FBI File: Ezra Pound
partial release: 65 pages

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May 31, 2017

MR. RUSS KICK  
POST OFFICE BOX 36914  
TUCSON, AZ 85740-6914  

FOIPA Request No.: 1353025-000  
Subject: POUND, EZRA LOOMIS

Dear Mr. Kick:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

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<th>Section 552</th>
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90 pages were reviewed and 57 pages are being released.

☑ Documents were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agencies [OGA].

☑ This information has been referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☑ We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

☑ In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.
For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foiaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☑ See additional information which follows.

The enclosed documents represent the first interim release responsive to your FOIA request.

As previously indicated, documents were located which originated with, or contained information concerning another agency. We are consulting with the other agency and are awaiting their response. Our office has processed all other information currently in our possession. Upon the completion of the outstanding consultation by our office, the FBI will correspond with you regarding those documents when the consultation is completed.

Inquiries regarding your OGA referrals designated within the release as "Referral/Direct" may be directed to the following agency at:

National Security Division
Department of Justice
Room 6150, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530-0001

For your additional information, records that may be responsive to your FOIA request have been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). You may desire to direct a request to NARA, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference file numbers 100-HQ-34099, 61-HQ-10875 Sub A, 100-HQ-184489-A and 100-HQ-423395-A.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in the loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1353025-0

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1. 2 Front view photographs of Dr. BERA FOUNDED
   2. 2 Side view photographs of Dr. BERA FOUNDED
      (1 of each sent to Baltimore 2-6-43)

3. Negatives of above photographs
   2-5-43

To Bureau Rq: 2-14-43

Official Business
Date Received: 6-16-45
From: Boston Daily Globe
(Name of contributor)
(Address of contributor)
By: [Signature]
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned: Yes ( )
No ( )
Description: [Handwritten Description]
File No.: 161-213-16(4)
RALPH HARRIS COMPANY
SINCE 1900
CAMERAS * PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
47 BROMFIELD STREET -- BOSTON
FBI BALTIMORE 1-29-43 5:07 PM JRC
SACS BOSTON AND NEW HAVEN
OPAL. DR. EZRA POUND, TREASON. OUTSTANDING LEAD MUST BE COVERED IMMEDIATELY. EXPEDITE.
SOUCY

1/29/43

Burgess
immediately

JAN 29 1943
BOSTON FIELD OFFICE
Routed to

Johnson

Suffin
Date: November 30, 1942

To: SAC, Baltimore

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Edward Leopold Delaney, E. D. Ward, Edward Delaney; TREASON.

There are attached hereto copies of a memorandum dated November 24, 1942, which contains a summary of information in the Bureau file regarding subject Edward Leo Delaney, an American citizen who since December 3, 1941, has broadcast anti-American propaganda to the United States over the German propaganda short-wave radio from Berlin, Germany. A majority of subject's broadcasts since that date have been monitored by the Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Station, "Shinda," located at Silver Hill, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Transcriptions have been made of these broadcasts and in some instances recordings.

The Department has been furnished copies of these transcriptions and now requests that additional investigation be conducted as expeditiously as possible inasmuch as the matter is being considered for grand jury action. The Department also informs that venue will lie in the district where the broadcasts were received, which in this case is Silver Hill, Maryland, and therefore your office is being made the office of origin.

It is suggested that the offices receiving copies of this letter with enclosure, listed at the bottom of this letter and preceded by an asterisk, cover the undeveloped leads set forth in the attached memorandum in conjunction with the undeveloped leads set forth in the following related cases, which are being forwarded under separate cover:

*Jane Anderson, with aliases
TREASON

Robert Henry Best, with aliases
TREASON

Douglas Chandler, with alias
TREASON

Constance Drexel, with aliases
TREASON

Fred W. Kaltenbach, with aliases
TREASON

Dr. Ezra Pound
TREASON.

[Signature]

January 30, 1943
The Denver Office will interview Mr. Siegfried Wagener in connection with this case and also the above mentioned cases preceded by an asterisk.

It is desired that the information developed be set forth in detailed report form in each case, even though it amounts to repetition, for the purpose of facilitating proper supervision of these cases at the Seat of Government.

These cases are considered as being of paramount importance, particularly in view of the interest of the President, the Office of War Information and the Department, and should be given immediate and continuous investigative attention until all leads are exhausted.

It is imperative that these instructions be strictly adhered to.

Enclosure

cod # Washington, D. C.
* New York City
* Chicago
* Philadelphia
  Denver
  Springfield
  Boston
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT      DATE WHEN MADE        PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE       REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.        2-6-43               2-1, 2, 3-43                HERBERT J. JOHNSON, JR.

TITLE
DR. EZRA FOUNC

CHARACTER OF CASE
TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Result of interview with JAMES J. ANGLETON, who knows Subject intimately, set out. ANGLETON never heard any of Subject's broadcasts but would definitely recognize his voice. Professor THEODORE SPENCER, Harvard University, with whom Subject lived for approximately five days, may recognize Subject's voice. OTTO ZAUSNER, Boston Globe, short-wave listening post, has two recorded Subject's broadcasts made by him October 2, 1941 and September 19, 1942. ZAUSNER states he never would forget that voice.

Reference:
Teletype from the Baltimore Field Division to the Boston Field Division and New Haven Field Division dated January 23, 1943.

Details:
JAMES J. ANGLETON, student at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., was interviewed at his residence 13 Farwell Street, Cambridge, Mass., at which time he advised that he was intimately acquainted with Dr. EZRA FOUNC, having first met DR. FOUND in the summer of 1937 at Rapallo, Italy. The following summer FOUND came to the United States and lectured at Harvard University where he spent approximately ten days, during which time he resided with Professor SPENCER of the English Department, Harvard University. When FOUND left Harvard he went to New Haven where he spent a few days, then proceeded to Washington, D.C., where he spent approximately one month and then went to Hamilton College where an honorary doctor's degree was conferred upon him.
Leaving Hamilton College, Pound proceeded to New York City and sailed on the Conti de Savoy. Angleton stated that it was largely due to his suggestion that Dr. Pound made this trip to the United States. Angleton further advised that, in his opinion, Dr. Pound is probably the leading literary figure of this century and undoubtedly the most outstanding American author and poet who has ever existed. He stated that he has a great deal of respect for Pound's ability and that he has discussed with him on many occasions both literature and Pound's political views.

He went on to explain that he was educated abroad in view of the fact that his father represented business interests there, and that due to this fact he had many contacts with Pound. As to Pound's political theories Angleton stated that when Pound gets into the field of economics or politics he proceeds to become irrational and he believes that he has even noted a strain of insanity in these particular fields. He stated that his point of view on this matter is hard to explain, in view of the fact that Pound is so outstanding in his literary endeavors and yet seems to completely lose his rationality when he goes into the field of politics.

An endeavor to explain Pound's political theories, as gathered by the conversations Angleton has had with Pound, Angleton gave the following views on Pound's political theories. Pound was born in the United States and gained his early education here and he attended the University of Pennsylvania. He went to London at the age of twenty-two and was, at that time, probably the most popular American ever in London, Pound became associated in England with T. S. Eliot and both as ex-patriots had much in common. Where Pound became a good friend of Ernest Hemingway, Pound was in London during the first World War and at the close of the war joined the ranks of the disillusionment group, which was a group of individuals who were disappointed in the rejection of Wilson's fourteen points by the Allies at the conclusion of the war and who predicted as a result thereof a subsequent war in Europe. Angleton further explained that Sir Stafford Cripps in England was a member of this group.

Subsequent to the war Pound went to Paris where he developed a tremendously strong anti-Jewish attitude. While in Paris Pound saw and wrote of the corruption that was creeping into the government of the French State, and as a result of these writings found it necessary to leave France, whereupon he went to Rapallo, Italy. Angleton further explained that Pound presently lives at Rapallo, Italy with his wife and his parents whom Pound has brought there from the United States. He stated that Pound is somewhat of a curiosity to the people of that community and that when he appears upon the street they speak of him as "the poet".

According to Angleton, Pound's whole concern seems to be based upon the social credit theory. Angleton went on to explain that this theory involves a strong corporate state and that it is this element in Italy in which Dr. Pound seems to be interested.
He stated that he did not believe Dr. FOUND was an advocate of the Fascist form of government, but rather was advocating that portion of the present Italian government which is in accord with his social credit theory, that is to say, the strong corporate state with community ownership of property. ANGLETON went on to explain FOUND's theory of operation, present day society should return to the former medieval society of Dante's time, with a strong church state so that the decrees of the state would carry with them the sanction of the church.

According to ANGLETON, FOUND rationalizes his strong interest in economics and politics by drawing analogy to Dante who was a poet and also wrote in the field of economics. As a concrete example of FOUND's theory of operation, ANGLETON explained that when private corporation makes a loan of money to a foreign government, that corporation thereby commits the lives of the people of the country in which that corporation is situated. It thereby creates in that country in which a corporation is created a vested interest in the country to which the loan has been made. In view of this fact, any such loan made by an individual company should first be approved by the people of the country in which that corporation is located.

ANGLETON further explained that he subscribes to most of FOUND's theories and believes that they are fundamentally sound. However, he stated FOUND is irrational in his treatment of them and has allowed two major considerations to warp his presentation of these theories. These two factors are his extreme anti-Semitic attitude and his strong hatred of the international banking class. As a result of this attitude these two factors permeate all of FOUND's political writings. ANGLETON stated that much of FOUND's work has been published in a magazine "New American Weekly" published by a man named Orage in London, England, and that many of his articles published in the United States have been published by JAMES LAUGHLIN, publisher of "New Directions", New York City. It is to be noted this is undoubtedly the LAUGHLIN referred to in the reference report.

According to ANGLETON, LAUGHLIN has published many of FOUND's books in the United States and some of FOUND's books have also been published by the Yale University Press. ANGLETON pointed out that there was a very good article on FOUND published by WALTER FITZGERALD, Editor of Time Magazine, shortly before our entry into the war, so it was reported in Time Magazine, Italy announced Dr. FOUND would no longer broadcast. Many of FOUND's articles are also published by the magazine "The Townsman", published in England by RONALD LIVINGSTON.

ANGLETON stated that he has never heard any of Dr. FOUND's broadcasts but that he had read a facsimile of one or two in some publication and that they seemed to be absolutely incoherent. He further stated that he has talked to Dr. FOUND on the trans-Atlantic telephone, as well as by a ship to shore radio, and that as a result of his close association with Dr. FOUND, he is sure that he could recognize Dr. FOUND's voice.
He stated that although it would be distasteful for him to do so he would be willing to testify against Dr. FOUND if it became necessary. ANGLION furnished two portrait photographs of Dr. FOUND, one a front view, and the other a side view. Copies of these photographs are being forwarded to the Baltimore Field Division as an enclosure.

