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OFFICE OF UNITED STATES CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

ROBERT H. JACKSON
CHIEF OF COUNSEL

11 October 1945

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

file
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JUSTICE JACKSON

Subject: Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General

Enclosed is a copy of the summary made by the FBI, based
on the Wiedemann files.

JWG
JOHN W. GRIGGS
Lt. Col., AC
Officer in Charge

For Col Auer

*On these General aspects
of Wiedemann's activity ^{in U.S.}, Bill Donovan has
had some contacts and might be
a good one to give him a going over.
He has read the prior interrogation by
OSS people in the Orient and has
shown a good deal of interest in Wiedemann.
R H J*

October 1940

4E870MEMORANDUM

Re: Captain Fritz Wiedemann
German Consul General
San Francisco, California

Captain Fritz Wiedemann, characterized as one of the three personal adjutants of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, was born in 1891 in Augsburg, Bavaria, the only son of a small town doctor. He was given a public school education, and upon its completion he embarked on a career in the army.

Captain Wiedemann's position in the Hitler household is an extraordinary one. During the World War, Adolf Hitler, a corporal and regimental dispatch runner, is reported to have developed a dog-like affection and adoration, so typical of him, for his superior officer. Wiedemann was then a lieutenant of the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry and Regimental Aide-de-Camp in charge of communications. Corporal Adolf Hitler never got to know his superior well at that time because this was impossible in the German Army. However, Wiedemann became a symbol in Hitler's life.

At the close of the World War, the paths of Fritz Wiedemann and Adolf Hitler separated. Wiedemann, strongly in favor of monarchy, was disgusted with the Weimar Republic and despite a promotion to a captaincy resigned his commission and returned to Bavaria to buy a farm and settle down not far from his birthplace, Augsburg. Hitler went back to Munich.

In the early days of the Nazi Party, Hitler tried several times to persuade his former commander to join him and drill the "Storm Troopers." However, Wiedemann refused to do so. After several chance meetings in Munich beer cellars, Wiedemann ran into Hitler — Chancellor Hitler it was now — on a station platform in Berlin in December, 1933. This time the Fuhrer was adamant and even threatening, so Wiedemann appeared at the Brown House in Munich the next day and took the Nazi oath.

For a short period of time, Wiedemann performed unimportant secretarial work for Rudolf Hess, Deputy to the Fuhrer. Wiedemann became the Fuhrer's personal adjutant and private secretary.

His unshakable calm, endless good humor and patience were a balm to Hitler's quivering nerves, and in the following months the Fuhrer put more and more responsibility on Wiedemann's shoulders. Every important decision made in the Chancellery crossed Wiedemann's desk and was handled by him with the efficiency and dispassion of a machine. He never tried to influence Hitler and annoyed him by refusing to express an opinion.

In November of 1937, Wiedemann asked the Fuhrer for a vacation, stating he had been working for almost three years without a letup and was tired out. He stated he wanted to go to America. Hitler unwillingly consented on the condition that he take a careful look at the United States and report fully.

On November 25, 1937, Wiedemann first arrived in the United States on the North German Lloyd Liner SS EUROPA, accompanied by Mrs. Wiedemann, to spend a short visit in New York City and Washington, D. C. While in New York City, they were house guests of Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul General, and in Washington, D. C., they were entertained by the then German Ambassador Hans H. Dieckhoff. Captain Wiedemann stated that he had come to this country on a vacation and that his visit had no political significance. He explained that his eighteen year old daughter, Anna Maria, had been in the United States in August of 1937, and returned home with such glowing reports that he and Mrs. Wiedemann decided to make a trip to the United States. About seventy-five pickets marched up and down on the sidewalk at the southeast corner of West 46th Street in New York City chanting "Fritz Wiedemann you are not welcome" and "out with Wiedemann, Nazi spy." The pickets carried banners reading, "Hitler stay away from my door" - "I am Wiedemann, Hitler Agent, here to destroy your democracy" and "Not wanted."

Because of reports that an anti-Nazi demonstration would take place outside of the pier, a special police detail was on duty. Captain Wiedemann and his wife, accompanied by Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg and Dr. Borchers, departed in a taxicab for the Hotel Waldorf Astoria without being noticed by the pickets. Captain Wiedemann at that time did not wish to

receive the press on board the SS EUROPA, but at the solicitation of Dr. Borchers, who met him at quarantine, he gave an interview in the suite of Captain Oskar Scharf, the master of the ship. It was ascertained that Princess von Hohenlohe Waldenburg had such an influence over Wiedemann during this interview that she told him everything to say to the newspaper reporters. In this connection, it should be stated that the Princess was asked to leave France in January of 1933 because of her espionage activities in that country.

On December 16, 1937, Captain Fritz Wiedemann departed for Germany carrying a thick dossier of information concerning conditions in the United States. He had reportedly sounded official Washington, inspected the German-American Bund and spoken to business leaders all over the country, but above all he stated he was impressed by the West Coast. There, he reported, was a virgin field for political and economic exploitation. He reported to Hitler that he had found strong sympathy for Germany among leading businessmen who suffered from continual labor troubles and had noticed the definitely fascistic leanings of the Coast's financial oligarchy. And, most important, he reported that isolationist anti-French and anti-British feeling was violent. Wiedemann returned to his former position as personal adjutant and private secretary to the Fuhrer, and agitation in the United States remained in the hands of Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda.

It was ascertained that the Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft is one of the most significant German organizations in the United States. This organization was originally made up of German white collar workers. It is a branch of the German Labor Front, the organization which has supervision over practically all German labor, professional and otherwise, in Germany. In this connection, it was reported that a prime purpose for the visit of Wiedemann to this country was to give attention to the organization of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft. This organization was reported to have between 6,000 and 7,000 members in 1938 and to be growing rapidly.

It was ascertained that while in the United States, Captain Wiedemann did meet Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund. It was reported that the purpose of the meeting was on Fritz Kuhn's behalf to attempt to prevent the issuance of instructions to require German citizens to give up membership in the German-American Bund. These German citizens, it should be noted, are the individuals who are in the so-called Prospective Citizens League of the Bund, and these persons constitute a large percentage of the total membership of the Bund.

