles on microfilm from which copies are available for purchase: *Journals on Microfilm* and *Russian Language Journals and Books on Microfilm*.

Reviewing Boris Nicolaevsky's *Power and the Soviet Elite* for the *New York Times* of November 21, 1965, Louis Fischer made a comment that applies to the uniqueness of a number of Hoover holdings. Wrote Mr. Fischer:

"Alas, because of Harvard's, Yale's, Princeton's and Columbia's negligence, Nicolaevsky's library and his personal services have been purchased by the Hoover Institution in California, and we Easterners can no longer exploit him as easily as we once did."

The Nicolaevsky Collection is generally considered the world's most valu-

able privately-held store of materials on European socialist revolutionary movements—notably Communism. Ranging from 1861 to the present, it includes more than 20,000 books and other publications, plus scores of archives, manuscripts and letters. In the collection are papers of Trotsky and Bakunin, letters from Lenin, Zinoviev, and Andreev.

Rare acquisitions are a common occurrence. Last year, for example, came publications from mainland China on the commune system, together with local newspapers not usually available through commercial channels. Also in 1965 the Institution obtained the report of former Nazi intelligence chief Otto John on the 1944 attempt to assassinate Hitler. Following is a partial review of Hoover holdings in several geographic and topical areas, with current acquisitions placed in the context of the collections' histories.

Africa and the Middle East

Records of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference and of the League of Nations, acquired as they were written, form the nucleus of the African and Middle East Collections. Included are reports from the Paris conference on the liquidation of the Ottoman Empire. The colonial powers who held mandates, or trusteeships, from the League in Africa and the Middle East reported annually to the international body on the areas they supervised.

The African collection began in 1919 when the Belgian and Provisional German governments gave Herbert Hoover official documents and reports relating to their colonies in Africa. Materials date from 1870. Most are written in French or English, but a good number are in German, Italian, Portuguese and Russian. Perhaps the single most valuable collection of documents on African affairs now housed in the United States is the Institution's microfilmed file of the *Confidential Prints* of the British Foreign and Colonial Offices. The file presently extends from 1870 to 1914, the latter limit dictated by the 50-year release ban of the British Official Secrets Act.

Besides receiving annually the laws, debates gazettes and departmental reports of most African states Hoover holds a broad assortment of older public documents. These are most extensive for the Gold Coast (now Ghana), the former Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda and Burundi), the Rhodesias and former French Africa. An example is the *Journal Officiel* for French Equatorial Africa (1939-49) and for French West Africa (1904-59). Two other holdings notable for their long sequences include the *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* (1884-1922) for German Africa and the *Rivista coloniale* and *Rivista della colonia italiana* (1906 to 1943 for the two) covering Italian holdings.

A mid-1964 exchange agreement that Hoover would receive a set of all duplicate documents from the archives of former French West Africa in Dakar, Senegal, has been especially productive. Records on Senegal alone date

back to 1819. In 1965, the Institution purchased microfilm from the East German government's Potsdam archives covering reports on Africa by the German Colonial Office (1890-1909) and the German East Africa Company (1885-99).

The Hoover Institution continues to receive photocopies—filmed on the scene—of archives, clandestine publications, rare pamphlets and other political materials illustrating the activities of radical and nationalist groups in South Africa. In addition, the private papers of A. B. Xuma, leader of the African National Congress in that country from 1940 to 1950, were acquired recently.

The Middle East Collection ranges from the middle of the 19th Century to the present, divided into the three major language classifications of Turkish, Arabic and Persian. The Arabic and Turkish sections contain about 20,000 volumes each. Holdings of materials in Western languages are extensive, also.

In the Arabic section is documentation of such broad political developments as the Pan-Islamic and reform movements of Jamal al-Din al-Afghani and Muhammad 'Abduh. The Muslim Brotherhood is covered well. The sweep of Arab nationalism since World War I is revealed vividly in the collection, with particular concentration on revolutions in Egypt (1952) and Iraq (1958).

An important source for the last years of the Turkish Ottoman Empire and the first years of the Republic is the Dagdeviren Collection of letters, manuscripts, clippings and original government documents. It was purchased in 1952 from Saadet Dagdeviren, businessman, scholar and former member of the Turkish Parliament.

While small, the Persian section contains valuable areas of emphasis. Included are the publications of the Tudeh (Communist) Party of Iran and a complete file of Persian and Iranian parliamentary legislation from 1906 to 1948. Documentation of revolutionary activities in Azerbaijan—where the United Nations faced an early, Soviet-prompted crisis in 1946—and in still-troubled Kurdistan concentrates on the first decade after World War II.

A notable recent addition to the Middle East Collection was 800 bound volumes of French periodicals, originating on the Continent and in the North African territories of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Included are long runs of such magazines as *Revue Africaine*.

East Asia

Hoover holdings on Chinese Communism are unsurpassed in the Western world for uniqueness and comprehensiveness. The period from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 to the Japanese invasion in 1937 is covered well by archives and private collections. Among these are the following:

—Jay Calvin Houston Collection. Special emphasis on the influence of

Soviet Russia and certain Communist-affiliated organizations from 1917 to 1931.

—Chen Cheng Collection. Named for a former Vice President of the Republic of China, it is perhaps the most important file of Chinese Communist Party records ever acquired by a library in the Western world. In 1960, the Honorable Chen Cheng permitted the Institution to microfilm nearly 1,200 documents of the Chinese Kiangsi Soviet, dated from 1931 to 1934.

—Nym Wales Collection. Includes Communist documents dealing with the first phase of the Yen-an period, 1935–37.

From 1937 to the present, the range of the Chinese holdings is extensive. Among the materials are original writings of Mao Tse-tung, Communist Party proclamations and long runs of such party news organs as *Liberation Weekly* (1937–41), *Liberation Daily* (1941–47), *New China Daily News* (1938–47) and *People's Daily* (since 1946). Included in a wealth of data on the Nationalist movement and the Chinese Republic's 1912 founding is the only complete Western file of the Kuomintang organ, *Min-li Pao* (1910–13). All the published writings and speeches of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek are in the collection.

The Japanese collection has material dating from the 1840's, when the country first began to receive Western visitors. Among its more notable sets are 500 folders of documents from the Japanese Legation in Seoul, Korea (1894–1905) and some 100 confidential reports from the Japanese Army Headquarters in Central China (1937–45). Maj. Lee Telesco, a Stanford graduate and leader of Filipino guerrilla forces resisting the Japanese in World War II, contributed to the Institution a large file of documents that includes a complete set of journals of the Japanese military government in the Philippines.

Pre-1945 materials on Korea consist largely of Japanese diplomatic documents leading up to that country's annexation by Japan in 1910. Supplementing these are a small group of mimeographed publications of Korean nationalist and Communist resistance groups following the annexation. The Korean War of 1951–53 is well documented, though primarily by material originating in South Korea.

Several hand-written letters from Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Republic of China, are contained in a collection of papers donated earlier this year by Laurence Boothe of Corona del Mar, California. The papers belonged to the donor's late father, Charles B. Boothe, a prominent California businessman and concern an offer of financial aid by several American businessmen—Charles Boothe among them—to speed the overthrow of the Chinese Imperial government. As matters developed, the offer never was taken up by the Chinese Republican forces. Sun Yat-sen and his followers won the 1911 Revolution without the help of the Americans.

Informative publications on the situation in mainland China have been received from Chinese government agencies on Taiwan. Added in 1965 were

microfilms of Chinese periodicals from the 1920's and of the 1947 Marshall Mission's reports.

From the Konoe family library in Kyoto, Japan recently came microfilm of the diaries of Konoe Fumimaro, three times premier of the island nation between 1937 and 1941.

