FBI File: The Duke and Duchess of Windsor

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PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

FILES:
HQ 65-31113
HQ 94-4-6650
HQ CROSS-REFERENCES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Subject: Duke and Duchess of Windsor

File No.: HQ 65-31113

Section: 1 (157 of 162 pages released --- 5 pages, Direct response referrals)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
By way of background of the facts set out hereafter, it has been ascertained that for some time the British Government has known that the Duchess of Windsor was exceedingly pro-German in her sympathies and connections and there is strong reason to believe that this is the reason why she was considered so obnoxious to the British Government that they refused to permit Edward to marry her and maintain the throne. Both she and the Duke of Windsor have been repeatedly warned by representatives of the British Government that in the interest of the morale of the British people, they should be exceedingly circumspect in their dealings with the representatives of the German Government. The Duke is in such a state of instruction most of the time that he is virtually non compos mentis. The Duchess has repeatedly ignored these warnings.

Shortly prior to the designation of the Duke to be Governor of the Bahamas, the [redacted] established conclusively that the Duchess of Windsor had recently been in direct contact with von Ribbentrop and was maintaining constant contact and communication with him. The newspaper accounts of the travels of the Duke and Duchess over this period were definitely false. The contacts of the Duchess of Windsor with von Ribbentrop from the villa which they were occupying became so frequent that it was necessary for the British Government to compel them to move. Because of their high official position the Duchess was obtaining a variety of information concerning the British and French Government official activities which she was passing on to the Germans. Accordingly, the British Government moved the Duke and Duchess to St. Barths. This was done with some reserve at the time and only after the news had been covered by the news media.

Immediately upon checking into a hotel in St. Barths a German turned on a radio on a German commercial station which could be received in France and heard a message from the ambassador in Berlin stating that because of the increasing success of the German armies, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had moved into a hotel at St. Barths where they were occupying Suite 100-E. This was in fact the suite occupied by the Windsors and they had been therein only a matter of minutes when this announcement was made over the Berlin radio.
Memo for the Director

CONFIDENTIAL

Itinerary, schedule, etc. prior to her departure from their
village, the British Government then moved the Windsors into
Spain but the communications between the Duchess and von Ribbentrop
were apparently facilitated because of the pronounced Nazi
sympathies in Spain. The British Government then moved the
Windsors into Portugal but it appeared immediately thereafter
that the German invasion might cover both Spain and Portugal.
The British were and are always fearful that the Duchess will
do or say something which will indicate her Nazi sympathies and
support, and consequently it was considered absolutely essential
that the Windsors be removed to a point where they would do
absolutely no harm. [(u)]

The British Minister of Colonial Affairs was at this point taken
into the confidence of those officials of the British Government
who had been closely watching this thing and within a period of
two hours had cabled the then Governor of the Bahamas transffering
him to another post of duty, had issued instructions designating
the Duke of Windsor as the Governor of the Bahamas and had taken
appropriate steps to see that the Windsors were compelled to
expedite their departure to their new post of duty. The King
was not informed of any of the details in connection with this
program until ten minutes after a release had been made to the
newspapers of the designation of the Duke as Governor of the
Bahamas. [(u)]

The Bahamas were selected as being in such a location that the
Duke, and more importantly, the Duchess, would be virtually
isolated from any contact with those elements of the British
Empire who know what is going on in official circles. As an
additional precaution, however, the [Deleted] has
taken special precautions to prevent the Duchess from establish-
ing any channel of communication with von Ribbentrop. [(u)]

At the present time some apprehension is felt that the Duchess
may align herself with Axel Wenner-Gren, who you will recall has
within the past year or so purchased a home at Nassau and
apparently intends to maintain a permanent residence there. The
British Government through the few members of British Royalty
in the Bahamas, are going to attempt to circumvent the establish-
ment of any such connection. Lady Williams Taylor (the grand-
mother of Brenda Frazier) has been entrusted by the British
Memo for the Director

Government with the social side of the problem of keeping the Windsors and the Fenner-Greens apart.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm
September 13, 1940

MEMORANDUM

It has been ascertained that for some time the British Government has known that the Duchess of Windsor was extremely pro-German in her sympathies and connections and there is strong reason to believe that this is the reason why she was considered so dangerous to the British Government that they refused to permit her to marry her and maintain the throne. Both she and the Duke of Windsor have been repeatedly warned by representatives of the British Government that in the interest of the morale of the British people, they should be exceedingly circumspect in their dealings with the representatives of the German Government. The Duke is in such a state of intoxication most of the time that he is virtually non compos mentis. The Duchess has repeatedly ignored these warnings.

Shortly prior to the designation of the Duke to be Governor of the Bahamas, the so-called establishment conclusively that the Duchess of Windsor had recently been in direct contact with von Ribbentrop and was maintaining constant contact and communication with him. The newspaper accounts of the travels of the Duke and Duchess over this period were definitely false. The contacts of the Duchess of Windsor with von Ribbentrop from the villa which they were occupying became so frequent that it was necessary for the British Government to compel them to move. Because of their high official position the Duchess was obtaining a variety of information concerning the British and French government official activities which she was passing on to the Germans. Accordingly, the British Government moved the Duke and Duchess to Harritts. This was done with some secrecy at the time and it is not clear when the move occurred.

Immediately upon checking into a hotel in Harritts, the man turned on a radio on a German commercial station which could be received in France and heard a news broadcast in Berlin stating that because of the increasing successes of the German armies, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had moved into a villa at Harritts where they were occupying Suite 104-5. This was in fact the suite occupied by the Windsors and they had been therein hardly a matter of minutes when this announcement was made over the Berlin radio. The so-called establishment ascertained that the Duchess had informed von Ribbentrop of her itinerary, schedule, etc., prior to her departure from their villa. The British Government then moved.
the Windsors into Spain but the communications between the Duchess and von Ribbentrop were apparently facilitated because of the pronounced Nazi sympathies in Spain. The British Government then moved the Windsors into Portugal but it appeared immediately there- after that the German invasion might cover both Spain and Portugal. The British were and are always fearful that the Duchess will do or say something which will indicate her Nazi sympathies and support, and consequently it was considered absolutely essential that the Windsors be removed to a point where they would do absolutely no harm.

The British Minister of Colonial Affairs was at this point taken into the confidence of some officials of the British Government who had been closely watching this thing and within a period of two hours had cabled the then Governor of the Bahamas transferring him to another post of duty, had issued instructions designating the Duke of Windsor as the Governor of the Bahamas and had taken appropriate steps to see that the Windsors were compelled to expedite their departure to their new post of duty. The King was not informed of any of the details in connection with this program until ten minutes after a release had been made to the newspapers of the designation of the Duke as Governor of the Bahamas.

The Windsors were selected as being in such a location that the Duke, and more importantly, the Duchess, would be virtually isolated from any contact with those elements of the British Empire who know what is going on in official circles. As an additional precaution, however, the Secretary has taken special precautions to prevent the Duchess from establishing any channel of communication with von Ribbentrop.

At the present time some apprehension is felt that the Duchess may align herself with Admiral Graner, who has within the past year or so purchased a home at Nassau and apparently intends to maintain a permanent residence there. The British Government through the few members of British Royalty in the Bahamas, are going to attempt to circumvent the establishment of any such connection.
September 13, 1940

Brigadier General Edwin H. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watsons,

I am attaching hereunto as of possible interest to the President and to you a memorandum concerning the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. This information has come to me from a confidential source which has heretofore been exceptionally reliable and well informed in matters of this kind.

With assurances of my highest esteem,

Sincerely,

Enclosure

By special messenger
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In the course of my duties as Classifier I noticed that the Duchess of Windsor was reported as being violently pro-German; on subsequent date I noticed that her clothes were sent to New York City for dry cleaning. The possibility arises that the transferring of messages through the clothes may be taking place.

Respectfully,

[signature]

CLASS. & EX. by (redacted)
REASON-FCLT II, 1-2-42 2-3
DATE OF KEPT 7-7-40

[redacted]

[redacted]
Dear Sirs,

I read in the evening paper that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor areighting New York. I don't know they were probable still are Nazi and Racist sympathizers. I know they were on direct information from him. I do not know here, but everyone in Washington and other parts of the country knew of her long association with von Ribbentrop. While living in this country as a Whiskey

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

CONGENDIAL

X8X2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL
Sunday was one of the heroes in what might have been the downfall of the British Empire, via bloody revolution. I know through sources on the Review that the former ted, still have the blood of sympathizers. They were in France before its downfall. I consider them Hitler’s ‘Fifth Column’.

Several English women have been prevented entry to this country on the grounds of moral turpitude. That would seem like Salvation Army sacrifices, compared to the fate two Simpson’s in cord, while in the army in Virginia, they too rejoiced, during her residence in San Diego. In her residence at Warren, she and her husband found peace, a new home, and a new beginning.

The reason why one’s love and fortunes to make this country and home of the family and I do about them. I support the display in an insightful of these virtues as any other engaged in submarine activities.
VIA AIR MAIL

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enforcement Dept.

Washington, D.C.
Mr Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to call your attention to facts concerning Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who came to Miami from Bahamas today, presumably for her dental care.

Before England and Germany became war enemies, this couple visited Hitler and are known to be the Nazi's friends. More recently, in the Boston Transcript, its foreign correspondent Leland Stowe had a big story of their strong ties with von Ribbentrop and Hitler, especially Mrs Simpson-Windsor. When Edward's appointment as Gov-Gen of Bahamas was made, I hoped our Govt would consider it expedient to keep a close watch on their associates in this colony, so close to us. Now that they are actually in the
United States, I certainly hope your men are covering them to find out who the "dentist" is; whom they will see and speak to while at the hotel or elsewhere. I don't trust them and their attitude towards democracy. The born American, Mrs Windsor has shown no love for democracy; quite the contrary. Therefore, with acceptance by Americans because of her marital romances, she can under such circumstances, do us harm.

Lowell Thomas in his broadcast just now stated the Windsors remain- ing in Miami longer than at first planned. This should permit a careful check-up on them. Isn't there a prominent Nazi consul who has created a commotion because of anti-democracy statements, down in Florida? I recall some such news reports a few months ago. Why didn't she import a dentist to Nassau?

Yours for Safety,
December 31, 1940

Mrs. [Redacted]
27 Plympton Street
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. [Redacted],

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December 10, 1940, and to express my appreciation for your interest in writing in this regard.

You may be assured the content of your communication has been carefully noted and will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Signature]

DATE OF REVIEW 9/30/54
DECLASIFIED BY [Redacted]
Confidential

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE 1940

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED DEC 31 1940

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. E. FOXPWRTH

Mr. Fletcher Warren telephonically contacted me with reference to his conversation with you regarding the Duke of Windsor. He said he wanted to know what the Director has decided about sending a FBI Agent down to Miami in an undercover capacity to watch the Duke. He said the Secret Service Agent down there has already gotten his instructions and that Mr. Fitch, Chief Special Agent of the State Department, wanted to get his man down there right away. Mr. Warren wanted to know what the Director's reaction was so that he could advise Mr. Fitch. (u)

I advised Mr. Warren that I did not know what the answer was, but that I would try to find out what I could and advise him later.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

ADDENDUM:

After talking with you, I called Mr. Warren and advised him the matter had been referred to the Attorney General early today and that we have not yet received a reply. I told Mr. Warren that we will follow up with the Attorney General. (u)
Assistant Secretary of State Berle called Mr. Kramer and advised that the State Department had received a communication from the British Embassy to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are going to spend next week-end at Palm Beach, Florida. They are to arrive in Miami on Friday, April 18th, on the S.S. Berkshire and will stay at the Everglades Club in Palm Beach. They are to return to Nassau on the same ship, leaving Miami on the evening of April 21st.

Mr. Berle stated that the Embassy had suggested that if the United States authorities are contemplating attaching a Secret Service agent to the Duke during his visit, it was the Duke's request that Mr. Gerard B. Hemlet be assigned to him, as Mr. Hemlet had been assigned to the Duke during his visit here last December.

Mr. Berle was told that Mr. Hemlet was probably connected with the Secret Service branch of the Treasury Department and that there was no one in the Bureau by this name. He stated he would take this up with the Secret Service.

Mr. Berle then requested, on his own initiative, that the Bureau assign someone in an undercover position to watch the activities of the Duke and Duchess during their visit. He stated that this request was predicated upon information which we have had in the past concerning these people, and he felt it would be desirable for a discreet surveillance to be maintained of the Windsors while they are in the United States.

In the event you have no objection, the Miami Office will be requested to have this matter handled in a very discreet manner during the three days the Windsors are in Palm Beach.
April 17, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASS. & EXT. BY SIM. 2/4/41
REASON-PCIM II. 1/24/41
DATE OF REVIEW 2/1/41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Assistant Secretary of State Adolfo B. Berle, Jr., telephonically communicated with one of the officials of the Bureau yesterday, advising that information had been received to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will arrive in Miami, Florida on Friday, April 16th, on the S.S. Berkshire, to spend the week-end at Palm Beach. They will return to Nassau on the evening of April 21st.

Mr. Berle advised that the United States authorities were contemplating assigning a Secret Service Agent to the Duke during his visit, and at the Duke's request a Mr. Gerard B. Henley would be designated, since Henley had previously handled such an assignment.

Mr. Berle then requested that this Bureau assign someone in an undercover capacity to watch the activities of the Duke and Duchess during their visit. Upon this being called to my attention I immediately had Mr. Fletcher Warren, in the office of Mr. Berle, advise of the fact that a Secret Service Agent, assigned to guard the Duke and Duchess during their visit, would undoubtedly immediately detect the presence of any undercover agents, which might result in considerable embarrassment to all parties concerned.

