

THE Propaganda Front

By William L. Shirer

Six Americans who broadcast for the Axis from Germany and Italy will be indicted for treason, the Justice Department has announced. They are Robert H. Best, Fred Kaltenbach, Douglas Chandler, Ezra Pound, Jane Anderson and Constance Drexel.—From a recent United Press dispatch.

Here are a few rambling notes about these curious citizens and a word about two others whom our Department of Justice apparently overlooked: Edward Leopold Delaney, alias E. D. Ward of Glenview, Ill., and Charles Flicksteger, sometimes known as Charles Flick, a native of Providence.

Knows Best and Flick

Of the eight turncoats, I knew two well—Best and Flick. With three others I also had a certain acquaintance during my melancholy days in Berlin. These were Kaltenbach, Delaney (or Ward) and Miss Constance Drexel of Philadelphia. To dispose of the least three first, Miss Drexel was billed by the German radio for her talks to America as "a Philadelphia socialite and heiress."

To me, in Berlin, to whom she constantly came seeking a radio job, after one American network had hired her for a day or two, she was an insignificant, mixed-up and ailing woman of about 50 who always had a bad cold. She used to tell me she needed money. The Nazis needed a female American accent. That is all there is to her story

Delaney Ham Actor

Edward Leopold Delaney, who broadcast as E. D. Ward, was not much better. He had been a ham actor before the World War and at one time toured in a road company playing "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." In 1915 he tried his luck in Australia, where he played The Killer in "Seven Keys to Baldpate." In 1934, according to "Time" magazine, he published a book, "The Lady by Degrees" and followed it with another called "The Charm Girl," which was advertised as the "scream-line correspondence of a radio charmer and her girl friend."

By this time, as can be seen, he was getting ripe for nazlism. When I ran across him, he was nearing 60, his hair was graying and it was evident that the days when he could play the killer were long over.

The Nazis picked him to describe for the short-wave American audience the triumphal German entries into the murdered countries.

Fought in Last War

During the first year and a half of the war Berlin's most effective broadcaster for the American audience was Fred Kaltenbach of Waterloo, Iowa. The British, who had had the happy thought of dubbing their own Berlin traitor, William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw," also conferred a title on his American counterpart. They called him "Lord Hee-Haw," and Kaltenbach, who has a peculiar sense of humor, was more than pleased and began signing off: "This is England's Lord Hee-Haw, who will live up to his title by giving British pretensions in this war the merry, merry hee-haw!"

When the debate over lend-lease began, he opened his radio talks:

"Lend or lease me your ears."

In fact, he had an incurable lust for bad puns and wisecracks and more than one Nazi censor broke down trying to figure them out.

Charles J. Rolo, in a study of Kaltenbach in "Radio Goes to

War," says that this son of an Iowa butcher became a studious, introspective youth. In the World War he served as a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. For a time he was a school teacher. The middle 30's found him in Berlin, where he obtained a Ph.D. at Berlin University.

In Berlin he married a German girl and became a fanatical Nazi. I saw him at Compiègne during the armistice negotiations. The military were taking him to the guardhouse for gate-crashing. The last time I saw him was a few hours later when he had escaped and was leaning against a tree gazing with glassy eyes at the railway carriage where the Germans were laying down their terms to the French.

This moment probably was the high point of his life, as indeed it was for Hitler, who did an undignified jig on the occasion.

At the moment Kaltenbach divides his radio time between trying to foment strife in America and explaining away the Russian reverses.

What Joseph Goebbels, however, had been looking for was an American radio personality who could build up in the United States a vast listening audience if only by being amusing, as had Lord Haw-Haw in Britain. Kaltenbach wasn't quite good enough and Ward was a failure.

So in April, 1941, if you had listened to the German short-

wave programs, you would have heard a tremendous build-up for a new American voice. On April 18, the 166th anniversary of Paul Revere's ride, Berlin said that famous horseman and patriot would again start galloping.

April 18 came and nothing happened, but a week later "Paul Revere" rode, and spoke, trying to incite his fellow countrymen to throw off the terrible tyranny of "Roosevelt and his Jews." He was even worse on the air than the aging Delaney-Ward.

"Paul Revere" turned out to be one Douglas Chandler, a former writer on the Baltimore Sunday American. He had been married, Mr. Rolo asserts, "in style" at Bar Harbor, Me., in 1924 to a descendant of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States. The depression and the "miasma" of Washington proved a little too much for him.

Jane Anderson, who I believe had some dealings with the America First crowd, is probably Hitler's best American woman broadcaster.

One official observer once described her as a "ranting, melodramatic actress."

Lost His Mind?

Of Robert H. Best, a native son of South Carolina, who is probably the best of the mediocre American talents Goebbels has bought, I have written at length before in this column.

I have known him since 1929 and after listening to his current ravings from Berlin I can only conclude that he has lost his mind.

Apparently Goebbels has, too, for he is now allowing Best to conduct a weird "campaign" for the American Presidency in 1944! Best calls his new "party" "Christocracy." He says it is against "Jewdocracy everywhere."

One of these days the Department of Justice will catch up with Charles Flick, alias Flicksteger. I had known him as an American correspondent in Berlin, where for a time he was assistant to Karl von Wiegand.

At the moment, if the Justice Department is interested, he is in Shanghai, where he broadcasts anti-American propaganda over the German-owned radio station XGRS.

146-20-27-1

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
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SY. J

Observer-Dispatch
Utica, N. Y.

566

DATE

MAY 13 1945

Ezra Pound to Face Treason Charge

Ezra Pound, poet and Fascist propagandist who was graduated from Hamilton College in 1905, and who received an honorary degree of doctor of letters there in 1939, will be turned over to FBI agents in Italy, an Allied official said in Rome, Italy, yesterday.

Still in the hands of the Fifth Army, which took him into custody, Pound presumably will be returned to the United States, where he is under indictment on a charge of treason, the official said.

A native of Hailey, Idaho, where at the age of 15 he published poetry in the local newspaper, Pound, now 59, left this country at the age of 22, returning only once. He has been living in Italy for the past 23 years.

Pound was indicted with seven other Americans on charges of treason on July 26, 1943. He made broadcasts from Italy praising the Axis powers, for the

employment by enemy governments to prepare and broadcast statements intended to weaken American morale and to dissuade



EZRA POUND

Americans from making war on the Axis powers, to destroy the faith of Americans in their government, and Allied governments, and otherwise to impede and obstruct the military operations of the United States and its allies.

In May, 1942, Pound attempted to return to this country from Italy, but was denied permission by George Wadsworth, American charge d'affaires in Rome, to board a diplomatic train which carried the last group of Americans from Rome to Lisbon, where they boarded a ship bound for this country.