ANGLION furnished the following list of individuals whom he believed were closely acquainted with Dr. FOUND and could possibly give information relative to him.

ARCHIBALD McLEASH, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Professor FISHER, Professor of Economics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Dr. WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS, Rutherford, New Jersey, a co-student of FOUND at the University of Pennsylvania.
E. E. GUNNINGS, 4 Patchin Place, Greenwich Village, New York.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, "New Directions", New York City.
RICHARD ADDINGTON, English writer who is in the United States and whose whereabouts would probably be known by LAUGHLIN.
ED WATKINS, a literary agent whose whereabouts would probably also be known by LAUGHLIN.
LOUIS URSER, Publisher, New York City.

The advisability of contacting the above individuals is being left to the discretion of the office of origin and no leads for that purpose are being set out in this report.

Mr. ANGLION advised that he was not enrolling at Harvard University for the second semester and that after February 3, 1943 his address would be 150 East 50th Street, New York City.

THEODORE SPENCER, Associate Professor of English, Harvard University, advised that Dr. Lira FOUNDD lived in his home during the time he was at Harvard University, approximately 1939, which was for a period of about five days. He stated that FOUNDD stayed at his home in view of the fact he, SPENCER, was in the English Department and that he had not known FOUNDD prior to that time. He stated that FOUNDD could be extremely boorish and uncouth, having little or no refinement. He stated that his attempts at conversations with FOUNDD were successful in producing only four topics of conversation on the part of FOUNDD, namely, that Martin Van Buren was the greatest president the United States ever had; that John Adams was one of the greatest men that ever lived; a strong tirade against the Jews; an equally strong tirade against the international bankers.

SPENCER stated that despite Dr. FOUNDD's ability as a literary figure, he believes the man is mentally unbalanced. He stated that he could not definitely say whether he could recognize Dr. FOUNDD's voice or not, but that he will be willing to testify if it was found that he could recognize the voice.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DAVID J. CRUTCH.

OTTO ZUGMAYER, Boston Globe short-wave listening post, was interviewed at his residence, 51 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass., at which time he advised that he had listened to FOUND broadcast on a few occasions but that they were of such a nature that they made him sick to listen to them. He stated that FOUND has a preacher-like voice, of such a nature that he would never forget the voice. He stated that he had listened to FOUND spasmodically, the last time being about two months ago. He stated that he felt he could and would be willing to identify FOUND's voice.

He stated that he has two recordings which he has made of broadcasts by FOUND, one being made October 2, 1941 and the other September 12, 1942. Mr. ZUGMAYER stated he would be willing to loan these recordings to the Bureau if they so desired.

ERNEST S. FISKO, Christian Science short-wave listening post, was interviewed at his residence, 51 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass., regarding any information he might have relative to FOUND, with negative results.
ENCLOSURE

BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION

1. Front view photograph of Dr. Ezra Pound.
2. Side view photograph of Dr. Ezra Pound.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor Irving Fisher states he received
two or three letters from subject several
years ago. Subject visited him in New Haven
about five years ago; expressed admiration
for Mussolini. Professor Fisher states he
would be unable to identify subject's voice.

-eldo-

REFERENCE

Bureau File 100-54089 - Teletype from Baltimore
to New Haven dated 2-11-43.

DETAILS

Professor IRVING FISHER, 400 Temple Street, Professor of
Political Economy, Yale University, was interviewed on
February 20, 1943 and stated that Dr. EZA FOUN found first name to his attention
several years ago when he was in receipt of a letter from subject regarding
some of FISHER's writings on financial matters.

Professor FISHER estimated the time of the receipt of the first letter to
be about seven to ten years ago. He stated that he later had another letter
or two from Dr. FOUN and that all these letters were apparently inspired
by his own writings, particularly in the line of finance. Professor FISHER
stated that he did not know the subject prior to this time. In approximately
1939 or 1937 while Dr. FOUN was in this country on a visit, he came by to
see Professor FISHER in New Haven and this visit lasted for approximately
thirty minutes. Professor FISHER said that this visit was likewise the re-
sult of his writings but that in the course of the conversation FOUN expressed his admiration for Mussolini with particular reference to the
efficiency of the government under such a system. Professor FISHER stated.
that the subject was not particularly critical of the United States Government at such but was more or less critical in nature of all beliefs and governments particularly in efficiency and expenditures in government. According to Professor FISHER, the subject appeared sincere in his beliefs and was not a radical type of individual.

He stated that other than this thirty minute visit he had heard nothing more concerning the subject other than a news item which he recently read concerning the investigation being made of the subject at the present time. In regard to the two or three letters which Professor FISHER received from the subject, he stated that these had come from Italy but that they had been destroyed when he moved his office from his home a few years ago. He stated that he associated the subject with Italy and did not know of his ever living in any other country. He said that his association with Dr. POUND had been so very brief and so long ago that he did not believe it possible for him to identify the subject's voice from a recorded transcription.

He added that his nephew, LEONARD BACON, a poet residing at Peasecake, Rhode Island, might possibly be able to furnish some information concerning this subject. For the information of the Providence Field Division, the subject was born in Ailey, Idaho, October 30, 1886. He lived in England 1911 to 1920; in France, 1920 to 1924 and in Italy, principally at Naples, 1924 to date. Since December, 1941 Dr. POUND has been broadcasting to America over the Home Radio as a propagandist.
THE PROVIDENCE FIELD DIVISION

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Will interview LEONARD HAGEM to determine if he can identify subject's voice from a recorded transcription, can place him in Italy before or after the outbreak of war and any background data. Inasmuch as the Bureau desires this case be given immediate and continuous investigative attention, it is requested that this lead be handled expeditiously.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DATE WHEN MADE
2-27-43

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
2-26-43

REPORT MADE BY
M. CHARLES McCARTHY

CHARACTER OF CASE
TRAISON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LEO NARD BACON now residing at 225 East 74th Street, New York City. Employed as a civilian employee by Army Intelligence in New York City.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-34, 099.


DETAILS: MRS. LEO NARD BACON, Peacedale, Rhode Island, stated that her husband, LEO NARD BACON, is presently residing at 225 East 74th Street, New York City, and is employed as a civilian employee with Army Intelligence in New York City.

For the information of the New York Field Division, subject was born in Hailcy, Idaho, October 30, 1885. He lived in England from 1911 to 1920; in France from 1920 to 1924; and in Italy, principally at Rapallo, from 1924 to date. Since December, 1941, Dr. POUND has been broadcasting to America over the Rome radio as a propagandist.

It should be noted that Professor IRVING FISHER, 105 Temple Street, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University, was interviewed on February 20, 1943 by Special Agent ROYCE B. THOMPSON of the New Haven Field Division, stated that his nephew, LEO NARD BACON, a poet, residing at Peacedale, Rhode Island, might possibly be able to furnish some information concerning subject.

REDEEMED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (Attention J. K. MURFORD)
2 - Baltimore
2 - New York
2 - Providence
UNAVAILABE LEADS

THE FED. FED. FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

WILL INTERVIEW MARIO ST. JOHN, 225 EAST 74TH STREET, TO DETERMINE IF HE CAN IDENTIFY SUBJECT'S VOICE FROM A RECORDED TRANSCRIPTION, CAN PLACE HIM IN ITALY BEFORE OR AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND ANY BACKGROUND DATE.

INASMUCH AS THE BUREAU DESIRES THIS CASE BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS INVESTIGATIVE ATTENTION, IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS LEAD BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY.
100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts
March 3, 1943

Mr. James J. Angleton
150 East 50th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the two photographs of Dr. Ezra Pound which you obligingly gave to Special Agent Johnson of this office.

Please be assured of my appreciation of your co-operation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

CARL E. HENRICH
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

HJ:MKC
61-213-7
June 12, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

EZRA POUND
TREASON

Enclosed for your office and the other offices receiving copies of this letter are photostatic copies of a memorandum dated June 6, 1945, from the Criminal Division of the Department requesting certain additional investigation of the captioned case.

From an examination of the Criminal Division's memorandum it is noted that the greater portion of the investigation requested will be conducted by your office although the investigation requested in the first paragraph on page five is to be handled by the Denver Office. The Boston Office should comply with the request set forth in the last paragraph on page five and the last paragraph on page six. The first two paragraphs on page six and the first paragraph on page seven contain requests that should be complied with by the New York Office.

Pound is being held at the present time by the American Army in Italy pending the completion of our investigation of his treasonous activities. The Department desires to return him to this country for trial in the near future. For this reason it is imperative that the investigation requested of your office and the other offices receiving copies of this letter be handled immediately.

Enclosure

CC: New York - Enclosure
Boston - Enclosure
Denver - Enclosure
Reference is made to your letter dated June 12, 1945 in the above matter which contained specific request from the Criminal Division of the Department in this Field Division.

Special Agent F. J. MC CART-H, Jr., was advised by LAWRENCE L. WINTHROP, Managing Editor of the Boston Globe, that OTTO ZAUSMER is presently with the Office of War Information at London, England. His mailing address is in care of OWI, APO 443, care of Postmaster, New York City.

The recordings of the speeches of the subject made by the Globe Listening Post, have been in the custody of OTTO ZAUSMER. With the assistance of CHARLES MERRILL, City Editor, and EVELINE DIENESE, a search was made of ZAUSMER's effects at his home, 51 Mason Street, Brookline, which produced two records bearing captions indicating that they contained talks by EZRA POUND. One of these is dated October 2, 1941, the other September 19, 1942.

These recordings were played back, and the October 2, 1941 recording contains a fragmentary speech by EZRA POUND which is generally critical of Britain, Churchill, and Horace Belisha. This also contains ridicule of the Russian war effort, and is praiseful of the Germans. This record does not contain either the beginning or the ending of the broadcast.

The other recording was of a speech made September 19, 1942, and opens with "This is EZRA POUND speaking from Rome." In this speech the subject comments on the dishonesty of British Broadcasting Company, and the American Press, and states that while the United States Constitution gave Congress the power to control the money, Congress has been inadequate and has failed to do this; that the National Legislature has been corrupt since 1863; that the alternatives in America were Fascism or National money controlled by Communist administration; that honesty is the last thing the words "Roosevelt" and "Churchill" mean. He states that the Nazi and Fascist movement is of more interest to him than to the Italians and Germans. The end of this broadcast is not recorded.

Enclosed herewith please find two records which were made at the Boston Field Division from the original recordings. Each of these records contains a sound identification.
These records are being forwarded for the convenience of the Bureau and the Department.

Mr. WINSHIP has agreed that the original records may be used whenever the Department desires to have them. They were returned to Mr. Winship.

It is suggested that OTTO ZAUER be contacted through London sources of the Bureau in an effort to ascertain his desirability as a witness in this case. He should also be interviewed as to whether or not he has made any other recordings, and if so ascertain where they may be located.