Immediately thereafter I was advised that the request of Mr. Berle had been made pursuant to a suggestion of the President and, further, that word would be passed along by the Treasury Department to the Secret Service Agent to the effect that other individuals would also be watching the Duke and Duchess.

In view of the information that this request was made at the President's suggestion, I wanted to immediately call the facts to your attention and request your advice as to the action you desire taken in this matter.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SAC Wyly called from Miami with reference to the surveillance to be maintained on the Duke of Windsor. He stated Mr. Tyson (Phonetic) of the Secret Service and a Sergeant H. Holder of the Scotland Yard Police are acting as body guards. This makes it impossible to get within 100 yards of the Duke for surveillance purposes. Mr. Wyly stated he had not talked with Tyson as yet and I told him to talk to Tyson, telling him that Mr. Gaston had suggested we talk to him, pointing out of course that he is not to notify the Scotland Yard man of our activities. Mr. Wyly stated he has all communications covered and will get copies of all of them. Mr. Wyly has also obtained the Duke's itinerary. (U)

Mr. Wyly stated if the Bureau approves, he can have Mr. L. A. Mackintosh, who is a personal friend of the Duke and who is responsible for the Duke's being here, and who is also a personal friend of Mr. Wyly, introduce Mr. Wyly to the party, thus making it possible for him to be a member of the party and be with it at all times. Mr. Mackintosh is an Englishman, is not naturalized as yet but has his first papers. According to Mr. Wyly he has been to Nassau about four times. (U)

After checking with you I told Mr. Wyly it would be satisfactory to have Mackintosh introduce him to the party if he was sure that Mackintosh would not indicate that we are interested in the Duke. Mr. Wyly stated this could be arranged and asked if there was any objection to Mackintosh telling the party just who he is. I told Mr. Wyly I could see no objection to this if Mackintosh indicates that he has invited him in a personal capacity, as a personal friend. (U)

Mr. Wyly stated they had asked the Palm Beach Police Department to have two men available and Agent T. H. Osborn has been introduced as one of the men. (U)
Memorandum for Mr. P. E. Foxworth

I telephonically contacted Mr. Fletcher Warren and advised him that the Bureau has issued instructions for an Agent to be assigned to assist in the watch of the Duke of Windsor on his visit to Palm Beach.

I told Mr. Warren that Mr. Tamm was handling this matter personally and that the orders have already gone through.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

C. H. Carson

Date: 2-14-41

CH-19
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

12:05 PM

I telephonically contacted Mr. Fletcher Warren of the State Department regarding Mr. Berle's request that a Bureau agent be assigned in an undercover capacity to watch the Duke of Windsor during his visit to Palm Beach, Florida, this weekend. (X)

Mr. Warren was advised that the Bureau was not in favor of doing this inasmuch as a Secret Service man is going to be on the job and he will, no doubt, discover immediately that a watch is being maintained, which might cause some embarrassment. (X)

12:10 PM

After discussing the matter with Mr. Berle, Mr. Warren contacted me to advise that Mr. Berle's request was made at the suggestion of the President, further that the Secret Service man's assignment would be pro forma, and the Treasury Department would be notified of the Bureau's participation in this matter. (X)

I told Mr. Warren this information would be brought to your attention.

Respectfully,

This has now been approved by Mr. Quin's office. In future always ask for written confirmation of such requests.

F. E. Foxworth

CONFIDENTIAL
My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attention: Mr. Alexander Holtzoff

I confirm our telephone conversations relating to the assignment of an F.B.I. agent to exercise discreet observation in connection with the visit of the Duke of Windsor to Miami from April 18 to April 21.

A Special Agent attached to the Department of State is acting as personal guard. It is believed, however, that a wider and less obvious coverage is desirable.

I am obliged to you for your cooperation in making the arrangement.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

A. A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Robert H. Jackson,
Attorney General.
MEMORANDUM

From: Assistant to the Attorney General

To: Mr. Telson

The Solicitor General
Assistant Attorney General Arnold, Anti-Trust
Assistant Attorney General Berge, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General Shea, Claims
Assistant Attorney General Clark, Tax
Assistant Attorney General Littell, Lands
Assistant Solicitor General
Mr. Hoover, Director, Bureau of Investigation
Mr. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons
Mr. Schofield, Immigration & Naturalization
Mr. Martin, Director, Bureau of War Risk
Mr. Smith, Neutrality
Mr. Lawrence, Director, Bond and Spirits
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant
Mr. Carusi, Executive Assistant
Mr. Allen
Mr. Holtzoff
Mr. Collins
Mr. Vaness
Miss Berard
Mrs. Foster
Miss Perry
Division of Records
Mr.
Miss

Please: Note and return.
Prepare reply for my signature.
For appropriate action.
Phone me.
See me.
Attach file.

This is the letter just rec'd relating to the matter we discussed yesterday.

A. Holtzoff

This is the letter just rec'd relating to the matter we discussed yesterday.

A. Holtzoff

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 APR 21 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

SECTION 552

☐ (b) (1)
☐ (b) (2)
☐ (b) (3)

SECTION 552a

☐ (d) (3)
☐ (j) (2)
☐ (k) (1)
☐ (k) (2)
☐ (k) (3)
☐ (k) (4)
☐ (k) (5)
☐ (k) (6)
☐ (k) (7)

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: HQ 65-31113-12
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

April 18, 1941

C

P

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My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attention: Mr. Alexander Holtzoff

I confirm our telephone conversations relating to the assignment of an F. B. I. agent to exercise discreet observations in connection with the visit of the Duke of Windsor to Miami from April 18 to April 21.

A Special Agent attached to the Department of State is acting as personal guard. It is believed, however, that a wider and less obvious coverage is desirable.

I am obliged to you for your cooperation in making the appropriate arrangement.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Berle,
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Robert H. Jackson,
Attorney General.

65-311/13-12
April 19, 1941

TIME: 10:35 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson,

At this time Judge Holtzoff again called me in regard to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Judge Holtzoff stated that he had just talked with Fletcher Warren; that Mr. Berle will be back this afternoon; and that Mr. Warren stated that he would have Mr. Berle dictate a memorandum which would be sent to us by messenger.

Judge Holtzoff further advised that Mr. Warren is telephoning Cason informing him of this request. I told Judge Holtzoff that this was a very good idea; that since the Secret Service has been detailed to guard the Duke and Duchess that it would have been better to have the Secret Service also maintain a surveillance upon them instead of having the FBI keep them under surveillance. I further told Judge Holtzoff that the Bodyguard would be in a much better position to know where the Duke and Duchess go and what they do and that the Secret Service men might become a bit suspicious if they noticed a man or a group of men following the Duke and Duchess. I advised the Judge that I felt either the FBI or the Secret Service ought to do both the guarding and surveillance.

I told Judge Holtzoff that the Treasury Department should be notified that we will have the Duke and Duchess under surveillance, which will include their Bodyguard.

I advised Judge Holtzoff that if this had not been at the personal request of the President that I would have refused this request.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS

MAILED

APR 18 1941

RECORDED

15-3

$X$

very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

P. M.

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Director

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS

MAILED

APR 18 1941

RECORDED

15-3

$X$

very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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P. M.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In regard to the attached memorandum from Mr. Foerster dated April 19, 1941 containing a verbal request made by Mr. Berle relative to certain activities which he states the President desires us to handle pertaining to an individual named, I think that we must definitely adopt a rather firm policy in matters of this kind.

A verbal request was made by Mr. Berle that we place the Duke and Duchess of Windsor under surveillance, notwithstanding that they will have a Secret Service bodyguard, and Mr. Berle stated, as I understand it, that this suggestion was made by the President. Also yesterday Mr. McNeil called Mr. Tom and verbally requested him to make some investigation for an attorney which the House Committee on Military Affairs was contemplating employing, and the attached memorandum is another verbal request made by Mr. Berle at the suggestion of the President. I think that we must in all instances request any party making any request of us to confirm it by a written memorandum which of course can be marked strictly confidential. The inclination to "pass the buck" or the vagaries of memory may work very detrimentally against the Bureau. I don't question the fact that the President might have made the above suggestions and I don't question the sincerity of the persons making the request of us, but I recall all too well the understanding which we thought we had with the State Department concerning the activities of the Duke and Duchess in this country, and yet when we check back several months later we find no one who will assume the responsibility for having given the "green light" upon the activities of this group.

Therefore, irrespective of who makes the request, we must ask that it be confirmed by written memorandum and it can be indicated that such memorandum be treated strictly confidentially. We cannot afford to do business otherwise, in view of the inclination of certain elements (not those making the request of the Bureau) to find fault with the things we do at subsequent dates. Unless we have a written memorandum to support our action, we will definitely be found holding the bag.

I have particularly in mind the request which the Secretary of the Treasury made to establish certain technical surveillances, according to the Attorney General, when he several months ago spoke to the Secretary of the Treasury relative to these technical surveillances. The Secretary is alleged to have said that the mere fact that he had spoken to me about having the surveillances didn't necessarily mean that I should do it. In other words, the Bureau will have to assume, in this instance, the responsibility for its actions, and where these activities are initiated by other persons than those directly connected with the Bureau, we must assume that there be written confirmation of such requests.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While talking with William Rhinelander Stewart, he told me that while in Nassau he had seen the Duke of Windsor and his wife on a number of occasions. Stewart is very friendly with Gray, who is the personal aide of the Duke. Stewart said that he felt he might be in a position to help us if we were interested in knowing what was going on as far as the Duke was concerned. I told him that we were interested, of course, and might want to call upon him sometime in the future.

He told me at this time that there was current rumor and gossip in Nassau to the effect that when Hitler defeated England, he would then install the Duke of Windsor as the king and that, of course, under such circumstances there would be no question about his wife's being queen; that he, Stewart, didn't know whether any credence should be placed in such stories; that he did know the Duke was very much in love with his wife and that it might be he was so embittered against what he thought was the raw deal his people had given to her that such a change might be brought about.

He said that on one occasion when they were at a dinner party in connection with "some Bundles for Britain affair," the Duke had joined in singing "There'll Always Be An England" and then in an aside had asked if there would always be a Scotland Yard and that he was forever making remarks like that which were out of place. He also stated he was told that at a dinner at the Government House where the Duke and Duchess were piped in, after being seated the Duchess made some remark to a dinner guest and then turned to the piper and made the statement, "You can also report this to Downing Street," which indicated to everyone present that they thought the piper was some kind of a spy for England.

Stewart states that the Duke looks upon Nassau as a sort of Elba for himself and that undoubtedly he does have some personal political aspirations.
FBI MIAMI [4-20-41] X(u) 11-22PM ACK

DIRECTOR

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, INFORMATION CONCERNING AFFAIRS ATTENDED AND PEOPLE MET TO DATE ARE AS FOLLOWS,

FRIDAY, APRIL EIGHTEENTH,

COCKTAIL PARTY AT MRS. WOLCOTT BLAIRS. GUESTS WERE DUKE AND DUCHESS, MAJOR PHILLIP GRAY, CAPTAIN A. MACKINTOSH, GURNEE MUNN, CHARLES MUNN, MAJOR AND MRS. BARCLAY H. WARBURTON, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, MR. AND MRS. HAROLD VANDERBILT, MRS. DENKLA, MR. MILTON HOLDEN, HERBERT PULITZER, MISS GRACE AMORY, MR. AND MRS. J. GORDON DOUGLAS. X(u)


SATURDAY, APRIL NINETEENTH,

LUNCHEON WAS HAD AT MRS. MARGARET EMERSONS. THOSE PRESENT WERE DUKE AND DUCHESS, MAJOR PHILLIP GRAY, CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, MRS. BURTHARDT, MR. ROSS SUMMERS ROACHE, MR. AND MRS. J. GORDON DOUGLAS, MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE WATERBURY, MAJOR AND MRS. BARCLAY H. WARBURTON, MR. AND MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, MR. AND MRS. MYRON C. TAYLOR, MR. AND MRS. SAM TAYLOR.
Stewart stated that about ten years ago, he had been friendly with the Duke and had played golf with him on numerous occasions. He had not seen him in the past ten years until he met him at a cocktail party. The Duke immediately remembered him and introduced him to his wife whom he had never met before. Stewart stated that the Duchess immediately asked him how was Jeannette (which is the first name of Stewart's wife), for which reason he thinks she is a very keen person if she could immediately associate his name with the girl he had married who, it appeared, had known the Duchess about 15 years ago.

Stewart thinks the Duchess a very intelligent and charming person and one for whom the Duke would do anything.

I asked Stewart to give me a full report on what he had heard about the Duke and his activities while he was in Nassau and he promised to do this. I will see him when I am in New York on Friday. Stewart also stated that in the event we wanted him to do anything in particular regarding the Duke, he would be very glad to do so. I told him we would let him know.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

The ought to maintain his contact even to attend of visiting Nassau from time to time.