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Press
Pontiac, Mich.

430

DATE

p. MAY 15 1945

An Unregenerate Traitor

EZRA POUND, expatriate American poet wanted here on a charge of treason and now in custody in Italy, has a warped sense of justice.

When interviewed by an American correspondent in Genoa, POUND revealed himself still unconvinced of the error of his ways, wholly satisfied that his broadcasting of pro-Mussolini and anti-American propaganda was not treason, and believing that our sense of justice will permit him to escape punishment for that crime. Said POUND, among other things, in the interview:

"ADOLF HITLER WAS JEANNE DE ARC, a saint. He was a martyr. MUSSOLINI was a very human, imperfect character who had lost his head. WINSTON CHURCHILL believes in the maximum of injustice enforced with the maximum of brutality. I do not believe I will be shot for treason. I rely on the American sense of justice."

What kind of a man is he who can mouth such foul treason while all Europe lies prostrate in the ruins which are the monuments to the two arch fiends he admires?

Where is there scorn enough for him?

Will American justice prevail?

If it does, Poet EZRA POUND is in line for a profound emotional shock, for justice will mean for him an ignominious death, and a grave, not in the soil of the homeland he sought to crush, but in the bloodstained earth of the Italy his heroes betrayed and destroyed.

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Berkshire Eagle
Pittsfield, Mass.

412

DATE

MAY 16 1945

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Free Press
Mankato, Minn.

441

DATE

MAY 21 1945

The Fascist Mr. Pound Relies On Democratic Justice

It was the bounden journalistic duty and dubious personal pleasure of Edd Johnson of the Marshall Field newspapers to interview Ezra Pound, expatriate poet and rabid Fascist, in Genda. Pound has been under indictment for treason since 1942 for broadcasting pro-Mussolini and anti-American propaganda from Italy.

Said Pound to Johnson, among other things: "Adolf Hitler was a Jeanne d'Arc, a saint. He was a martyr. Mussolini was a very human, imperfect character who lost his head. Winston Churchill believes in the maximum of injustice enforced with the maximum of brutality. I do not believe I will be shot for treason. I rely on the American sense of justice."

As for Ezra's last statement, we go along with him on that reliance in the American sense of justice. And for that reason we'll bet him he doesn't beat that treason rap.

American Treason Suspects

When will the American suspects be rounded up? We have some who have been indicted and await only capture to go on trial. In January, 1944, the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia indicted Ezra Pound, writer of obscure poetry, and six other Americans for treason. Broadcasting for the axis was the offense of most of them.

Pound at last accounts was still in Italy. The rest are presumably in Germany, unless they have fled with Himmler and Goebbels.

Treason is fortunately a scarce product in the United States. A wholesale trial of miscellaneous supporters of nazism was recently halted by the death of the judge. It should be resumed, with individuals tried separately, so that the defendants may be vindicated or punished. The possible penalty ranges from death to five years imprisonment and the payment of \$1,000 fine. Accused Americans, both in this country and in Europe, should receive justice quickly.

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Times
Cumberland, Maryland
135
DATE
MAY 21 1945

American Traitors

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Times-News
Twin Falls, Idaho
281
DATE
MAY 20 1945

POET POUND

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As for Ezra's last statement, we go along with him on that reliance in the American sense of justice. And for that very reason we'll bet him even money that he doesn't beat that treason rap.

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Arkansas Democrat
Little Rock, Ark.
172
DATE
MAY 20 1945

Ezra Pound

There are editors who believe that most poets should be shot on general principles. Which is a bit extreme, to say the least, for spring and delayed adolescence doth make poets of many contrary to their wishes.

But there is one American poet who apparently deserves firing squad recognition, not because he fashioned verse but because he absorbed cockeyed ideas which have no place in the mind of our idea of an American.

Ezra Pound, American bard, Idaho born, but late of London, France and finally Italy, has been arrested and will be tried for treason against his native country.

Pound never went hyphenated on his fellow-Americans; he simply went wacky. Born in Idaho 59 years ago, he was schooled in American colleges, is a master of arts of the University of Pennsylvania. He became a follower of Confucius, which not only wasn't bad, but was his own business under the Four Freedoms.

He lived 10 years in London, four years in France, then 20 years in Italy. It was in the latter country that he "went haywire." He began to take pay from Mussolini for broadcasting pro-Fascist, anti-American propaganda to the world. His last money for broadcasting such stuff came from Tokyo, although in between he talked of Hitler being a hero.

Poet's license might entitle Pound to butcher both rhyme and rhythm, even assume the role of a citizen of all countries, but when his fellow-Americans are dying to rid the world of the worst crop of barbarians in history, neither liberty nor license gives him the right to sell those real Americans for a handful of silver.

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Star
Portsmouth, Va.
785
DATE
p. MAY 22 1945

AMERICAN TRAITORS

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Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

101
DATE MAY 30 1945
p.

Army Is Asked to Send Pound Back for Trial

Poet Indicted for Treason Faces Possible Death Penalty

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Department of Justice has asked the Army to send Ezra Pound, American poet indicted for treason, back to this country from Europe as soon as possible for trial, it was reported today.

Pound, one of eight Americans indicted as traitors for participating in enemy propaganda broadcasts, has already been interviewed in Milan by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is expected he will be brought back to this country soon by plane.

He is the only one of the eight known by the Department of Justice to have been captured to date. On the treason charge, he faces a possible sentence of from five years' imprisonment to death.

Under the original indictment drawn against Pound, he was to be tried in the District of Columbia on the theory that he could be put on trial in any area in which his broadcasts were heard. However, to simplify matters, it was said today, he will be prosecuted in the state through which he first enters the United States, under a statute which provides that a person committing treason outside the United States may be put on trial for that crime at the spot he first enters the country.

The other Americans facing treason charges are Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, Robert H. Best, Douglas Chandler, Edward De-

S Poet-Prisoner Pound Calls Hitler Saint

By EDD JOHNSON

Copyright, 1945, Philadelphia
Record-Chicago Sun

GENOA, May 8—With millions of Italians and United Nations troops in Italy celebrating the announcement of Germany's surrender, Ezra Pound, one of the most erudite poets and scholars of our times, talked today about Confucius and kindred subjects.

I talked with Pound, now 59, on the sixth floor of an office building overlooking the main square of war-battered Genoa.

Pound, a native of the U. S., has been a self-styled expatriate in Italy since 1908. He was taken into custody Saturday near Genoa by American authorities on charges of treason. He was indicted on July 26, 1943, because he was broadcasting anti-United States and pro-Fascist propaganda in an English-language program beamed to America over Benito Mussolini's shortwave radio station in Rome.