FJM: GEB
61-213

(Records by registered mail)
Director, FBI

SAC, Boston

Dr. EZRA POUND

TREASON

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. WAYNE PARRISH at Washington, D. C., dated July 9, 1945 in which a lead was set forth for the Boston Field Division.

I am forwarding to the Baltimore Field Division a copy of my letter to you, dated June 16, 1945, which covers the item set out in this report.

This case will now be considered Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.

FJMCC LSH

61-213

as Baltimore w/incl.
The case for and against

Ezra Pound

A report on the poet’s life... together with samples of his work... excerpts from his broadcasts over the Rome radio... and comments by noted writers.
Compiled and edited by Charles Norman
Copyright, 1943, by The Newspaper P.M. Inc.

When Charles Norman enlisted in the Army in 1942, he was a member of the staff of Picture News and the author of a number of books of poetry, among them Poems 1929, The Bright World and The Savage Century. As an infantryman in Southern training camps, he won commendation for his anti-fascist lectures, and was sent to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., from which he was graduated as a second lieutenant. He became chief of military training for the Northwest Service Command (which built the Alaska Highway). A new collection of his poetry, A Soldier's Diary, was published last year. Upon his recent discharge, he returned to Picture News.

On July 26, 1943, Ezra Pound, American poet and expatriate, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington as a traitor for broadcasting enemy propaganda over the Rome radio. Last Sunday he was flown back from Italy and placed in the District of Columbia jail to await trial.

The circumstances surrounding the case of Ezra Pound are unique in the history of the United States, which has had few traitors, and may be unique in the history of the world (although the case of the Italian poet Dante may be said to provide a parallel). For after his exile from Florence, Dante excoriated the Florentines and gave aid and comfort to the enemies of that city's ruling party.

There are those who believe that a man with the gifts of Pound should be held responsible for acts inimical to the welfare of his country, and if found guilty, punished as would any other individual who was not an artist.

Against that view of Pound's predicament is posed another, particularly by artists, who say: a country goes to war to preserve its way of life and its culture. Ezra Pound's work is a part of American literature, a part of its culture. He will be read whether he is punished or not; perhaps he will be read even more if he is punished.

An attempt has been made here to present the two sides of Pound—Pound the poet and Pound the Axis propagandist involved in his case is the problem of the relationship between the artist and society. Pound cannot, perhaps, be understood without a knowledge of the misunderstandings between him and the country of his birth.

Also involved is an issue which may transcend Pound's case in importance. This issue is presented in the section dealing with the suppressed poems of Ezra Pound.
Pound's early life: he turns his back on the United States

Ezra Loomis Pound was born Oct. 30, 1885, to a pioneer shack in Hailey, Idaho. His father was a minor official of the government land office there. While the country's major push was still westward, Pound at 15 began the first of his migrations eastward. They were to take him physically halfway around the world and spiritually further to a kinship with China's poets and teachers, whom he first revered and then translated.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he read enormously and studied comparative literature, moved on to Hamilton College, still reading, still studying, and storing his mind with bright flashes of imagery and condensation; and returned to the University of Pennsylvania to teach. Once he went back Intro to the West as a teacher in Washbough College, but was dismissed after four months. Of this dismissal Pound noted that "all accusations" (of being disreputably unconventional) were "ultimately refuted save that of being the Latin Quarter type."

With this incident, academic circles were closed to him, and he turned his back on the United States. The accusation of being a "Latin Quarter type" shortly was justified. His brick-red beard, sharpened to a point, and half-professorial, half-quaint, his Byronic figure, flowing hair and flowing cape, soon became familiar in the Bohemian quarters of Europe. He took with him the idea for a new poem:

The thought of what America would be like
If the Classics had a wide circulation
Troubles my sleep.

In London and Paris

At 25 he was in London. How well he was writing at this time may be seen in his volume of poems entitled Personæ, published there in 1909, and containing some of his greatest work. Edward Thomas, English poet and critic, wrote of Personæ: "The beauty of it is the beauty of passion, sincerity and intensity, not of beautiful words and images and suggestions. It took great discernment to see this so early; but it took greater vision to write as Pound did in the shadow of the Victorian era.

Of this volume there is told the following story. The publisher who received the manuscript invited Pound to his office, praised the poems, intimated he was interested in bringing them out, but suggested that the author should defray part of the expenses. Pound heartily agreed and said he would give half his available funds. He placed a shilling on the publisher's desk.

From London, Pound went to Paris. In the years after the first World War he was a noted and glamorous figure to young Americans imbuing French wines and French culture in the chief cultural centers of the western world. It was the bright era of James Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway and Ezra Pound, all of them in Paris, all of them producing great and controversial works whose impress is still to be seen in contemporary writing. One night, Pound, the noted poet, was invited to dinner at the home of Wanda Landowska, harpsichordist and one of the great concert artists of our time. At the door, when he was leaving, Madame Landowska said:

"Mr. Pound, I hear you have written a book. Will you send it to me?"

"Madame," replied Pound, "I have written 20 books."

"Mr. Pound," said his hostess, "will you send them to me?" Mr. Pound graciously did.

His work

It was true; by the age of 40 he had written 20 books; today a bibliography of his work would fill a page. Beginning with Personæ, there had followed a stream of volumes of poetry and prose: original compositions, translations from the French, the Chinese (one appears on p. 15), and finally a work still under way entitled Cantor, published in installments, which Pound regards as his chief work, but which is not so regarded by many others. In the Cantor is to be found a composite of tradition, meditations quotations from half a dozen languages and literatures, a persistent, anti-Semitan, a running, episodic, sometimes fantastic treatise on economics, which is nevertheless often beautiful:

With inside has no man a good house
Made of stone, no paradise on his church wall
With inside the stone cutter is kept from his stone
The weaver is kept from his loom...

Thus, year after year, since the appear-
ance of Renaissance, Pound has brought forth a body of literature without parallel in any time, a mass of work which has inspired other writers and enabled them to shape their styles, and he did this without much encouragement from the American press, on an income which few would have been content to struggle with.

He also found the time and energy to help other artists. He championed the American composer, George Antheil, in Paris, got him a concert hall, saw the performance of Antheil’s ballets, Ballet Modern and Ballet Mecanique crowned with success despite organized rowdism and fanatic opposition (no one who attended will ever forget the drama of the performance—the cries and catcalls, the opening of umbrellas against the rush of air from an airplane propeller on the stage, the efforts of Pound to nay down the opposition, and in the background, solemn and listening intensely, the great figure of Joyce); and finally wrote a book, Antheil and The Treaty on Harmony, to find the composer a greater audience.

He also wrote a book about a great but still obscure young sculptor, Caudier Brzeska, killed in the First World War. Even in his anti-Semitism, Pound is not easy to characterize or pigeonhole; witness his translations and praise of Heine, and his life-long efforts to find an audience and a publisher for the poet Louis Zukofsky, to whom Pound dedicated his Culture.

Helped our poetry renaissance

Throughout his long and controversial career, now gathering to a dramatic climax, he discovered or ballyhooed the work of men who have since become renowned, some of them crowned with the Nobel Prize for Literature, such as the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, and the Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore. And he brought to the budding poetry renaissance in the United States the impact and inspiration of his technique and ideas. This part of his story is best told by the late Harriet Monroe, founder and first editor of Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, which became the center of the poetic movement in the United States. In her biography, A Poet's Life (Macmillan, 1938, $5), she wrote:

"The most dynamic and stimulating of our early correspondents was ... the young American Ezra Pound, whose early small books, Personae and Exultations, I had read with delight. ... Writing to him as to others in August, 1912, and including as usual the circular [the prospectus of the magazine] I confessed my admiration of his poems, and asked with special emphasis his co-operation. I quote in full his answer, whose arrival made the first of September an exciting day. The reader should remember that the name of Ezra Pound was then largely unrecognized in his native country, and very little known anywhere. His letter spoke with a fresh voice, and promised more than did the writing values to the magazine.

Pound, to Harriet Monroe

"I am interested, and your scheme, as far as I understand it, seems not only sound, but the only possible method. There is no other magazine in America which is not an insult to the serious artist and to the dignity of his art.

"But? Can you teach the American poet that poetry is an art, an art with a technique, with media—an art that must be in constant flux, a constant change of manner, if it is to live. Can you teach him that it is not a pan-metric echo of the sociological dogma printed in last year's magazines? Maybe. Anyhow you have work before you.

"I may be myopic, but during my last tortured visit to America I found no writer and but one reviewer who had any worthy conception of poetry. The Art. However I need not bore you with jeremids.

"Quant a moi: If you conceive verse as a living medium, on a par with paint, marble, and music, you may announce, if it's any good to you, that for the present, such of my work as appears in America (barring my own books) will appear exclusively in your magazine. I think you might easily get all the serious artists to boycott the rest of the press entirely. I can't send you much at the moment, for my Arnaut Daniel has gone to the publisher, and the proofs of Ripostes are on my desk, and I've been working for three months on a prose book. Even the Ripostes is scarcely more than a notice that my translations and experiments have not entirely interrupted my compositions.

"Are you for American poetry or for poetry? The latter is more important, but it is important that America should boost the former, provided it don't mean a blindness to the art. The glory of any nation is to produce art that can be exported without disgrace to its origin.

"I ask because if you do want poetry from other sources than America I may be able to be of use. I don't think it's any of the artist's business to see whether or not his book circulates, but I was nevertheless tempted, on the verge of starting a quarterly, and it's a great relief to know that your paper may manage what I had, without financial strength, been about to attempt rather forlornly."

"I send you all that I have on my desk—an over-elaborate post-Browning 'imagination' affair and a note on the Whistler exhibit. I count him our only great artist, and even this informal salute, drastic as it is, may not be out of place at the threshold of what I hope is an endeavor to carry into our American poetry the same sort of life and intensity which he infused into modern painting.

"Sincerely yours,

Ezra Pound"

"PS. Any agonizing that tends to hurry what I believe in the end to be inevitable,

POUND at 38 poses in the garden of his studio in Paris, Sept. 4, 1923.

PH. DAILY
PAGE M 13
our American Risorgimento, is dear to me. That awakening will make the Italian Renaissance look like a tempest in a teapot. The force we have, and the impulse, but the guiding sense, the discrimination in applying the force, we must wait and strive for.

"I sent Pound an enthusiastic answer, asking him to represent Poetry abroad as foreign correspondent, and to send us his poems and prose articles and such British contributions as he approved of. On September 21st he wrote accepting the unsalaried job:

"All right, you can put me down as foreign correspondent or foreign editor if you like, and pay me whatever or whenever is convenient. If I were in the trade for the cash to be gotten from it, I should have quit some time ago. There is rather a fine saying of Browning's which is not so well known as it might be: "Money! If I'd made matches with my hands I'd have made more out of it."