In the Fall of 1936, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt's manifestoes are reported to have startled Hitler, it was to Captain Fritz Wiedemann that the Fuhrer turned for advice. By that time Wiedemann had become his best liaison officer. Wiedemann had grown into a shrewd observer who understood politics and no longer had to be told what to do. His work in London and Paris before the September crisis had been brilliant. He had reportedly twisted Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, Lord Runciman and other British potentates around his finger and supplied Hitler with reports that were accurate to the last detail. Wiedemann quickly suggested that he replace Baron von Killinger as German Consul General in San Francisco, California. He stated that this was a quiet post from which he could organize isolationist propaganda and resistance to President Roosevelt's foreign policies among the powerful anti-New Deal elements of the West Coast. He is reported to have stated that the German-American Bund with its crazy firebrands must be reorganized and muzzled and that American sensibilities should be catered to. Hitler agreed, and Wiedemann, equipped with extraordinary powers to which even the German Embassy in Washington is reportedly subjected, was designated for the post of German Consul General at San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

On March 4, 1937, Captain Fritz Wiedemann returned to the United States aboard the Hamburg-American Liner SS HALBURG en route to his new diplomatic assignment as Consul General in

San Francisco, California. He declined to discuss political questions, but stated he hoped his work might serve to increase good will between Germany and the United States. "My only intention and wish is to act as an intermediary in creating good will between our two countries" Captain Wiedemann said "but I cannot talk of political or economic questions - I am speaking you understand as a private citizen - I have not presented my credentials to the United States Government."

Captain Wiedemann added that he had known Chancellor Adolf Hitler since the early part of the World War, when Captain Wiedemann was one of the officers in the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry and the future leader of Germany was assigned to him as a dispatch runner. "He was a very good and a very brave soldier" the Captain stated. After Hitler's rise to power, Captain Wiedemann became his personal adjutant, and in that post carried important diplomatic messages to Rome and London on several occasions. The San Francisco post is his first formal diplomatic assignment, Captain Wiedemann stated. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, Captain Wiedemann's credentials were accepted by the State Department at Washington, D. C., and he became the recognized and accredited German Consul General at San Francisco, California.

Information was received from a confidential source that the reason why Captain Fritz Wiedemann was appointed German Consul General in San Francisco, California, is that this German Consulate will become a headquarters for German-Japanese espionage in the United States. This procedure was allegedly suggested by the Japanese Government which purportedly felt more than uneasy due to the fact their people are so closely watched. Chancellor Hitler appointed Wiedemann to this post in order that he might have a man who is fully trustworthy and devoted to him in this position. According to available information, the trip of Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg is in direct connection with the German-Japanese espionage plans.

Information was received from another confidential source that Captain Fritz Wiedemann was appointed as German Consul General at San Francisco by Chancellor Hitler with the idea of

uniting Germans living in the United States and of making them pay for an intensive propaganda campaign which the German Government was reportedly planning in this country. It was alleged that this will be a propaganda campaign against the participation of the United States in any European war, against the influence of the Jews in the United States and will be carried on principally among the prominent industrialists and their staffs.

Information was received that within six months Germany hoped to introduce Nazism in at least two small South American countries, and the whole organization is to be under the capable guidance of Captain Fritz Wiedemann. It was reported that Wiedemann was to be aided in this campaign by some of his old comrades in the German Army who are to be the contact men between him and pro-Germans in the United States. It was expected that the propaganda campaign would achieve a great deal in a very short period of time.

Further, in connection with the propaganda campaign, it was reported that attempts would be made to purchase newspaper firms, especially in the industrial towns and cities in the United States. This was to be the answer of Chancellor Hitler to the manifestoes of President Roosevelt.

Additional information was received that the propaganda campaign would also extend to Mexico. In this connection, it was pointed out that at the beginning of the World War, von Papen, at that time Military Attache of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., nearly succeeded in turning Mexico against the United States by a propaganda campaign. This plan is now being continued, and in Berlin officials are reportedly confident that within a short period of time Mexico will adopt a fascist regime. It was reported that the economic influence of Germany and Italy in that country is steadily increasing and their power in Mexico is not to be underestimated.

Continuing, it was reported that it is the hope of the German officials that in case of a new World War, they can use Mexico as a naval and air base and thereby tie the hands of

the United States, so to speak, from aiding any other country, and in return cause the country a lot of trouble and unestimable damage.

According to available information, in the early part of 1939, Mr. Hagemann of the Junkers Airplane Company, one of the ablest negotiators in German industry, made a trip to Mexico where he conferred with German officials concerning the sale of fifty German bombing planes to the Mexican Government.

Shortly after the arrival of Captain Fritz Wiedemann in San Francisco, California, information was received from a confidential source that he, Wiedemann, had in fact already made overtures to get control of a large newspaper in San Francisco, The San Francisco Chronicle.

The Wiedemanns took up residence at 1808 Floribunda Avenue, Hillsborough, California, in an exclusive residential section. They struggled vigorously to establish themselves socially in San Francisco, and Peninsula society with meagre results. It is reported that Wiedemann was rejected for membership by the Burlingame Country Club near his residence which embarrassed the German Consul General considerably. Information indicates that Wiedemann possesses all the social graces and is not without a certain charm, and yet due to the stigma which is present in San Francisco in regard to Hitler and his regime, Wiedemann has been snubbed from time to time. It was reported that his wife is a "typical German frau" and has no desire to establish herself socially.

Captain Wiedemann's family consists of his wife, his daughter Anna Marie Wiedemann, and son Eduard Wiedemann. A second but older son, Klaus is presently in Europe where he is reported to be active in the German armed forces.

Anna Marie Wiedemann departed on the Asama Maru on September 6, 1940 bound for Germany. According to information received from a confidential source, she left to enter the Labor Service in Germany.

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Living at the household in Hillsborough are, in addition to the Wiedemanns, Mrs. Anna Hafner, housekeeper, and a Chinese houseboy whose name is Chu, full name unknown.

Relative to Mrs. Wiedemann's activities, it has been ascertained she sees very little of her husband who is, of course, away during the daytime and usually returns around 11:00 P.M. Mrs. Wiedemann occupies her time entirely with her German contacts in the Peninsula and Bay area. She has apparently made few friends among Americans. It is her practice to have Captain Wiedemann's secretary furnish her with any money she needs. She is occupied quite often with the activities of her young son, Edward, who is in his early teens.

Captain Wiedemann was elected to the Olympic Club, an old and prominent men's club in San Francisco, on June 7, 1939, and the newspapers have made casual reference to his membership on various occasions. On September 6, 1939, Captain Wiedemann is reported to have received the following telegram:

"Our Board of Directors is in receipt of a formal demand signed by one hundred sixty five members giving us the alternative of asking for your immediate resignation, or else accepting theirs. While regretting the action indicated and assuring you this is not personal to yourself, it is requested that you favor us with your reply as soon as convenient.

(signed) Frank J. Foran, Secretary, Olympic Club."

The newspapers carried the reported reply from Captain Wiedemann:

"Please accept my immediate resignation as a member of the Olympic Club. I appreciate the many courtesies extended to me."

Later newspaper reports reflected that Foran denied he had sent such a telegram, or that he had received notice from members that they would resign if Wiedemann did not. However, it appears that many members of the Club do, in fact, resent Wiedemann's presence there.

It was reported that Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg was scheduled to make an early visit to San Francisco in an effort to establish Captain Wiedemann socially but did not come at that time due to the unfavorable publicity which was afforded her contemplated visit.