Views Hitler as Martyr

Among the many things he said today were these:

Adolf Hitler was a Jeanne d'Arc, a saint. He was a martyr.

Like many martyrs, he held extreme views.

"There is no doubt which I preferred between Mussolini and Roosevelt. In my radio broadcasts I spoke in favor of the economic construction of Fascism. Mussolini was a very human, imperfect character who lost his head.

"Winston (Churchill) believes in the maximum of injustice enforced with the maximum of brutality.

"Stalin is the best brain in politics today. But that does not mean that I have become a Bolshevik.

"I do not believe that I will be shot for treason. I rely on the American sense of justice."

Far From Senile

Now, all this might sound like gibberish, and it would be easy to write off Pound as a senile old sinner who has gone off his rocker. But Pound is definitely not senile. And if he is off his rocker, it does not show in any of the usual manifestations of nuttiness.

Pound told me that he received 300 lire each for the scripts that he wrote for other broadcasters,

and 350 lire for those he wrote and voiced himself. He made much of the point that while he said the U. S. should not be in the war, he never urged American soldiers to lie down on their job once they got in the battle.

In "Unfavorable Position"

I asked Pound if he really believed either President Truman or Premier Stalin would be interested in seeing him. He replied:

"One might say that I am in an unfavorable position at the present time to be received at the White House. If I am not shot for treason, I think my chances of seeing Truman are good."

Pound's interest in Confucius is profound. He believes that Hitler and Mussolini were successful in so far as they followed Confucius, and that they failed because they did not follow him more closely.

fur protection

Modern Manner

Crawford, Futriers, Scientific

DOOR OF HITLER

GOBS GET FREE

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News
Washington, D. C.

144

DATE JUN 6 - 1946

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Four Accused Traitors to Be Sent Here Soon

By United Press

Four Americans under indictment for treason will be brought here from Germany soon, it was learned today, but whether all four actually will go to trial on treason charges has not yet been decided.

An official said that sufficient evidence to try "some" already had been obtained in Germany by special investigators sent there by Attorney General Tom C. Clark and that it was likely the other cases might be developed to a point to warrant trial.

The four were among eight persons indicted by a Federal grand jury here July 26, 1943, on charges of treason because they allegedly broadcast propaganda for the Nazis. One has been committed to an insane asylum here and only four others are in custody

in Germany. They are:

Robert H. Best, formerly of Sumter, S. C., one-time newspaper correspondent; Douglas Chandler, formerly of Baltimore, Md.; Edward Leo Delaney, formerly of Olney, Ill., and Constance Drexel, formerly of Philadelphia.

Ezra Pound, the poet, was hospitalized here after being found of unsound mind by Federal Court. He had been brought here from Europe to stand trial.

Of the others named in the indictment,

Frederick Wilhelm Kalfen, formerly of Dubuque, Ia., was believed to have died in Germany two years ago, but final proof of his death has not been found. And Max Otto Kolschitz, formerly of New York City, was believed to have died in Germany two years ago, but final proof of his death has not been found. Anderson, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., who disappeared just before World War II, has not been found.

Meanwhile, investigators in Germany also were studying the case of

Mildred E. Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., to determine whether she, too, should be prosecuted for treason. The prematurely gray 36-year-old model was known as "Axis Sally" by American GIs who listened to her propaganda broadcasts.

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News
Washington, D. C.
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News
Greenville, S. C.
694
DATE
AUG 25 1946

U. S. May Not Press 26 Sedition Charges, Is Hint

By United Press

The Justice Department was reported near a decision today on whether to press or drop two famous wartime cases — one charging four persons with treason and the other accusing 26 of sedition.

Officials declined comment on speculation that the sedition case would not be pressed, but there were indications that such a course might be taken.

The results of sanity tests being conducted by Army doctors in Germany on 10 persons indicted for treason will determine the decision in that case. Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark, now touring Europe, reported last week that three of five persons held had been found sane.

Justice Department officials were unable to explain Mr. Clark's reference to five persons. It was believed, however, that he was referring to a woman being held for possible treason prosecution but not indicted—Miss Mildred E. Gillars, of Portland, Me., who was known as Axis Sally to her GI radio fans.

The four under indictment for treason are Robert H. Best, formerly of Sumter, S. C.; Douglas Chandler, formerly of Baltimore; Edward Leo Delaney, formerly of Olney, Ill.; and

Constance Drexel, formerly of Philadelphia.

They were among eight indicted here July 26, 1943, for their alleged propaganda aid to the Nazis. Of the others, poet Ezra Pound was hospitalized here after a sanity test; Fred K. Kaltenbach, Iowa-born "Lord Haw-Haw," died last October in a Russian detention camp; Max Otto Koischwitz apparently died in Germany two years ago, and Jane Anderson, formerly of Atlanta, has disappeared.

SEDITION TRIALS

Attorney General Tom Clark, who has been looking over Germany lately, announced at Nuremberg the other day that United States intelligence agents have picked up every one of the American propagandists who broadcast Axis propaganda during the war.

Since the German surrender one of the ten indicted for treason, Ezra Pound, the poet who broadcast for Italy, has been adjudged insane and will escape trial unless he regains his sanity. Three others have been adjudged sane and will face trial for treason.

The other six are undergoing scientific observation to determine their mental fitness to stand trial.

In due season, therefore, the United States will bring to the bar of justice those who were willing to take sides with their country's adversary in a life and death struggle.

And the country they sought to destroy will be as vigilant in providing them with every opportunity to state their cases as it was in tracking them down after the German surrender.

146-28
DEPT OF JUSTICE
AUG 29

CRIM. - INTERNAL SECURITY SEC. J. E. F.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Files

DATE: April 23, 1952

FROM : William E. Foley, Chief, Internal Security Section,
Criminal Division

WEF:am

SUBJECT: Ezra Pound.

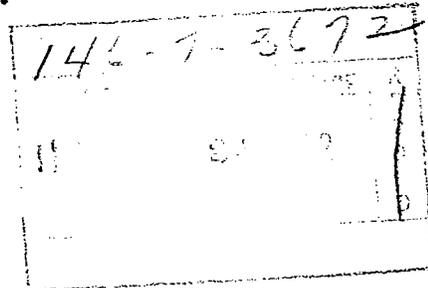
146-7-3672

(b)(7)(C) Washington attorney, conferred with me on April 22 concerning the status of the above entitled action. He stated that he may be engaged by friends of Ezra Pound to represent Pound in an effort to obtain discharge from St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

(b)(7)(C) stated that he is advised by these friends that while Pound is an eccentric, he can certainly be discharged from St. Elizabeth's, although a trial, if ordered by the Government, would undoubtedly kill him. I reiterated to (b)(7)(C) the Government's position, namely, that Pound is under indictment for treason, the indictment being based on activities substantially similar to those which resulted in convictions of other pro-Axis broadcasters, and that so far as the Government knew witnesses were still available and, in the circumstances, if Pound is adjudged sane, the Government will have no alternative but to proceed to trial.