X(U)

Being handled
4/24/41

Confidential
PAGE TWO

MRS. CUSHING/ROOSEVELT, MRS. NICHOLAS/EMBIRCONS, MISS GRACE/AMORY, MR.
JULES/GLAENZER, MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE WATERBURY, MR. MILTON HOLDEN, MR.
HERBERT PULITZER. X(4)

THE DUKE PLAYED GOLF FOLLOWING THE LUNCHEON WITH LATHAM/REED AT THE
SEMINOLE GOLF COURSE. FOR REFERENCE TO LATHAM REED, SEE LETTER FROM
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE DATED OCTOBER ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY, WHICH
PERTAINS TO A SPEECH MADE BY LATHAM REED BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION
WHERE IN HE PRAISED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE HITLER REGIME, SUCH
SPEECH APPEARING IN THE PALM BEACH POST TIMES. DINNER WAS HAD AT MR.
AND MRS. CLAUDE K. BOETTCHERS. THOSE PRESENT WERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS,
CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, MAJOR PHILLIP GRAY, MR. AND MRS. J. GORDON DOUGLAS,
MRS. HUGH DILLMAN, MR. AND MRS. PAULDING/FOSDICK, COLONEL AND MRS.
LATHAM/REED, MR. AND MRS. MAURICE FATIO, MRS. NOEL MARSHALL/SEEBURG, MRS. JAMES
DONAHUE, MISS GRACE AMORY, MISS FERNANDA MUNN, MR. HERBERT PULITZER,
SIR EDWARD/PACOCK AND MR. MILTON HOLDEN, MRS. ANIEL DULANEY
HUNTER, AND MRS. ROBERT/RITCHIE. X(4)

SIR EDWARD PEACOCK OF THE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON ARRIVED WEST PALM BEACH
FLORIDA, BY EASTERN AIRLINES THREE PM APRIL NINETEENTH, NINETEEN
FORTYONE. WAS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE DUKE UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE
VIA EASTERN AIRLINES FOR WASHINGTON, DC. THREE PM TODAY. X(4)
PAGE THREE

ON APRIL TWENTY, LUNCHEON WAS HAD AT MAJOR AND MRS. BARCLAY H. WARBURTONS HOUSE. THOSE PRESENT WERE, THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, SIR EDWARD PEACOCK, MAJOR PHILLIP GRAY, CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, MR. DANIEL DULANEY HUNTER, MR AND MRS. HUGH DILLMAN, MRS. NICHOLAS EMBIRGOS, MRS. WOOLWORTH DONAHUE, MRS. J. JAY O'BRIEN, MRS. WESSON SEIBURN. THESE GUESTS ARE BEING VERIFIED.

DINNER, APRIL TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTYONE AT HERBERT PULITZERS HOME. THOSE PRESENT WERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, MAJOR PHILLIP GRAY, CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, MISS GRACE AMORY, MRS. NICHOLAS EMBIRGOS, MR. CHARLES MUNN, JR., MR. GURNEE MUNN, MRS. J. JAY O'BRIEN, MR. POTTIER-BOURNE, MRS. HARRISON WILLIAM MURPHY, MR. MILTON HOLDEN, MISS FERNANDA MUNN, MR. AND MRS. P. DELLIE BOARDMAN, MRS. WESSON SEIBURN, MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE WATERBURY.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS CONTEMPLATE DEPARTING FOR NASSAU EITHER VIA PLANE OR BOAT, DEFINITE PLANS NOT MADE AS TO MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN FORTYONE. A COCKTAIL PARTY WAS GIVEN TODAY BY MRS. HUGH DILLMAN, FORMERLY MRS. DODGE, AT HER HOME. THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ATTENDED. LIST OF GUESTS BEING OBTAINED AND WILL BE FURNISHED TOMORROW.
FBI MIAMI (APRIL 23 1941) 12-15 AM JE

DIRECTOR

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, INFORMATION CONCERNING AFFAIRS ATTENDED AND PEOPLE MET TUESDAY APRIL TWENTYSECOND ARE AS FOLLOWS------

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR PLAYED GOLF WITH CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH TODAY FOLLOWING WHICH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WERE HOSTS TO A COCKTAIL PARTY. THOSE PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE WERE MRS. MARGARET EMERSON, MRS. NELSON SEYBURN, AND MRS. BARCLAY H. HARBURTON, JR. AND MRS. BARCLAY H. HARBURTON, JR. AND MRS. HUGH DILLMAN, HILTON HODGSE, MRS. WOOLWORTH DONOHUE. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS ARE HAVING DINNER WITH THE LAWRENCE WATERBURY FAMILY TONIGHT AND ARE ATTENDING A HOME MOVIE AT CHARLIE CLUB'S HOME. THEY PLAN ON LEAVING FOR NASSAU TODAY AT TEN THIRTY AM IN WILLIAM K. VANDERBILTS PLANE.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED DIVISION: FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
END DATES: 6-8-37 7-7-37
OK FBI WASH DC BM CLASS. A KG 20F
FILE: SEYMOUR-FUHRER II
DATE OF REVIEW 4-18-37

CH-18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT STATED
EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your instructions a surveillance was maintained of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor during their stay at Palm Beach, Florida from Friday, April 18, 1941, through Wednesday, April 23, 1941. (U)

I was introduced to the Duke and Duchess through Captain ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH who was responsible for the Duke and Duchess coming to Palm Beach and he suggested to the Duke that I be designated as one of his aides in connection with his rounds of social functions at Palm Beach. Special Agent W. H. OSBORNE was introduced as a member of the Palm Beach Police Department and designated as a member of the guard detail for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. (U)

The following information has been compiled by Special Agent OSBORNE and the writer relative to the social functions attended by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and the persons present. (U) 

On Friday, April 18, 1941, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor attended a cocktail party at Mrs. WOLCOTT CLAIRS'. Those people present were:

- Major Phillips Gray
- Captain Alastair Mackintosh

Personal adviser to the Duke of Windsor. He came with the party from Nassau.

Captain Alastair Mackintosh
(Continued)

Mr. Gurnee Munn

Mr. Charles Munn

Major and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton (Mary B. Wannamaker)

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stirling Vanderbilt (Gertrude L. Conaway)

Clubs: Brook, Racquet and Tennis, New York
Children: Lorna and Sheila Mackintosh. He sponsored the Duke and Duchess coming to Palm Beach

Local Address, "The Lodge", North County Road, Palm Beach, telephone 6311. Also 370 Park Avenue, New York City. Clubs: Eastside, Palm Beach, Union, Racquet of New York, Bucks, (London) College: Harvard, 1911
Adults, Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Jr., (Dodina Manfredi), Miss Fernanda Munn.

Adults: Charles A. Munn, Jr. (Harvard 1938), Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.; (Francis Drexel Munn) Miss Mary Munn, Mr. Noel Munn.

Local address, Worth Avenue at Lake, Palm Beach, tel. 8036. Other address, "Rosemary", Kenkintown, Penna.

William K. Vanderbilt is the older brother of Harold Vanderbilt

Local address "Eastover", Ocean Blvd., Lantana, tel. 80. Other address 111 E. 58th St., NYC
Yachts: "Prestige" - a sloop
The Duke and Duchess attended a luncheon on April 18, 1941 at Mrs. James Donahue's and those people present were as follows:

Madame Alida
Former prominent Metropolitan Opera star now residing in Palm Beach

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillman (Dodge—Anna Thompson)
Local address "Playa Rienta", North Ocean Blvd., Tel. 7112 and "Sandy Loam Farm", West Palm Beach, tel. 5943. Other address: 12 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe, Michigan. Yachts: "Delphine" (Steam) "Anna" (Power) Clubs: Everglades, Bath and Tennis, Seminole, Gulf Stream, Palm Beach, Scioto Country, Grosse Pointe, Columbia Yacht, The old Club, Country, Lockmoor, Bloomfield Hills, Women's City, Colony, Montauk Yacht. Adults: Miss Delphine Dodge, Horace E. Dodge III. Guests: Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Godde.

Jimmy Wooly
No information available

Mrs. James Donahue (Jessie Woolworth)

Major Phillips Gray
See previous remarks

Captain Alastair Mackintosh
See previous remarks

The Duke and Duchess attended a dinner given in their behalf by Mrs. Wesson Seyburn on April 18, 1941 and those people present were as follows:

Major Phillips Gray
See previous remarks

Captain Alastair Mackintosh
See previous remarks
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stirling Vanderbilt (Gertrude L. Conaway) Contd.


College: Harvard 1907

Mrs. Rodgers Denckla (Katherine N. Rodgers)

Local address: Ocean Blvd., Hobe Sound. Other address "Lane's End", Edgemont, Pa. Clubs: Acorn Gulph Mills Golf, National Society of Colonial Dames

Mr. Milton Holden

Local address, Tangier Road, telephone 9957. Other address: 471 Park Avenue, NYC. Club: Everglades, Gulf Stream Golf, Seminole, Palm Beach, Racquet and Tennis. The Brook, Turf and Field, NYC

Mr. Herbert Pulitzer

See Grace Amory

Miss Grace Amory

See HERBERT PULITZER from Social Directory which furnished the following information: Has been coming to Palm Beach since about 1928, 63 Park Row, New York City. Palm Beach residence 20 Middle Road, Palm Beach Clubs: Everglades, Seminole, Bath and Tennis - all Palm Beach. Turf and Field, Deepdale, River. College: Harvard, 1919. Adults: Miss Grace Amory, Charles M. Amory, Jr. Children: Patsy and Peter

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass (Frelinghuysen Ma D. Watson)

Jungle Road, Palm Beach. Savoy Plaza, NYC. Clubs: Seminole, Palm Beach. Racquet and Tennis, The Brooks, Newport Reading Room
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Patino (Eleanore Sawyer Chase)
Algoma Road, Palm Beach,
3 East 44th Street, NYC
Clubs: Everglades, Bath and
Tennis, Seminole, Gulf Stream Golf,
Palm Beach, Racquet and Tennis, The
Brooks, Sands Point, N. Y.
College: Zurich 1920
Children: Maurice Pierrie Patino,
Alexandra Patino

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt
See previous remarks

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury (Boardman—Carrie Louise Munn)
Local Address: Pelican Lane,
telephone 5530. Clubs: Everglades,
Palm Beach, Racquet and Tennis,
Meadowbrook, Piping Rock, Turf and
Field, NYC

Mr. and Mrs. Claude K. Bechtel (Edna Case)
Southwood Vie Del Lago, Palm Beach
400 East 8th Avenue, Denver, Colorado
Clubs: Everglades, Bath and Tennis,
Seminole Golf, Palm Beach, Racquet and
Tennis, Harvard, N. Y. Denver Country
Denver Athletic, Cherry Hill Country
Pikes Peak Trails, Colorado Springs,
Colorado
College: Harvard

Mrs. Gardner (Mrs. Archibald R.) Gardner (Eugenie Burdick)
"White Gates" Jungle Road, Palm
Beach, telephone 8345. Other
address: "Woods Edge", Park Drive,
South, Rye, N. Y. Clubs: Everglades,
Bath and Tennis, Gulf Stream, Palm
Beach. Blind Brook, Port Chester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass
See previous remarks

Mrs. Lucius Pond Ordway
(Josephine Green)
Local address Banyan Road at the Lake,
telephone 7788. Clubs: Everglades,
Seminole, Bath and Tennis
Adult: Mr. John Ordway
Junior: Miss Betty Ordway
Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Blair (Sturgis-Ellen Duval)

Local Address: South Ocean Blvd., telephone 7118. Other address
Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.
Clubs: Everglades, Seminole Golf, Palm Beach, Knickerbocker, Creek,
Meadowbrook, River, New York Yacht, Brook, Piping Rock, Racquet and
Tennis, National Golf Links, N. Y.
Racquet, Chicago
College: Yale 1927
Child: Watson Blair

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Carey (Scott-Helen Brooks)

334 Australian Ave., tel. 5400
Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.
Clubs: Racquet and Tennis, National
Golf. Children: Sheila B. Scott,
Linda G. Scott

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. (Henry) Buhl (Lydia Mendelssohn)
El Vedado Lane, local address.
Other address 820 Ellair Place,
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan (Detroit)
Clubs: Bath and Tennis, Everglades,
Detroit Country, Detroit, Grosse Pointe
College: Yale, 1926
Children: Henry Louis Buhl,
Lydia Evelyn Buhl

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buhl

He is son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buhl

On Saturday, April 19, 1941 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor attended a luncheon given in their behalf by Mrs. MARGARET EMERSON. Those people present were:

Major Phillips Gray

See previous remarks

Captain Alastair Mackintosh

See Previous remarks

Mrs. Arthur Somers Roche

She is wife of writer Arthur Somers Roche. She wrote book blasting society. Is of NYC and Palm Beach.
Mrs. Nicolas embiricos

Miss Grace Amory

Mr. Jules Glaenzer

Mr. Lawrence Waterbury

Mr. Myron Taylor

Mr. Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr.

Mr. Milton Holden

Mr. Herbert Pulitzer

Local address Everglades Club.
Hotel St. Regis, NYC and 40th Avenue
Close, London, England. Merlin Street,
Athens, Greece. Clubs: Everglades,
Palm Beach, St. James, London
Yacht "Gurly" (Schooner)
Aeroplane - Stinson
College: He: Cambridge
She: Inian University
Adults: Miss Elsie Barnes
Child: Stamati Nicolas Embiricos

See previous remarks

No information available

See previous remarks

See previous remarks regarding
Mrs. Myron C. Taylor

See previous information, listed
under Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr.

See previous remarks

See previous remarks

On the afternoon of April 19, 1941 the Duke of Windsor played
golf at the Seminole Golf Course, Palm Beach, Florida with Lathan Reed,
Milton Holden and J. Gordon Douglass.

The Bureau's attention was called in a teletype dated April
20, 1941 pertaining to the above entitled matter of a letter from the
Washington Field Office dated October 11, 1940 pertaining to a speech
made by LATHAN REED before the American Legion wherein he praised the
German government and the Hitler regime, such speech appearing in the
Palm Beach Post Times.

In the evening of April 19, 1941 the Duke and Duchess attended
a dinner given in their behalf by Mr. and Mrs. CLAUDE K. BOETTCHER.
Those present were as follows:

Captain Alastair Mackintosh

See previous remarks
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass
Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury
Major and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt
Mrs. Wyron C. Taylor (Anabel Stuart Mack)

Local address Clarendon Avenue, Vita Serena, Palm Beach. Other address: 10 E. 70th St., NYC and "Killingworth", Bayville Road, Locust Valley, Long Island, and Florence, Italy. Yacht: "Falcon" (Steam) Clubs: Everglades, Gulf Stream Golf, Seminole, Palm Beach. Metropolitan Links, Piping Rock, Creek, Riding, New York Yacht, St. Nicholas Society, Merchants, National Golf, Links, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Down Town, Society of Colonial Wars. College: Cornell, 1894

Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr.