Important improvements have been made recently in the Hoover Institution's exchange agreements with the National Library of Peking, the National Diet (Parliamentary) Library and the Cabinet Research Office of Japan, and with the National Assembly Library in Seoul, Korea.

Eastern Europe

Foresight, quick thinking and patient search characterized the establishment of the East European Collection, coincident with the founding of the Institution. Three anecdotes illustrate the point.

While he was attending the Paris Peace Conference, Herbert Hoover began to collect and save the pamphlets and folders slipped under his door at the Hotel Crillon. He asked his associates to do the same. When the conference ended, a basic file on the origins of postwar Europe had been amassed.

Dr. Ralph H. Lutz obtained a unique batch of materials from the short-lived Hungarian Communist regime of Bela Kun in 1919. Now Professor Emeritus of History at Stanford and a retired director of the Hoover Institution, Dr. Lutz was in Europe after the Armistice as one of several "historical sleuths" tracking down records of war and peace for Herbert Hoover. When the Kun regime was overthrown, officials of the new Hungarian government received orders to burn all Communist files. A quick and persuasive argument convinced the Hungarian leaders that history would be served best if the records could be deposited in an American research center. They went to the Hoover Institution.

Another of Mr. Hoover's historical sleuths, Dr. Frank A. Golder of Stanford, laid the basis for the Institution's Russian holdings in trips through Eastern and Central Europe between 1920 and 1922. He came back with some 25,000 volumes and more than 60,000 pamphlets. Among these items were a 200-volume codification of Czarist laws and 145 volumes of 18th-Century Russian diplomatic correspondence.

Adding depth to the Institution's studies of Soviet Communism is the East European Collection's extensive coverage of the Russia that predated the Bolsheviks. Its holdings on the last half-century under the Czars and on the brief rule of the Provisional Government of 1917 are unique in many cases. Records on the latter regime—analyzed and compiled for the Hoover Institution by the Provisional Government's Prime Minister, Alexander Kerensky—yielded three volumes of major documents. They were published by Hoover in 1961 as *The Russian Provisional Government, 1917: Documents*, under the editorship of Mr. Kerensky and Robert P. Browder.

The previously mentioned Nicolaevsky Collection is the latest and most important supplement to the Russian holdings that are the centerpieces of the East European Collection. Included among the documentary materials on Russia are:

—Archives of the commanders of the White Russian forces that opposed the Bolsheviks in the civil war of 1918–20.

—The Okhrana Archives, a file of Imperial Russian secret police dossiers ranging from 1895 to 1917. The dossiers, a veritable “Who’s Who”—with photographs—of the several Russian revolutionary movements, were shipped secretly from Paris to Stanford in 1926 by Basil Maklakov, the last pre-Communist Russian Ambassador to France. Mr. Maklakov let it be known to the Soviets who wanted to recover them that he had burned the archives. Instead, they had gone to the Hoover Institution.

—Stenographic minutes of all Communist Party congresses, plus stenographic reports from all congresses and executive committee meetings of the Communist International, 1919–43.

—Original early newspapers issued by Lenin, *Iskra* and *Proletarii*, together with a complete file of the Soviet Communist Party daily, *Pravda*. The Institution’s holdings of the periodical, *Kommunist*, date from 1924.

Four original drafts of the 1917 abdication statement of Nicholas II, last Czar of Imperial Russia, were among the rare and valuable items donated to the Hoover Institution early this year by Mrs. Nicolas de Basily. Mrs. de Basily is the widow of a prominent Russian diplomat of pre-Revolutionary days. As a lawyer and Foreign Ministry official serving at Imperial Headquarters in March of 1917, Nicolas de Basily wrote the four drafts of the abdication statement that led up to the final proclamation signed by the Czar. The last of the four, in typescript, bears the handwritten corrections of the Headquarters Chief of Staff, Gen. Alekseev.

Also contained in the archival materials donated by Mrs. de Basily are personal accounts by several key figures in the events surrounding the abdication. In the collection, too, are the original manuscripts of the memoirs of S. D. Sazonov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1910 to 1916 and a personal friend of Mr. de Basily.

Besides the archival materials and a collection of valuable paintings, Mrs. de Basily’s donation included a family library of over 8,000 volumes, written in Russian, French, German and Spanish and covering the subjects of history, economics, literature and the fine arts.

The former diplomat’s widow also turned over to the Institution the home she and her husband once shared in Florida. Proceeds from the sale of the residence will establish an endowment fund for the purchase of books on Russia to be known as the Nicolas A. de Basily Memorial Collection.

Of some 30,000 books and pamphlets and public documents from the other

East European countries, two items in the Polish and Hungarian sections deserve special mention. During a government reception in Warsaw in 1946, Poland's ex-premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, presented Herbert Hoover with six bound volumes as "a memento of your visit to Poland." The books were rare files from the Polish underground of World War II, handed to Mr. Hoover under the very eyes of Communist officials who were then tightening their grip on the country and wanted the records themselves. Hungary is represented in the collection by an extensive file of parliamentary debates and other government documents, including a unique five-volume collection of the official correspondence of Stephen Tisza, Prime Minister from 1914 to 1918. The ill-fated Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is covered by newspapers and proclamations of groups fighting a losing battle for liberty.

Great Britain and the United States

A number of unpublished memoirs and personal narratives enrich the Hoover Institution's holdings on Great Britain and the United States. Published materials date roughly from the turn of the century to the present.

The section on Great Britain is especially rich in the history of that country's labor movement. It includes a complete file of the London *Daily Herald*, for many years the authoritative organ of the Labor Party, as well as the official reports of all the party's annual conferences since 1907 and of all Trades Union Congresses since 1902.

The file of British Communist Party materials contains the London *Daily Worker* and the news organs of such Communist antecedents as the British Socialist Federation and the Workers' Socialist Federation.

Material in the U. S. section concentrates on the political, diplomatic and military contexts of the two World Wars. It includes the Edwin F. Gay Collection on the activities of the War Industries Board, the Alonzo E. Taylor Collection on the War Trade Board, and the papers and diaries of two advisors to President Woodrow Wilson during the war period, George D. Herron and David Hunter Miller. Substantial documentation of the events of the First World War also may be found in the separately housed Herbert Hoover Archives.

Among the materials on World War II are the famous diaries of Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding general of U. S. forces in China, Burma and India. Handwritten originals, Stilwell's notebooks abound with witty and perceptive comments on men and war in Asia. Revealing of the strength of war's emotions and the magnitude of its social dislocations are the Institution's archives of the America First Committee, a major opponent of U. S. entry into the war, and the records of the War Relocation Authority on internment of Japanese-Americans.

The Herbert Hoover Archives, recorded primarily in English and spanning two World Wars, are described more fully in the concluding section of this report.

Latin America

Following Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution and its hemispheric repercussions, a gift from the Louis Calder Foundation enabled the Hoover Institution to resume active collection of Latin American records. A Louis Calder Memorial Collection was established. More help came indirectly from a Ford Foundation grant to Stanford for studies in this area. Part of the money is being used to increase the Institution's acquisitions and to accelerate processing of Latin American materials.

Hoover Institution Research Fellow Theodore Draper is advising on acquisition of Cuban materials. Purchases already made include several rare journals and newspapers from the Caribbean island. Typed memoirs of key Cubans who served with Castro in the rebel army and in the revolutionary government have been deposited at the Institution.

Western Europe

Centerpieces of this collection, again dating to the earliest efforts of Herbert Hoover, are the materials on Germany. They lead the scholar from the 1870 Reichstag debates through World War I, peace negotiations, reconstruction, the Nazi revolution, and World War II to the present, in a continuum of primary sources unsurpassed in this country.