(b)(7)(C) stated that friends of Mr. Pound are anxious to appeal directly to the President and that they may see fit to take such action. I told him that so far as the Department was concerned, he was free to take such action as he felt was warranted and that I had outlined for him the Department's position in the matter.

(b)(7)(C) indicated that the friends of Pound would prefer to have him remain at St. Elizabeth's where he is granted substantial freedom, including freedom to leave the premises, rather than have him stand the risk of trial. (b)(7)(C) indicated that Mr. Pound has become very friendly with Doctor Overholser and Doctor Overholser is anxious ^{that} Pound not be brought to trial.



RUFUS KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD.
CALDWELL, IDAHO

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1953
CRIMINAL DIVISION

June 22, 1953

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Department of Justice
Warren Olney, III
Assistant Attorney General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Olney:

This is in reply to your letter of June 17, reference No. 146-7-3672, and is to thank you for the information regarding Ezra Pound given therein.

I will want to study the indictment returned against him. It would seem to me that a proper punishment, in his case, would be exile from his native land. I myself could see no greater punishment.

Yours truly,

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FILED
JUL 16 1953

FILED
BY JCE COLLIER
ON JUL 7 1953

146-7-3672
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 26 1953
CRIM. DIV.

CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SEC.



TRUMAN'S INHERITANCE

Robert V. Edwards

Political Science—\$1.25

144 pages, 8vo

Paperbound

Clearly and simply, with grave factuality and exceeding fairness, Mr. Edwards presents a frightening picture of what is happening to our nation. As the title suggests, Mr. Truman "inherited" a social and political situation which he had done little to create—an organization of minority blocs, a huge and inchoate bureaucracy devoted to administering the Welfare State, a policy of runaway inflation, a labor bloc which, abandoning old principles, deliberately dabbled in politics, and a foreign policy which was not only devious, murky, and personal but actually, as it now appears, actually purposeless and harmful to the interests of our own country.

Although Mr. Truman "inherited" all these things, his efforts since he became president have in no wise tended to ameliorate them. His efforts have been devoted to extending the scope of government, increasing the national debt, further unchaining inflation, catering to partisanship and, finally, extending our foreign policy to the very antithesis of a foreign policy—a draining, bloody, and unending war in Korea. Having inherited a desperate situation—from the standpoint of the welfare of the country—Mr. Truman's efforts have actually made things worse.

One of the most pointed paragraphs in the book is the one in which Mr. Edwards lists the total expenditures of the previous thirty-two administrations—a sum amounting to \$179,620,113,645 from the time of Washington to the end of the first eight years of the Roosevelt administration. Neglecting the war years, Mr. Truman has spent, in a little more than five years since 1946, a total of \$191,081,394,191, or almost eleven and a half billion dollars more than all the other administrations in the history of our government!

This is a sober and impartial view of our present situation, castigating alike Republicans and Democrats, and a study which no American can fail to read unimpressed.

Date

Sir: You may enter my order for _____ copies of TRUMAN'S INHERITANCE, by Robert V. Edwards, at \$1.25 the copy.

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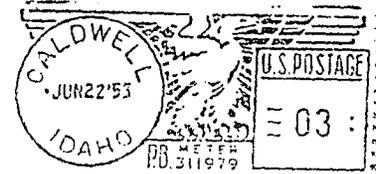
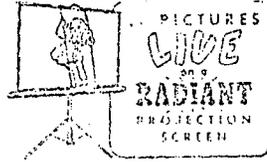
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U.S. Department of Justice
Warren Olney, III
Assistant Attorney General
Washington 25, D.C.

November 25, 1942

146-7-3672

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Fred W. Kaltenbach; (146-28-237)	Edward Leo Delaney, with aliases (146-28-240)
Constance Drexel (146-28-229)	Jane Anderson, with aliases (146-28-233)
Robert H. Best (146-28-248)	✓ Dr. Ezra Pound (146-7-3672)
Douglas Chandler (146-28-232)	

On November 2, 1942, Mr. McInerney and Mr. Ely of the Criminal Division and (67CC) of the Bureau, discussed the further investigation that should be conducted relative to each of the above-mentioned subjects. For your information a copy of a memorandum setting out the suggestions that were made as to such further investigation is enclosed herewith.

It is requested that the reports containing the facts developed by such additional investigation be made immediately available to the Criminal Division as soon as they are received by the Bureau.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

Encl. No. 395656

11/25

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Theron L. Caudle
 FROM : Nathan T. Elliff
 SUBJECT: Treason Cases

DATE: June 14, 1946

NTE:DA:DTJ

146-28-237-1

file
 RECORDED

On July 26, 1943, eight American citizens, who were allegedly making foreign propaganda broadcasts, were indicted for treason in the District of Columbia. Their names are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert H. Best | 5. Max Oscar Koischwitz |
| 2. Douglas Chandler | 6. Jane Anderson |
| 3. Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach | 7. Edward Delaney |
| 4. Ezra Pound | 8. Constance Drexel |

146-28-237-1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 JUL 18 1946 P.M.
 DIVISION OF RECORDS

INTERNAL SECURITY SEC

file

By cablegram dated May 24, 1946, Mr. Clyde Gooch advised that sufficient evidence has been developed to warrant prosecution of Best, Chandler and Kaltenbach. Kaltenbach is reportedly in the custody of the Russians but this they do not admit and we have been unable to secure their cooperation relative to him. Ezra Pound is still confined in St. Elizabeth's Hospital because of his mental condition. Koischwitz is reported to be dead and we have been unable to uncover anything to the contrary. We do not believe that further investigation or action is warranted against either Anderson, Delaney or Drexel, the other three indicted in 1943, for the reasons hereinafter set out and none will be taken unless you request it.

Jane Anderson

Jane Anderson was born on January 6, 1893, at Atlanta, Georgia. From 1905 to 1914 she resided in Arizona and Texas. In 1915 she went to Europe and remained until 1918. While there she wrote articles for British newspapers. In 1922 she returned to Europe from the United States and became a correspondent for the International News Service and Hearst newspaper service in France and Spain. In October 1934, she married a Spanish nobleman and during the Spanish civil war she was imprisoned by the Loyalists for allegedly working for General Franco. She was sentenced to death but her release was effected by our State Department.