Information has been received that one Olga Kraemer, a German governess who was employed by the Joseph Tobin family in San Francisco for approximately fifteen years but who was actually on the outer fringe of society and unable to help Wiedemann to any great extent, did everything in her power to establish Captain Wiedemann socially. It should be pointed out that Mrs. Tobin is a daughter of and a part heir to the estate of Mike DeYoung, deceased, owner and publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper which Fritz Wiedemann attempted to gain control of. Olga Kraemer was very devoted to the Tobin children and they to her, and she has been accepted almost as an equal.

However, Wiedemann was unable to gain any influence with the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper due to the fact that Mr. Paul Smith, managing editor of the newspaper, has no sympathy for him and also that George Cameron, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and who married a second daughter of Mike DeYoung, deceased, owner and publisher of the paper, has not followed any subtle suggestions which Olga Kraemer has made indicating that it "would be nice to entertain Wiedemann."

One of the closest contacts and associates of Captain Fritz Wiedemann is Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg. It was learned that the Princess was born under the name of Stephanie-Julianne Richter on September 16, 1896, at Vienna, Austria, and by virtue of her marriage to Francois, Prince of Hohenlohe Waldenburg, a Hungarian subject, on May 12, 1914, she obtained her title of Princess because there was no law in the House of Hohenlohe which prevented her from being vested with this title upon her marriage to the Prince. This marriage was dissolved by a divorce in Budapest, Hungary, on July 20, 1920. One son was born of this union, Prince Francois-Joseph-Rudolf-Hans, on December 5, 1914, at Vienna, Austria. It has been reported that the Hohenlohe family has been in existence since the year 1117.

The Princess is characterized as being extremely intelligent, dangerous and clever, and as an espionage agent is "worse than ten thousand men". Chancellor Hitler reportedly gave the Princess a castle known as the Castle Leopoldskron, which is located near Salzburg, Austria and formerly belonged to Max Reinhardt who is now reported to be in Hollywood, California.

It was reported that the Princess would resort to anything to obtain her ends. Her father was a professional man in Vienna, probably a dentist, and she was in constant association with her mother, whose second husband was apparently Jewish. Her mother, however, claims that she is gentile, inasmuch as she is the daughter of a Christian father. It is reported that the Princess first met Fritz Wiedemann in London, England, where the Princess maintained a home. Wiedemann described her as being very sporty and stated that while in England and Paris, France, she associated only with the highest people socially.

According to an article which appeared in the Deutsches Volkswacht, an alleged Communist newspaper in New York City, on June 10, 1939, it was stated that Captain Fritz Wiedemann was successful in accomplishing what von Ribbentrop had failed to accomplish while he was in England. His success was reported to have been due in a large measure to the assistance of Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg, who introduced him to the Plunketts, socially prominent in that country, to Lord Rothermere, Lord Brockett, and to others equally prominent. In the Brockett home she is reported to have met Prime Minister Chamberlain often. The article contains a query which is a rather significant inference. It is quoted as follows:

"Who was this famous Princess who was so successful in the dark plans of conspiracy of Nazi agents in England?"

After her divorce, she immediately entered the field of international intrigue, mainly for financial purposes. The French Government became suspicious of her activities in January, 1933, arrested her in Biarritz, and expelled her from France. From there the article states that she proceeded to London, cultivated her old friendships, and soon offered her services to the Nazi chieftains, who realized the tremendous value of her connections to the Third Reich.

It is further alleged in this news item that when Fritz Wiedemann was sent to London in July of 1938, to prepare Chamberlain's appeasement policy, the Princess introduced Hitler's adjutant to the Cliveden set. It is further alleged that when Lord Runciman was sent to Prague, the Princess followed the British observer to the Czech capital where she was one of his charming hostesses, always surrounded by diplomats, journalists and political wire-pullers. In the summer home of the great German theatre director, Max Reinhardt (in Salzburg), Leopoldskron Castle, which was confiscated by Hitler and given to the Princess, lavish parties were held and it was alleged that here the fate of Czechoslovakia was finally sealed.

Information was received from a confidential source that in the event the Princess came to the United States and associated with Captain Wiedemann, it would mean that she was in the United States to teach him espionage work, or if she had been in the United States more recently, it would appear to mean that he had failed to produce results and that she had been sent to straighten him out in his work in connection with espionage.

It is noted that a Mrs. Stephanie Schilling, who is believed to be identical with Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg, has been under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Information was received from another confidential source that the Princess also acts as a courier between Chancellor Hitler and German officials and espionage agents in the United States.

Information was received from a confidential source that Princess Stefanie von Hohenlohe Waldenburg is an important worker under Dr. Goebbels on German propaganda and for sometime has been concentrating her energies through a society known as the Anglo-German Fellowship. Her intimacy with Wiedemann would indicate that she may be carrying on her work jointly with him in this country. Prior to the present European war, she is known to have worked actively for the revision of peace treaties in favor of Hungary and carries on some form of propaganda suitable to the circles in which she mixes.

Information was obtained that Fritz Wiedemann is the "cover man", receiving the incoming mail from Germany and German diplomats in foreign countries and in turn distributes the mail to the German espionage operatives throughout the United States.

Captain Friedrich C. Mensing, Pacific Coast Manager of the Hamburg American Line, is also known to be a very close contact and associate of Wiedemann. It has been reported that Mensing has been acting as an espionage agent for the German Government in this country.

The following information relative to the activities of Captain Fritz Wiedemann and his Vice Consul, Rudolf G. Hubner, which it is reported has never been repudiated by Wiedemann, is being quoted from the June 26, 1939, issue of Life magazine:

"While officially disavowing the German-American Bund, the Captain has taken a tight grip on its organization, through his go-between, Vice Consul Hubner. The Vice Consul is a quick, silent little man with a goatee beard and shifty eyes. He is never obtrusive but always manages to be at Wiedemann's elbow. In this country for 20 years, he knows the West Coast inside out. The Bund is not large enough to be a voting power but its Western District members are a useful network for information and agitation. They are fanatic Nazis, submit to a military discipline from their local 'Standartenfuhrer' and other officers who are organized exactly as in Germany, and take their Saturdays and Sundays of marching, drilling and 'ideological study' very seriously. Each man is assigned, having passed a trial period and been found reliable, to a propaganda or intelligence job and must report periodically on his progress. Captain Wiedemann has a formula which he uses when asked about the Bund. He says that it is entirely an American organization over which he cannot have any control. And when pressed, admits that its aims are very reprehensible and that it is run by undesirable people. He says that with a wry grimace and adds that the Bund has done German prestige in America great harm. But, according to very best authority within the Bund itself, the

"Captain has been in touch continually with Bund leader Fritz Kuhn and dictates his policy by holding the purse strings on the cash which comes to the organization by devious routes from Germany. For the time being Wiedemann has decreed that the Bund must keep its mouth shut, concentrate on enrolling new members and make contact wherever possible with anti-Semitic, anti-Communist and reactionary societies and elements.