Large files of official German records such as the *Hauptarchiv* (Main Archive) of the Nazi Party are complemented by rare manuscripts, among them the early diaries of Hitler lieutenants Joseph Goebbels and Heinrich Himmler. A "find" rivalling the discoveries of Hoover's original historical sleuths, the Goebbels diaries were unearthed from trash in the courtyard of the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin following World War II.

When the Soviets threatened to cut off Allied access to West Berlin in 1958, the U. S. State Department encouraged the Hoover Institution to rescue a vital story of history. Housed in the Department's Berlin Documents Center was, among other items, the Nazi *Hauptarchiv*. The original materials in the archive were due for return to the West German government and could not be shipped out. Photoduplication was the only answer. Hoover experts first hoped to do this selectively—separating historical wheat from ephemeral chaff. After one look at the *Hauptarchiv's* 1,421 file folders, however, and contemplating the 6,000 miles between Palo Alto and tense West Berlin, the Institution decided to film the entire collection. Now Hoover is making these valuable documents available by film duplication to libraries and scholars all over the world.

The historical review of the Nazi period afforded by testimony before the

International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg is available at Hoover in many transcripts and documents.

Rich resources from an earlier upheaval are materials on the German revolution of 1918-19, consisting of more than 5,000 items in the Leipzig and Monkemöller Collections.

Next to the German holdings, France is best represented in the West European Collection. Materials on that country's resistance to the Hitler regime's occupation in World War II are especially valuable. The present Fifth French Republic is a subject of detailed acquisition and analysis. Original source materials from the government and from the rebel National Liberation Front, together with a large array of secondary works, give a broad view of the Algerian problem that was finally resolved after more than seven years of bloody fighting.

Hoover has the stenographic protocols of the Congresses of two important French political parties, the Mouvement Republicain Populaire and the Parti Radical, from 1945 to 1962. Documents on the Communist International in France include the unpublished memoirs of Henri Barbé, a member of the Comintern Presidium from 1928 to 1930, and recollections of Albert Vassart, representative from the French Communist Party to the Comintern, 1934-35.

The Italian holdings emphasize the Fascist period, including the works of Mussolini and materials from the anti-Fascist underground of World War II—especially the Partito d'Azione of northern Italy.

The section on Spain covers all aspects of the Spanish Civil War, notably in the Burnett and Gladys Bolloten Clipping Collection.

Interest in Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg dates from Herbert Hoover's early relief and rehabilitation work. Belgian government documents are numerous. Materials from the underground resistance forces of two World Wars include a complete file of *La Libre Belgique*. Along with the other members of such international bodies as NATO, the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe, Belgium is well represented in the substantial Hoover files on these organizations.

The Austrian section is founded on papers from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, including the diaries kept during World War I by Heinrich Kanner, at that time editor of the newspaper *Die Zeit*. More recently added are complete records of the meetings of the four-power Allied Commission for Austria, 1945-55.

Among the notable acquisitions of the past year for the Western Europe Collection as a whole are:

—A series of rare pamphlets by brothers Karl and Benedikt Kautsky, prominent German Social Democrats at the turn of the century. Karl Kautsky, especially, is remembered for his ringing debates with Lenin over the nature of capitalism and the future of international socialism. The pamphlets came from his son of the same name, a retired physician living in this country.

—Files of Arthur N. Young, a key U. S. negotiator on the question of German war reparations, 1921–25, and a leading financial advisor to the Chinese Republican government.

—Material from the Belgian, Norwegian and French national elections of 1965.

Special Collections

Many of the Hoover Institution's more than 300 special collections have been mentioned in preceding descriptions of area holdings. Among those not previously noted are:

Arabian American Oil Company Collection. Documents, pamphlets, pictures and maps pertaining to petroleum interests in the Middle East, particularly those of ARAMCO from 1933 to 1955.

Armenian Collection. Some 5,500 books, pamphlets, government and society publications, and about 120 files of periodicals and newspapers. One-sixth of the material is in Armenian, with the bulk of the rest written in Russian, Turkish, French, German and English. Developments in Armenia under both Czarist and Soviet administration are documented. Also covered are domestic and international ramifications of such problems as Turkish persecution of Armenians and the Paris peace negotiations of 1919.

Afred Fried Library. Books, pamphlets, annuals and serial files formerly belonging to the famous Austrian jurist and pacifist who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. Dr. Fried's own manuscript diary covering the years of World War I in 18 volumes is an especially valuable item.

Charles Wellington Furlong Collection. Documents, papers and personal records of Col. Furlong, a military aide to President Woodrow Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference. Included are Col. Furlong's reports to the American Mission on political and military conditions in the Balkans and the Middle East.

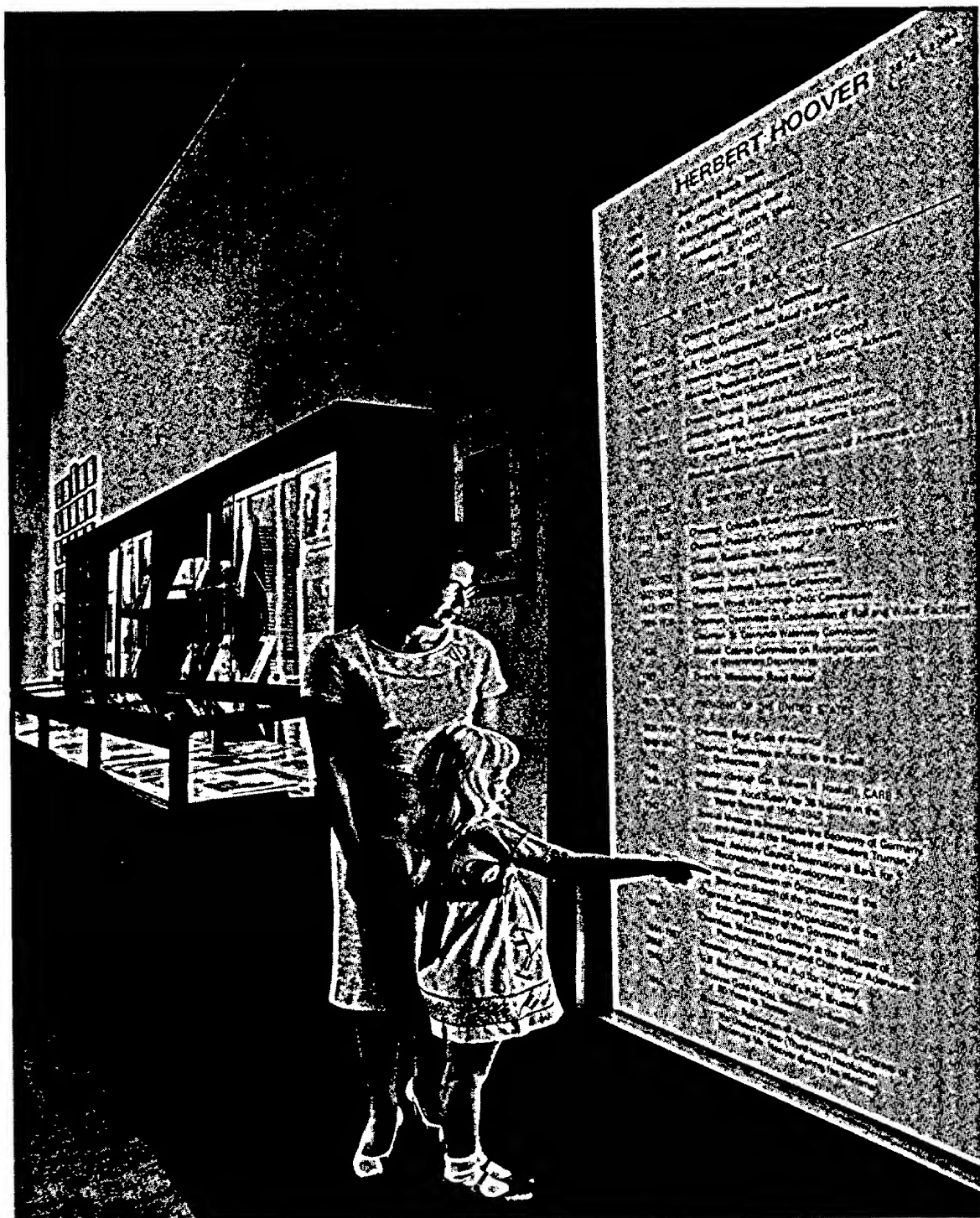
James A. Healy Collection. A voluminous collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, periodicals and clippings concerning political and cultural life in Ireland during the 19th and 20th Centuries. The "Easter Rising" of 1916 against the British is especially well covered.