Anderson remained in Europe after our entry into the war and she made a few broadcasts from Germany. Her broadcasts are made up almost entirely of reports of the brutality of the Russians and are an attempt to instill in her listeners a hate of Russia and her sympathizers. It is very difficult to follow the statements made in these broadcasts for the reason that they are lengthy and involved. Some sentences are 19 and 20 lines long on typewritten copies. It seems doubtful that the average listener would understand much more than that Jane Anderson is in sympathy with Germany's war effort and that she is opposed to Communism. Other than that, they would probably not know what she is talking about. The transcripts of her broadcasts are poor and many words are missing therefrom.

Mr. Gooch has made the following recommendation in this case, in which we concur:

"We have developed no information indicating that she made recordings later than some time in 1942, and information received prior to our coming to Germany was to the effect that she did not broadcast, with possibly two or three exceptions, after March 5, 1942. It is true she could be classified as a political commentator, although not a very effective one, but as she apparently stopped her broadcasting activities shortly after our entry into the war it does not appear worthwhile that further efforts be made to develop our case against her, notwithstanding the fact that she was indicted for treason in 1943.

"The whereabouts of Jane Anderson has not yet been ascertained although the Counter Intelligence Corps was requested to locate her immediately upon our arrival in Frankfurt. Only two witnesses have been found who recalled having been present when Anderson made transcriptions but neither remembers that the other was present at the same time."

When our men return from Germany they no doubt will have a more detailed report relative to her.

Edward Leo Delaney

Delaney was born on December 12, 1885, at Olney, Illinois. He is by profession a writer and radio lecturer. In 1937 and 1938 he went to Germany to write and returned to the United States in the early part of 1939. In December 1939, he went to Italy. At the time of the fall of France in 1940, Delaney had a desk in the radio division of the German Foreign Office. It was originally thought that he made several broadcasts from Germany shortly after our entry into the war, but it is now believed that he did not make any such broadcasts and that some of his records made before our entry into the war were replayed by the Germans. The broadcasts are for the most part merely reports of the Axis successes in war.

Mr. Gooch has made the following recommendation relative to Delaney, in which we concur:

"Delaney is presently in the custody of the CIC at Freising, Germany. None of the technicians who have been interviewed recall him. (b)(7)(C) former Zonenleiter or Director of the United States Section of the Berlin Short-wave Radio, remembers him and has stated that Delaney made no recordings after the entry of the United States into the war although he believes that it is possible that the Germans may have broadcast some of Delaney's recordings after that time. Information previously received indicates that Delaney may have made recordings until February 10, 1942. Although he may be classified as a political commentator and although he

was indicted for treason in 1943, it does not appear worthwhile to continue our efforts to develop information as to his activities in view of the very few wartime recordings made by him."

Constance Drexel

Constance Drexel was born in Darnstadt, Germany, on November 28, 1884. Her family immigrated to the United States in 1895, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts. She became an American citizen through the naturalization of her father, Theodore Drexel, on April 3, 1899. From 1919 to 1939, she was outside of the United States about half of the time. She claims that in 1939 she was called to Germany because of the mental breakdown of her mother. On November 20, 1942, she filed an application for extension of her American passport through the Swiss authorities. It contains the following statement:

"I was called to Germany because of the mental breakdown of my mother in 1939. She is now a patient in an institution near Wiesbaden, Germany, and in no condition to have traveled to the United States. I did not feel that I could desert her and that is why I remained. In speaking for the German radio, I am following my own ideas; I am not speaker about political or military matters but reporting cultural matters such as activities in the theater, music and the film."

A review of Drexel's file disclosed a few broadcasts made by her, dealing with the social conditions in Germany. They do not appear to contain statements which in themselves could form a basis for a prosecution for treason.

The Strategic Services Unit of the War Department has advised that Drexel was stranded in Germany and since she needed money she found a job with the American Propaganda Section of the Reichrundfunk. According to them, she spoke twice weekly since 1941 as a commentator, dealing mainly with women, children and the beauties of the German landscape.

Mr. Gooch has made the following recommendation relative to Constance Drexel, in which we concur:

"Drexel is presently in the custody of the CIC at Salzburg, Austria. She is unknown to the technicians who have been interrogated. L. J. (C) has verified the fact that she did not engage in broadcasts of political propaganda but merely of descriptions of social life in wartime Germany. It is not believed that further action or investigation is warranted even though she, too, was indicted for treason in 1943."

From information furnished us by Mr. Gooch, it appears that they are developing sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution for treason of -

- 1. [redacted] (b7(C))
- 2. Donald S. Day
- 3. Mildred Gillars
- 4. [redacted] (b7(C))

in addition to Robert H. Best, Douglas Chandler and Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach. They are also investigating one or two individuals which may develop sufficient evidence to warrant prosecuting them. As you know, we are now endeavoring to arrange to bring all of the European treason cases to a close, as far as the investigation is concerned, within a very short time.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WB:AAR:al

March 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ELY

Present status of cases of American radio
broadcasters on Axis stations

There follows a summary of action taken to date in cases of Americans broadcasting over the Axis radio, which cases were brought to our attention in Part II of the report of the Psychological Warfare Branch, M.I.S. Not included in this summary are the cases of Jane Anderson, Robert H. Best, Constance Drexel, Fred Kaltenback, Edward Delaney, Douglas Chandler and Ezra Pound, which have been considered previously.

(b)(7)(c)

outside scope



FILED
APR 9 1943

~~46-28-237~~

46-28-237-1
46-28-237-1

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
MAR 10 1943
FBI - MEMPHIS

6,7(c)

Outside
Scope

Max Oscar Otto Koischwitz (Berlin)

This case has also been under investigation for sometime by the FBI. State Department reported to MIS that he was born in Germany and was naturalized at Long Island City on March 29, 1935. The FBI has contacted the FCC regarding monitoring of his broadcasts. In a memorandum of 3-8-43 we requested that it expedite its report concerning that phase of the case.

The MIS report identified above, lists many others and characterizes them as traitors. These others were either not Americans or are not engaged in broadcasting activities and thus have not been discussed herein.

A. A. R.

A. ABBOT ROSEN
Attorney

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WB-SCE-BGL

146-28-237 -1

May 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR L. M. C. SMITH,
Chief, Special War Policies Unit,
War Division,

Re:

AMERICAN CITIZENS BROADCASTING
FROM ENEMY CONTROLLED RADIO
STATIONS.

At our conference on April 29, 1943, you asked to be advised relative to the persons discussed in the confidential memorandum prepared on October 20, 1942, by the Psychological Warfare Branch of Military Intelligence Service, War Department, with the exception of Fred W. Kaltenbach, Robert H. Best, Douglas Chandler, Edward L. Delaney, Constance Drexel, Jane Anderson and Ezra Pound. In accordance with your request I am setting out herein a summary of the pertinent facts contained in the Military Intelligence Service memorandum and supplemented by information obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other sources.