"He promised to send 'some of young Aldington's stuff' as soon as he could get permission, and offered to secure foreign exchanges, continuing:

"As touching Boston and New York if their press is too much amused by Chicago's having a poetry magazine, you might send me some of the clippings and perhaps I can riposte on them from a less expected quarter..."

"A few days later I was still further elated. His third letter in September, 1912, said:

"I've just written to Yeats. It's rather hard to get anything out of him by mail and he won't be back in London until November. Still I've done what I can, and if it's the first favor or about the first that I've asked for three years I may get something—to set the tone."

"Also, I'll try to get some of the poems of the very great Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore. They are going to be the sensation of the Winter..."

"With a fourth letter of October 8th, Pound sent the poems by Richard Aldington. Another October letter was very exciting and imperative. It began:

"This is The Snare. Reserve space in the next number for Tagore... He has sung Bengal into a nation, and his English version of his poems is very wonderful. Yeats is doing the introduction...

"I could go on for many pages with Pound's early letters. They were a tonic and an inspiration, for at that time, as I firmly believe, he was the best critic living, at least in our specialty, and his acid touch on weak spots was as fearlessly enlightening as a clinic."

"Born to be a great teacher"

"Thus began the rather violent, but on the whole salutary, discipline under the lash of which the editor of the new magazine felt himself being rapidly educated, while all misconceptions of habit and prejudice were ruthlessly swept away. Ezra Pound was born to be a great teacher. The American universities which, at this time of his developing strength, failed, one and all, to install him as the head of an English department, missed a dynamic influence which would have been felt wherever English writing is taught. It is not entirely his fault if he has become somewhat embittered and has spent upon trivial quarrels and temperamental exaggerations the energy which should have gone into important progressive work. The power which would have been stimulating has become explosive..."
The poet takes up economics and compares Mussolini with Jefferson

From Paris, Pound in the middle '20s went to Rapallo, Italy, where he lived in renowned seclusion, a poet and scholar out of touch with the world, hugging to his bosom medieval manuscripts and modern economic theories over which he cogitated. It was during the regime of Benito Mussolini. Writing to friends in England and the United States, he dated his letters fascist style.

His letters began to be disturbing to some of his friends and his books began to be disturbing to people who, whether or not they were his friends, were not the friends of fascism. There came out of Rapallo a little book, first published in England, entitled Ezra Pound's ABC of Economics. A reader might read it and put it down feeling that neither he nor Pound was quite clear about the subject; but no reader who read it to the end could put it down without realizing that Pound had hitched his star to Mussolini's wagon. A prologue to the book is signed E. P. Feb. 12, anno XI dell'era Fascista--that is, February 12, which is Lincoln's Birthday, in the 11th year of the fascist era, which was 1935.

**He fell for a gag**

Pound's economic theories stem from the social credit program of Maj. C. H. Douglas of Canada. In Pound, the Douglas idea is both simplified and complicated (reading Pound on economics, one sometimes has the feeling that he is learning more about art, culture and Pound than he is about economics). Said Pound in his ABC:

"There are four elements, and it is useless trying to function with three:"

1. The produce.
2. The want.
3. The means of transport.
4. AND the certificates of value, preferably legal tender and 'general,' in the sense that they should be good for wheat, iron, lumber, dress goods, or whatever the heart and stomach desire.

"The brains of the nation or group to be used in discerning WHAT work is most needed, what work is less necessary and what is desirable even though not strictly necessary."

Thus Pound on economics. In the 13th year of the fascist era, Pound came forth with a book entitled Jefferson and/or Mussolini. It began: "The fundamental likenesses between these two men are probably greater than their differences."

In justice to Pound, it should be recalled that there were many in the United States at that particular time who were ready to believe this. Pound was one of those who fell, alas, for the gag about the trains running on time.

Pound as a flatterer is something else again: "The man least likely, I mean the man in all Europe or in all America least likely, to be surprised at my opening proposition is Benito Mussolini himself."

But it must have surprised a couple of other guys particularly when Pound went on to say "Jefferson was one genius and Mussolini is another." Even for a guest in another man's house, this was laying it on thick. But Pound laid it on even thicker: "I don't believe any estimate of Mussolini will be valid unless it starts from his passion for construction. Treat him as artist and all the details fall into place. Take him as anything save the artist and you will get muddled with contradictions."

Pound also was becoming moulded. Even his most fervent admirers saw a disintegration in his thought-processes and style. Example: "The fascist revolution was FOR the preservation of certain liberties and FOR the maintenance of a certain level of culture, certain standards of living, it was NOT a refusal to come down to a level of riches or poverty, but a refusal to surrender certain immaterial prerogatives, a refusal to surrender a great slice of the cultural heritage." The final sentence in Jefferson and/or Mussolini is:

"Towards which I assert again my own firm belief that the Duce will stand not with despots and lovers of power but with the lovers of ORDER."

His book appeared in the year of the fascist invasion of Ethiopia and a year before the fascist invasion of Spain.

To the United States in 1939, on his

Continued on next page
How Pound, over the Rome radio, broadcast the Axis line to the U. S. A.

Feb. 3, 1942

You are at war for the duration of the German's pleasure. You are at war for the duration of Japan's pleasure. Nothing in the Western world, nothing in the whole of our accident can help you dodge it.

Apr. 16, 1942

For the United States to be making war on Italy and on Europe is just plain damn nonsense, and every native born American of American stock knows that it is plain downright damn nonsense. And for the state of things Franklin Roosevelt is more than any other man responsible.

Aug. 23, 1942

I ask whether the spirit of '76 is helped by what is the lower ranks of the Navy with bridge-sweeping and whether war is won by mercantilist ethics and, in any case, whether men like Knox and Stimson and Morgenthau can be expected to fill the heart of youth with martial ardor and the spirit of sacrifice.

Pound continued

first visit in a quarter century to the land of his birth, Pound brought his enthusiasm for literature, his theories on economics, and his anti-Semitism. He was not a welcome visitor; friends of a lifetime shut their doors on him in disgust; the most charitable view was that he was a sick man. At a party in Boston, a banker, who was one of the guests, listened to Pound's economic theories for a solid two hours, staring blankly at the wall, his opinion was never asked; he was not asked. In response to a request for information from the editors of Twentieth Century Authors, A Biographical Dictionary, Pound wrote: "When a writer merits mention in a work of reference, his work is his autobiography, it is his first-person record." But instead of retelling to his poems and other literary compositions, he submitted. As being more representative of him, he drizzled on economics, chattering about the great and dismal betrayal of the American people and the American system, by the trick clause, and the Bank Act of February 25, 1933, which was probably news to most readers of Twentieth Century Authors. Pound returned to Rapallo, frustrated politically, as he had earlier been frustrated artistically.

May 10, 1942

The next peace will not be based on international lending. Get that for one. The next peace will not be based on international lending, and England certainly will have nothing whatever to say about what its terms are. Neither, I think, will simple-hearted Joe Stalin, not wholly trusted by the kibitz which is his master.

May 28, 1942

Every hour that you go on with this war it is an hour lost to you and your children. And every sane act you commit is committed in homage to Mussolini and Hitler. Every reform, every effort toward the just peace, toward the control of a market is an act of homage to Mussolini and Hitler. They are your leaders however much you think you are conducted by Roosevelt as told by Churchill. You follow Mussolini and Hitler by every constructive act of your government.

May 31, 1942

The melting pot in America may have been a noble experiment, though I very much doubt it. As any rate it is bad.

June 28, 1942

You are not going to win this war. None of our best minds thought you would win it. We have never had a chance in this war.

July 20, 1942

You ought not to be at war against Italy. You ought not to be giving or ever have given the slightest or most picayune aid to any man or nation engaged in waging war against Italy. You are doing it for the sake of a false encampment system.

Here is a longer sampling:

July 22, 1942

"Europe calling... Ezra Pound speaking!

I hear that my views are shared, most of them, by a large number of my compatriots, so it would seem, or maybe an increasing number of my compatriots. There is a comforting thought on a warm day in a hot climate. I should hate to think that all America had gone haywire. I should like to feel that the American race in North America, in the North American continent, had some wish towards survival. They wanted there to be a United States of tomorrow, ...

"Well, you have been fed on lies for 20 years you have been fed on lies, and I don't say maybe. And Mr. Squires and Mrs. Shone are still feeding it to you right over the BBC radio, and, and one of the best radios of Schenectady, New York and Boston--and Boston was once an American city that was in about the size of Rapallo..."
"And how much liberty have you seen, anywhere, and as to the arsenal—are the arsenal of democracy or of judiciary?" asked the poet and painter, one of the modern "greats," states the case for the artist as individual. (see p. 16).

F. E. CUMMINGS, poet and painter, one of the modern "greats," states the case for the artist as individual. (see p. 16).

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William Carlos Williams, poet and professor of literature and history at Harvard University, and a distinguished critic, author

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Poets and critics size up Pound as an artist and as a man

As the time of Pound's trial drew near, I asked a number of distinguished poets and critics to state their views of his work and influence. In fairness to all, it should be pointed out that the excerpts from Pound's broadcasts were not seen by them. Their statements follow:

E. E. CUMMINGS:

Re Ezra Pound—poetry happens to be an art, and artists happen to be human beings.

An artist doesn't live in some geographical abstraction, superimposed on a part of this beautiful earth by the nonimagination of unmanned and dedicated to the proposition that massacre is a social virtue because murder is an individual vice, nor does an artist live in some self-disant world, nor does he live in some scatolized universe, nor does he live in any number of "worlds" or in any number of "universe". As for a few trifling delusions like the "past" and "present" and "future" of quote mankind unquote, they may be big enough for a couple of billion supermechanized subhumans but they're much too small for one human being. Every artist's strictly limitable country is himself.

An artist who plays that country like has committed suicide, and even a good lawyer cannot kill the dead. But a human being who's true to himself—whatever he may be—is immortal, and all the atomic bombs of all the anarchists in space-time will never extirpate immortality.

WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS:

I can't write about Ezra Pound with any sort of compunction. When I think of the callousness of some of his letters during the last six or seven years, of his commentaries touching "Irish meat on the Russian steppes" or the war in Spain as being of "no more importance than the draining of some mosquito swamp in deepest Africa," Hitler the martyr" and all that—I want to forget that I ever knew him. His vicious anti-Semitism and much else have lowered him in my mind further than I ever thought it possible to lower a man whom I had once admired. But that isn't the whole story.

Somehow I am compelled to think of something I once heard about a poet during one of the former Mexican revolutions. This poor guy seeing the men with guns coming down the street shimmied up a telegraph pole—the only thing available to give him any elevation under the circumstances. The troopers seeing him up there thought they might as well take a few pot shots at him—anyhow it was in enemy territory. But at this the man up the pole started to yell: I'm a poet! I'm a poet! The soldiers at that invited him down, gave him a drink and told him to go ahead, poetize for them. Maybe they shot him later, I don't know.