Carl Fred Mencke Collection. Case histories of United States Army flight cadets in World War II.

Military Order of the World Wars. Biographical data, personal memoirs, books and maps deposited with the Institution—as the organization's official repository—by members of the Order.

Alice Park Collection. Newspapers, serials, books, pamphlets, leaflets, clippings, letters and typescripts dealing with pacifism, particularly as reflected in conscientious objection, during World War I.

William Henry Vatcher Jr. Collection. Propaganda materials issued by forces of the United States, Japan and Korea during World War II and the Korean conflict.



AN ILLUMINATED CHRONOLOGY, recording major events in Herbert Hoover's more than 50 years of public service, is viewed in the Herbert Hoover Memorial Room by Dr. Rita R. Campbell, Archivist of the Herbert Hoover Archives, and her daughter, Nancy.

HERBERT HOOVER ARCHIVES

For fully half a century, Herbert Hoover was a towering public figure—a man who spoke and wrote at length and about whom prodigious quantities of words were expended. Mr. Hoover administered and advised on relief of suffering in the wake of two world wars. He served two Presidents as Secretary of Commerce, then became Chief Executive himself. He chaired two Hoover Commissions studying the reorganization and improvement of our government. Even after retirement from official duties, Herbert Hoover stayed busier than most persons his age—working for Boys Clubs, for his country and party, and for this Institution that bears his name.

Mr. Hoover's record is familiar to most who will read this report. It is repeated here only to convey the magnitude and historical importance of the task of maintaining the Herbert Hoover Archives now housed on the ninth and twelfth floors of the Tower.

The Archives contain a broad assortment of papers from several organizations with which Mr. Hoover was affiliated. Among these were World War I international relief agencies, such as the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the American Relief Administration, and several World War II groups created to promote relief to war victims. The papers of Mr. Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce (1921–28) and President of the United States (1929–33) are at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, Iowa.

The archives of the Commission for Relief in Belgium contain the files of its offices in Antwerp, Brussels, London, New York, Paris, Rotterdam and Washington, and include the Commission's diplomatic correspondence with governments, the reports of its field workers, its shipping, accounting, and administrative records, and its general reports on conditions in Belgium and northern France.

The American Relief Administration was designated by President Wilson in 1919 to administer relief abroad after the World War I armistice. The ARA gave assistance in 24 countries, including Soviet Russia. Records of such closely connected organizations as the European Coal Commission, European Technical Advisers, and the Supreme Economic Council are also held. Papers of other relief organizations of the World War I period are also in the Archives. These include the files of the American National Red Cross and some papers of the Near East Relief Committee.

The U. S. Food Administration was created in August 1917, with Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator, to provide for the supply, distribution and conservation of food within the total war effort. The most important papers relating to the Food Administration—including those of Mr. Hoover and other top officials—are housed at the Institution.

In addition, records of several organizations created to promote relief for

famine-stricken populations during and after World War II are also in the Hoover Archives. These include reports of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., the Polish Relief Commission, and the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies.

In 1946 President Truman asked Mr. Hoover to advise on means of coping with the famine created by World War II. Mr. Hoover visited the principal nations affected to evaluate their minimum needs and to discover possible additional food resources. The Hoover Archives' files contain memoranda written by Mr. Hoover and the several people who accompanied him on this trip to 38 countries between March and June of 1946 and on a trip to Germany and Austria in 1947.

Mr. Hoover's papers relating to his work on the reorganization of the U. S. Government—as Chairman of the Hoover Commissions of 1947-49 and of 1953-55—are in the Archives. Correspondence, interoffice memoranda, and reports are included in these files on the Hoover Commissions.

Some 150 individuals who worked with or admired Mr. Hoover have given their papers to the Hoover Archives, including:

Hugh Gibson. Mr. Gibson was U. S. Minister to Poland in 1919-24 and to Switzerland in 1924-27. He was also Ambassador to Belgium in 1927-33 and in 1937-38 and Ambassador to Brazil in 1933-37. His papers are not to be opened until 1971.

Robert A. Theobald. Admiral Theobald was Chief of Staff, U. S. Pacific Fleet, 1939. The collection contains correspondence about his controversial book, *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor*, and classified material which is in a restricted category.

Payson J. Treat. Mr. Treat is Professor of History, Emeritus, Stanford University. The collection contains, among other items, articles, manuscripts, letters and typescripts of diplomatic correspondence dealing primarily with China and Japan in the last half of the 19th century.

Ray Lyman Wilbur. Stanford's third president served as Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet from 1929 to 1933. His papers as Secretary of the Interior are housed in the Archives.

Woodrow Wilson. There is an important and highly significant collection of correspondence between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Wilson covering the years 1914-20.

The Archives is developing and testing a computer-searched, machine information retrieval system. An immediate task for the system is complete indexing of all holdings in the Herbert Hoover Archives. At present, much important material is buried beyond reach because its subjects are peripheral to the main body of the collections. Long-run objectives of the project include compilation of bibliographies and extension of machine techniques to other archives in the Hoover Institution's library.

Additions to the Herbert Hoover Archives over the past two years include:

—Photographs, tape recordings, television and movie film footage, and scripts of events and programs honoring Mr. Hoover at the time of his death.

—25 letters from Mr. Hoover to Will Irwin, an old friend from Stanford student days who wrote extensively on the events of World War I. They were given by the latter's son, William Hyde Irwin.

—Six photographs of war debt and reparations commissions formed following World War I, with each picture autographed by all members shown. The photographs were donated to the Archives by Arthur N. Young.

—The handwritten draft of a letter sent by Herbert Hoover to people who congratulated him on his election as President of the United States in 1928. The draft, displayed in the Herbert Hoover Room at the Institution, was donated by Mrs. W. Palmer Fuller.

—19 cartons of letters, clippings and other material relating to Mr. Hoover's relief work during World War I, given to the Institution by Mlle. Jacobs-Pauwels.

The Archives contributed photographs and research to a *National Geographic* piece on Herbert Hoover that appeared in the magazine's October 1965 issue. Similar contributions were made for *Herbert Hoover's Challenge to America: His Life and Words*, published recently by the editors of *Country Beautiful*.

Research assistance also was given to Miss Dorothy Horton McGee for her revised 1966 edition of *Herbert Hoover: Engineer, Humanitarian, Statesman*. Miss McGee's book was first published in 1959.

Looking ahead, the Archives staff is preparing a volume containing the last speeches of Herbert Hoover and tributes to him at the time of his death.

Of great importance to scholars is another project, a complete bibliography of all of Mr. Hoover's writings. This will run to more than 2,000 entries. The task is complicated by the frequent reprintings given Mr. Hoover's articles, often under other than original titles. The bibliography is expected to be ready for publication by the end of 1966.