"The German-American Bund is a convenient tool for the German espionage network. It is a fairly open secret in Berlin's military circles that spying in the United States is profitable child's play, and that despite their implication in the recent espionage trial in New York, Bund members have been more active in it than ever. On the West Coast, the heart of the American airplane industry, they have been particularly active. Many of the best workmen in the large airplane plants are German-Americans. The companies find them skilled, reliable and not easily influenced by labor leaders. In almost every factory, there is a 'Nazi call' which distributes propaganda handbills and stickers. One plant had to discharge three assembly-line men recently for too active participation in Bund politics and suspicion of espionage. Plans and blueprints even of secret Army and Navy types have frequently disappeared. One company posted a notice on its bulletin board a few months ago warning employees to be more careful of blueprints. Almost a thousand had disappeared in the last year.

"German military attaches and Consuls, according to the rules, are supposed to deal with spies only through a third person. Captain Wiedemann is careful to avoid direct contact with Army and Navy officers, airplane designers and other people who might throw suspicion on him, but the Intelligence authorities seem to have little doubt that his is the hand behind the game.

"With his personal propaganda work, the Captain is tireless. With the watchful Hubner in attendance, Wiedemann spends days in the San Joaquin Valley telling the farmers whom he meets along the road about the advantages of a German-American trade pact. Germany

"needs fruit, lumber, borax and barley, he says, and could take California's entire output of dried fruit. This would be paid for with German farm machinery and tools that would come far cheaper than the apparatus now bought in the East. During these impromptu lectures, Vice Consul Hubner stands by to help when the Captain's English fails. Most of the farmers so beset are rather amazed at first by the apparition of the German Consul General, but are fascinated by the idea of talking to Hitler's shadow, and listen attentively to what he says.

"Business executives, another important objective of the Wiedemann campaign, are harder to get hold of. The Captain has some powerful friends among the steamship-company officials and the big fruit growers. Most of them are somewhat chary of being seen with him in public. But when he is invited to a business lunch, he does a masterly job. He has long since discovered that President Roosevelt, the New Deal and the C.I.O. are the pet hates of the West Coast's executive class, and takes every opportunity to guide the conversation into these channels. He gathers much information that way and makes friends. When the Captain sees a prospect for conversation he invites him to his office.

"The German Consulate General is quite a surprise. A modest little office suite in a building owned by a British insurance company, it breathes an atmosphere of peace and quiet contentment. There are no swastikas in evidence, no picture of the Fuhrer in the waiting room. When one of the two frumpy secretaries says 'Heil Hitler' into the telephone to a fellow German, she breathes the words softly. The Captain politely comes out of his inner sanctum to greet and usher in the visitor. It is a simple, small room, bare of decoration except for a portrait of Hitler that frowns from the wall behind the big but plain black desk. Wiedemann grins, waves his visitor to a chair, sprawls back in his own and immediately starts the conversation....."

It was learned from a confidential source that Kurt Beyer, manager of the German Railroads Information Office, 251 Post Street, San Francisco, California, a close friend and associate of Niekemann, has been very active in the service of the German Government and has been engaged in propaganda and espionage activities for that Government in the United States. He is reported to be the founder of the Die Deutschamerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft, a German organization in San Francisco, California, the activities of which include German Social Security payments and benefits; solicitations for the German Winter Relief; German movie and lecture meetings; a large German library and many sports activities. Further, although this organization is claimed to be nonpolitical, it has definitely become the center of a Nazi cultural penetration in that vicinity and Beyer seems to have devoted most of his energies to the promotion of this group.

On March 31, 1939, it was ascertained from a confidential source that one Marianna Koch, employed as a Clerk in the Pass Division of the Golden Gate International Exposition, Treasure Island, California, had been receiving long distance telephone calls several times weekly from New York City and Chicago, Illinois, and on several occasions had received telephone calls from Berlin, Germany. It was suspected that this woman was engaged in espionage activities. On several occasions she was seen in public with Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, California. Marianna Koch sailed from San Pedro, California, on May 11, 1939, on the German freighter ULM presumably for her home in Germany.

On April 26, 1939, an article entitled "Stalin Appeases Hitler," appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of that date. This article was authored by N. G. Privitsky, a former Red Army General and head of the Soviet Military Intelligence in western Europe. In this magazine article it was stated that Captain Wiedemann is in the United States as German "watchdog of the Pacific" in the event of future war involving Japan, the United States and possibly Mexico. Privitsky detailed

relations of Germany and Russia under Stalin, declaring the Soviet dictator virtually bends to the dictates of the Fuhrer and has sought for years to make friends with him. This Russian deference to German will comes in the face of a secret German-Japanese pact revealed by Krivitsky, which opens a vista of possibilities in the event of war involving the western world.

In regard to Wiedemann's position in San Francisco, Krivitsky writes:

"The American sequel to the German-Japanese secret pact came to my attention, already in the United States, in January, 1939, when Hitler appointed his personal aide, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, consul general in San Francisco. Hitler had from the beginning of the pact with Tokyo figured on eventual action in the Pacific in conjunction with Japan.

"Fritz Wiedemann is a member of Hitler's personal entourage, and one of the Fuhrer's most intimate and trusted collaborators. Captain Wiedemann was Private Hitler's commanding officer in the World War. The appointment of such a figure to a seemingly minor post on the Pacific bears witness to the effectiveness of the German-Japanese secret agreement."

The article goes on to point out that at the time of Wiedemann's appointment, United States diplomats pointed out that his position at San Francisco would place him comparatively close to Mexico, which is considered a vital point in case of trouble.

Revelations by Krivitsky in his article would indicate that Wiedemann was sent to San Francisco to be located at the key position for any action which would involve not only the United States and Japan, in which Germany would participate, but also keep a watchful eye on Mexican development.

In a statement to the press on April 28, 1940, German Consul General Fritz Wiedemann at San Francisco denied flatly that his appointment to San Francisco was the result of a secret German-Japanese agreement as declared by Krivitsky in his article in the Saturday Evening Post on April 26, 1940. Captain Wiedemann stated that:

"The reference to myself and the reason for my appointment as consul general in San Francisco in the late issue of a national magazine, are entirely fictional.

Altogether too much importance is attributed to me. The attention kindly given me will since have convinced the observers directly concerned that I am acting as correctly as is expected of me.

Again I state that my office is completely unpolitical, as I made clear on taking over my post."