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been requested as to those persons against whom it appears that treason cases might be developed by reason of their broadcasting activities. Sufficient facts are not yet available, however, for presentation of any of the cases to a grand jury. It is contemplated, of course, to develop complete information concerning all of the individuals listed in the Military Intelligence Service memorandum whose activities may be in violation of some Federal statute.

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Docketed
AC

Outside

Scope

Pages 2 & 3

(b, 7(c))

Outside Scope
b, (c)

MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ:

This man is a naturalized American citizen. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is presently obtaining information relative to voice identification and the Federal Communications Commission is making a content analysis of his broadcasts.

Outside Scope
b, (c)

PAGES

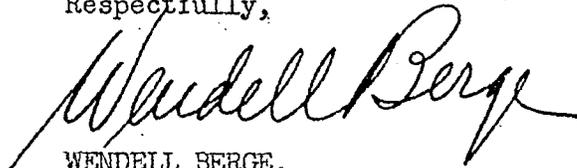
5-9

Outside
scope

6, 7(c)

Outside scope
(e, 7(C))

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wendell Berge". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TCC-JJM-BGL

~~146-28-237~~

November 10, 1943.

FILED
BY
On NOV AM
1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE,

Re:

FREDERICK W. KALTENBACH,
et al., TREASON.

On June 12, 1943, Harold N. Graves, Jr., Assistant Director, F. B. I. S. of the F. C. C., furnished me with his file copies of recent broadcasts of Kaltenbach, Best, Chandler, Pound, ^{2/1/43} American Correspondent ^(1/3/43) and Commentators Conference. This material was returned to Mr. Graves as of this date.

SEC

SAMUEL C. ELY,
Attorney.

*File
SEC*



4 EID.H

146-28-237-1
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 12 1943
DIVISION OF RECORDS
CRIM. DIV. - McINERNEY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. N. T. Elliff

FROM : Mr. Samuel C. Ely *SCE*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RENEGADES IN EUROPE

DATE: August 10, 1945

SCE:lr

146-28-237-1

E. V. L.

The present status of the cases against the eight American citizens who were indicted for treason on July 26, 1943, in the District of Columbia, because of their activities on behalf of the enemy in the dissemination of propaganda to the United States by radio, is as follows:

EZRA POUND

Pound is presently in the custody of our military authorities in Italy. He has admitted, in a signed statement given to the representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Italy, that he wrote script and made recordings for broadcast purposes, although he denies that he acted with any treasonable intent. Considerable documentary evidence has been secured and made available to us, including original scripts, requests and receipts for payments for services rendered, and record books from the Rome radio station and the Italian Ministry of Popular Culture. A number of persons have been interviewed and have furnished considerable information concerning Pound's activities but two witnesses have not yet been located who saw him make the same recording.

The Bureau has advised that a psychiatrist who examined Pound reported that due to advanced age and loss of personality resilience, premonitory symptoms of a mental breakdown are discernible in him. Immediately upon receipt of this information, the War Department was asked to obtain and furnish us a copy of the psychiatrist's report and to have an independent examination made by another psychiatrist. This request was made by the War Department to the Commanding General of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations but no reply has as yet been received.

EDWARD LEO DELANEY

Delaney has been taken into custody by American military authorities. He was interviewed by an Army interrogation unit on June 27, 1945, at which time he stated that he had made no broadcasts

of "comments" since December 12, 1941, and that his subsequent broadcasts contained only official bulletins and newspaper items. The results of an interview with Delaney by the Bureau representative in Germany is expected in the near future.

✓ DOUGLAS CHANDLER

Chandler is presently in the custody of United States Army authorities in Germany. He has been interviewed by the Bureau representative in Germany and it is expected that the results of this interview will be received in the near future.

✓ FREDERICK W. KALTENBACH

Kaltenbach, according to newspaper reports, was taken into custody by the Russians in Berlin. The Bureau has advised that further details are expected in the near future relative to Kaltenbach's apprehension and place of incarceration, but as yet no further information has been received.

MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ

The Bureau's representative in Germany has advised that he has received unconfirmed information that Koischwitz died of tuberculosis in 1944. An effort is being made to verify this report.

✓ CONSTANCE DREXEL

According to newspaper reports Drexel was located in Vienna, Austria. The Bureau has advised that she will presumably be placed in custody by our military authorities and at that time will be interviewed by the Bureau representative in Germany. No further information has been received.

✓ ROBERT H. BEST

✓ JANE ANDERSON

No information has as yet been developed by the Bureau representative in Germany relative to these subjects. Their present whereabouts is unknown.

Explicit instructions have been given the Bureau in various memoranda relative to the investigation desired in these cases. The

fact that each overt act of treason must be established by two witnesses has been stressed and the Bureau has been informed that we particularly desire that two witnesses be developed, if possible, who can testify to the actual making of the same recording. The citizenship status and possible expatriation of each defendant is being verified. These cases are being followed closely and we are making every effort to expedite the investigation.

It is believed that as soon as an overt act of treason can be proved by the required number of witnesses, each of the defendants should be returned immediately to the United States. New indictments should be secured, and as the present indictments were returned in the District of Columbia, it would appear that the defendants should be returned here if possible. The War Department has advised that it will return these persons to any district in which we desire to prosecute.

There is attached a list of alleged American citizens who have been reported as having collaborated in various ways during the war with Germany and Italy. The Bureau has been instructed to conduct investigation for the purpose of verifying the citizenship of these persons and their reported treasonable activities, with the exception of those who cannot be identified or against whom prosecution is clearly not warranted upon the facts or the law. It cannot be determined at this time, of course, in which cases facts may be established that will disclose a violation of our treason statute for which prosecution will be justified. It presently appears probable, however, that if sufficient evidence can be obtained the prosecution of *6/11/51* will be warranted.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General
Ezra Pound; Treason

October 19, 1945

TIC:SCB:ejk

146-7-3672

*File
SCE*

Plans are presently being made for the return of this subject to the United States and for the subsequent presentation of the facts relative to his activities of a treasonable nature to a grand jury in the District of Columbia, where it is expected that he will be returned.

A request is being made to the Department of State to make the necessary arrangements to bring to the United States, during the first week of November, 1945, if possible, the following named persons:

617(C)

Rome Italy
or Radio EIAR 683051

617(C)

Rome, Italy
or Radio EIAR 683051

617(C)

Milan, Italy

Telephone Radio Milano 380351

Rome, Italy
or Radio EIAR 683051

Rapallo, Italy

Rapallo, Italy

617(C)

Rome, Italy

Rome, Italy

No. 1,

Apartment 1.