APPENDIXES

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RECENT HOOVER INSTITUTION AND STAFF PUBLICATIONS

HOOVER INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

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- Africa and the Communist World*, edited by Zbigniew Brzezinski. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1963. 272 p.
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STAFF PUBLICATIONS

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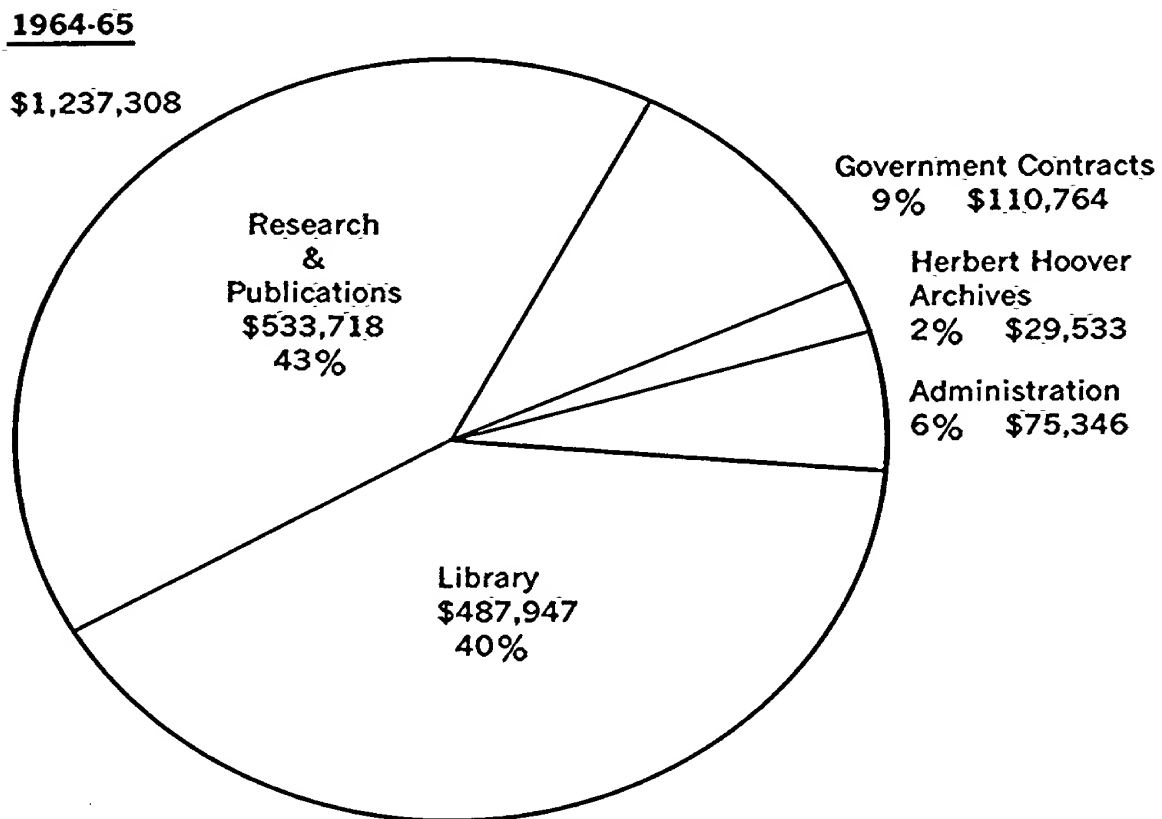
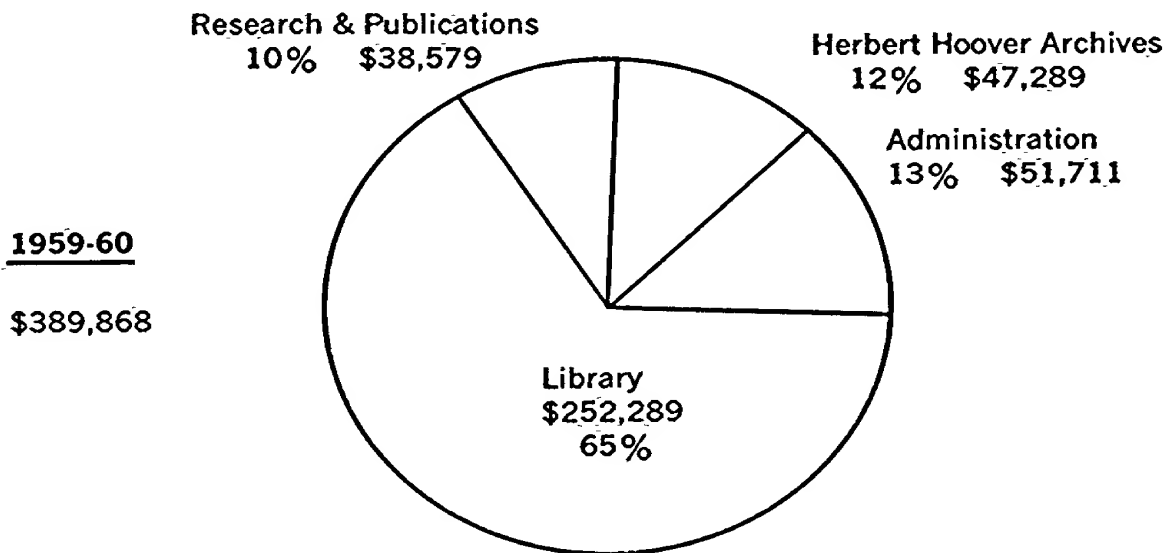
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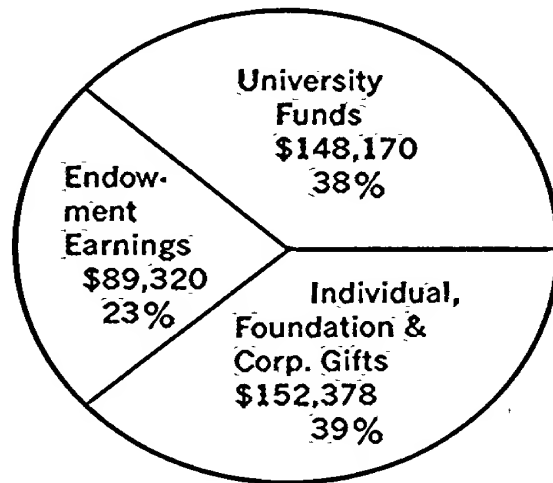
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Expenditures