An article appeared in the Times and Daily News leader in San Mateo, California, on May 1, 1939, indicating that wire reports had been received from Paris, France, on that date setting forth information that the suspension of democracy in Bolivia was caused by a Nazi revolt engineered by Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, California. That startling information, which also declared that Germany hoped to spread the "neutrality idea" in South America in anticipation of a coming war between Japan and the United States, was revealed in the Deutsch Mittelung, German Emigre Agency newspaper in Paris. Wire reports said that in this German newspaper special information of "surprising accuracy" is often reported and that the newspaper is, therefore, read with wide interest.

The Deutsch Mittelung newspaper dispatch said that Wiedemann's job was to persuade the Bolivian dictator to replace democratic government with totalitarianism. The same story by the German paper also said that Wiedemann had secured the Bolivian dictator's promise that Bolivia sometime within the next two or three months would join the anti-Communist bloc.

On May 17, 1940, an article entitled "Germany's 10 Million Americans" appeared in a pamphlet entitled "New's Letter," published by the News Research Service, P. O. Box 5136, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles, California. This article reflects that a new "patriotic" organization called "Germany's 10 Million Americans" was recently started at Los Angeles, California. This organization is purportedly backed by Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco.

An article entitled, "Captain Wiedemann - Hitler's Consul in Frisco Instrumental in Preparing Munich 'Peace'" appeared in the German paper Deutsches Volkswort in New York City on June 10, 1939. This article states:

"There is no doubt that Captain Wiedemann is not a newcomer in the diplomatic field, as we have proved by explaining the rôle he played in Berlin during the conversations with the Japanese government officials before the conclusion of the Berlin-Tokio pact. Today we are trying to underline Wiedemann's diplomatic activity by recalling what he did in London at the time before the sell-out of Czechoslovakia.

There had been some bad experiences of the new German diplomacy at the Court of St. James shortly before Wiedemann was assigned to go to London. Herr von Ribbentrop, who now is Germany's foreign minister, had failed entirely as Hitler's ambassador in England. He had shown such terrible lack of tactfulness and understanding for the mentality of British government circles during the short time he was there that Hitler himself had to call him back in a hurry.

The little incident during Ribbentrop's presentation to the King when the Nazi Ambassador, instead of bowing to His Majesty, according to the etiquette of the Royal Court, stepped in front of the King, clicked his heels, stretched out his right arm, and greeted the ruler of Great Britain with 'Heil Hitler!' almost finished his diplomatic career in London. The storm of indignation in the British press and the very cool atmosphere Mr. von Ribbentrop found in London after that made it almost impossible for him to carry on. Consequently, some

other and more able man to deal with British royalty and with the aristocratic families of British society had to be found in his place. This man was Captain Fritz Wiedemann, at that time still Hitler's personal adjutant. When Wiedemann was sent to London he wasn't going there in any official diplomatic capacity.

The tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia at that time was growing faster and faster. Hitler's conquest of Austria did not have the expected favorable results for Germany's internal situation. Oppositional movements of all kinds became more and more active so that Hitler's regime soon was in need of a new, impressive, foreign victory in order to rebuild its own authority. Czechoslovakia was chosen to be the next victim of Greater Germany's appetite.

But there was a serious obstacle: there was a French guarantee and the willingness of Russia to come to the help of Czechoslovakia the very moment, when, answering a German attack, France would step into the picture. On the other hand, it was clear to everyone that France would not risk anything without the assistance and the full consent of Great Britain.

France's position was weak; the Spanish War on France's southern border was still going on, so the key to the entire European situation was still in the hand of England.

If only England could be induced to let Czechoslovakia down and to bring enough pressure on France not to fulfill her treaty obligations toward Prague. Hitler could win. The man to prepare such an attitude of Great Britain was Captain Fritz Wiedemann. Today we know that it was mainly due to his activity in London that Lord Hunciman was sent from London as British observer and mediator to the Sudeten part of Czechoslovakia on a mission which had nothing

"else in mind than to prepare British public opinion to believe that the Sudeten Germans were terribly oppressed and persecuted and that, therefore, Hitler had a right and liberate his fellow Germans from the yoke of the Prague Government. How did Captain Wiedemann convince the British cabinet that these things should be done, that Czechoslovakia should finally be sold down the river the same way Austria had been sold before?

Captain Wiedemann brought along with him several big socialites who had to open the doors of the most influential members of British society for him. What von Ribbentrop did not accomplish when he tried to use his good connections with Wally Simpson, the woman for whom Edward gave up his throne, even to break into the royal family. Captain Wiedemann was more successful with the help of 'Princess Stephanie' von Hohenlohe Waldenburg. 'Stephie' as she was called by her friends, while still a commoner, introduced Captain Wiedemann to the Plunketts, to Lord Rothermere, to Lord and Lady Londonderry and to Lord Brockett. In the Brockett home she often met Prime Minister Chamberlain."

On September 8, 1939 it was ascertained from a confidential source that Captain Fritz Wiedemann is a close personal friend of one Elsie Sahrig, operator of the Bellevue Restaurant, 487 El Camino Real, San Bruno, California, reportedly a rendezvous of German agents. Elsie Sahrig has been seen frequently at a night club known as "Benda's Fantasy Palace," located south of San Bruno, California, escorted by Captain Fritz Wiedemann. It was learned that "Benda's Fantasy Palace" is operated by one Benda, a member of an artistic group who is considered sexually abnormal and given to the society of young men.

The following information was published in an article appearing in the Deutsches Volkes-Zeitung newspaper, Los Angeles, California, on September 16, 1939:

"Nazis Move Anti-American Spy and Propaganda Headquarters to Mexico.

Support to General Almazon Included in Program

The Nazis finding things a bit too hot in the United States have started moving their headquarters to Mexico for work in the Americas. As if following by blueprint the precedent established in the First World War, the Nazis are preparing for any eventualities of the Second World War, the Nazis are preparing for any eventualities of the Second Reich's propaganda and espionage program in this hemisphere.

Through sources consistently reliable to date, the information service The Hour is informed of the following facts:

1. The Deutsches Haus in Hermosville, Sonora, has been selected for the supervision of work in the North. The work includes getting in armaments, bought with Nazi funds, for the purpose of aiding the fascist leader Almazon to fight against Cardenas. One of the chief reasons for choosing the state of Sonora for this work is its Governor, whose Nazi and Almazinist sympathies are openly declared.

Wiedemann Involved

2. General Almazon, working hand in glove with Paul Dietrich and other Nazi chiefs in Mexico, is conducting his anti-Cardenas campaign from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. He has established a series of channels across the American border which end ultimately in San Francisco with Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Nazi Consul General. One of the key trans-border bases is being set up in San Antonio, Texas.
3. Wiedemann is actively working with Mexican fascist

exiles to cement all ties to Almazan. A network of spy activity is being built around these exiles living in the United States.