Rome, Italy

Rome, Italy

Rome, Italy

cc Records ✓
Chron.
Ely

who have knowledge of Pound's activities and with whom we wish to confer prior to his return to the United States. As they will in

all probability be used as witnesses both before the grand jury and in the subsequent trial in the event an indictment is returned, it is expected that they will remain in the United States during the interim period.

These individuals will be advised by the State Department that they will receive round trip transportation, and food and lodging while in the United States, and that a fair and reasonable additional cash compensation will be agreed upon when they arrive in this country. It is believed that your representatives in Rome can be of considerable assistance in facilitating these arrangements and it is desired that they cooperate in every way with the State Department in this regard.

The salaries of the above-listed persons who are presently employed should be ascertained, if possible, as this information will be very helpful to us in arriving at the amount of cash compensation each is to receive.

It is requested that your representatives in Italy secure the necessary release for (b)(7)(C) from the Commissario of Radio Milano, Milan, Italy, and that similar action be taken on behalf of others, if necessary.

It is desired that (b)(7)(C) be brought to the United States as prospective witnesses, but further facts must be obtained concerning them in order that they may be sufficiently identified to the State Department. (b)(7)(C) has been described as an American citizen and an Intelligence Officer of the Armed Forces of the United States; however, the War Department has advised that it has no record of such person. (b)(7)(C) is a German citizen who is incarcerated at the Carcere Minorenni in Rome, but we have no information as to whether he is in the custody of the American or the Italian authorities. Additional data identifying these persons further should be obtained as soon as possible. (b)(7)(C) rank and serial number are important.

As it is probable that grand jury action will be taken against Pound in the near future, it is desired that the results of all investigation be made available to the Criminal Division as expeditiously as possible.

A3

October 29, 1945

EJM:FEC:ac

Mr. W. Bruce Matthews
United States Marshal
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marshal Matthews:

Arrangements have been made with the State Department for the attendance of the following named Italian citizens to appear as witnesses for the government in the grand jury investigation of Ezra Pound which will be held in Washington, D. C.

Roundtrip transportation will be supplied to each. In addition each witness will receive \$10 per day fee and \$7 per diem in lieu of subsistence.

These expenses are payable from the special allotment of \$25,000 under the appropriation "1560311.002 - Fees of Witnesses, Department of Justice, 1946". The vouchers should refer to the fact that the expenses are chargeable to such allotment and should refer to the date of this authorization.

Very sincerely,

STENO AND MAILED

DEC 11 1945

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

James P. McGranery

James P. McGranery,
Assistant to the Attorney General

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 13, 1945

Theron L. Causle, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Division

DDA:vmg
146-7-3472

Ezra Pound - Treason.

Reference is made to previous correspondence in the above entitled matter.

Would you kindly forward to the Criminal Division for use in the preparation of trial the following exhibits:

13 record books known as "Decelith", numbered 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, which were found by the Bureau on June 21, 1941.

4 original color books containing green and white sheets called "Rapporto di Registrazioni".

4 recordings made by Pound and found in the basement at E.I.A.R. bearing numbers 26301, 29767, 33837 and 36911.

All of the above exhibits were referred to in the Bureau's memorandum dated September 14, 1944.

Would you also please send the 29 additional recordings found by 677(C) on August 29, 1945, referred to in your memorandum of October 10, 1945.

CC: Records ✓
Chron.
Anderson

TLC:SCE:vag

November 30, 1945

145-7-3672

617(C)
Funk & Wagnalls Company,
554 Fourth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear 617(C):

I wish to acknowledge your letter of November 13, 1945,
in which you state that your 617(C) could possibly direct us to
a file of the private papers of Ezra Pound.

We shall be very glad to receive any information your 617(C)
may have in this matter and wish to thank you for writing us
regarding it.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

THERON L. CAULEE,
Assistant Attorney General.

CC: Records ✓
Chron.
Mr. Ely

Funk & Wagnalls Company



551 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editorial Rooms of The New Standard Dictionaries

THE NEW STANDARD UNABRIDGED - THE COLLEGE STANDARD - THE DESK STANDARD - THE NEW COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD - THE CONCISE STANDARD

(617(C))

November 13, 1945

Office of the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concerning the present investigation of Ezra Pound: My
(617(C)) long stationed in Italy, has asked me to inform your
office that he could direct you to a considerable file of
the private papers of Ezra Pound, unless those papers have
been removed since he left Italy in August. He has not
previously known to whom this information should be sent.

Respectfully,

(617(C))

(617(C))

RECORD

NOV 14 1945
CRIM. - INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SECTION

Elmer

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 12, 1946

Theron L. CAUDLE, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CRIMINAL DIVISION
TREASON INVESTIGATIONS IN EUROPE

TLC:DBA:CMK

146-28-237-1

146-28-237-1

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 1, 1946,
in the above matter.

RECORD
HCP

I am enclosing four copies of a list of persons who are suspects in treason investigations, in compliance with the suggestion made in your memorandum above referred to. You will note that this list includes persons not only in Europe, but in China, Japan and the Philippines and that it includes those which are being actively investigated and also those who are not being actively investigated as it is thought that the Strategic Service Unit of the War Department may be able to furnish some information on some of the inactive cases which will assist in developing them into good cases. It will be appreciated if we may be furnished with this information at an early date.

Attachments

CC: Records ✓
Chron.
Anderson

FEB 12 1946

POUND, EZRA LOOMIS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Caudle

FROM : Mr. Elliff

ME SUBJECT: TREASON CASES

DATE: March 25, 1946

NTE:lr

146-28-237-1

Reference is made to Mr. Gooch's message dated March 16, 1946, and to the attached proposed reply.

After careful consideration, I feel that we should definitely request that mental examinations be made of any subjects who are brought here for prosecution. This may not prevent a repetition of the Pound case. However, if we should bring over a subject for treason prosecution who is found to be mentally incompetent and it develops that we have not had a mental examination made, we shall be subject to great criticism.

Each such case receives great notoriety, regardless of what we may do to prevent it. Every effort should be made to surround any treason prosecution with the proper safeguards against premature or ineffectual action. We know of no way to protect ourselves on this score but to have the best possible mental examination made before the Department brings a subject across the ocean for prosecution for treason. I therefore suggest that Mr. Gooch be instructed to have every subject given a mental examination before he or she is brought to this country for prosecution for treason.

I am advised that Mr. Rogge speaks German and *4760* who is accompanying him, of course speaks German. There would therefore seem to be no need for Mr. Woerheide to assist the Rogge mission as interpreter, unless there are other reasons for the assignment.