Ezra Pound is one of the most competent poets in our language, possessed of the kind of wit that can convert the awkward, the incorrect, the trivial, the turgid, the pretentious into something that is fresh and original and true. His knowledge of the world, his command of language, his originality, his perception of the true, his power to make the world speak in a new and stronger way, his sensitivity, his penetration—these are all qualities that make him one of the most distinguished and important figures in modern poetry.

He has been a controversial figure, and his views have often been at odds with the prevailing trends in poetry. However, his work continues to influence and inspire many contemporary poets and writers. His legacy continues to be felt in the literary world, and his contributions to modern poetry cannot be overstated.
Ezra Pound the consummate poet taken as any sort of menace to America when compared with some of the vicious minds at large among us, say for instance the newspaper game, as well as other rackets which have the public ear, is sheer childishness. He just isn’t dangerous, they say. I am not trying to minimize his crime, but I committed it wilfully. But under the circumstances, knowing what goes on “in committee” and elsewhere in our magnificently destined country—I don’t think we should be too hard on him. I have thought, in spite of his infantile mental pattern, and still think—knowing what goes on about me every day as reported in the daily press—that as a poet Ezra had some sort of right to speak his mind, such as it had become, as he did.

I have to qualify the above paragraph, however, by saying that I never heard a word that Ezra Pound broadcast during the war from Italy. The only thing I know directly about his broadcasts is a single sentence, referring to myself, which one of the officers in our book told my wife one morning more than a year ago. From the quality of that I judge of the rest, dull stuff.

When they lock the man up with Jim and John and Henry and Mary and Doleys and Graces—I hope they will give him access to books, with paper enough, for him to go on making translations for us from the classics such as we have never seen except at the hands in our language.

It would be the greatest miscarriage of justice, human justice, to shoot him.

KARL SHAPIRO

The Pound affair is neither very serious nor very important. If there is any principle involved, I should like to know what it is. Pound thought fascism superior to democracy; he claims to have read a lot of history but managed to back the wrong horse in the war. As a U.S. citizen he committed the crime of not reversing his beliefs after Mussolini came to blows with Jefferson. I hope there are poets on the jury when Pound comes to trial; otherwise it is hopeless to imagine that Pound’s occupation will have any bearing on the case.

If Pound were to be tried for his poetry he would come off very well indeed. The greatest poets of the age, from James Joyce down, have acknowledged indebtedness to him. In early 20th century poetry he will always stand as the strongest influence, despite the fact that he is a better poetry teacher than poet.
F. O. MATTHIESSEN:

In considering the case of Ezra Pound, one must never forget his important role in the poetic renaissance of 30 years ago. That importance may finally have caused more in its critical stimulation and irritation than in his own work, although he was hailed as a master craftsman by no less than both Yeats and Eliot. In this country, Harriet Monroe, the editor of Poetry, declared that it was due to Ezra Pound that every person that the revolution was on." And when that revolution was still new, Carl Sandburg added: "He has done most of living men to more new impulses to poetry."

But Pound cannot be considered as a poet withdrawn from the world, like Emily Dickinson or Rilke, for instance. From the familiar position of the Bohemian artist who felt it his duty to thumb his nose at the bourgeoisie, he advanced at the time of the depression to an active concern with economics and politics. He did not want to be regarded as an irresponsible, although his behavioral aspects, such as Jefferson and/or Marsden, were a fantastic mixture of social credit and a literary man's admiration for the efficiency of the New Franklin.

He believed the control of money to be the central issue for any society, and he wanted his views to prevail. Throughout the 1930s, he continued to bombard some members of the U.S. Congress with petitions on the monetary question from Jefferson, John Adams and others, whom he thought to have anticipated social credit. He declared more than once that an American stand on the Bank had made him one of the greatest men in the country.

The few people who read his economic tracts must have regarded him as a crank, and he certainly had no influence. Nor do I believe that his radio broadcasts before and after our entry into the war, views as they were in their anti-Semitism, could have had any persuasive force as propaganda. Pound's way of conjuring up the international Jewish bankers as a scape-goat was too odd and literary. Nevertheless, he took his stand on such doctrines. If art is one of the most valuable products of a civilization, then the poet must be judged for the humanity of his thought as well as for his form. And if you believe in the artist's responsibility for his views, I don't see how you can explain Pound's away. But he is a tragic instance of the consequence resulting from the pull between poet and audience, which has been so symptomatic of recent social disequilibrium. Living for so many years as an isolated expatriate in Rapallo, Pound was so cut off from any normal contacts with society that when he began to develop a political and social theory it could only be eccentric. As an eccentric he must now be judged.

LOUIS UNTERMeyer:

"I think there is no doubt that Pound was both an important poet and an im-

Ezra Pound is brought home  The poet who left the U. S. A. in 1968 to live in Europe as he arrived in Washington Sunday in custody of a U. S. marshal. Pound is to go on trial for treason as a result of his broadcasts for the Axis. (See story, pp. 12-17.)
CONF 4 STATIONS NY 20 BS 4 NK 3 WFO 1 FROM WASH 27 7-59 PM
SAC-S URGENT
DOCTOR EZRA POUND, TREASON. REBULET DECEMBER TWELVE LAST, DEPARTMENT HAS AUTHORIZED DISCONTINUANCE OF INVESTIGATION PENDING FURTHER COURT ACTION AS TO POUND'S SANITY. YOU WILL BE ADVISED IF INVESTIGATION DESIRED AT LATER DATE.
HOOVER
CORRECTION—SECOND LINE WORD FIVE SHD BE "INVESTIGATION"
END
NY KL W R 20 NY
NK UA R 3 NK
BS ZIMWA R 4 BS
WFO G

Letter of Receipt 1/4/45 from Secretary
Handwritten: 1/7/45
MEMORANDUM

RE: DR. EARA POUND

MEMORANDUM

RE: DR. EARA POUND

TRANSMAN

Dr. Ezra Pound was born in Hailey, Idaho, on October 30, 1885. He has been residing outside of the United States continuously since 1911. From 1911 to 1920 he lived in England; from 1920 to 1924 in France; and from 1924 to date in Italy, principally at Rapallo, Italy.

According to information furnished the Department of State by the American Consul General at Genoa, Italy, on June 4, 1941, Dr. Pound for a number of years was known to have had very pro-Fascist leanings and to have spoken over the Italian radio system from time to time against the policies of the United States. On several occasions when he appeared at the Consulate General he made undignified remarks concerning the United States Government and when he entered and left the Consular Offices he gave the Fascist salute. The American Consul General also reported that at that time Dr. Pound had been giving a series of talks over the short-wave Italian radio stations intended to be heard in the United States. In these talks he has spoken in such a manner of the Government's foreign policy as to bring great discredit to the United States. In one of his broadcasts in June, 1941, Dr. Pound slanderously attacked the wife of the president.

The British "Who's Who" indicates that Ezra Pound received his Ph.D. degree from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1916, he married Dorothy Shakespear; poet and composer. He has been a prolific writer and has contributed to the following periodicals: Rassegna mondiale, Criterion, Action, British Union Quarterly, and Townsman. He has authored seventeen books of poems, two operas, eighteen prose treatises and eleven translations. These include "Japanese Po Domes", "Chinese Drama", "Jefferson and/or Mussolini" (1935), and "Quack to Kultur" (1938). His residence in 1942 was given as via Marcella 12/3, Rapallo, Italy, and his son's name was furnished as Omar Shakespear Pound.

It is reported that in February, 1942, Pound began airing his alien views and contempt for the United States over the Rome radio.

On July 12, 1941, the Department of State, Washington, D. C., instructed the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, to limit the issuance of a passport to Pound for the return to the United States only. Some publicity allegedly appeared in the American press indicating that Pound had expressed his desire to return to the United States in order to collect American and British royalties on his publications.
At the present time Pound is also allegedly editing a magazine entitled "Exile", presumably in Rome, Italy.

It was also reported by the Department of State that Pound, after the outbreak of the war, had been blasting the usual propaganda over the Italian radio.

Pound refused to return home at the time the American Embassy, Consular officials and their staffs were repatriated and is reported to still be residing in Italy.

In a letter addressed to the Attorney General by Siegfried Wagener of the Chicago Times Listening Post, Allenspark, Colorado, dated July 1, 1942, Mr. Wagener informed that subject Pound is employed by the Italian Government broadcasting subversive propaganda. It is suggested that Mr. Wagener be interviewed for complete details in this regard.

Broadcasts

The Federal Communications Commission has informed the Bureau that it has monitored the following broadcasts made by subject Pound from Rome, Italy. These broadcasts were received by the Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Station "Shinda", located at Silver Hill, Prince Georges County, Maryland, the intercepts of which have already been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

| December 7, 1942 | March 26, 1942 | April 30, 1942 | May 26, 1942 |
| January 29, 1942 | March 29, 1942 | May 2, 1942 | May 28, 1942 |
| February 3, 1942 | March 30, 1942 | May 3, 1942 | May 31, 1942 |
| February 10, 1942 | March 31, 1942 | May 4, 1942 | June 1, 1942 |
| February 12, 1942 | April 6, 1942 | May 5, 1942 | June 4, 1942 |
| February 17, 1942 | April 7, 1942 | May 9, 1942 | June 5, 1942 |
| February 26, 1942 | April 9, 1942 | May 10, 1942 | June 8, 1942 |
| March 2, 1942 | April 11, 1942 | May 11, 1942 | June 16, 1942 |
| March 6, 1942 | April 12, 1942 | May 12, 1942 | June 19, 1942 |
| March 8, 1942 | April 13, 1942 | May 14, 1942 | June 23, 1942 |
| March 15, 1942 | April 16, 1942 | May 16, 1942 | June 28, 1942 |
| March 15, 1942 | April 18, 1942 | May 17, 1942 | July 2, 1942 |
| March 19, 1942 | April 19, 1942 | May 18, 1942 | July 3, 1942 |
| March 22, 1942 | April 20, 1942 | May 19, 1942 | July 6, 1942 |
| March 23, 1942 | April 21, 1942 | May 21, 1942 | July 7, 1942 |
| March 24, 1942 | April 26, 1942 | May 23, 1942 | July 10, 1942 |
| March 26, 1942 | April 27, 1942 | May 24, 1942 | July 12, 1942 |
| February 19, 1942 | April 28, 1942 | May 25, 1942 | July 13, 1942 |

July 14, 1942  July 19, 1942  July 21, 1942
July 17, 1942  July 20, 1942  July 26, 1942
Proposed Grand Jury Action - Additional Investigation Requested by Department.