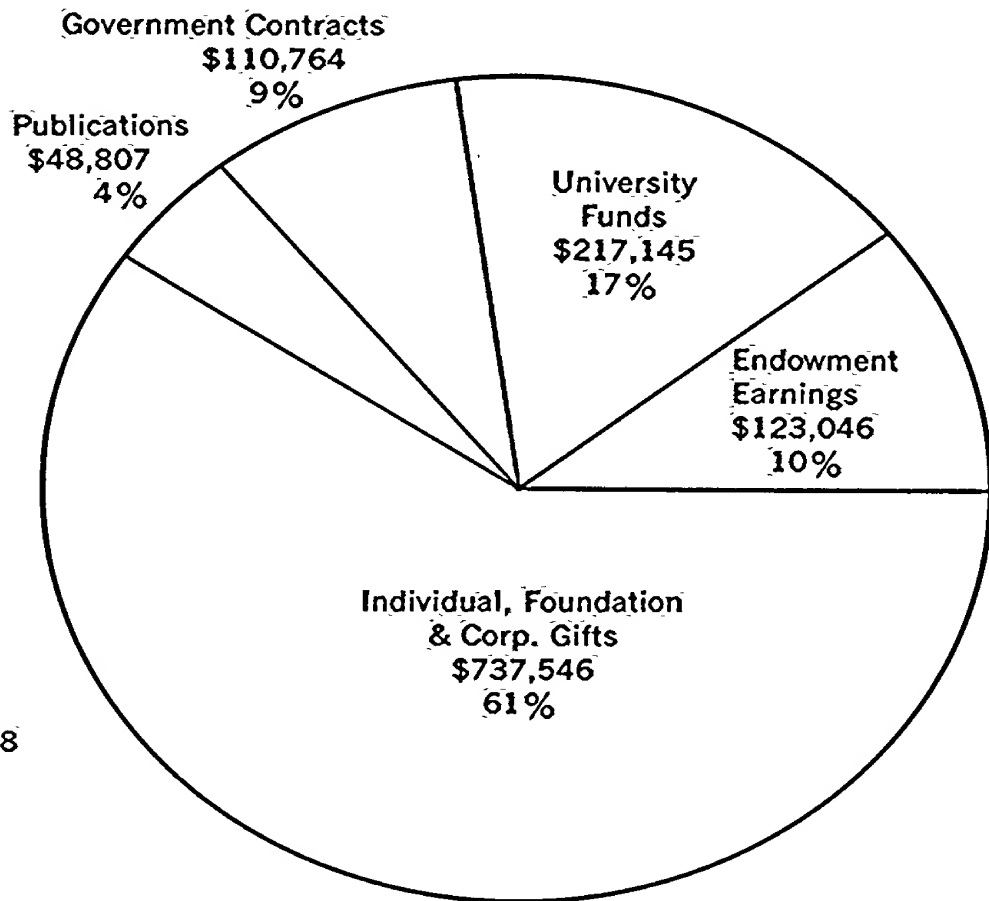


Sources of Funds



1959-60

\$389,868



1964-65

\$1,237,308

HOOVER, J(ohn) Edgar, dir. F.B.I.; b Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1895; son of Dickerson N. and Annie M. (Schellin) H.; LL.B., George Washington U., 1916; LL.M., 1917; LL.D., 1923; LL.D., Pa. Mil. Coll., N.Y. U., 1930; Westminster Coll., 1937, Oila, Baptist U., 1938, Georgetown U., 1939, Drake Univ., 1940, Notre Dame Univ. and St. John's Univ. Law Sch., 1942, Rutgers U., Univ. of Ark., 1943, Seton Hall Coll. and Holy Cross Coll., 1944, Marquette U., 1950, Pace Coll., 1951, Morris Harvey Coll., 1952; D.Sc., Kalamazoo Coll., 1957; D.C. L., U. of South, 1941. Mem. bar of Dist. Ct. U.S. for D.C., U.S. Court of Claims, U.S. Supreme Ct. Entered Dept. of Justice, 1917; spl. asst. to atty. gen. of U.S., 1919-21; asst. dir. Bur. of Investigation, 1921-24; dir. Federal Bur. of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice since 1924. Trustee George Washington U.; elected mem. nat. bd. Boys' Clubs of America, 1943. Member National Court of Honor; honorary member of the national council of Boy Scouts of Am.; mem. nat. advisory council Girl Scout of Am. Recipient President's award for Distinguished Fed. Civilian Service, 1958; Great Living Americans award, C. of C. of United States, 1958; Am. Citizenship Award Jr. Order United Am. Mechanics, 1959; U.S. Senate resolution of commendation for distinguished service to U.S., 1961; Criss award Mt. of Omaha, 1941; George Washington Honor Medal Freedom Found., 1942; Americanization gold medal award and citation Veterans Fcn. Wars, 1943. Honorary fellow Am. Bar Foundation; life mem. Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police and hon. mem. many police, sheriff and other law enforcement assns.; mem. Kappa Alpha, Omicron Delta Kappa, Delta Theta Phi, Alpha Phi Omega, Zeta Sigma Phi; hon. life mem. Internat. Assn. for Identification, Chief Constables Assn. of Canada, Trebyrn, Mason (33°), K.T., Shriner). Order of De Molay (active mem. grand council). Author: Persons in Hiding, 1938; Masters of Deceit, 1958; A Study in Communism, 1962; articles in numerous mags., law revs. and police jouns. Club: Columbia Country. Office: F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice Bldg., Washington.

HERBERT HOOVER ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

J. EDGAR HOOVER

by

Raymond Henle

November 10, 1966

in Washington, D. C.

(This interview was by correspondence.)

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J. Edgar Still Looks Ahead

THE SUNDAY STAR
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1967

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

In relaxed conversation the bulldog chin becomes less formidable. His eyes twinkle when he talks about his friends and his activities outside the office, but his face seems to harden when the subjects are crime, communism and violent demonstrations.

J. Edgar Hoover will be 73 years old tomorrow. For 43 years he has been director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Today he has the confident air of a man well past his middle years who has created an efficient organization and runs it according to his own very positive ideas.

However one views Hoover or the FBI, there can be no argument that he is one of the most remarkable public officials and one of the most powerful men in the United States.

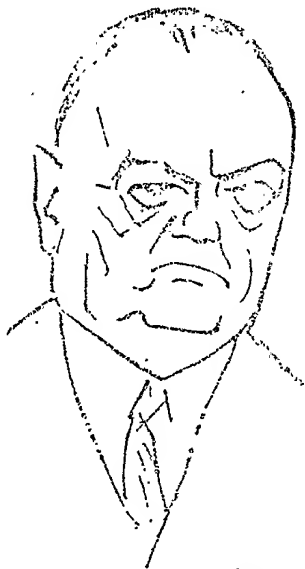
At an age when most men are retreating to the rocking chair, Hoover retains the energy and appearance of a man in his 30s. He is prepared to remain in office indefinitely.

The atmosphere of his fifth floor office on the Pennsylvania Avenue side of the Justice Department Building is much like the one of J. Edgar Hoover himself.

His office, more like a private study, is comfortable without being sumptuous. Among its decorations are a 60-penny saltish right in 1936, a Lucian Powell painting of the Grand Canyon, a wooden bust of Dante, trophies of FBI athletic teams, an autographed picture of President Johnson and himself, a lamp mounted on two .38 caliber pistols.

Basically, Hoover operates at the center of a task force headquarters. His orders, always brief, are relayed through his longtime chief assistants, associate Director Clyde Tolson and Assistant Directors John P. Mohr and Casper D. DeLoach. Hoover sees only what he needs to see and meets only those persons he wants to meet.

Although not given to fraternizing with subordinates, he rarely lets a day pass without seeing a number of bureau employees. Those being given recognition for service or achievement are photographed with the director. Those on the carpet obviously wish to seek through it. Hoover's public image is that of a stern administrator and a man not lightly to be crossed.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

Much of this is true, but what rarely comes to light is his strong sense of humor and his sentimental streak about old friends and associates. He twinkles like everybody's favorite bachelor uncle when telling stories on himself.

"I never forget a face, but names of people I have only seen once or twice often escape me," Hoover said. "I have a stock answer for relative strangers who come up and ask me in restaurants or at the race track if I remember them. I always say, 'Not unless you've been in Mexico.'"

Since he has never married and has no living relatives except some nephews and nieces, Hoover's greatest affection is reserved for his FBI associates.

Tolson Is His 'Alter Ego'

"My alter ego is Clyde Tolson," Hoover said. "He can read my mind. It doubles my work when he is not here."

Tolson, who is 67, has been Hoover's closest friend for 40 years. They are nearly inseparable companions. Hoover picks Tolson up at his Massachusetts Avenue home every morning at the same time and on good days they walk part of the way to the FBI building. They lunch together daily.

When the Maryland race tracks are open, they often go to the races with George ("President Who Have I Known Me") Allen and Hoover bets his \$20 across the board. Two-dollar bets and one martini are his race track habit.

Every December Hoover and Tolson go to Key Biscayne, Fla., for about a 10-day vacation. In August, they go to La Jolla, Calif., where Hoover has been taking annual physical examinations since 1954.