4. Nazi ships, anchoring in Mexican ports, are playing an important role. The staffs of the boats have been enlisted in the spy and propaganda work. Already there are some fifteen boats hovering off Mexican shores, among them: five at Tampico, four at Vera Cruz (including the Liner Columbus), three at Acapulco. More are expected.
5. Almazan is receiving money from the Third Reich in handsome sums. Berlin is encouraging him to swing into action as soon as possible.
6. The Nazi Mexican chiefs say their operations are directed as much toward the United States as toward the Southern Countries."

On October 2, 1939, information was received from a confidential source that one Walter von Halledorff, a former photographer in the German Air Force during the World War, who has been residing in Miami, Florida, and vicinity for the past twelve years, may be engaged in espionage activities. Mr. von Halledorff is well known in aviation circles as an extensive traveler and an expert aviation construction man. Information was received that von Halledorff corresponds frequently with Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, California, and is believed to receive orders pertaining to his espionage activities from Wiedemann.

On October 13, 1940, information was received from a confidential source that a Mr. and Mrs. Clemens Marks and a Dr. Freytag, who were temporarily residing in an apartment at 1060 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, were believed to be engaged in espionage activities. It was learned that these individuals were contacted on several occasions by German Consul General Fritz Wiedemann of San Francisco, California.

On November 3, 1939, Robert Downing Roblin, who was suspected of being engaged in espionage activities, is reported to have made a statement concerning his close acquaintanceship with Captain Fritz Wiedemann.

It has been ascertained from several sources that Fritz Wiedemann is closely associated with one Fritz A. Schleindel, president of the Fuel Rectifiers Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. In this connection, it should be stated that Schleindel was incarcerated in the United States as an alien enemy during the World War. Schleindel presently maintains a residence in New York City but is seldom there, being ostensibly engaged in commercial travel throughout the country maintaining his business headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It has been reported by several confidential sources that Schleindel may be engaged in espionage activities for the German Government in the United States.

On November 30, 1939, information was received from a confidential source that Fritz Wiedemann is a close acquaintance and personal friend of William C. Bradford, an employee of the Signal Oil Company, 511 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California, who is reported to be engaged in espionage and sabotage activities in the United States. Bradford is said to have a thorough knowledge of explosives and has reportedly trained numerous individuals engaged in espionage activities with him as demolition experts.

On March 11, 1940, information was received from a confidential source that Fritz Wiedemann is "behind the Christian Front Movement."

Information was received from a confidential source on April 1, 1940, to the effect that agents of the German Government acting under the direction of Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, California, are concentrating their attention upon the aircraft industry in California and along the West Coast of the United States. Subsequently, additional information from this same source was received to the effect that the Germans will treble their efforts in this connection, and that the attention of the Germans in this

direction seems to overshadow in importance all other activities. It was reported that they expect to reach a peak of activity in from four to six months. According to available information, they are now endeavoring to place men in jobs in the various factories, and it is understood that Wiedemann himself recently inspected an aircraft plant without hindrance.

On April 30, 1940, information was received from a confidential source that Gerald O. Wooten, alias G. O. Wooten, alias Jerry Wooten, alias Jerry Wooten, a British subject, recently approached Mr. Butler, British Consul General at San Francisco, California, with certain overtures on behalf of Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, and an associate, Felicitas Baroness von Resnick.

According to information received from this confidential source, things had been going smoothly in the German colony in San Francisco, until the recent German invasion of Denmark and Norway. Upon the receipt of reports of the invasion, Baroness von Resnick is reported to have contacted Gerald O. Wooten and requested him to get in touch with Mr. Butler to present a proposition. Wooten is alleged to have contacted Mr. Butler and stated that Baroness von Resnick was in reality anti-Nazi and because of her close relationship with Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Mr. Butler could logically conclude that Wiedemann was likewise anti-Nazi.

Wooten is alleged to have subsequently communicated with Mr. Butler and revealed to him that the anti-Nazi group in San Francisco had a proposition for an international double cross, the details of which were of such a nature that Mr. Butler immediately communicated with the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and was at that time awaiting instructions before taking any action in regard to the matter.

On April 26, 1940, Mr. Wooten is reported to have again called Mr. Butler, the British Consul General, and advised him that Captain Wiedemann desired to cooperate with

the British authorities in every way possible. He stated that Captain Wiedemann was no longer in the good graces of the officials in Berlin and expected to be dismissed from his position at any time. It appears that Wiedemann was extremely anxious to determine whether the British authorities would grant him asylum. As indicated previously, Mr. Butler referred the proposition to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and received instructions to proceed no further unless he was so advised by his official superior.

Wootten at the time of this call explained that Captain Wiedemann had failed to send the mandatory greeting to Adolf Hitler on the latter's birthday, and it was felt that this incident was certain to bring matters to a head within the immediate future. He further reported that Captain Wiedemann was of the opinion that conditions were such in Germany and if Germany suffered too severe setbacks in the present war, the Nazi regime would collapse, and Wiedemann was desperately afraid that this would result in all Central Europe being overrun by Russia. The German Consul General is also reported to have expressed the opinion that the German-Russian accord was a criminal mistake committed on the part of Adolf Hitler.

It is interesting to note that Gerald O. Wootten has been the subject of scrutiny in connection with his possible activities as an espionage agent on behalf of the German Government. He is a British subject, reportedly born in London, England, but immigrated to the United States from Shanghai, China, via Vancouver, British Columbia, on April 22, 1927, at which time he gave as his destination Sacramento, California, where his mother, Mrs. B. F. Colton, resides at 3105 39th Street. Mrs. Colton bears a splendid reputation and is superintendent of a Sacramento orphanage. Wootten has been residing in San Francisco, California, for sometime, and reports have been received that he pretends to be an architect although his profession qualifies him no further than a draftsman. His financial condition is apparently poor, and at the present time he is associated in a real estate venture with one Bruce Bernard.

Information has been received from a confidential source that Wootten is a close friend of Baroness von Reznicek and has been engaged in missions of a confidential nature for Captain Friedrich Mensing, San Francisco manager of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, and Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General there.

Information has also been received that Felicitas Baroness von Reznicek has also been suspected of espionage activities in the United States. She is reported to be of German origin and a writer of some note, and it is alleged that her purpose in the United States is that of disseminating propaganda on behalf of the German Government. She first arrived in the United States at New York City on the SS Bremen on May 4, 1939. She subsequently departed, however, on August 23, 1939, returning to the United States aboard the SS Rex, arriving at New York City on November 9, 1939 from whence she proceeded immediately to San Francisco, California, where she has since been in contact with Captain Fritz Wiedemann.

Captain Friedrich C. Mensing has also been subjected to scrutiny in connection with his espionage activities in the United States. He served as a Captain-Lieutenant in the German Navy during the World War. He arrived in the United States on November 23, 1923, and was admitted to citizenship on April 10, 1939. Captain Mensing was formerly stationed at New York City, where he was connected with the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines. During the early part of 1939, however, he was transferred to manage operations of this concern on the West Coast, and has since that time been residing in San Francisco, California, where he has been in frequent contact and association with Captain Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General. For a time he was one of the leaders of the National Socialist German Labor Party in the United States, maintaining close supervision and scrutinizing the activities of party members in this country. It is alleged that he discontinued his activities of this type prior to his becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. While he has on occasions professed to be anti-Nazi, his position in this regard is subject to question.