The information available in the Bureau files regarding subject Pound, as well as copies of the transcript of subject's broadcasts, have been made available to the Criminal Division of the Department suggesting that subject Pound be indicted under the Treason Statutes (Sec. 1, 2, Title 18, U. S. Code) in that he adhered to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort. The Department, in its reply, now informs that the President and the Office of War Information are interested in this case as well as related cases concerning American citizens acting as propagandists for enemy countries, and that the matter is being seriously considered for Grand Jury action. However, prior to instituting such action, the Department requests that the following additional investigation be conducted:

1.) A complete review be made of the State Department records for all available data regarding subject Pound and secure copies of travel documents and expired passports possessed by subject. Also ascertain the name of the State Department official who can introduce these records and testify to the fact that subject is considered an American citizen and would be issued an American passport upon application for return to this country only.

2.) Verify the birth or naturalization of subject and the identity and position of the individual who can introduce the pertinent records as evidence.

3.) Ascertain the identities of persons who can place subject in Berlin, Germany, either before or subsequent to the war. In this regard, the State Department has informed the Bureau that the following correspondents, former Berlin broadcasters, and other individuals, would be able to testify to some of the desired facts:

   a. Louis Lochner, NYC, former head of the Berlin Bureau
      of the AP.
   b. Alvin Steinkopf, NYC, former AP correspondent in Vienna.
   c. Miss Sigrid Schultz, Chicago, Ill., former European
      representative of the Chicago Tribune.
   d. Frederick Oehsner, NYC, former head of the European
      Bureau of the UP.
   e. Glenn Stadler, NYC, former UP correspondent in Berlin
   f. Pat Conger, NYC, former UP correspondent in Berlin,
      now reported to be a reporter with the U. S. Fleet.
   g. William Shirer, NYC, now syndicating a news column.
   h. Howard K. Smith, NYC, author of the current best seller
      "Last Train from Berlin."
   i. John Paul Dickson, Baltimore, Maryland, former Berlin
      broadcaster for the Mutual Broadcasting System, understood
      to have recently enlisted with the U. S. Marines.
j. Hugo Speck, former Berlin correspondent for the INS and now understood to be with the INS in Washington, D.C. The State Department believes Speck will in all probability be unwilling to talk as his activities at Bad Neuenheim were the subject of a great deal of speculation.

k. Cyrus Folmar, former Vice Consul at Berlin, now assigned to the Division of Commercial Affairs of the Department of State, has heard broadcasts of American Citizens while in Berlin.

l. E. Tomlin Bailey, former Third Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin, now assigned to the Special Division of the Department of State, has knowledge of some of the Berlin broadcasters.

m. Philip N. Tucker, former clerk at the Embassy in Berlin and presently employed in the Central European Branch of the Military Intelligence Section of the War Department.
   (phone, branch 2505)

n. R. Borden Reams, formerly Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, presently assigned to the Division of European Affairs of the Department of State.

o. Lloyd E. Yates, formerly Second Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin, presently assigned to the Division of Foreign Activity Coordination of the Department of State.

p. Carl Mink, formerly Vice Consul at Berlin and presently assigned to the Department of State.

q. Colonel Harvey Smith, Lt. Col. John Lovell, and Miss Natalie Terrell, all of the Central European Branch of the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department.

r. The following former employees of the Passport Section of the Berlin Embassy:
   Casimir Zawadski, now American Vice Consul at Belfast
   Stephen B. Vaughan, now American Vice Consul at Montreal
   Miss Agnes Schneider, now clerk at the American Embassy at London

s. P. Lankhuff, formerly Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin and presently assigned to the Foreign Service Division of the Department of State.

4.) The identities of persons who can identify subject's voice from the recording of a radio broadcast. In addition to the above, it is believed that relatives and friends should be contacted for any assistance they may be able to furnish.

5.) All possible background of subject should be developed, reflecting subject's activities, and sympathies in the U.S. prior to travel abroad and those activities engaged in by subject since residing in Europe.
6.) It is considered desirable to secure one or more authorities to testify to the fact that all propaganda in Germany is handled through the Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment, headed by Herr Paul Joseph Goebbels, and that it would be extremely unlikely for an individual to regularly broadcast propaganda to the U. S. and not be an employee of this Ministry. Dr. Robert H. W. Kemp, Philadelphia, Pa., was suggested as a possibility.

7.) Technical testimony by a representative of the F.C.C. on the following points:
   a. The fact that broadcasts are specifically beamed to the U.S. and the nature of the equipment used for this purpose.
   b. Charts showing directional findings prepared presumably by the FCC, placing the stations over which subject broadcast in Axis occupied country.
   c. If the broadcasting station is identified by call letters, testimony as to the location of this particular station.
   d. Testimony that the wave length on which the broadcasts were made is one which is capable of reception on the average short wave radio sold for public use in the U.S.

**UNDEVELOPED LEADS**

**Washington Field Office**

**At Washington, D. C.**

Will make a complete review of the State Department records regarding subject Pound in line with lead #1 suggested by the Department and set forth on page 3 of this memorandum.

Will also contact and interview the individuals set forth on page 4 in line with lead #3 (1 through 4, s) suggested by the Department to definitely place subject Pound in Berlin, Germany, either before or subsequent to the war. These individuals should also be questioned as to the identities of other persons who can identify subject's voice from the recording of a radio broadcast and also for any background information they may be able to furnish regarding subject as suggested by the Department in leads #4 and 5 contained on page 4 of this memorandum.

Will also ascertain the identity of a technical representative of the F.C.C. who can testify to the points mentioned in lead #7 suggested by the Department and set forth on page 5 of this memorandum.
New York City Field Office

At New York City, New York

Will locate and interview the individuals set forth on page 3 of this memorandum to ascertain whether they can place subject Pound in Berlin, Germany, either before or subsequent to the war in line with lead #3 (a,b,c through h) as suggested by the Department. They should also be questioned as to the identities of other persons who can identify subject's voice from the recording of a radio broadcast and also for any background information they may be able to furnish regarding subject as suggested by the Department in leads #4 and 5 contained on page 4 of this memorandum.

Chicago Field Office

At Chicago, Illinois

Will locate Miss Sigrid Schultz, former European representative of the Chicago Tribune, regarding the identities of persons who can place subject in Berlin, Germany, either before or after the commencement of war and whether she can testify to this fact as set forth on page 3 and in line with lead #3 (c) suggested by the Department. She should also be questioned as to the identities of other persons who can identify subject's voice over a radio broadcast and also for any background information she may be able to furnish regarding subject as suggested by the Department in leads #4 and 5 contained on page 4 of this memorandum.

Philadelphia Field Office

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will interview Dr. Robert M. W. Kemper in line with lead #6 suggested by the Department and set forth on page 5 of this memorandum.

Denver Field Office

At Alamosa, Colorado

Will interview Mr. Siegfried Wagner of The Times Listening Post regarding subject's broadcasting activities and also in line with leads #4 and 5 suggested by the Department and contained on page 4 of this memorandum.
Butte Field Office

At Hailey, Idaho

Will verify subject's birth at Hailey, Idaho on October 30, 1885, in line with lead #2 suggested by the Department and set forth on page 3 of this memorandum.

Baltimore Field Office

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will locate and interview John Paul Dickson regarding the broadcast made by subject found in line with lead #3 (1) suggested by the Department as set forth on page 3 of this memorandum.
Item No.

1 - Original and duplicate of Affidavit of J. J. McFadden
dated Dec. 9, 1942.

Date Rec'd

12/14/42

TO Be Canceled

12-24-42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

UFC 1-5 1942

BUTTE, MONTANA

FILE

61-230-19
Date: November 30, 1943
To: F.B.I., Baltimore

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. IRAA FEUDEN

There are attached hereunto copies of a memorandum dated November 30, 1943, which contains a summary of information in the Bureau files regarding subject Dr. Iraa Feuden, an American citizen since November 8, 1943, who broadcasted anti-American propaganda to the United States over the Italian propaganda short-wave radio from Rome, Italy. A majority of subject's broadcasts since that date have been monitored by the Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Station, "Roma," located at Silver Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland. Transcriptions have been made of these broadcasts and in some instances recordings.

The Department has been furnished copies of these transcriptions and now requests that additional investigation be conducted as expeditiously as possible inasmuch as the matter is being considered for grand jury action. The Department also informs that venue will lie in the district where the broadcasts were received, which in this case is Silver Hill, Maryland, and therefore your office is being made the office of origin.

It is suggested that the officials receiving copies of this letter with enclosure, listed at the bottom of this letter and preceded by an asterisk, cover the undeveloped leads set forth in the attached memorandum in conjunction with the undeveloped leads set forth in the following related cases, which are being forwarded under separate cover:

- James Anderson, vas. TERAISON
- Harry Henry niece, vas. TERAISON
- Douglas Chandler, vas. TERAISON
- Fred W. K., vas. TERAISON
- Edward L. Stiles, vas. TERAISON
- Edward L. Stiles, vas. TERAISON
- Constance Davis, vas. TERAISON
- Constance Davis, vas. TERAISON
- Constance Davis, vas. TERAISON
- Constance Davis, vas. TERAISON
The Denver Office will interview Mr. Siegfried Wigenow in connection with this case and also the above-mentioned cases preceded by an asterisk.

It is desired that the information developed be set forth in detailed report form in each case, even though it amounts to repetition, for the purpose of facilitating proper supervision of these cases at the Seat of Government.

These cases are considered as being of paramount importance particularly in view of the interest of the President, the Office of War Information and the Department, and should be given immediate and continuous investigative attention until all leads are exhausted.

It is imperative that these instructions be strictly adhered to.

Enclosures

cc: * Washington, D.C.
   * New York City
   * Chicago
   * Philadelphia
   * Denver
   * Atlantic Suite
Date: December 5, 1942
To: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Fred W. Kallalasch, vs.
Treas.

With further reference to Bureau letter dated November 30, 1942, in the above captioned cases, the Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the Department suggesting that Dorothy Thompson, noted columnist, and William L. White, apparently a columnist or radio commentator, also be interviewed in line with the undeveloped leads set forth for your office in these cases.

With reference to the matter entitled "Constance Freszel, with alias; Treason," the Department requests that a certified copy of the naturalization certificate of her father be obtained and all facts necessary to determine whether she is entitled to derivative citizenship. The Boston and Philadelphia Offices should be governed accordingly in this regard.

The Department also requests that in those cases where the subject was born in the United States, a certified copy of the birth certificate be obtained, together with other evidence of the date and place of his or her birth. It is requested that the offices having undeveloped leads to establish the birth of any of the subjects in the above captioned cases be governed accordingly.

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Philadelphia
Boston
Butte
Savannah
Springfield
Atlanta
Chicago

DEC-6 1942
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC - 7 1942
BUTTE, MONTANA
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BUTTE, MONTANA
December 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM

RE: DR. EZRA POUND;
ET AL; TREASON.