Local Address: Breakers, Palm Beach. Clubs: Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, Links, New York Yacht, Piping Rock, Creek, Riding, Deepdale Golf, River, New York. College: Yale, 1915

(This information on husband who is believed to be brother to the Countess Di Frasso, Los Angeles, California, and Italy, who was a very prominent figure in the Furdress investigation on the West Coast. The Countess is an adventuress and associated with Ben "BUGS" Seigal in Los Angeles)

Mrs. Cushing Roosevelt

She is former wife of James Roosevelt
END

CH 18

11 PM, April 21

FBI MIAMI

[DECODED COPY]

[APR 21 1944] 11-18 PM

TELETYPewriter

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBJECT: MURPHY, SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

M/S 3113-35

MAY 23, 1944

NEW YORK CITY VIA EASTERN AIRLINES, 11:30 AM, TODAY.

MISS ELIZABETH MURPHY, 25, OF MELBOURNE, FLORIDA, ARRIVED YESTERDAY SEVEN PM VIA EASTERN

AIRLINES. WAS AN OVERNIGHT GUEST OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS. ARRIVED FOR

BROADCASTING COMPANY, NEW YORK, TO ARRANGE TO INTERN A FRIEND, COLONEL THOMAS "HUBERT" M., WHO IS TO BE PILOTED BY VANDERBILT IN THE NATIONAL AIRLINE.

MURPHY IS THE NIECE OF "HUBERT" M. VANDERBILT, PLAN WHICH IS TO BE PILOTED BY VANDERBILT.

THEY WILL BE GOSTS AT THE EVERGLADES CLUB FOR THREE DAYS. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, WHO ARE HAVING DINNER THIS EVENING AT THE EVERGLADES CLUB WITH "HUBERT" M. VANDERBILT AND HIS GRANDMOTHER, THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, PLAYED GOLF AT THE SEMINOLE CLUB TONIGHT.

THE DUCHESS SPENT AN HOUR AND A HALF SHOPPING IN STORES IN THE VICINITY OF THE CLUB.

THEIR PLANS ARE TO LEAVE ON THE "BONET", APRIL TWENTY-THIRD FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY VIA EASTERN AIRLINES.

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

M/S 3113-35

MAY 23, 1944

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, INFORMATION CONCERNING,

AFFAIRS ATTENDED AND PEOPLE MET TODAY ARE AS FOLLOWS:


THEIR PLANS ARE TO LEAVE ON THE "BONET", APRIL TWENTY-THIRD FOR NEW YORK.
Major Phillips Gray
See previous remarks

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass
See previous remarks

Mrs. Hugh Dillman
See previous remarks listed under "Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillman (Dodge-Anna Thompson)

Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick (Sardy-Emily H. Bedford)
Casa Alevado; Jungle Road, Palm Beach, Trivoli; Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Clubs: Gulf Stream, Everglade, Palm Beach Racquet and Tennis, Union, Turf and Field, Meadowbrook, River, Tuxedo, Colony College: Harvard 1904
Adults: Mr. E.T. Beford Danie, Miss Emily Danie

Col. and Mrs. Latham Reed (Adel Gilbert)
135 Grace Trail, Palm Beach
Wild Rose; Fair Lee, Southampton, Long Island, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Fatio
See previous remarks

Mrs. Noel Marshall Seeburg (Alice L. Sands)
Clarendon Avenue, Palm Beach; Lake Shore Hotel, Chicago, Illinois
Clubs: Everglades, Bath and Tennis, Palm Beach. Chicago Athletic, Tavern, Chicago.
College: Northwestern 1919 (Husband) Mrs. Seeburg: Sacred Heart Convent Adults: Noel Seeburg, Jr., Justice Seeburg II

Mrs. James Donahue
See previous remarks

Miss Grace Amory
See previous remarks

Miss Fernanda Kunn
Daughter of Gurnee Munn
Local Address: "The Lodge" North County Road, Palm Beach and 370 Park Avenue, New York City
Mr. Herbert Pulitzer
See previous remarks

Sir Herbert Peacock

Mr. Milton Holden
See previous remarks

Mrs. Daniel Dulaney Hunter (Anna C. Smith)
Resides Everglades Club, Palm Beach and 610 Park Avenue, New York City. Clubs: Everglades, Palm Beach. The Travellers, Paris, Sons of the American Revolution. Hunter is Secretary at Everglades Club

Mrs. Robert Mitchie
No information available

On April 19, 1941 Sir HERBERT PEA COCK of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C. arrived at Palm Beach via Eastern Airlines and conferred with the Duke over night. He departed for Washington at 3:00 P. M. via Eastern Airlines on April 20, 1941.

On April 20, 1941 the Duke and Duchess attended a luncheon at the home of Major and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton and those people present were:

Sir Herbert Peacock  See previous remarks
Major Phillips Gray  See previous remarks
Captain Alastair Mackintosh  See previous remarks
Mr. Daniel Dulaney Hunter  See previous remarks
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillman  See previous remarks
Mrs. Nicolas Embiricos  See previous remarks
Mrs. Woolworth Donahue (Mrs. James P. Donahue)  See previous remarks
Mrs. J. Jay O'Brien (Haminway-Laura Hylon)  See previous remarks

So. Ocean Blvd. and Barton Ave. Palm Beach. Clubs: Seminole, and Everglades, Palm Beach. Adults: Mr. and Mrs. John Hylan Heminway (Jane Johnson), Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Heminway (Georgia Lanar Shanton)
At 3:00 P.M. on April 20, 1941 a cocktail party was given in behalf of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the home of Mrs. Hugh Dillman, formerly Mrs. Dodge, Palm Beach, Florida. The guests present were as follows:

Miss Mae Andrews
Mrs. W. T. Alexander
Mr. A. L. Alexander
Mr. Charles B. Alexander
Miss Grace Amory
Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Anthony
Mr. Applebaugh
Mr. F. V. Anderson
Mr. Reginald Brooks
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bryant
Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Buhl
Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Buhl
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Byers
Mr. Jules Bache
Mr. Clemente Ballen
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Banker
Mrs. Henry E. Bevis
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan D. Bill
Miss Anna Clayton Bell
Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Berneau
Com. and Mrs. Louis Beaumont
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Baker
Mr. and Mrs. Jake Boyd
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Borman
Mrs. Edgar Bryan
Miss Anne Benney

Miss Marie Bassett
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Balsam
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barbey
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Barry
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barstow
Mr. and Mrs. Van Lear Black
Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Blair
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Blinn
Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boardman
Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Boettcher
Col. Bradley
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brokaw
Mr. H. H. Bassett
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carey
Mr. Manuel Cervantes
Dr. and Mrs. Cooper
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cossins
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Christenson
Mr. Stanmore Cawthon
Miss Anita Cleary
Miss Lily Caldwell
Col. and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter
Mrs. Irving Hall Chase
Judge and Mrs. Chillingworth
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cooe
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker
Mr. H. A. Curtis
Miss Nancy Cluett
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coleman
Mr. C. W. Carroll
Dr. Ira Cooley
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cornelius
Judge and Mrs. James Drew
Mrs. Henry Dunmore
Mr. and Mrs. Steuart Davis
Dr. and Mrs. Norman Ditman
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Debyne
Mrs. J. P. Donahue
Mr. Woolworth Donahue
Mr. William Dino De Medui
Mr. James P. Donahue
Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Donohue
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglass
Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunphy
Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dow
Dr. Edmund Dow
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dean
Father Doherty
Marquis and Marquise de Cuevas
Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Dawson
The Hon. and Mrs. J. E. Davies
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Davies
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dudley
Mrs. Nicholas Embiricos
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Evans
Mrs. John Elliott
Mrs. Margaret Emerson
Mrs. W. L. Foulke
Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Fleming
Mrs. Adeline Fitzgerald
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Frelinghuysen
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Farrell
Mrs. Ritchey Farrell
Miss Helen Farrell
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Patio
Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Posdick
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Foskett
Mr. and Mrs. H. Fitzgerald
Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen
Mrs. L. C. Fuller
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fuller

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Gobichi
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow
Mr. T. Goodwin
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gardner
Sir and Lady Garthwaite
Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons
Mr. P. O. Gorder
Hon. Mrs. Frederic Guest
Mrs. Diana Guest
Mr. and Mrs. Berlin Griffin
Mr. Jules Glaenzer
Miss Louise Guyol
Mr. Alan Howard
Mr. Marshall Hemingway
Mr. and Mrs. Page Hufty
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe
Mrs. E. D. Hubbard
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Huntington
Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Hamilton
Mrs. Franklin Hutton
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hutton
Mrs. Frederick Hattersley
Mrs. H. A. Henry
Miss Madeline Henry
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hoffman
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollenbeck
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Huntley
Mr. D. D. Hunter
Miss Margaret Horner
Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Hitt
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hadden
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Harding
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Harding
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Henderson
Mr. Milton Holden
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Jarvis
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. H. Jenkins
Mrs. Antoinette Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. John Jessup
Miss Joan Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kay
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kennedy
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerrigan
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kimball
Mr. George Kingsland
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman
Mrs. John C. King
Mrs. Edward Leach
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lanfranchi
Mr. A. V. Leaman
Mrs. Luke
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lehman
Mr. and Mrs. Eric Loder
Miss Pamela Loder
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lorie
Mrs. Lynn
Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine LeMaistre
Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lockwood
Sir Sydney and Lady Lawford
Mr. Peter Lawford
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Longo
Mr. Grover Loening
Mrs. Dorothy Leary
Mr. F. Lounsbury
Baron and Baroness LeMonaco
Lady Patricia Latham
Mrs. George L. Mesker
Miss Betty Munson
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Merrill
Mr. and Mrs. Cleag Monroe
Capt. and Mrs. Miller
Mrs. Kim Moran
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Montague
Mr. Doh Morris
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morrish
Col. and Mrs. J. W. Konahan
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Major
Miss Helen Murphy
Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. Maclean
Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Moore
Mr. Gurnee Munn
Mr. Charles A. Munn
Mrs. Wanamaker Munn
Mr. and Mrs. George Nicolai
Mrs. Frederick Neilson
Mrs. Margaret Oelrichs
Mr. Alva O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Oaksmith
Mayor and Mrs. James Owens
Miss Anna Olsen
Mr. Nelson Odman

Prince and Princess Gesualdi
Mrs. Jay O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Ordway
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Pierce
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Procter
Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Procter
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pennock
Miss Amy Phillips
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Peck
Mr. E. R. Potter
Mrs. A. C. Potter
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. H. Pearson
Mr. and Mrs. John Perry
Mr. and Mrs. John Phipps
Mrs. Woods Plankinton
Mr. A. A. Postan
Mrs. Charles Parsons
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pershing
Miss Ruby Pierce
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Reese
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reynolds
Mr. and Mrs. Replazie
Mrs. Cushing Roosevelt
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rice
Miss Barbara Rainsford
Mr. Robert Ritchie
Mrs. Henry Rea
Mr. W. R. Reynolds, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reynolds
Mrs. Benjamin Rogers
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rutherford
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ross
Mrs. Jesse Spalding
Mr. Lester Spalding
Mr. H. E. Spencer
Miss Schaeffer
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Strong
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Steenerson
Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Schwill
Miss Tat Saunders
Mr. Frank Saunders
Miss Susie Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. Marc Sevastopoulo
Prince George Sherbatoff
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Salisbury
Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Sayad
Mr. and Mrs. Wesson Seyburn
Mrs. Francis Shaughnessy
Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Shonnard, Jr.
Mrs. Hope Slater
Mr. and Mrs. F. Homer Smith
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stair
Mrs. Edward Stotesbury
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Swett
Mrs. Frank V. Skiff
Mrs. William R. Swett
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Smithers
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sidney
Mrs. R. A. Southworth
Dr. and Mrs. V. Stone
Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Taylor
Rev. Tage Teisen
Mrs. Henry M. Tilford
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Teed
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Tilney
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Tilton
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Tod
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Topping, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Myron Taylor
Miss Carolyn Trippe
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ventura
Mr. and Mrs. Vassilev
Mr. Jerry Valentine
Mr. and Mrs. Ray VirDen
Mrs. G. Whitney
Miss Wood
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Winters
Mr. and Mrs. Chester Williams
Major and Mrs. B. H. Warburton
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Warburton
Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Warren
Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Waterman
Mr. John Wemple

Mrs. Harrison Williams
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Winters
Mrs. Lorenzo Woodhouse
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Wyeth
Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Webb
Mr. and Mrs. Aksel Wichfeld
Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Willis
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Warner
Mrs. W. Wiltbank
Mr. and Mrs. Ken Williamson
Mr. and Mrs. George Yetter

No history is being obtained on these people in view of the fact that they were people of Palm Beach of prominence who would not have had an opportunity otherwise to see the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.
In the evening of April 20, 1941 the Duke and Duchess attended a dinner in their behalf at the home of HERBERT PULITZER. The guests present were as follows:

Major Phillips Gray
Captain Alastair Mackintosh
Miss Grace Amory
Mrs. Nicolas Embiricos
Mr. Charles Munn, Jr.
Mr. Gurnee Munn
Mrs. J. Jay O'Brien
Mr. Potter Bourne
Mrs. Harrison Williams (Mona Strader)

Local address North County Road. Other add: 1130 Fifth Ave., NYC and "Oakpoint", Bayville, L. I.
Yachts: "Warrior" (Steam)
"Whim" (Steam)
Clubs: Eberglades, Seminole, Gulf Stream Golf, Palm Beach. Metropolitan, Creek, National Golf, N.Y.
Golf, Yacht, Piping Rock, River, Society of Colonial Wars, NYC.
Metropolitan of Washington, Sons of Revolution

Mr. Milton Holden
Miss Fernanda Munn

Of New York City and Palm Beach

Mr. and Mrs. T. Dennie Boardman (Vivian Dixon)
Loc. Add: 253 Worth Avenue, tel. 7114
Clubs: Seminole
College: Harvard, 1936; Mrs. Miss Chapin's, Paris.
Child: Vivian Dixon Boardman

Mrs. Wesson Seyburn

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury

See previous information
See previous information
On the morning of April 21, 1941 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor visited the British War Relief Agency at Palm Beach, Florida, spending approximately 30 minutes and meeting people generally who had sponsored this project.