Information was received from a confidential source about June 1, 1940, that fifteen German espionage agents were scheduled to arrive in San Francisco within the next few days where they were to report to Captain Fritz Wiedemann. It was learned that these agents were to be moved back to the Reich by the way of the Orient and that they would be followed from time to time by other agents who have been in the United States for lengthy periods. It was at first believed that this exodus was due to either a shortage of funds to maintain the agents or fear that the avenue of return would be closed by a change in the attitude of Russia toward Germany due to the Balkan situation. However, it was learned from a high German official that the real reason for the movement of the agents is to replace those who were "smooth" and moderate and who were possibly now known to the authorities in the United States, with a harder, tougher and more violent group. Many of the replacement agents were started to have already entered this country in the guise of German Jewish refugees.

Information was received from a confidential source on June 14, 1940, that 53 Germans were scheduled to arrive at San Francisco, California, on June 16, 1940, aboard the Japanese steamship Asama Maru. This number reportedly included 34 technicians en route to Mexico and South America and 3 unnamed Germans in whom Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, was reported to be particularly interested.

The following are known contacts of Captain Fritz Wiedemann:

ALEXANDER KURT ALBERT. Albert is presently the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is reported by a confidential source to be a German citizen about thirty years of age who entered the United States at some undetermined port on July 13, 1932 and was supposed to have sailed for Japan from San Francisco on July 20, 1940. This source advised Albert is married to Agnes Clark whose sister is married to Baron Bayens, an Attache of the French Embassy in Washington, D. C. Albert's father is said to be an operator of a nitrate plant located on the outskirts of Berlin, Germany. Albert purchased a great number of gifts

including some clothing for members of the German crew of the SS Columbus who are interned on Angel Island. The investigation reflects that Albert actually did depart for Japan on board the SS Kamakura Maru on August 3, 1940.

It was ascertained through a confidential source that on July 5, 1940 Albert tried to contact Captain Wiedemann at the Consulate but was advised the latter was not there. He again contacted Captain Wiedemann on the morning of July 11, 1940 and stated he would be by to see the Captain on the afternoon of that date. Albert again called the Consulate on the morning of July 15, 1940 to see Dr. Denzer. Shortly after Albert visited Dr. Denzer, the latter got in touch with Otto A. Hoecker, attorney for the German Consulate General and told him that a Mr. Albert who was in San Francisco temporarily wanted to see him on urgent business.

FRANK ANDERMAHR and LOUISE ANDERMAHR. These individuals are also subjects of a pending espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They were reported to be members of the German-American Bund. Frank Andermahr is a contact of Kurt Beyer of the German Railroads Information Office.

It has been ascertained by a confidential source that on July 18, 1940 one of the girls at the Consulate contacted Mrs. Andermahr and tried to reach Prince Lippe, and in his absence left word with Mrs. Andermahr that Dr. Denzer wanted to see Lippe before he left for Germany. It is noted that Prince Kurt Bernhard Zur Lippe-Weissenfeld is the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was residing at the Andermahr's residence. Lippe made several propaganda speeches for the German Consul General in the Bay area and departed for Germany via Japan on July 20, 1940.

ALBERT BENNETT. This individual is known to have talked over a long distance telephone with Captain Wiedemann on June 18, 1940 and told him that he just wrote a letter to Wiedemann and wanted to read it to him over the telephone before mailing. In the letter Mr. Bennett stated he was leaving for the east where he would be tied up for a couple of weeks after which he would

continue to San Francisco, California. He stated that he has been importing automatic shot guns and other automatic guns from Liege, Belgium and that the developments of the war have stopped this manufacture and that he was now considering the establishment of manufacturing facilities here. He further stated he wondered if he should establish such manufacturing facilities and wanted Captain Wiedemann to think the matter over while he was away. Captain Wiedemann stated he would take the matter up with the proper people. Mr. Bennett arrived in San Francisco on July 13, 1940 and arranged an appointment with Captain Wiedemann for 11:30 A.M. on that date. It is noted Mr. Bennett is President of the First Security Corporation with offices on the 12th floor of the First Security Bank Building, Ogden, Utah and is also President of the J. M. & M. S. Browning Company which is an automobile distributing company in Ogden, Utah, handling Buick cars.

DR. (MRS.) BOEHNE. It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Dr. Boehne from Los Angeles was over at Angel Island where the crew of the SS Columbus is interned on July 9, 1940. She is known to have gotten in touch with the secretary of Captain Wiedemann and stated she wished to see the latter as she was in San Francisco with instructions from her husband. She was told to come right over to the Consulate.

WARREN J. CLEAR. This individual is also the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is known to have been at the German Consulate in San Francisco on June 18, 1940 and to have made a telephone call to one Alec De Bretteville. It is noted that Warren Clear was formerly a Captain in the United States Army and Military Attache to Japan. Captain Warren J. Clear, Monterey Peninsula Country Club, Del Monte, California is also known to have been the recipient of mail addressed to him by the German Consul General at San Francisco, California.

Lieutenant Commander WARD HARRINGTON. It has been ascertained through a confidential source that on the evening of July 22, 1940 a man giving his name as Lieutenant Commander

Ward Harrington, United States Navy attempted to reach Captain Wiedemann at his home and in the latter's absence, talked to his son Edward Wiedemann and stated that he desired to ask Captain Wiedemann questions about "lighter than air activity". On the following morning, he talked with Captain Wiedemann's secretary and stated that he wanted to know the name of a man who worked out the ballistics of a certain gun used in the last World War. Lieutenant Commander Harrington apparently did not succeed in reaching Captain Wiedemann.

JOHN B. HUGHES. An individual by this name is known to have attempted to contact Captain Wiedemann. It is believed he might be identical with John B. Hughes the radio commentator whose comments are entitled News and Views by John B. Hughes and who broadcasts regularly on radio station KFRG, San Francisco, California. It is noted that Baroness Felicitas Von Resnick with aliases who is also the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in telephonic contact with Berkeley 5088 J, which is listed to Ariel Hughes, 2517 Parker Street, Berkeley, California. Ariel Hughes is the wife of John B. Hughes and in view of the close contact between the Baroness and Captain Wiedemann it is possible that the individual who tried to make the appointment with Captain Wiedemann, as above set forth, is actually the radio commentator referred to herein.