He called for his most recent medical report during the interview and read portions of it aloud. "August 18, 1967 examination. Excellent health despite stresses. Healthy, robust, good condition. Blood pressure 128-80. No tobacco. Rare use of alcohol."

Staff Multiplies

"When I took over in 1924, there were 925 employees," Hoover said. "Now there are more than 20,000. When an FBI agent is killed, I always offer a job to his wife. We have several widows working here now. Many of them say, 'I promised my husband I'd carry on.'"

With obvious pride, Hoover said that the turnover of agents is three-fourths of one percent per year and that 67 percent of the 6,000 agents have 10 or more years of service.

His memories are as strong as his opinions on the state of the nation. One example: "I was in New York having lunch at the Club 21 with Harvey Firestone when Pearl Harbor was attacked. I got a call from an agent in Hawaii reporting the attack. 'Who's doing the bombing?' I asked. He told me it was the Japanese and put the phone to his window so I could hear the bombs. Within 48 hours, we rounded up 3,628 alien enemies. But I always thought it was a mistake to move all the Japanese-Americans from the Pacific coast. Most of them were fine citizens."

Hoover answered a series of questions quickly and with conviction:

Enforcement—"Law enforcement is now a profession. I think salaries should be higher. I'd fire an FBI man if he used the third degree. We are now training 200 picked officers a year at the FBI National Academy. We will increase this to 2,500 men when our new facility at Quantico is completed."

Crime—"Crime and disorder are the nation's greatest challenge. Slums and unemployment, the breakdown of the family and of moral fiber cause crime. This permissive society is the fault of parents. It is not a case of juvenile delinquency but of adult delinquency."

"If I had a son, I'd make him earn his way through college. I never rode in a car until I went to high school. I rode public transportation and often walked from my home at Seward Square SE, to old Central High School at Seventh and O Streets, NW. And I have never forgotten the three Rs that were taught to me by my teacher at Central School—Respect, Reason and Responsibility."

Hoover said he has three solutions to fight crime: Prompt apprehension of criminals; prompt trials and substantial punishment suitable to the crime committed.

"The courts are too lenient and prompt trials do not prevail today. We have trials that have been pending for three years in some cases involving the Cosa Nostra. We are plagued by bleeding hearts and frivolous motions by shyster lawyers. Civil disobedience would stop if people knew there would be prompt action by the courts."

Wiretapping—"We only use wiretaps with the written authority of the Attorney General and only in internal security cases." How many taps are now authorized? "Thirty-two."

Espionage—"There is more espionage in our country now than at any time in our history. But very little happens that we of the FBI don't know about."

Relations With the Central Intelligence Agency—"We've got too much work to do to quarrel."

The Draft—"The draft obstructors are in violation of the law and I'd like to see them hit."

Racial Problems—"Black power, the Ku Klux Klan and all hate organizations are in the same category, black or white. We have the Klan and the Black Muslims well covered. We found no conspiracy at the national level regarding the race riots but there have been cases after the riots exploded when agitators came into communities to take advantage of the disorder. The black power movement could be a great danger, something like a man shouting 'fire' in a crowded theater."

Hoover said the FBI has 40 Negro agents.

Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown—"We can't prosecute Carmichael because his utterances against the United States were made overseas. I get lots of letters about Carmichael, Brown, etc., but we're not going to do anything about them."

ests when the Department of Justice agrees that there has been a federal violation."

Attorney General Ramsey Clark — "Our relationship is correct. We have lunch together about twice a month. His father, Tom Clark, is one of my closest friends."

Former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy — "I am an old and close friend of his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, and my relations with President John F. Kennedy were always good."

Relations between President Johnson and Hoover have been close and cordial since Johnson came to Washington 10 years ago.

"The Johnsons lived across a street from my house for 10 years," Hoover said. "I know Lynda and Luci as little girls when they were children. The family had a beagle named Little Beagle Johnson. Whenever a dog wandered off, Lynda used to come ask me help scour the neighborhood looking for it."

"In more recent years, when one of the President's dogs died, I got him a Georgia beagle. One day, the President and I were talking on the White House grounds together and he suddenly shouted, 'Edgar! Come here!' 'I am here, Mr. President,' I said."

"I'm not calling you, I'm calling the dog," the President said. "That's the first time I saw he had named the beagle after me," Hoover chuckled.

Set Routine Stressed

Hoover believes a set routine important for everybody and discipline in all areas is necessary. His own routine, as he describes it, is the scheduled, orderly routine of a Victorian gentleman:

Every day a clock radio wakes me up at 7 a.m. I keep a radio on a music station. I cook, Annie Fields, who has been with me 15 years, serves juice, melon in season, a fried egg, bacon, whole wheat toast and coffee. My cairn terriers, G-Boy and Cindy, eat the bacon.

I read the New York Daily News in the morning and the Washington Star and Daily News in the evening. I always read the News and World Report and the Reader's Digest. If there is anything to discuss with my friends, I have three telephones including a White House direct line. The boys don't call me on the line stuff.

I leave in my car at 8:20 a.m. and pick up Tolson. By 10

o'clock, I have caught up with things and start to see people. I have staff meetings every day. I will say I understand but I don't believe in too many and I keep them short. I usually spend about a half an hour making presentations and awards to agents and other employees and we always have their families in.

No Need to Order

"Every day about noon, I have lunch at the Rib Room in the Mayflower. I don't have to give an order—it's always the same: cream of chicken soup, coffee and jello. I have the same table facing the door."

"I have the office between 4 and 7 p.m. and, with the exception of weekends, I dine at home with friends or with nearby neighbors. I have a cocktail before dinner and Annie serves fruit, roast beef, chops, and sort of things. I love hamburger made from special steaks. Once a week I have Chinese food brought in from the Moon Palace. The cook has made me stop eating pastries. After dinner, there is sherry."

"I like to work and read at home and watch television. I like to re-read Emerson's 'Essays' and 'The Pilgrimes of Life' by Sir John Lubbock."

Hoover said his favorite TV shows are westerns and he admitted that he thought the Sunday night show, "The FBI Story" has improved. It is one show he never fails to watch.

Hoover talked of his family and boyhood with nostalgia.

"As a boy in Southeast Washington, I always had jobs to do," he said. "We had an old,

fashioned furnace and it was my job in cold weather to keep the furnace going and remove the clinkers. From the age of 9 to 12 I was a Star carrier boy. On Saturdays I carried baskets for shoppers at the old Eastern Market."

"My father worked at the Coast and Geodetic Survey. We were Presbyterians but my mother was educated in a Catholic convent in Switzerland. We had no bigotry in our family."

"I was the youngest of four children. My brother and sister are dead. My younger sister died three years before I was born. My father died at the age of 80 in 1928 and my mother, who was Anna Marie Scheitlein, was 79 when she died in 1939. My only relatives now are nephews and nieces."

Hoover said he contributed to the Capitol Hill Methodist Church, and the National Presbyterian Church, and often gets what he called "radio religion," listening to the broadcasts from St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York or to the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale.

The FBI director said he belongs to no political party and has never voted, a familiar story to many life-time residents of the District.

"I have excellent relations on Capitol Hill regardless of party," Hoover said. He cited Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-ILL., Sen. John McClellan, D-ARK., and Speaker John McCarver, D-MEX., among his particular friends in Congress.

Hoover said he keeps no diary and has no intention of writing his autobiography. The FBI is his monument.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



*Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*

November 10, 1966

Honorable Ray Henle
Director
Herbert Hoover Oral History Program
Suite 807
1200 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ray:

It is indeed a pleasure to enclose a statement
regarding my recollections of President Herbert Hoover.