The Duke and Duchess then returned to the Everglades Club where they had lunch, after which the Duke played golf at the Seminole Club with Milton Holden, T., Dennis Boardman and Miss Grace Amory. The Duchess shopped in the vicinity of the Everglades Club for approximately an hour and a half during the afternoon.

In the evening of April 21, 1941 the Duke and Duchess attended a dinner in their behalf at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Holden and the guests present were:

- Captain Alastair Mackintosh
- Major Phillips Gray
- Mr. James P. Donahue
- Mrs. J. Jay O'Brien
- Mrs. Nicolas Embiricos

Mr. FREDERICK BATES was an overnight guest of the Duke of Windsor, arriving Palm Beach April 20, 1941 via Eastern Airlines at 7:00 P.M. and departing April 21, 1941 via Eastern Airlines at 3:00 P.M. Mr. Bates is a member of the British Broadcasting Company of New York City.

On April 23, 1941 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had luncheon at the Everglades Club with Captain Alastair Mackintosh and in the early afternoon the Duke played golf with Captain Mackintosh at the Everglades Club course. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess were hosts to a cocktail party at the Everglades Club and those in attendance were:

Mrs. Margaret Emerson (Amory-Baker-Vanderbilt-McKin-Margaret Emerson)
Banyan Road West of S. County Road, Palm Beach, tel. 7156. Other add: "Cedar Knoll", Sands Point, Port of Washington, L. I. N. Y., and Waldorf Astoria Hotel, N.Y.C. Clubs: Everglades, Seminole Golf, Colony. Adults: Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt (Lucille Parsons) Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping, Jr. (Glorida Baker)
Mrs. Wesson Seyburn  
See previous remarks

Major and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton  
See previous remarks

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Jr.  
Son of Major and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillman  
See previous remarks

Mr. Milton Holden  
See previous remarks

Mrs. Woolworth Donahue  
See previous remarks

In the evening of April 22, 1941 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor attended a dinner in their behalf at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and those present were:

Mr. Charles A. Munn  
See previous remarks

Mrs. Margaret Emerson  
See previous remarks

Captain Alastair Mackintosh  
See previous remarks

Major Phillips Gray  
See previous remarks

Later this same evening the Duke and Duchess attended a home movie exhibited at the home of Mr. CHARLES MUNN and there were present:

Charles Munn, Jr.  
Son of Charles Munn

Noel Munn  
Resides with Mr. Charles Munn

Gurnee Munn  
See previous remarks

Miss Fernanda Munn  
See previous remarks

Miss Grace Amory  
See previous remarks

Mr. Milton Holden  
See previous remarks

Mrs. Margaret Emerson  
See previous remarks

Mr. and Mrs. T. Dennie Boardman  
See previous remarks
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury
Miss Mary Munn
Captain Alaistair Mackintosh
Mrs. Nicolas Embiricos
Major Phillips Gray

See previous remarks
Resides in Palm Beach with Charles A. Munn family
See previous remarks
See previous remarks
See previous remarks

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor departed for Nassau in William K. Vanderbilt's plane at 10:30 A.M. on April 23, 1941. The telephone calls made and the telegrams sent will be furnished in a subsequent communication.

Very truly yours,

PERCY MILL
Special Agent in Charge
Personal and Confidential

April 30, 1941

[Signature]

Mr. P. Ely
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
700 Mississippi Tower Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ely:

The Bureau has received your letter of April 24, 1941, which purports to be a report upon the results of the surveillance maintained of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor during the period of their visit at Palm Beach, Florida, from April 19 to April 23, 1941. This letter consists mostly of lists of persons who were alleged to be in attendance at the various functions attended by the Duke and Duchess. This letter, however, is grossly unsatisfactory in that it does not show completely or accurately the identity of the persons attending the various functions. From information available at the Bureau it appears that certain persons attended several of these functions, but that their names do not appear in the list furnished by you. In other situations the identifying data concerning persons attending the functions are erroneous and false. A typical example of these inaccuracies is the listing of the attendance at the party given by Mrs. Hessen Leibnitz on April 18, 1941, at Mrs. Gardner (Mrs. Archibald E. Gardner (Eugenie Burdick)). The person described in your letter was not in attendance at this party and the information set forth does not relate in any manner to the Mrs. Gardner who attended this function.

The Bureau believes that the report submitted by you is most unsatisfactory since it appears to consist solely of the enumeration of lists of persons who were mentioned as attending these functions, supplemented by an unsuccessful attempt on your part to associate these people with biographical data appearing in some social register. You were instructed to establish a surveillance in this case for the purpose of determining the identity of the persons, contacts, subject matters of discussion, etc. Absolutely no information along these lines was furnished by you. This report is most unsatisfactory.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

[Stamp: CONFIDENTIAL]
Dear Sir:

This will supplement the letter from the Miami Field Division to the Bureau dated April 24, 1941, relative to the activities of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor during their visit at Palm Beach, Florida between April 18, 1941 and April 23, 1941. The following is a list of the telephone numbers called from the Everglades Club during the time when the Duke and Duchess were the guests of that Club, along with the identities of the persons called, as well as the name of the person making the call. It should be noted that all calls were made to West Palm Beach or Palm Beach unless otherwise designated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6980</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>Mrs. William C. Fisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Ventura is the Publicity Manager for the Everglades Club</td>
<td>Mrs. William Cummings Fisher (Adelaide Jacques)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7271</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>Miss Bell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. William C. Fisher
Mrs. William Cummings Fisher (Adelaide Jacques), 221 Monterey Road, Telephone 6980.
Clubs: Bath and Tennis, Society of Four Arts.
Adults: Mrs. E. Jacques Miller

Miss Bell residence. It should be noted this telephone is listed to William T. Hoops, who is now deceased and it has been determined that Miss Bell is
5-2-41

CONFIDENTIAL

Director

Number  From  To

4081  Joe Needham, Everglades Club detective  the daughter of the caretaker of the Hoops estate


6574  Mr. Ventura  His own residence

4288  Telephone operator  Herbert Pulitzer, who has been previously identified to the Bureau

8141  Major Phillips Gray  Western Union

8036  Telephone operator  Major Warburton, who has previously been identified to the Bureau

8704  Mr. Ventura  Miss Keys. She was identified as Miss Emily Keys, reporter for Palm Beach Times, 3500 Washington Road, West Palm Beach, Florida. Married name: Mrs. Frederick W. Evans

8191  Major Phillips Gray  Hotel Washington, West Palm Beach, Florida

5181  Major Phillips Gray  Palm Beach Travel Service, a local travel bureau

5000  Major Phillips Gray  Biltmore taxi company
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4356</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>Haitland Alexander residence. Previously identified to the Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3370</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard Alexander, who has previously been identified to the Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7141</td>
<td>Captain Alastair MacKintosh</td>
<td>Palm Beach Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9957</td>
<td>Major Phillips Gray</td>
<td>Milton W. Holden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3731</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>Sun and Surf Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8466</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>J. J. Kerrigan, 220 Eden Road, - Garden of Eden. Welles Ester Slater, telephone 8466. Other address: Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. Clubs: Turf and Field, Freak, Racquet and Tennis, Sea Wanaka - Corinthian Yacht Colony, College: Univ. of Illinois, 1906; Adults: Arnold N. Welles, Benjamin Welles, Hunt S. Kerrigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7173</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>Alibi Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4219</td>
<td>Miss Drews, the Duchess' secretary</td>
<td>Western Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7650</td>
<td>Unlisted</td>
<td>Paul G. Tuttle, residence West Palm Beach, Florida. Listed as mechanical engineer. Wife: Marion H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9831</td>
<td>Miss Drews</td>
<td>Lester Spaulding, 340 Coconut Row, Brownell Apartments. No other information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7118</td>
<td>Mr. Ventura</td>
<td>Wolcott Blair residence. Previously identified to the Bureau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5-2-41

Le Ray Berdeaux (Chadwick Audrey Quinn), residence: Villa Today, Palm Beach, Florida. No other information available

Bath and Tennis Club

Sandy Loam Farm. The Sandy Loam Farm is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gillman, who have previously been identified to the Bureau

Seaglade Hotel

H. Ervins Schur. Operator of a mens’ shop on Worth Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida

Maitland Alexander. Previously identified to the Bureau

Mrs. Seth Sprague, 111 Brazilian Avenue; other addresses: 110 E. 55th Street, New York City, 39 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island.

Clubs: Bath and Tennis, Everglades, Seminole Golf, Palm Beach, Florida; Union, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, Southside, River; New York Tennis and Racquet, Somerset, Boston, Mass.

Frank Bros., local clothiers

Reimer Intelligence Bureau, local employment agency
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3611</td>
<td>Major Phillips Gray</td>
<td>First National Bank, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8924</td>
<td>Captain Alastair MacKintosh</td>
<td>Elizabeth Arden, a local beauty parlor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4246</td>
<td>Miss Drews</td>
<td>Frances W. Randolph. Mrs. Frances Wann Randolph (Frances Wann), 237 Worth Avenue, Palm Beach; other address: St. Regis Hotel, New York City; Clubs: Bath and Tennis and Everglades. Guest: Mrs. Louise Olive Cameron, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6407</td>
<td>Miss Drews</td>
<td>Franklyn L. Hutton. Previously identified to the Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3611</td>
<td>Major Phillips Gray</td>
<td>First National Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7156</td>
<td>Some Police Officer</td>
<td>Residence of Mrs. Margaret Emerson. Previously identified to the Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4061</td>
<td>Major Phillips Gray</td>
<td>H. Ervin Schur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residence of Vincent L. Diminiquez, Atlantic Avenue. It should be noted that this is probably a mistake in view of the fact that Captain Longo did not know the identity of these persons and had not made any call to them. However, it was ascertained through discreet inquiry that this person resides at Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Boulevard in the John Shepherd, Jr. house; that he has been in Palm Beach since about January 1, 1941; that he is an English subject, and a friend of the Duke's, having resided on the estate next to the Duke's in England; that while residing in New York he stops at the Westing Hotel, 691 Madison Avenue, and that during the summer they usually visit Newport, Rhode Island or the North or South shore of Long Island. It was ascertained that Mr. Diminiquez is an invalid; that he expected to depart for New York within a few days after the departure of the Duke. This information was obtained by questioning one of the servants who was observed exercising Mr. Diminiquez's dogs near the residence. This person advised that the Duke of Windsor had been in touch with Mr. Diminiquez.

Palm Beach Aerial Corporation, probably for the purpose of discussing the Duke's aerial flight back to Nassau.
Director

Number  From                     To

5894    Major Phillips Gray     Russell W. Thaw, who was

8036    Major Phillips Gray     Major Barclay-Warburton

ascertained to be the pilot of
the Vanderbilt plane which
carried the Duke and Duchess
back to Nassau

An effort was made to obtain copies of all telegrams from
the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, but the man-
gerers of these respective organizations declined to furnish this
information. (U)

Captain LONGO stated that he felt eventually he might
possibly be able to obtain some information from the manager
of the Western Union concerning the identity of the persons
to whom telegrams were sent, but that it would be impossible
to obtain the incoming telegrams in view of the fact the local
office does not have a copy of the incoming messages. Captain
LONGO advised if this information was received he would im-
mediately furnish the same to the Miami Field Division. (U)

There are some additional telephone numbers that will
have to be checked and as soon as the identities of these per-
sons are established, the information will be furnished to the
Bureau. (U)

Very truly yours,

R. G. Danner
Special Agent in Charge

WHO: eb
62-1495
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

With regard to the Director's memorandum of April 18, 1941, addressed to you and Mr. Tolson, I have advised all of the Supervisors that we would not institute investigations unless written memoranda are received from the Department making the request for such investigation.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

7-7-40
CLASS. & REF. MSC/GC/1O2
REASON-FIN. 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REMOVAL 7-7-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 APR 29 19
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While talking with Miss [redacted] this afternoon she told me that sometime ago Fred Prince, whom she described as being a man of about eighty years and a friend of hers, called her by telephone from Aiken, South Carolina, at which time he told her that he received information which he considered absolutely reliable to the effect that Joe Kennedy, the former Ambassador to England, and Ben Smith, the Wall Street operator, had met Goering in Vichy, France, where they had a talk with him; that Kennedy and Smith were both donating a considerable amount of money to the German cause and could both be described as being anti-Irish, very much anti-British and pro-German.

Miss [redacted] expressed the personal opinion that Joe Kennedy was not smart enough to do anything but that Ben Smith was.

In considering this information, I recall that Miss [redacted] has always been very antagonistic toward Joe Kennedy because of some sort of feud that was on between Joe Kennedy at the time he was Ambassador in London and Bullitt at the time he was Ambassador in Paris. Miss [redacted] did live in France before the war and was very friendly with Bullitt.

ADDENDUM:

Prince made the call to Miss [redacted] requesting that she endeavor to get the information to the President. He knew that she was friendly with Jim Farley.
Memorandum for the Director

May 2, 1941

While talking with Miss [redacted] she told me that Robert Huntington, a brother of the former Mrs. Vincent Astor, had once told her that he definitely had proof that Goering and the Duke of Windsor had entered into some sort of an agreement, which in substance was to the effect that after Germany won the war Goering, through control of the army, was going to overthrow Hitler and then he would install the Duke of Windsor as the King of England. Miss [redacted] stated that she did not go into any detail with Huntington about what his proof was, but that she did recall the matter.