62230

Under date of December 9, Special Agent ARTHUR S. WEBB tele-
phonically advised that he had been unable to locate any birth record
for the above Subject at Hailey, Idaho. He stated he found an old
newspaper clipping from the "Woodriver Daily News--Miner" carrying
a news item to the effect that a son was born on October 30, 1885, to
HOMER L. POUND.

Agent WEBB further advised that he received information
that the only possibility of a record covering the birth of this
Subject might be in the Catholic Church in Boise, Idaho. He advised
that Father ROWE, 418 Idaho Street, Boise, would be the proper person
to contact in order to obtain these records, if any are in existence.

The above was telephonically furnished to Special Agent JAMES
A. HUNT on December 10, and he was instructed to handle immediately,
obtaining, if possible, a photograph or certified copy of any records.

KENNETH LOGAN
Special Agent in Charge

KL: BH
Investigation at Hailey, Idaho, reflects that beyond any reasonable doubt the subject was born in that community on October 30, 1908; however, no authentic records could be located to substantiate this. No records of vital statistics kept by city, county or state in Idaho prior to 1907. Subject's father resided in Hailey, Idaho, from 1903 to 1907, taking the subject with him when he departed. Subject has not returned to Hailey since that time and is not known in that community. Records at Catholic Church, Boise, Idaho, searched with negative results.

Reference: Bureau letter of November 30, 1942, (100-36099)
Bureau letter of December 3, 1942.
AT HAILEY, IDAHO

GEORGE A. McLEOD, Probate Judge, Hailey, Idaho, advised that he has resided continuously in this community since September 24, 1886. He said that no city, county or state records of vital statistics were kept in Idaho prior to 1887. He advised that he is positive of this date in view of the fact that he was serving as a member of the legislature of Idaho at the time the instant law was enacted. Judge McLEOD said that he was not personally acquainted with the Subject of the instant investigation nor was he acquainted with the Subject's father, HENRY L. FOUND. However, he said that as a result of his clerical research in connection with the writing of a book which was published in 1936, the Judge advised that he had ascertained that the Subject was born in Hailey, Idaho, on October 30, 1886. He stated that this information came from the newspaper which was then known as the "Woodriver Daily News Miner" of October 31, 1886. He advised that the Subject's father, HENRY L. FOUND, was the first registrar of the United States Land Office, was located at Hailey, Idaho, for four years, from 1883 to 1887. This informant produced a copy of his book which is entitled "History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho," on page 115 of which was noted an item which mentioned the Subject as a native son of Hailey, Idaho, who has been living abroad for a number of years.

Judge McLEOD stated further that he recalled that Subject's grandfather was at one time governor of the State of Wisconsin. The files of the "Hailey Times" newspaper now operating in that community were searched and a copy of the "Woodriver Daily News Miner" dated October 31, 1886, reflects the following news item:

"Register FOUND's family was increased yesterday by a brand new baby boy. Receiver Waters and wife returned from their visit to Kansas. The Hailey land office experienced an eventful day."

It is noted that the son born to Mr. FOUND was not referred to by name. It is further noted that the date mentioned above is at variance with the date furnished by Judge McLEOD. However, it is felt that Judge McLEOD is in error inasmuch as he advised that his information came from the article which is quoted above. This article was in the newspaper issue of October 31, 1886, and not 1885 as stated by Judge McLEOD.

Reverend JAMES OPIS, pastor of Emanuel Episcopal Church, produced his record of births and baptisms dating back to 1885. These records were searched in an effort to establish the birthdate of the Subject. However, his name was not found in the instant records.

Father T. J. AHERN of St. Charles Catholic Church, produced birth and baptism records for that church. These records were thoroughly searched. However, the Subject's name does not appear. Father AHERN advised that all
birth and baptismal records of the Catholic Church since its establishment in the old Idaho territory are in possession of the Catholic Priest at Boise, Idaho, Father MORE, 418 Idaho Street, Boise, Idaho. It is noted that the above two churches are the only churches which were established in Hailey, Idaho, at the time of the Subject's birth.

Mrs. LULA MONTGOMERY, City Clerk of Hailey, Idaho, advised that no city records in the nature of vital statistics were kept in Hailey, Idaho, prior to the year 1890. JOSEPH J. McFADDEN advised that he first settled in Hailey, Idaho, in September, 1865, at which time he was fifteen years of age. He advised that he has lived there continuously since that time and further that he was personally acquainted with the father of the Subject in instant case. He advised that the Subject's father was HOMER L. FOUNT, who was the Register of the United States Land Office, Hailey, Idaho, from 1863 to 1887, stating further he had personally met the Subject's grandfather who at that time was either governor or ex-governor of the State of Wisconsin. He said that this occurred during the year 1865. Mr. McFADDEN said that he was personally acquainted with HOMER L. FOUNT even before the year 1865 having known him in other sections of the old Idaho Territory. This Informant recalls that ZORA FOUNT was born in Hailey, Idaho, during the fall of 1865. However, he was unable to recall the exact date.

It was also ascertained from Mr. McFADDEN that Subject's father left Hailey, Idaho, in the year 1867, taking the Subject with him. Mr. McFADDEN advised that to his knowledge the Subject has not returned to Hailey, Idaho, at any time since that date. After his departure from Hailey, Idaho, the Subject's father became associated with the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for several years after his departure from Idaho, HOMER L. FOUNT corresponded with this Informant. He said he learned through this correspondence that the Subject had been living in Europe for a number of years. McFADDEN said that he has not heard from the Subject's father for a great many years.

The following affidavit was obtained from Mr. McFADDEN at this time, the original of which is being forwarded to the Baltimore Office and a copy of which is being retained in the file.

"AFFIDAVIT OF J. J. McFADDEN.

"STATE OF IDAHO. | 53.
"COUNTRY OF BLAINE. |

"J. J. McFadden being duly sworn says he is, and has been since about August 1, 1865, a resident of Hailey, Idaho. That he is a native born citizen of the U.S.

"That in the fall of 1865 he was well and personally acquainted with one Homer L. Fount, who was Register of th
U.S. Land Office, at Hailey, Idaho, at the time; that he also met the father of said found, who was then either the Governor, or ex-governor of one of the North Middle States, believe it was Wisconsin.

"That he remembers there was born to said Homer L. Found, during the fall of 1885, a son, at Hailey, Idaho.

"That said son was named Ezra.

"That said Homer L. Found was later in the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, and many years ago affiant had some correspondence with him, and his son was mentioned, the son Ezra being in Italy at the time, residing there.

/s/ J. J. McFadden

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Jan. 1949.

/s/ B. F. Thomas
Clerk of the District Court"

It was deemed advisable to secure this affidavit in view of Mr. McFADDEN'S advanced age and physical infirmity. Relative to Mr. McFADDEN'S use as a witness, the following information is set forth. Mr. McFADDEN'S age is at the present time seventy-two. He is actively practicing law in Hailey, Idaho, however, he is completely deaf and the above interview was conducted by means of writing questions. He is physically infirm, however, at the present time his mind is keen and alert. His memory appears to have been unimpaired by his advanced age and he answered questions without hesitation.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES A.

RENT:

AT BOISE, IDAHO

Reverend E. F. HOWE, Catholic Priest with offices at 418 Idaho Street, made a thorough search of the baptismal records of the Catholic Church for the cities of Hailey, Shoshone, Pocatello, Boise, and other cities in eastern and southern Idaho where Dr. Ezra Found might have been born, but was unable to locate any record of Dr. FOUND. Reverend Howe advised that he did not confine his search to the year 1885 and was certain that no one by that name had been baptized into the Catholic Church in this area. The name FOUND did not appear among his records.

ENCLOSURE: TO BALTIMORE FIELD OFFICE - Original affidavit of J. J. McFADDEN

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Date: May 27, 1943
To: SAC, Baltimore

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EZRA POUND

TREASON

The Bureau has recently received a request from the Office of War Information for information regarding the background and possible criminal records on American citizens who are engaged in propaganda broadcasting activities for Axis nations.

A review of the file in the above-captioned case indicates that Pound was born at Hailey, Idaho on October 30, 1885. He received a Ph. B. degree at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and received his M.A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

It is desired that the Butte, New York, and Philadelphia Field Divisions, respectively, check for a local arrest record regarding the captioned subject.

In view of the fact that this information is desired by another Governmental Agency, reports should be submitted within two weeks after this letter is received.

CC: Butte
New York
Philadelphia
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Butte, Montana
6/18/43
6/7/43

ARThUR S. WEBB
FP

CHARACTER OF CASE
TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
No criminal record. Hailey, Idaho. Subject moved with parents from Hailey, Idaho, when less than one year of age.


Details:

AT HAILEY, IDAHO

BUDDIE PACAN, Deputy Sheriff, reviewed his records and advised that the subject's name does not appear therein.

GEORGE McLEOD, Probate Judge, advised that the subject's father was the first Federal land office representative in Blaine County and stated that instant office was occupied by the subject's father until approximately July, 1889. Even though the subject was born on October 30, 1885, at Hailey, Idaho, this information would indicate that the subject was taken from Hailey, by his parents, when less than one year of age. Judge McLeod stated further that immediately upon finishing his term of office, the subject's father moved from Hailey, Idaho.
In connection with the above interview it is to be noted that Judge McLEOD is quite old at the present time and in addition to personal knowledge of the above events, it is mentioned that several years ago he wrote a history of this particular section of Idaho, wherein the term of office of the Subject's father is mentioned. It is felt, therefore, that the above information is accurate.
FBI BALTIMORE 6-19-43 10-48 AM FFA

SCS BUTTE, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

LIME. DR. EZRA POUND, TREASON. REPORT OF CRIMINAL RECORD OF SUBJECT NOW OVERDUE. EXPEDITE.

SOUCY

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NOTIFIED.

END

OK FBI BUTTE LB
Mr. Russ Kick  
PO Box 36914  
Tucson, AZ  85740  
russkick@gmail.com  

Dear Mr. Kick:

While processing your June 20, 2016, Freedom of Information Act request, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) located two records and referred them to the National Security Division (NSD) for processing. These records were received in NSD on June 14, 2017.

We have reviewed these records and are releasing them in full.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement information and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. §552(c). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

You may contact the Office of Government Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the
FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is: Office of Government Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, or at ogis@nara.gov, or 202-741-5770, or toll free at 1-877-684-6448, or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Or you may contact our Public Liaison at 202-233-0756.

If you are not satisfied with this response, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP’s FOIA portal by creating an account at: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or transmitted electronically within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit an appeal by mail, both the letter and envelope should be clearly marked, “Freedom of Information Act Appeal.”

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Kevin Tiernan, Chief
Records Management and FOIA
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM: TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.
SUBJECT: EZRA POUND; TREASON.

DATE: June 6, 1925

Reference is made to our previous correspondence relative to the above-named subject, who is under indictment for treason because of his broadcasting activities over the Italian radio.