DR. FRICH MUELLER-BECKEDORF. This individual is the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is known to have been in the office of the German Consul General at San Francisco, California in June, 1940 and to have been the subject of rather mysterious cryptic conversation between German officials on the West Coast indicating he was possibly involved in some way in the German espionage setup. Mueller-Beckedorf arrived in San Francisco on the N.Y.K. motorship Asama Maru on June 16, 1940 from Germany and was traveling on a diplomatic passport. His passage was paid by the German Embassy and his luggage was admitted without inspection, as a diplomatic courier, on the request of the State Department. He was previously in Hollywood, California in 1938.

Captain Wiedemann has, of course, numerous other contacts on the West Coast, and from all indications is presently the focal point of German espionage and propaganda activities in that section and possibly throughout the entire United States.

Among the lady friends of Captain Wiedemann are the following:

ANNA INGEBORG MOERSCHNER. This woman is employed as a stenographer in Wiedemann's office and it is her daily practice to read the newspapers and listen to the radio and report current events to Captain Wiedemann. In addition to her office contacts with the Captain it has been ascertained that she and Wiedemann are in the habit of addressing each other in endearing terms and on numerous occasions Captain Wiedemann has visited her at her home.

HELEN EDWARDS WRIGHT. This individual is the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She resides in Mill Valley, California and is the widow of the late Captain Robert C. Wright of the United States Army. She was very close to Felicitas Baroness Von Remnick at the time the latter was living in San Francisco, and also associated with Heinz Keller of the German Library of Information, New York City, during the time he was in San Francisco. Captain Wiedemann and Mrs. Wright are in almost daily contact with each other. She apparently is very fond of him and their friendship is on the most cordial if not intimate basis as she constantly is telling the Captain how lonely she is and suggesting that he visit her.

MRS. MORRIS. Nothing is known of the address or actual identity of this person who is presently the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It has been ascertained from a confidential source, however, that she is very close to Captain Wiedemann and that the two address each other in very intimate terms. Conversations are known to have taken place between Mrs. Morris and Captain Wiedemann indicating the former may possibly be engaging in espionage or other subversive activities on behalf of Wiedemann.

NATALIE VALLY. This individual is the subject of an espionage investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She is reported to be an expert photographer and a close contact of the German Consular staff at San Francisco. She is known to be very close to Captain Wiedemann.

With reference to comments previously made herein concerning the crew of the SS Columbus on Angel Island, California, it is noted the Federal Bureau of Investigation received information from a confidential source to the effect that the German Government was going to keep said crew on the island as long as possible in order to drain as much money as possible from Wiedemann. It was also reported that Wiedemann objected to the terrific cost of this upkeep and that the German Government wanted him to keep on bearing this cost. This attempt to embarrass Wiedemann would constitute some indication that the latter might possibly be in disfavor with the German Government. In this same connection it is further noted that on March 4, 1940 Wiedemann, in a telegram to the German Embassy at Washington, D. C., requested the immediate forwarding of \$40,000 for the crew of the S. S. Columbus.

On September 10, 1940 information was received from a confidential source that Wiedemann departed alone on that date by automobile on a 10-day "business trip". He informed associates before departing that his trip would take him to Reno, Nevada, Spokane, Washington, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado.

On October 7, 1940 the Federal Bureau of Investigation received information from a confidential source to the effect that the British Consul General's office at San Francisco had on that date received a message from its Jamaica Office which stated: "The local Gestapo chiefs have been informed through world-wide arrangements that sabotage is to start simultaneously all over, and it will be done by special time bombs containing inflammable liquid." The same source advised of the receipt of information to the effect that Captain Wiedemann had made arrangements to leave San Francisco at a moment's notice and that his departure would be through Mexico.

It has been ascertained that Captain Wiedemann has been trying to contact someone connected with British Intelligence in the United States for a period of several months. It is understood that arrangements were made for an experienced, competent and diplomatic British official to confer with Wiedemann informally.

The conference lasted approximately four hours. For the first hour, Wiedemann was hesitant and was obviously sparring with the official. For the next three hours, he talked freely and at length. The British official gained the distinct impression that Wiedemann's comments sincerely reflected his attitude.

He indicated that he was not in agreement with the present regime in Germany. There was some intimation that he felt he had been sent to San Francisco because he had lost favor with Hitler and his advisers. Although he expressed no disloyal attitude toward Germany, there was a clear indication of a lack of friendliness toward its present rulers.

He intimated that Hitler had been having his way even in opposition to the advice of his generals with respect to military affairs. His usual procedure was to call in his military advisers and obtain their various opinions and then state that he personally had a better plan. He would subsequently give expression to a plan which frequently included the more important phases of the suggestions previously submitted by members of his staff.

He has been successful up until the thwarted invasion of England. Hitler's advisers had constantly urged that no such invasion be undertaken. Hitler decided himself that it was the thing to do. He announced his program and prospective desire. The program failed, and it is Hitler's first defeat in this respect. He has become considerably

agitated and disturbed, and has grown extremely nervous in recent days, according to Wiedemann; and Wiedemann stated that he felt quite frankly that this was the beginning of the end.

Wiedemann indicated that the officers of the army were now speaking up with greater confidence in expressing their opinions to Hitler and were becoming less and less his "yes" man.

The informant stated that Wiedemann was aware of the fact that he was talking with a British official, and the purpose of Wiedemann's having sought such a conversation is believed to have been in the inquiry made by Wiedemann as to how drastically England would deal with Germany at the conclusion of the war.

On October 5 and 6, 1940 a German Day celebration in commemoration of the 257th anniversary of the landing of the first large group of German settlers in the United States at Pennsylvania took place at the German House, San Francisco, California.

On October 6, 1940 Wiedemann spoke to those assembled who numbered about 1,500. He began his talk by saying he had considered for some time what he might be able to say on this occasion and that it was difficult for him to speak inasmuch as he was representing a nation at war. He stated he has been described as the worst saboteur and fifth columnist in America and that anything he said probably would be considered as a fifth column activity. He stated there was a very serious problem confronting the members of his audience in that they were of German blood and some of them had relatives now fighting in the German army and navy. Furthermore he pointed out their problem was made difficult because they are citizens of the United States which has aligned itself with the enemy of the German nation. Continuing he stated the time may come when those in his audience would have to decide which side to take and that he could not tell them what to do, but that they should be governed by their own consciences.

Wiedemann further stated that one duty lies with the Mother country while the other duty lies with only an adopted country. He emphasized that blood was blood and that Germany was the land of their fathers and regardless of what happened his hearers could not disregard their traditional heritage. He pointed out that many Germans who had come to the United States had hoped for wonderful things here and had returned to Germany very disappointed. While making no direct statements as to which duty, above referred to, should be first in the minds of German-Americans, Wiedemann definitely left the impression that their first duty was to the fatherland.

Information has recently been received from a confidential source to the effect that the manager of the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City is a brother of Wiedemann although he does not use the same name. This matter is presently receiving attention by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.