*I think the finger is proper
and that all subject, before they
are returned, should be
examined by Army there -*

*Let the Army take over the matter from
J.F.L.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General
 FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General
 SUBJECT: Treason Cases.

DATE: March 26, 1946
 TLC:DA:vng
 146-28-237-1

Colonel McInerney has prepared a proposed telegram to Mr. Gooch stating not to hold psychiatric examinations in Europe of treason subjects. We disagree as we believe such examinations may (1) prevent a repetition of the Pound case, (2) act as a safeguard against premature and ineffectual action here, and (3) prevent unfavorable publicity here. Attached is the telegram suggested by us and the one suggested by Colonel McInerney.

However, it is suggested you may want to formulate a policy wherein if any subject against whom treason can be proved is mentally deficient to stand trial, that such individual be brought back to this country and given a sanity hearing before a jury, and if judicially determined by the court to be unfit to stand trial, that he be incarcerated as was done in the case of Ezra Pound. It may be well to consider this phase because the public then will know that if sanity is restored that individual will be tried. Otherwise, such individual, if this policy is not formed, could remain in a foreign country, regain his health and go unpunished.

With reference to Colonel McInerney's suggestion that Mr. Woerheide assist Mr. Rogge as an interpreter, we feel that Mr. Woerheide can be of more service where he is, in view of the fact that Mr. Rogge speaks German and I am advised that _____ is to accompany him to Germany and she, of course, speaks German.

24.6.45

617CC)

CHELMSEA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1945 MAY 16, PM 3:57

ESSEX

DIV. OF PUBLIC LIANON
PVI

Dear Mr. Ackson

With reference to the
 position of Dr. Egon Pound —
 whose guilt is surely too readily
 assumed before his trial —
 a friend who knew him well
 in Italy wrote me the other
 day and said that Pound
 was always condemning the
 late President Roosevelt's
 "buying of gold, in protest
 against which Jean Ackson
 resigned".

In view of this sympathetic
action, I hope that the matter
be given earnest attention. I am
sure that this would figure
never intended to do anything
UN-AMERICAN, but that he
was exposed to international
forces that were unhealthy and
have brought us all to the
present point. He was not
of the Fascist party, and
always exposed tyranny or
what would popularly be called
"fascism".

In the grave crisis —
to which we in this land
are especially exposed —

3
a case could be made for
the release of the Hollinger
prisoner to serve the
common cause, and it
might be said that his
detention ranks as a
'crime against humanity'.
His powerful mind could still
do service to letters and
culture in their broadest
sense, and he surely has
been sufficiently punished for
any irregularity.

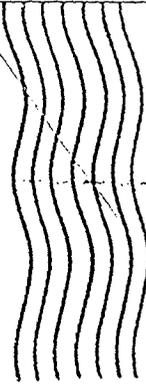
This man distinguished
in the arts in G.B. or
U.S.A. (I have some
evidence to support this)

would be the than pleased
at his release. If you did
denie concrete evidence, it
could be supplied, and this
would almost rank as a
"trial by his peers."

But I address you, Sir,
as a Christian minister to
whom the ethical issue takes
precedence over the literary,
and my conscience will never
rest until this man (non-
Christian though he be) is
given unprejudiced consideration.

Yours very truly

67103



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
MAY 13 4 30 PM '94

b7(c)

b7(c)
[Handwritten signature]

Best Available Copy

Mr. Andretta
Mr. Bates
Accts. Div. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ch. Clk.
Personnel Off.
Supply Div.
Records Div.
Mr. Corthell
Mr. Loven
Stat. Div.

RECEIVED
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Buenos Aires 19/10/49

OCT 24 2 26 PM '49

DEPUTY ASSISTANT
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

The signer of the present letter is (617CC) one of
the seven technicians of the I.A.I. (Italian Indústria)
of Rome, called to Washington in order to participate on the
trial of LEVA FOND, developed during the 1948-49 winter.

At the beginning of April 1949 my six colleagues
received a sum by means of U.S. Consulate in Buenos Aires
residual travel-expenses.

I couldn't collect what concerns me, so I was and
still I'm in Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic).

In reply to my inquiring letter the U.S. Consulate
in Rome advised me to write straight to this Honourable
Office, what I'm taking the liberty to do.

At the occurrence I send to you my address and amount
on your reply and on the remittance of the sum.

With my best thanks

Sincerely

(617CC)

(617CC)
Buenos Aires -Argentine Republic

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Admin. Asst. to The Atty. Gen.
DIV. OF ACCOUNTS
CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY

VIA AIR MAIL

Accountant's Office

Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

U.S.A.

Best Available Copy

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November 3, 1949

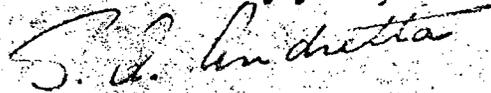
(217CC)
Buenos Aires
Argentine Republic

Dear (217CC)

This acknowledges your letter of October 19, 1949, reporting non-payment to you of the final sum authorized for your service as a government witness in the case of United States v. Ezra Pound.

The State Department is being requested to investigate this matter and to inform this office of the results. Upon receipt of further information, you will be advised. In the event your address should be changed, please inform this office.

Sincerely yours,



S. A. Andretta
Administrative Assistant
to the Attorney General

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November 3, 1949

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Division of Protective Services.

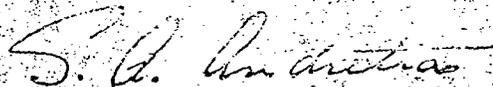
My dear Mr. Secretary:

This has reference to my letter of April 29, 1948, authorizing the American Consul in Rome to pay from the Department of Justice funds \$85 to each of the seven Italian citizens who served as government witnesses in the case of United States v. Ezra Pound, in the District of Columbia.

This office is now in receipt of a letter from (6,7CC) one of the witnesses, in which he reports his inability to collect his payment of \$85 because he is presently residing in Buenos Aires.

It is requested that information be secured from the American Consul in Rome to show if the payment of \$85 was ever made to (6,7CC) and, if so, the date of payment and address to which the check was sent.

Sincerely yours,



S. A. Andretta
Administrative Assistant
to the Attorney General

Enc. 439824



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December 16, 1949

12-17-49

VIA AIR MAIL

(617LC)

Buenos Aires
Argentine Republic

C
~~HOME~~

Dear (617LC)

Further reference is made to your letter of October 19, 1949, concerning the payment of a fee to you for services as a government witness in the case of United States v. Ezra Pound.

The State Department is being requested today to make arrangements for the American Consul at Buenos Aires to pay you your fee.

It is suggested that you contact that office in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. Andretta
Administrative Assistant
to the Attorney General

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