It is requested that the Bureau ascertain definitely at this time what recordings made in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission are available of broadcasts by Pound, and furnish the Criminal Division with a list thereof by date received, serial number or numbers of recordings; and title of broadcast. The Criminal Division has received information that recordings made by the Federal Communications Commission of broadcasts received subsequent to 1942 are presently in the custody of a Mr. Lesser in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission, and that recordings of previous broadcasts now repose in the Labor Department's archives at the Archives Building, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the custody of a Mr. Pascal.

Mr. Lesser already has furnished a list of records, by date of broadcast and record number, to the Criminal Division, but he is making a search to ascertain if further records are available, and it is desired that the Bureau consult him in this matter. Mr. Lesser's list contains only one recording number covering each broadcast, whereas it is our impression that each broadcast required several recordings.

It is also requested that the Bureau ascertain what persons should be subpoenaed to introduce all these recordings; to explain the manner in which the broadcasts were received and the recordings made and that this was in the regular course of the business of the Federal Communications Commission; to establish the chain of possession of the particular recordings available at this time and their authenticity; and to establish that these recordings were of broadcasts from Italy beamed to the United States.

For your convenience, there is summarized hereinafter various information touching upon these matters contained in your previous reports in this case:

Harold W. Graves, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission, 1424 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., has advised that he can furnish in answer to a subpoena all of the recordings which the Federal Communications Commission had received.

George E. Sterling, Chief, Radio Intelligence Division, Engineering Department, F.C.C., U.S. Post Office Building, 13th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, stated he would be the proper person to introduce records of the Federal Communications Commission regarding the monitoring of subject’s broadcasts which had been monitored by the F.C.C. monitoring station "Shinda", Silver Hill, Prince George’s County, Maryland. He advised, however, that he preferred that his technical superintendent, Charles A. Elliott, or his radio engineer, J. C. Quinn, be subpoenaed for this purpose. He stated that any of them could testify that the frequency and wave length under which the receptions were received were such that they could be picked up by many of the radio receivers sold commercially in the United States. He said further that direction finders had not been applied, and that this would entail about two months work, but that call letters of the transmitting stations had been announced occasionally and had corresponded to the letters previously assigned the Italian station. He concluded therefore that the broadcasts actually came from Italy. (Report of Special Agent Cruise, dated at Washington, D.C., on January 13, 1943).

John Clement Quinn, Radio Engineer, Broadcast Recording Unit, Radio Intelligence Division, 1424 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., advised that his records show the date, time and wave length relating to broadcasts received by him, as well as other information, and he advised that from the strength of the signals received during the recording it was apparent that the broadcasts being received were beamed to North America, and reception was very clear. He stated that all the recordings had been turned over to Mr. Harold H. Greaves, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.C., 1424 K Street, Northwest. (Report of Special Agent Cruise, dated at Washington, D.C., on January 13, 1943).
Phillip E. Edwards, Chief Deputy, Monitoring Division, Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service, F.C.O., 1454 E Street, Northwest, caused a search to be made of the records of the Federal Communications Commission for broadcasts by Dr. Ezra Pound subsequent to July 26, 1943, which search resulted negatively. Although the Bureau advised that a few transmissions by Pound were heard until September 1943, none could be located by the Federal Communications Commission. (Report of Special Agent J. Wayne Farnish, dated at Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1945).

It is noted that Hans Speier, principal political analyst and the head of the Central European section in the Foreign Broadcast Analyst Service of the Federal Communications Commission, testified before the Grand Jury in July 1943 relative to Ezra Pound's broadcasts that the Federal Communications Commission had received on May 29, June 5, June 13 and July 17, all in 1943. It is requested that Mr. Speier be recontracted for the purpose of ascertaining if he has made a study of any other broadcasts made by Ezra Pound and that whatever information he has pertaining to the broadcasts of Ezra Pound be secured.

It is requested that all transcripts of broadcasts made by Ezra Pound which have not yet been made available to the Criminal Division be forwarded to it. The following list identifies the Federal Communication Commission's transcripts which already have been made available to the Criminal Division:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Record Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-7-41</td>
<td>12:12 P. M.</td>
<td>T-4793-4794</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-23-42</td>
<td>9:20 P. M.</td>
<td>T-4641-63</td>
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<td>2-3-42</td>
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<td>T-10601-205</td>
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<td>T-13996-97</td>
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<td>10:20 P. M.</td>
<td>T-15153-54</td>
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<td>T-17357-68</td>
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<td>10:20 P. M.</td>
<td>T-17308-17445</td>
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<td>2-26-42</td>
<td>1:15 P. M.</td>
<td>T-19653-84</td>
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<td>1:15 P. M.</td>
<td>T-7799-79</td>
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<td>3-6-42</td>
<td>1:15 P. M.</td>
<td>T-1876-77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>8984-85-86</td>
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<td>9782-83</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-26-42</td>
<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>13150-51-52</td>
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</table>
Reference is made to the report of Special Agent W. Neil Johnson, dated at Denver, Colorado, December 17, 1942, wherein it is indicated that Siegfried Wagener of Tahosa Ranch, Colorado State Highway 7 near Allens Park, Colorado, heard certain broadcasts made by Ezra Pound. It is requested that it be ascertained what other broadcasts of Ezra Pound's Mr. Wagener heard other than the four set out in the above mentioned report, including those prior to Pearl Harbor and those after the date of the report above mentioned.

The report of Special Agent Herbert J. Johnson, Jr., dated at Boston, Massachusetts, 2-6-43, discloses that Otto Zemmer of the Boston Globe short-wave listening post and who resides at 51 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts, stated that he had sparsely heard Ezra Pound broadcast and that he has two recordings which he made of broadcasts by Pound, one being made October 2, 1941, and the other September 19, 1942. Mr. Zemmer stated that he would be willing to loan these recordings to the Bureau if they were desired. It is suggested that Mr. Zemmer be reinterviewed to determine if he has listened to any other broadcasts by Ezra Pound since he was previously interviewed. It is desired that the context of these two recordings be made available to the Criminal Division. It is also desired that you advise us as to the desirability and availability of Mr. Zemmer as a witness.
Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. Raymond Yltalo, dated at New York City, February 16, 1943, which discloses that Guy Hickok heard 30 to 40 of Pound's broadcasts over short wave. Guy Hickok and his wife, Mary Hickok, heard Pound broadcast Saturday, July 17, 1943, and Tuesday, July 20, 1943, they stated, when testifying before the Grand Jury in this matter.

It is requested that it be ascertained whether or not Mr. and Mrs. Hickok can identify either by date, context, or title of the broadcast any other broadcasts than those of April 15, 1943, and June 2, 1943, which are mentioned in the report of Special Agent J. Raymond Yltalo, dated at New York City, April 27, 1943, and in the Bureau memorandum dated July 23, 1943, and the two broadcasts mentioned at the Grand Jury investigation.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Benedict F. Cruise, dated January 15, 1943, at Washington, D.C. This report refers to an application for replacement passport dated April 4, 1941, and to an application for validation of passport dated April 4, 1941. It is noted that Ezra Pound swore to these documents before Paul C. Squire, Consul of the United States, in Venice, Italy, on April 4, 1941, and that the application for replacement passport discloses that Ezra Pound was a native citizen of the United States, being born at Hailey, Idaho, on October 30, 1885. It is requested that inquiry be made at the State Department at Washington, D.C., to ascertain where Mr. Squire is presently located and if he is available as a witness, and, if so, that he be interviewed relative to any information that he may have pertaining to Ezra Pound and his activities and whether or not Ezra Pound gave the Fascist salute when he appeared before him on April 4, 1941.

Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent Benedict F. Cruise, dated January 15, 1943, at Washington, D.C., and particularly to the enclosure entitled "Dispatch No. 294," dated June 4, 1943, from the American Consul General in Genoa to the Department of State. This appears to be a letter signed by Henry H. Balch, American Consul. It discloses that Mr. Balch had then been acquainted with Ezra Pound for a number of years and that Ezra Pound had been broadcasting over the Italian radio system from time to time against the policies of the United States, and that he had made undignified remarks about the American Government at the Consular office and had given the Fascist salute upon entering and leaving the consulate. It is requested that Mr. Balch be interviewed to determine what the undignified remarks made by Pound were and to secure any other information that he may have pertaining to Pound or his activities.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Herbert J. Johnson, Jr., dated at Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1943. In this report it appears that James J. Angleton, who resides at 150 E. 50th Street, New York City, stated that he met Pound in the summer of 1937 at Rapallo, Italy.
and that the following summer Pound came to the United States and lectured at Harvard. The report of Special Agent Charles G. Cleveland, dated at Newark, New Jersey, March 17, 1945, discloses that Pound returned to the United States according to Dr. William Carlos Williams the last few days of 1938 or the early part of 1939; it is therefore requested that Mr. Angleton be reinterviewed as to what year Mr. Pound returned to the United States as 1939 appears to be the correct date.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. Raymond Ylitalo, dated at New York City April 8, 1945. It is noted that the above-mentioned report discloses that between December 11, 1941 and May 10, 1943, Mr. Moss while going along a street in Rome with a police guard saw Pound walking along the street without any guard and moving about freely. It is requested that it be ascertained if Herman Moss of 440 E. 6th Street, New York City, c/o S. S. Morse, telephone Gramercy 5-5711, formerly Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, and at the time of said report on leave from the State Department, is available as a witness.

It is noted that an article in the May 13, 1945 issue of the Observer-Dispatch, Utica, New York, contains the following:

"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."

It is requested that Mr. Wadsworth be interviewed relative to all the information he has about Ezra Pound and his activities in Italy and whether he was denied permission to board a diplomatic train carrying Americans out of Italy to board a ship to return to the United States.
Ezra Pound was arraigned before Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws on Tuesday, November 27, 1945. At that time his attorney, Mr. Julian Cornell of New York, made representations to the Court that Pound was of unsound mind and indicated very strongly that his defense would be based partly on the fact that he was insane at the time he broadcast. As part of the affidavit filed by Pound’s attorney, a photostatic copy of an article appearing in PM for November 25, 1945, was included. In the article mentioned, statements by E. E. Cummings, William Carlos Williams, Karl Shapiro, F. O. Matthiessen, Louis Untermeyer and Conrad Aiken were published.

It is requested that the Bureau interview the above named gentlemen, particularly ascertaining whether they had conducted correspondence with Ezra Pound during the time that he has lived in Italy and, if so, whether his correspondence has indicated any deterioration of Ezra Pound’s mentality. If possible, obtain an expression of opinion from the individuals interviewed as to their estimate of his sanity. It is also requested that it be discreetly ascertained, if possible, whether Pound or his attorney has communicated with these gentlemen and whether they have been requested to appear as witnesses.