May I wish you every success in this most
worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "Edgar", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

Enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 10, 1966

STATEMENT BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, RELATIVE TO PRESIDENT
HERBERT HOOVER

President Herbert Hoover was one of the great inspirations of my life. He symbolized for me the very epitome of personal integrity, unselfish duty in public service and the living of noble ideals. I considered him as a close personal friend, an individual whose guidance and wisdom I treasured.

My friendship with President Hoover started many years ago when I was a young attorney in the Department of Justice. In fact, I am proud that it was on the recommendation of President Hoover that I was appointed Director of the FBI in 1924 by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone. Mr. Hoover was then Secretary of Commerce. At a Cabinet meeting the Attorney General mentioned that he was seeking a new FBI Director--an individual who could efficiently reorganize the agency which had fallen into disrepute. Mr. Hoover personally discussed the matter with the Attorney General and recommended me for the assignment. (S)

Mr. Hoover always had great faith in the FBI and law enforcement. He was deeply concerned with the problem of crime and dedicated his entire life to making this a better Nation. He stood unflinchingly for the fundamental values of honesty, integrity and love of country. He was a great patriot, a great American, a great leader of men.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Clubs of America, I was privileged to serve under Mr. Hoover's leadership of this splendid organization. Nothing made Mr. Hoover more happy than to be working for the welfare and future of America's young people. Here again was evidence of the deep humanitarian feelings of this man, whose entire life was devoted to service to others. In Mr. Hoover, the boys and girls of this country had a truly sincere and dedicated friend.

On Mr. Hoover's 75th birthday, I wrote him a letter, some words from which reflect the deep admiration I had for this great American:

"Your life has truly been an inspiration not only to those of us who have had the privilege of coming under the influence of your magnanimous personality but to the millions who have followed your career from the earliest days when you entered the arena of public life.

"The one thing which has impressed me more than anything else about you has been your indomitable will. You have had setbacks, as every normal human being has, but each setback was only temporary and you came back stronger than ever because you were right."

Mr. Wick's conversation on phone 11/22/66

After the resignation of William J. Burns, Harlan Fiske Stone, Attorney General, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce attended a cabinet meeting, early in May, 1924.

Mr. Stone said to Mr. Hoover, "I wish I could find a man to head up the Bureau of Investimation." Mr. Hoover said, "You've got one in your own shop -- a man named Hoover -- nookin of mine. You should look him up."

Mr. Stone called in J. Edgar Hoover on May 10, 1924. Said he wanted to appoint him director of the FBI, and would he accept it. Mr. Hoover said he would on three conditions: (1) that he would have absolute power to hire and fire; (2) that progress through the FBI would be achieved only on merit; that a man would succeed on his own ability; (3) the whole operation of the FBI be removed from politics.

Stone said they were the only conditions on which he would offer the post.

ROBERT E. WICK

November 23, 1966

Honorable Ray Henle
American Enterprise Institute
1200 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ray:

With reference to the call from Miss Kenny of your office earlier this week, I am sure you can appreciate Mr. Hoover's reluctance to amplify his statement pertaining to the late Herbert Hoover. I do understand, however, your desire to explain the matter of Mr. Hoover's appointment at President Hoover's suggestion and accordingly I am enclosing a passage from Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" which sets forth this situation in some detail. It is hoped this will be of assistance to you for footnoting purposes.

Sincerely,

Bob Wick
FBI Hqts
Asst Director

Enclosure

"One month and seven days after his appointment, Stone (the late Chief Justice) accepted the resignation of William J. Burns as Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The old era had ended for the Bureau.

Stone had been looking around for the right man to put in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He mentioned his problem at a Cabinet meeting attended by Herbert Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce. When Hoover went back to his office he told his assistant, Larry Richey, that Stone was looking for an intelligent young man to put in charge of the Bureau.

Richey replied, 'Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now--a young well-educated lawyer named Hoover.'

'You think he can do the job?' the Secretary asked.

'I know he can,' Richey replied. 'He's a good friend of mine.'

A few days later, Herbert Hoover told Richey he had talked to Stone and the Attorney General was going to 'try Hoover out.' " (Pages 66 & 67)

ROBERT E. WICK

December 2, 1966

Mr. Raymond Henle
Director
Herbert Hoover Oral History Program
Suite 807
1200 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ray:

Thanks for your note of November 29th relative to a footnote to appear after the Director's comments about President Hoover.

Your footnote appears satisfactory. I would suggest, however, that you eliminate my name and predicate the footnote directly on Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story." The footnote could read:

"A valid account of J. Edgar Hoover's appointment is contained in Don Whitehead's 'The FBI Story' on pages 66 and 67. This account is as follows:" Then, follow with the quotes you have included from the book on page two of your November 29th letter to me.

I would then add additionally the following which is taken directly from page 67 of the Whitehead book. It immediately follows the quote you have from the book "...and the Attorney General was going to 'try Hoover out.'"

Mr. Raymond Henle

The portion you might wish to include, or you may wish to excerpt from it, is as follows:

"The day after Burns resigned, twenty-nine-year-old J. Edgar Hoover was summoned to Stone's office. It was May 10, 1924. The news had already circulated through the Bureau that Burns was leaving. Hoover wasn't sure whether he would be next or not. Stone was known to be gruff and tough, and heads were falling.

Hoover entered Stone's office and saw the big man seated behind his desk. Stone was over six feet tall and weighed more than two hundred pounds. He looked to Hoover at that moment as if he'd been carved out of solid stone.

'Sit down,' Stone said, scowling as usual. The scowl was a habit.

Hoover took a seat. Stone peered at him over his glasses and the two men looked at each other across the desk. Then Stone said abruptly, 'Young man, I want you to be Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation.'

Hoover realized the magnitude of the compliment. He knew in that instant that Attorney General Stone had rejected the arguments that he was too young for the job. Far more important, he knew that Stone did not hold him responsible for the policies, mistakes and corrupt actions of those who had directed the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation in the past.

Finally Hoover said, 'I'll take the job, Mr. Stone, on certain conditions.'

'What are they?'

'The Bureau must be divorced from politics and not be a catch-all for political hacks. Appointments must be based on

Mr. Raymond Henle

merit. Second, promotions will be made on proved ability and the Bureau will be responsible only to the Attorney General.'

The Attorney General scowled and said, 'I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions. That's all. Good day.'

Thus it was, under the guidance of Harlan Fiske Stone, that Hoover took over the command of the Bureau of Investigation, first as Acting Director, and then, seven months later, as Director."

I hope you can work this out.

Sincerely,

Bob

FOOTNOTE TO J. EDGAR HOOVER STATEMENT

(1) A valid account of J. Edgar Hoover's appointment is contained in Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" on pages 66 and 67. This account is as follows:

"One month and seven days after his appointment, Stone (the late Chief Justice) accepted the resignation of William J. Burns as Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The old era ended for the Bureau.

"Stone had been looking around for the right man to put in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He mentioned his problem at a Cabinet meeting attended by Herbert Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce. When Hoover went back to his office he told his assistant, Larry Richey, that Stone was looking for an intelligent young man to put in charge of the Bureau.

"Richey replied, 'Why should they look around when they have the man they need right over there now -- a young well-educated lawyer named Hoover.'

"'You think he can do the job?' the Secretary asked.

"'I know he can', Richey replied. 'He's a good friend of mine.'

"A few days later, Herbert Hoover told Richey ^{he} ~~had~~ had talked to Stone and the Attorney General was going to 'try Hoover out.'

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"Hoover entered Stone's office and saw the big man seated behind his desk. Stone was over six feet tall and weighed more than two hundred pounds. He looked to Hoover at that moment as if he'd been carved out of solid stone..

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"'What are they?'

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"Thus it was, under the guidance of Harlan Fiske Stone, that Hoover took over the command of the Bureau of Investigation, first as Acting Director, and then, seven months later, as Director."