She also told me again that there was no doubt whatever but that the Duchess of Windsor had had an affair with Ribbentrop, and that of course she had an intense hate for the English since they had kicked them out of England.

Miss [redacted] stated that she knew definitely that the English Government had instructed the Windsors not to come to America and particularly to stay off the boat of Axel Wenmer-Gren, but that they disregarded these instructions completely.

She said that her information came from Allen Macintosh, a personal friend who made arrangements for the entertainment of the Windsors in Miami recently. He further told her that it was the intention of the Windsors to visit in Newport and also in Canada during the coming summer. I remember that William Rhinelander Stewart also mentioned to me that the Windsors were going to visit in Canada during the coming summer, at which time he hoped to see them.

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

[Signature]
MAY 3, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

CONFIDENTIAL

Major General Edwin H. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

[65-31/13-19)

Dear General Watson:

Information has been received at this Bureau from a source that is socially prominent and known to be in touch with some of the people involved, but for whom we cannot reach, to the effect that Joseph P. Kennedy, the former ambassador to England, and Ben Smith, the Wall Street operator, some time in the past had a meeting with Goering in Nuremberg, Germany, and that thereafter Kennedy and Smith had donated a considerable amount of money to the German cause. They are both described as being very anti-British and pro-German.

This same source of information advised that it was reported that the Duke of Windsor entered into an agreement which in substance was to the effect that if Germany was victorious in the war, Hermann Goering through his control of the army would overthrow Hitler and would thereafter install the Duke of Windsor as the King of England. This information concerning the Windsors is said to have originated from Allan McIntosh, a personal friend of the Duke of Windsor, who made the arrangements for the entertainment of the Windsors when they were in Miami recently. It is further reported that it is the intention of the Windsors to visit in Newport, Rhode Island, and also in Canada during the coming summer.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

MAY 3, 1941

[Stamp: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION]

[Stamp: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
TO: Director
   Mr. Tolson
   Mr. E. A. Tamm
   Mr. Clegg
   Mr. Nichols
   Mr. Rosen
   Mr. Glavin
   Mr. Tracy
   Mr. Q. Tumm
   Mr. Coffey
   Miss Candy
   Mrs. Henley
   Miss Lyon
   Mrs. Allen
   Mr. Rogers
   Mrs. Caplon
   Mr. Cleveland
   Miss Lewis
   See me
   Call me
   Appropriate action
   Note & return
   Send file
   Bring up-to-date
   Correct
   Redate
   Record and route
   Please initial & return

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
FILES SECTION
PERSONNEL FILES
MECHANICAL SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
TECHNICAL LABORATORY
TRANSLATION UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
D. M. LADD - Rm. 1742
Telephone Ext. 2121
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Father Odo further stated that Queen Mary told him that the Duchess of Windsor acted as mistress for Von Ribbentrop. The Earl of Athlone, Lord Baldwin, with whom Father Odo assertedly is very well acquainted, and the head of the British Intelligence Service (a man of many names but best known to Odo as Cornell Cooper) told him the same thing. 

Father Odo claimed that Lord Baldwin advised him the British were anxious to get rid of the Duke of Windsor first and foremost because of the scandal which he had brought upon his country by associating with a mistress, and secondly because of his fondness for Nazi ideology and his desire to rule England without a parliament. Lord Baldwin allegedly asserted that the Duke wanted to suppress Parliament and head a party which in effect would make him the Dictator of England. 

Father Odo remarked that the Duchess of Windsor while attending a public party in Paris at one time supposedly told certain individuals that the Duke is impotent and that although he had tried sexual intercourse with numerous women they had been unsuccessful in satisfying his passions. According to the story related by Father Odo, the Duchess in her own inimitable and unique manner has been the only woman who had been able to satisfactorily gratify the Duke's sexual desires. This, Father Odo added, is the real reason why people "in the know" have such a keen dislike for this woman. According to him, the Duke's mother, Queen Mary, told him in German, "I don't know more this son", which Father Odo interpreted to mean that she desires neither to know nor to have anything to do with the Duke. Father Odo stated that it is because of this general feeling among the British that the Duke has been relegated to his present position in the Bahama Islands.

Respectfully,

L. L. Laughlin

CONFIDENTIAL
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

September 29, 1941

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OF INQUIRY
AUSCUSED BY THE
SUPPLEMENT

While interviewing the Reverend Don Odo, O.S.B., at the Franciscan Monastery, 1440 Quincy Street, N.W., today regarding Dr. Hoffman, a German priest presently in this country who is described as a Gestapo agent, he advised that he is related to Queen Mary of England. He informed that she is a born Duchess of York which is a side line of the royal family of Wurttemberg, Odo's ancestors. It is noted that prior to entering the Benedictine religious order, Odo's name was Duke Charles Alexander of Wurttemberg and he was born in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg on March 12, 1896.

Father Odo related that he knows Queen Mary and her brother, the Earl of Athlone, the present Governor General of Canada, very well. Upon hearing this, the writer rather casually inquired whether Father Odo had seen the Duke and Duchess of Windsor during their recent visit to Washington. In reply, he stated that he had not nor had he any desire to, and in this respect was probably in full accord with the Duke's family who will have nothing whatever to do with the Duchess.

Father Odo remarked that he has seen the Duchess of Windsor on numerous occasions and is aware that she had formerly consorted with Von Ribbentrop, the present Foreign Minister of Germany, while the latter was in London as German Ambassador to England. Father Odo advised that he knew definitely that Von Ribbentrop, while in England, sent the then Wallis Simpson seventeen carnations every day. The seventeen supposedly represented the number of times they had slept together. Father Odo added that Miss Simpson always attended the affairs and dances given by the German Embassy in London.

Father Odo informed that Queen Mary has told him personally that she will never see her son so long as he is associated with his present wife. According to him, the Duke came to see his mother shortly after the outbreak of the present war. At that time, Queen Mary indicated she would see him providing he came alone. He refused this offer and his mother refused to see him an audience. However, he did see his brother, King George VI, at which time he supposedly made the following demands: (1) That he be made Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force; (2) that he be made Field Marshal, which he was as King of England and (3) that his wife be titled "Her Royal Highness" and be known as the First Princess of Great Britain. King George supposedly replied that the Duke of Windsor would continue as a Brigadier-General; that his wife would be called "Her Grace" and known as the Duchess of Windsor only; and that the Duke himself should leave the country.
September 23, 1941

Mrs. [Name]

American Coalition

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in connection with the official

securities situation in the United States as it appears to me.

Mrs. [Name] was very glad to have [Name]

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. FOXWORTH

RE: MISS [redacted] Informant.

By reference from the Director's Office, Miss [redacted] was interviewed by the writer. She advised that she resided near Mount Auburn on the outskirts of Cincinnati, Ohio, and her address was "P. O. Station E, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Miss [redacted] also related that during the first World War she was executive secretary of the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense in Cincinnati, Ohio, under the direction of John Galvin. The latter was Mayor of Cincinnati at that time. She further advised that the State organization of the Council of National Defense was headed at that time by Governor James M. Cox. She advised that she is President of the USO Club of Cincinnati and that this is the only organization with which she is affiliated at the present time.

Miss [redacted] stated she thought the current visit to the United States of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor should be closely scrutinized. She stated that in her opinion the Duchess of Windsor is a "tool" of the German Government. Miss [redacted] related that at one time she met a Colonel Ruppert Dawes (or Dawson) at Palm Beach, Florida. She described Colonel Dawes as an individual who was connected with the Canadian military forces; that Colonel Dawes advised her he was in charge of the British forces in Africa during the first World War; that the Duchess of Kent had been sent to England as a "plant" and "to get the King by two Governments." Miss [redacted] could offer no additional information concerning the identity or present whereabouts of Colonel Dawes.

During the interview Miss [redacted] described the Duchess of Windsor as an individual who evidently was backed by certain propaganda which she believed was sponsored by the German Government. She advised
the Duchess of Windsor was an associate of Von Ribbentrop while the latter was German Ambassador to London, inasmuch as both of these individuals attended the same social functions in London. She further advised that a Reverend McCloud, whom she characterized as a high ranking Presbyterian minister from Scotland, told her that he had a missionary son stationed in the Limehouse district of London; that across the street from his mission house were located several places wherein dope of various descriptions was sold; that his son had observed the Duchess of Windsor enter one of these places to purchase "dope." Miss [redacted] is of the opinion that the Duchess of Windsor administers "dope" to the Duke. She also advised that Reverend McCloud had informed her that the nobility of London characterized the Duchess of Windsor as "Limehouse Bessy." Miss [redacted] repeatedly expressed an opinion that the Duchess of Windsor was undoubtedly pro-German in her political sympathies and perhaps may be in the employ of the German government. The writer closely questioned Miss [redacted] as to some specific facts upon which she predicated her opinions. Miss [redacted] however, was unable to substantiate any of her statements regarding her opinions concerning the pro-German tendencies of the Duchess of Windsor.

Miss [redacted] also related that during the summer of 1938 while having luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City she observed at a nearby table individuals whom she identified as Fritz Wiedemann, Alois Nestrick and Adolf Hitler. She stated that the latter individual was wearing a blond mustache instead of the customary black one. Miss [redacted] advised that she would "stake her life" on the fact that this individual was Hitler.

Miss [redacted] is obviously "spy conscious" without any specific facts to substantiate or collaborate her personal opinions.

The writer expressed the Bureau's appreciation to her for her interest in calling regarding this matter and advised her that if in the event she obtained any information which she believed might be of interest to the Bureau, she should forward the same to the Bureau or contact Special Agent in Charge R. C. Suran, Cincinnati Field Division.

A review of the Bureau file indicates that Miss [redacted] was interviewed on February 5, 1937, by Supervisor K. R. McIntire concerning Communist activities in the United States.
On September 26, 1941, at 2:40 P.M., Miss [redacted] contacted the writer in the latter's office at which time she submitted additional information concerning the Duchess of Windsor. Miss [redacted] advised that the first husband of the Duchess of Windsor was a midshipman of the United States Navy whom the Duchess met in San Diego, California; that the midshipman was subsequently ordered to Singapore; that the Duchess followed him to that city where she frequented various night clubs and contacted various naval officers of both the United States and British Navies; that the British authorities received information that the Duchess was attempting to obtain information concerning naval secrets from the British officers whom she met; that as a result of her activities her husband, the midshipman, whose name Miss [redacted] could not recall, was transferred from that post of duty; that the midshipman was informed that his removal was due to the activities of his wife, the present Duchess of Windsor. Miss [redacted] advised that the midshipman subsequently obtained a divorce from the Duchess.

Miss [redacted] also furnished information concerning a Major Gallop, first name unknown, who presently resides at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. She stated that he married the former Mrs. Andrew Jergens. Miss [redacted] advised that Major Gallop evidently is of British descent but is pro-German in his remarks. She was unable to supply any specific information concerning the remarks allegedly made by Major Gallop or any information concerning his present activities.

This information is merely being made a matter of record and no action is contemplated regarding the same in view of its non-specific nature.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
P. J. Wacks
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

[Checkboxes for exemptions]

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government Agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Page(s) contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: HQ 65-31113-22
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
December 6, 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY SFRA
1949-253

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LARD

RE: [MISS] [REDACTED]

Your attention is called to an interview conducted by the writer of [MISS] [REDACTED] of Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 23, 1941, at which time she submitted certain information concerning the Duke and Duchess of Windsor who were at that time on a visit to the United States.

At the above time [MISS] [REDACTED] again called on the writer and submitted a pamphlet entitled "International Espionage Behind Edward's Abdication" by "Observer". This pamphlet was published by the Periscope Publishing Company, 57 Bloor Street, West, Toronto, Ontario. [MISS] [REDACTED] advised that she had obtained this particular pamphlet from a close friend of hers whose name she was reluctant to reveal and stated that in her opinion the contents of this pamphlet are absolutely correct. She stated that prior to her departure from Cincinnati on December 5, 1941, she telephonically contacted the publishers of this particular pamphlet in an endeavor to obtain additional copies of the same. [MISS] [REDACTED] also advised that she had five hundred mimeographed copies of this pamphlet prepared, two copies of which she submitted to the writer. She advised that these copies were made up at her request for future possible distribution. She requested the writer as to the feasibility of distributing the copies of the pamphlet inasmuch as the author of the article is not known. The writer informed [MISS] [REDACTED] that he could not express an opinion one way or the other as to whether she should distribute copies of this particular pamphlet. She expressed her opinion that she thought it inadvisable to distribute these pamphlets at the present time inasmuch as the author is not known.

The writer expressed the appreciation of the Bureau for her interest concerning this matter and thanked her for submitting the above-mentioned pamphlet and the copies of the same. [MISS] [REDACTED] advised that in the event she obtains any additional information concerning the activities of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor or any other matter which might be of interest to the Bureau, she would immediately submit the same to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

P.J. Hacks

CONFIDENTIAL
ARTICLE I

A NATIONAL STAND

Since November 18th, 1936, the British Commonwealth passed through a crisis that is not only extraordinary in nature, but unprecedented in severity.

Prior to this date there was scarcely anything to indicate its approach, still less its outcome. If anyone could have conjectured that less than a month later would see the British throne occupied by the third king in one year, we would have thought that such was incredible. And now, we have witnessed the raising of a moral issue that affected the occupancy of the throne, a nation-wide disapproval of such occupancy, the abdication of the king whose popularity surpassed any of his predecessors, and the accession to the British throne of a man who has always remained in silent obscurity.

It is still more remarkable, when one considers that, the coupling of these events of December, 1936, with the then approaching coronation of George VI, immediately reveals the fact that all those climatical events are under the control of an Unseen Hand. It would thus appear that our former king, Edward VIII, was destined to relinquish his occupancy of the throne, and that the crown was to be laid upon the head of another member of the Royal Family*.

It would be most indiscreet at this time to publish certain information surrounding this major crisis of the King's abdication. Much must be left to be read between the lines of this booklet. It may, with safety, be said that the king's abdication was over an issue even more serious than that of choosing, as his wife, a person who would not only have become queen, but one who would have brought dishonour to the throne as well as to himself.

For some considerable time, possibly almost two years, there had gathered around our former monarch, a network of influences which were of a most subtle and deadly character. We have reason to believe that in the good-hearted nature of Edward, he accepted without question the friendship and companionship of certain individuals who possessed magnetic personalities. Their purpose was not primarily to bring about the marriage of an American society girl with the monarch of the world's greatest empire, but to make contact with sources of secret information (of the most vital nature) relating to the policy - external as well as internal - of that empire; such information thus accessible would prove invaluable to foreign nations who had secret designs for bringing about the destruction of the British Commonwealth.

It must be said at once that Edward, undoubtedly, was completely unaware of the net that was being thrown around him, owing to the brilliance which outshone all other factors - of the group's central figure, Mrs. Simpson. Her function was to cover the movements of her associates. It was not until very recent date, that the British monarch himself realized he was caught in the coils of the most perfectly-laid plot ever designed against the British throne.

Unfortunately, Edward apparently did not take any too seriously the warnings that must have been given to him by those in authority, and who knew, by experience, the subtlety of foreign agents. He was under the impression that not even the ministers of state could interfere with such a private matter as the choice of the one who should share the throne with him, as queen. This error of judgment may have been due to the unparalleled popularity he enjoyed both within and without his empire; and if he had been told beforehand that almost overnight the whole realm over which he was monarch would turn, not against him, but his choice of Britain's future queen, he would never have believed it.

Furthermore as head of the army, it had not occurred to him that every officer of that army including the king (as an officer) comes under certain restrictions that permit no alteration. Therefore if through acts of indiscretion an officer of the army, whether in ignorance or not, makes an infraction of army rules and regulations, he has to be censured.

Banking on his popularity and his position as head of the army, our former King made his final decision to oppose the wishes of not only his statesmen but also those of his family. On November 18th, he retired from Windsor Castle to Fort Belvedere. During the days that immediately followed the whole nation was thrown into a state of confusion over the King's determination to marry and make queen, a divorcée. When he began to sense the unpopularity in the public mind of his choice of Britain's future queen, he even went to the extremity of asking the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, to prepare legislation to make it possible for him to marry her privately. Baldwin was firm in his stand that, "The government would not countenance" making such legislation. At this point the king, realizing his desperate position in having to renounce, by the rising opposition of his subjects, the choice of his affection, threw all caution to the wind, and risked everything in his belief that the public would not stand in his way if he threatened to renounce the throne.

But what we have said so far is but one side of the picture. There is the other, far more basic, side of the whole issue in which the safety of the entire Commonwealth, even including the United States of America, was involved. Treachery of the most terrible nature surrounded the throne: to place on that throne a woman whose presence would not only destroy the ideals attached to it, and thereby bring it dishonour, but who would be the most dangerous person in the whole realm as the wife and queen of the very one whose signature must be attached to all documents of State.

It was upon these latter issues that Baldwin took such a very definite, unyielding stand against the determination of Edward to marry this person of all others. As this opposition to the will of the king strengthened throughout the Commonwealth, it became the fear of all the king's subjects that voluntary abdication was inevitable. So far as the public is concerned this is exactly what happened, which impression seemed to be confirmed by the king's own statement in his last broadcast on December 11th, "I am determined to renounce my throne". No king, with all that that title includes when applied to the throne of the British Empire, would ever bring himself under any circumstances to make a voluntary renunciation of that throne, unless he had already done something inadvisably that had involved the welfare of his subjects.
It may seem a paradox that while the king's choice of affection met the whole-hearted disapproval of his people, causing him to renounce his throne, yet it was at least on the surface, that this very determined choice of the king has actually saved the throne, and preserved, more than ever before, the solidarity of the British Commonwealth. What at first looked to be the most serious situation, menacing the very unity of our peoples at a time which is fraught with danger by the most delicate international situation conceivable, there was exposed for the first time a new attitude of the public mind. In relationship to the most sacred institution, in God's sight, that of marriage, not even the popularity of a monarch - of all, King Edward VIII - was permitted by the public mind to minimize the moral issue that was at stake.

The day may come when the British public, knowing more than now, will thank God that the very fact of the questionable character and influence which centred itself upon the king, was the very agent that should arouse such a storm of protest against even the approach of such a person to the throne. Such protest became so strong that the person herself was forced to leave the country secretly and under protection; and within a few days we witnessed the most pathetic sight, that of the one whom she caused to renounce the throne, leaving the country, his own native land, to which, as he said in his broadcast, he might not return for many years! Again, no man under ordinary circumstances and free in his movements, would make such a statement, especially as a king to his own people, unless there were other reasons than voluntary abdication.

It is most interesting to note that specific periods of time mark off the exact occurrence of such events surrounding the recent crisis in which the safety of the British throne and empire were so deeply involved. If we turn to the Scriptures and the Great Pyramid, we find many references to such cycles of time as, three hundred and ninety, two hundred and eighty-six, and one hundred and fifty-three - days, months, or years.*

On March 1st, 1936, King Edward VIII made his first broadcast to his subjects after his accession in the previous January. In this broadcast, among many other things, Edward said he wanted to follow the example of his father, and to serve his people. On December 11th of the same year, he made his last broadcast (as king) in which he said that he was determined to renounce the occupancy of the throne which had fallen to his lot to honour and serve. From March 1st to December 10th is an exact period of 286 days. As we know from Pyramid symbolism this number, 286, means displacement.

Is it a coincidence, or not, that from the day, Dec. 10th - on which the official announcement was made of Edward's decision to abdicate - is a very definite day in relationship to the one set for the coronation, May 12th, 1937? Again, in Biblical and Pyramidal symbology relating to the development of the Kingdom of Heaven, we find the number 153, is used in connection with this process. If we project from December 10th, 1936, a period of 153 days, we arrive at the date set for the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, May 12th, 1937! 

Momentous and yet the most marvelous days, in respect to unparalleled development, lies before Anglo-Saxondom! This development is already showing signs which are other than purely material! If we would, we shall witness the rising of a people upon whom the Hand of God is resting, to endow them with His Spirit, not for themselves but for His Name, Honour, and Glory.

* - This subject (illustrated) is dealt with in detail in "The Re-Birth of Civilization" by J. S. Eason. (Price: 30¢ postpaid.)

-3-
ARTICLE II

ANOTHER MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION OF PROTECTION BY SUPERNATURAL POWER

At one time or another, each one of us has found himself in a predicament from which there seemed no possible way of escaping a calamity. Then, at the psychological moment, some kind friend stepped into the situation, intervened on our behalf, and caused the crisis to pass off as though it had never existed.

On such occasions, as the calamity is about to strike us, we cannot possibly determine the full gravity of the situation, in terms of the inevitable consequences that follow in the wake of all disaster. These consequences might be of severity as to threaten even the life of the person (or persons) involved.

Similarly, on a national scale, we see an approaching crisis which is of first magnitude; a crisis that seems overwhelming and accompanied by the direct distress. Then, at the moment it reaches us, by some inexplicable coincidence, it passes by, missing us by the narrowest of margins.

Only those in the highest councils of State KNOW what an hairbreadth escape we, Anglo-Saxondom, have so recently experienced (December, 1936). Nothing but a miracle explains why we are not, in January, 1937, in the throes, first of all, of the most devastating revolution within the Commonwealth, over the momentous constitutional question of King Edward's abdication but, also, not in the throes of the most devilish world war in which human life, wholesale, is being ripped to pieces. And here we are, going about as complacently as ever (since 1918), blissfully unconscious of all that which has been so deliberately planned for our nation to experience!

Suppose, for one moment, that these plans for the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon race had matured - despite all the difficulties that had to be surmounted to entrap us. Imagine the frightful state of affairs, at our very door, with homes sharply divided over the moral issue of the king's intended wife. Consider, too, the fact that in that state of internal confusion and disaster, how completely we then would have been exposed to attack by some foreign power! Who could picture how frightful would have been the experience, intended for us to be passing through, at this present time, as millions upon millions of tons of the world's stores of explosives, liquid fire, poison gas, etc., all were being let loose, primarily for the wiping out of OUR RACE?

Let it be understood with all the depth of meaning possible: BY THE POWERS OF DESTRUCTION, WHICH HAVE BEEN RIGHT AT OUR BACK DOOR, WE SHOULD BE, AT THIS MOMENT, UPON OUR KNEES, PLEADING WITH THEM FOR MERCY AND TERMS OF PEACE - AND AT THEIR PRICE!

It would amaze the reader if he knew the mind of Germany and Italy! He would no longer discount the reality of their fiendish designs; and he would stand, petrified, if he were told how very near to realization did those designs come! He would be most ready to admit that failure of their maturity was not due to our preparedness or ability to "muddle through", but to some mysterious miscalculation on the part of the perpetrators of these designs. They failed to take into consideration the
fact that the Anglo-Saxon people really believe, under the surface, the precepts of Christianity, though so delinquent in putting them into practice. Further, our race has ever turned to God for intervention at the time of a major crisis and in every instance has found deliverance. This turning to God has taken the form of simple supplication, nationally, as for instance, on June 16th, 1918. The answer to that Day of Prayer came back within twenty-four hours, as revealed by the reverse change of direction in the course the Great War was taking!

Today, we have experienced the same Divine Intervention - again due to the silent supplication of millions within and without the Commonwealth, who became stirred in their hearts, as by no other means, over the constitutional crisis surrounding the British Throne. They were torn by the fact that the Government's decision, to allow (as the public saw it) the King to renounce the Throne in favour of marrying whom he chose, was the one course that must be taken. The remarkable thing is, that at that time (between December 1st and the 11th) the public did not know - was not even suspicious - of the real cause of abdication. Basically, the subjects of the Realm could not tolerate, when the possibility dawned upon them, the idea of having, as their Queen, a divorcée - regardless of the fact that such was the desire and intention of Edward, their King. That being the case, Edward could not be permitted to endanger the Throne, and, if it had to be, he must renounce it at all costs. This was the unanimous sentiment of all shades of public opinion. HOW MANY OF THOSE SUBJECTS REALIZE THAT IN THAT VERY DECISION, LIES THE POINT OF MISCALCULATION ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO HAD THROWN A NET-WORK AROUND THE PERSON OF THE KING, TO SPRING A CONSTITUTIONAL TRAP FOR THE WHOLE COMMONWEALTH TO FALL INTO, AND TO BECOME SHATTERED? AND THAT AT SUCH A PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT - PRE-OCCUPIED WITH OUR OWN STUPENDOUS CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS - TO STRIKE AT US FROM ALL SIDES?

Never was there, at any previous time, a plot against the unity of the British peoples so cleverly laid, so secretly carried out, and so perfectly timed for maturity, and with every possible contingency taken to ensure absolute success, as this most daring and vicious attack. Such was but the perpetration of human williness of the vilest nature! Again, the genius of this plot centered itself in Rome, with the aid of the secret service of Germany.

It was upon one factor, solely, that the success of the whole scheme depended: the unlimited affection of the British peoples for their sovereign, permitting him to do whatsoever he willed. It was therefore, the disguised utilization of the King's will that was to be used to wreck the Commonwealth and thus leave, wide open, the road to world-dictatorship, which would, automatically fall back again into the hands of International Finance. THERE YOU HAVE THE SUM AND Substance of the whole Story surrounding the Calamity of King Edward's Abdication! And within the space of less than three months, a second defeat was handed to them - that is, to International Financiers. (See the series of articles recently published in The Periscope Magazine dealing with the collapse of the power of International Financiers, September, 1936, at which time the control of the Gold Standard System passed into the hands of Anglo-Saxondom.)

The British nation has never admitted to be what they are, actually, - a religious people; and as being, they refuse to relinquish their belief in a Supreme Being. Consequently, they still retain many (what are considered to be) old-fashioned ideals; as, for example, the
sanctity of the home-life and, therefore, the marriage-tie. It is upon such issues that other (foreign) nations completely misunderstand us, and, in consequence, make the most disastrous mistakes in plotting against us.

It has always been that just at the moment of "seizing us by the throat", as it were, their arm becomes paralized, and we escape with but minor injuries.

It was upon the miscalculation of the British national ideals of what constitutes the ethics of Christian morality, which so violently upset the whole complicated workings of the recent plot against the unity of the Commonwealth, in the attack, that so severely tested the people's fealty to their throne. Most unfortunately, our enemies introduced, as the "king-pin", a most beautiful and brilliant woman, calculated to ascend the British Throne upon the "say-so" of Britain's beloved monarch. It was unfortunate though, that they chose a person who had been married twice, and twice divorced; otherwise, no one could have estimated how marvellously successful Rome would have been; for the King's choice, so far as public opinion was able to determine, would have been accepted, though perhaps not with full approval. Did God have something to do with the fact that the King's choice should have been, of all persons, a divorcee, so that on this very issue, public opinion would be caused to revolt rather than allow the Throne to become so detrimentally affected? Herein lay the all-determining factor. ROME BLUNDERED AGAIN!
ARTICLE III

REPERCUSSIONS FOLLOWING THE
ABDICATION

With the passing of nearly a year since the time of King Edward's abdication, the British Commonwealth has had an opportunity of regaining its poise and of calmly turning over in its mind the facts surrounding this great national shock.

Substantiated by additional knowledge about the whole situation, published in reputable periodicals during the past months, we can see somewhat more clearly how utterly despicable have been the efforts of International Financiers to use such retaliatory methods against our nation, because we have stripped Finance of its gold, and, therefore, of its dictatorship over the economic and financial destiny of the Anglo-Saxon people (including the United States of America).

In taking such retaliatory steps, they did not stop at an attempt, none the less vile because of partial failure, to bring discredit upon Britain's most popular monarch.

But when we further realize that this act of defamation was to precipitate a sharp division of public opinion throughout the British Commonwealth, over Edward's choice of whom should occupy the Throne with him as our Queen, then we begin to understand why so much mystery shrouds a matter that otherwise, under ordinary circumstances, is something purely personal.

They estimated that even if Edward agreed to cancel his engagement, or even if he threatened (as he did) to abdicate, either decision would have been sufficient to have seriously divided public opinion as to how far the affection of the people for Edward should be allowed to restrain expression of open disapproval.

But, that King Edward's final decision to abdicate should meet with the approval of almost 100 per cent of his subjects, throughout the entire Commonwealth, and that even more calmly, within less than 45 hours after the abdication was officially announced, that same Commonwealth of 160,000,000 subjects should welcome Edward's successor with equal affirmation, was an ending (to years of plotting to split the British Commonwealth) utterly beyond the calculations of International Financiers. Such an ending is still the more amazing in view of the fact that the public knew very little of the circumstances leading to the abdication.

From Rome, International Finance has been working ceaselessly for more than 5 years, to gain access to Britain's state secrets, for the avowed purpose of springing a constitutional crisis in which the Throne would become the centre of controversy. If such a crisis could be created, then the Commonwealth, caught in the confusion and distress of an internal constitutional issue, would be most vulnerable to a smashing blow to be delivered by the combined navies and air-forces of Italy, Germany and their allies. Broken, the Commonwealth could be sliced up as desired.

This ultimate purpose of Capitalism has been underway ever since 1931, at the time when Britain succeeded in wrenching herself free of the Gold Standard System (Sept. 20, 1931). Now, it was as far back as this time, that the world financiers realized Britain was gaining in her
desperate fight to relinquish herself, once and for all, from the dictates of those who operated the Gold Standard. Then it was that they concluded the only hope of forcing Britain and the U.S.A. back onto gold (and thereby bringing them once again under their power, financially), was to precipitate an internal situation within the Commonwealth which would lead to a disastrous revolution. Such a moment would be ripe for striking an unerring blow, as the Commonwealth found itself caught off guard when its attention and energies were being absorbed by its own internal distress.

To achieve such an objective, Rome (Finance) has been working assiduously for these past five years to get into royal circles, and there reach the confidence of the monarch himself. The plan of intrusion was so perfectly arranged and so daringly carried out, that, despite all the efforts of even the British authorities to uncover the guise of the foreign agents, who surrounded the person of the king, it was not until within nine months prior to the abdication that they made contact with, and succeeded in tracking down, the last person upon whom suspicion would rest - the King's choice of Britain's future queen!

For more than 3½ years, certain state secrets have been divulged by these foreign agents who were, therefore, at work during the closing years of the reign of King George V, and whose activities were not only causing grave concern to state authorities, but undoubtedly had much to do with the premature death of our former beloved monarch. Not satisfied with having brought his life, his influence for good, and his own personal happiness to an untimely end, these same agents extended their vicious operations to involve the heir to the Throne; upon whose accession, as monarch of the greatest empire the world has ever known, all the wonderful promises wrapped up in his exceptionally lovable disposition have been deliberately ruined, possibly beyond retribution.

It is now seen that the British monarchy and the unity of the British people have been exposed to the vilest plot, in our entire history, to bring about its destruction; and as we stand, today, with that crisis behind us, we can but expect, now, to receive, without the slightest warning, the whole concentration of pent-up hatred to be let loose, as a final act of retaliation.

In the latter part of December, 1936, a warning was issued from Rome, that Italy and Germany would see to it that Britain would yet pay dearly for having brought about the abdication of King Edward VIII. This, if for no other reason than that, Rome now finds her scheme (to disrupt the British Commonwealth) unmasked, and the reaction produced upon the British public, the very opposite to that which they had anticipated. This was so much so, that in those crucial days of gravest danger (from Dec. 1st to 10th) when at any moment wide-spread support of the king, in his inability to renounce his matrimonial intentions, might have arisen, our enemies looked on in astonishment as they waited desperately for a revolutionary spirit to spread, like a forest-fire, through the entire Commonwealth.

In view of all that has happened since Edward's departure from his native land (Dec. 12th), our state authorities are now watching with greater caution, than ever before, the foreign situation. The whole political scene, now, reflects a picture of swift movement of troops, of navies, and of air-forces, to strategic points, for immediate occupancy, and the setting up of defences, in preparation for
a coming day of reckoning with Anglo-Saxonism. On the surface, the situation is looking more foreboding as each day passes, and the anxiety on the part of authorities is increasing as they realize that when that day comes, they must not only be prepared for it, but that it shall be they who will dictate when the first shot is to be fired. In other words, they must be master of the international political situation, if possible, before the coming world-war breaks out. For such political advantage will have far-reaching effects upon the ultimate outcome of the approaching world-shaking.

It would be unwise, at the present point of time, to publish information relating to Britain's preparedness, on an empire scale, to meet any contingency in the immediate future. It will go down in history that the re-armament of the British race during the year 1936 has been the greatest achievement and the most phenomenal event of the 20th century (to date). As recently as Nov. 12th, 1936, Baldwin told the House of Commons in making a confession, that he and his cabinet deliberately refrained from taking measures to re-arm the nation, even as late as Nov. 1935, despite the fact that he realized the awful risk into which he was taking his nation, and why. He stated, quite frankly, that public opinion was slow to comprehend and realize the frightful state of affairs, politically and economically, in Europe, and that any government, nationalist or otherwise, would have been forced to resign, prior to the elections of Nov. 1935, had they dared to propose any sweeping scheme of re-armament compatible with the re-armament of other nations. He plainly told the House that he waited until the Nationalist Government was returned to office before he was able to take the risk of public displeasure in any re-armament programme that he and the Cabinet saw fit to lay down, and put into effect.

This programme had already been drawn up as the re-elected National Government met, in the early days of Dec. 1935; and at once a vast re-armament programme was launched, for it will be recalled that, immediately, the House concerned itself with the foreign situation, rather than with home affairs, due to the financial crisis which Britain's pressure (in waging her battle against the gold standard) was bringing to bear upon the world's financial situation, and particularly upon Italy in the application of economic sanctions.

The whole of the moving scenes in the realm of international diplomacy, as played by Britain, supported so wonderfully by the U.S.A. government, during the last 18 months, has been above the plane of human ingenuity and accomplishment. If each one of us could be given the facts of the case, and we could see the appalling state of Europe and how that state involves the whole of Anglo-Saxonism so vitally, we would rise as one man and thank God that it has been He Who has been giving superhuman knowledge, restraint, protection, and guidance, to the leaders of our State life.

The single accomplishment of Stanley Baldwin, in having saved the throne and the unity of his people, in the recent crisis of the King's abdication, is but the latest of a long series of lesser (but none the less vital) achievements he has made; his remarkable success was largely due to the simple honesty, clear thinking, wisdom, and cautious action, in everything to which he has put his hand.
ARTICLE IV

FACING THE GRAVEST WORLD-CRISIS

WHICH CRISIS HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED BY FAILURE TO DIVIDE ANGLO-SAXONDOM OVER KING EDWARD'S ABDICATION

What we are particularly concerned with, in this article, is the violent reaction that has arisen following the abdication of King Edward the Eighth; which reaction is now rapidly developing into a terrific climax. This climax affects the circles of International Finance just as much as it does the state authorities of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples (which includes United States of America).

Some of our readers are of the opinion that the question of King Edward's abdication should now be dropped, it having been discussed, already, too intimately and, therefore, should be forgotten as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, the reverse should be done; because it will be many years ere those in authority, especially Edward himself, shall have recovered from the shock of this great national tragedy.

Right at the present time, our state authorities are wrestling, with superhuman strength, to hold in check the awful pressure now being exerted to wreck the slim structure of international peace. The slightest mis-step would mean the collapse of every influence being used to hold at bay opposing forces of destruction. But the mounting spirit of fear that is taking possession of the masses of Europe, facing economic and financial bankruptcy, is even more threatening to the cause of peace than all the world's dictators put together. Those same dictators would do anything, now, to relinquish the responsibilities that they themselves, a few years ago, so bombastically assumed.

Intensifying this spirit of fear in Europe is the conscious contrast these nations observe between their own desperate plight and the comparative state of prosperity, unity of spirit, coolness in face of danger, and confidence in their state authorities, which possess the peoples of Anglo-Saxondom. The latter race, itself, is dimly aware that it owes its present happy state of internal unity and strength solely to its unshakable faith in a Christian democracy, even though in practice the application of Christian principles is frequently forgotten.

But such a democracy demands the rigid observance of the rights and privileges of the individual, as represented through its elected administrative authorities. According to Christian democracy, the responsibility of the state is to uphold, and to take precautions against any attack or infringement upon, such rights and privileges ... even if the monarch himself should overstep the bounds of his own limited powers! A British king has been known to abdicate for this very infringement upon the constitutional powers of the people!

On the continent of Europe, particularly, such personal liberties and the state protection of same, are almost unknown. These nations have been in a state of semi-serfdom for centuries. Hence, with the collapse, as a result of the Great War, of kings and crowns, the various dictators (which Finance has used to step into the seat of authority) have been able, with comparative ease, to herd
the masses into military camps and munition plants. Thus dictatorship has been introduced by International Finance to gain a tighter hold upon the peoples of Europe.

We now see somewhat more clearly the bitter hatred shown by dictatorship towards Anglo-Saxondom, the archenemy of International Financiers. We are the one nation, alone, blocking the way to the realization of world-dictatorship by the world's capitalists. So that the purpose of Europe's armies is to deal a final death-blow at our very existence; and, before that is over, it will prove a fight-to-a-finish.

The one hope of Anglo-Saxon domination lies in a wide-open division among the military powers themselves; which hope begins to look feasible, since there already exists within the inner circle of Capitalism a state of confusion, and a sharp division of opinion in respect to what line of action should now be followed after having failed to throw, first, the Commonwealth into a state of revolution over the abdication of its king. Their highly-trained armies and piled-up munitions must be used somehow, and that quickly, before the spirit of insurrection runs amok throughout the entire structure of European dictatorship.

It was pointed out in our last article that by the year 1931 (September) Britain took herself off the Gold Standard, after having secured possession of sufficient gold reserves to become independent of the control of International Finance. Since that time, the latter power has come to realize the possibility of losing its world-power, financially and economically, if the example of Britain and the United States (in abandoning the Gold Standard) should be followed by other nations.

Before such a possibility should be given an opportunity to develop into a probability, Anglo-Saxondom must be brought back under the Gold Standard. To realize this, it would be possible, only, by an attack upon our peoples by an entirely different approach; namely, to break the spirit of unity, and to produce a wide-open breach within the Commonwealth and her Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

For such a purpose to be sure of success, the attack must be made upon the vital part of the whole structure of British constitution, which is the Throne. Knowing that the Commonwealth was held together by common allegiance to that Throne, and that alone, constitutionally, then such an attack, if successful, would automatically demolish the constitutional structure of the British Monarchy; and with its disruption, the collapse of the world's greatest empire. Immediately, the time would have arrived to make a combined onslaught, with Europe's military forces, upon the entire empire, caught, as it would be, in the throes of disintegration. Further defiance of Anglo-Saxon to the dictates of International Financiers would be ended forever, and any fear of other nations escaping its control, likewise, would be dissipated at once.

As stated before, success of disrupting the British Commonwealth depended upon the occupant of the Throne being made the scapegoat. As long as possible, he must be kept in utter ignorance of the secret workings of those who were to be responsible for gaining the friendship and confidence of the King. For this particular work, Mrs. Simpson was chosen because of her brilliancy, both in her intellectual accomplishments and her extraordinarily strong personality; which, coupled with her physical attractiveness, she proved an ideal person to take part of what is known as a "super-woman" (just as Cleopatra, Mary Queen
of Scots, etc.). Her business was to establish as close a relationship as possible between herself and the occupant of the Throne. And she was so clever as to nearly succeed ... had Edward had his way ... in becoming Queen.

The purpose of this relationship was to gain access to State secrets ... of most transcending importance but ... essential to Financial Dictatorship, for carrying out their plans to deal us a withering blow (when the psychological moment should arrive) to produce a division within Anglo-Saxondom.

To Edward and the uninformed public, the relationship between the King and Mrs. Simpson must be that of love, leading to matrimony, if possible. To Finance, it must be THE point of contact between the British Government and themselves. Their one great concern, naturally, for the complete success of their plot, was the constant exercise of utmost secrecy. Not the slightest inkling must be allowed to be given that would lead British authorities to locate the leakage of such information. Therefore, to cover Mrs. Simpson, a long chain of social contacts were set up through which the said information could be passed to reach authorities abroad without any possibility of pinning down the leakage to any one person or group of persons.

But this was not all that Mrs. Simpson accomplished. Her extraordinary personality influenced Edward, probably as no other person could, despite his known propensity to use his own will. With her charms and magnetic personality, she persuaded the King to use his position of authority, which could be carried beyond the wide expanse of his Empire, even; what could be more noble than that he should give the world a lead out of its present state of disruption and suffering? Would not the whole Commonwealth back HM since they were losing hope in the leadership of their own political administration? Would not other countries, as the United States of America, rally at once to his call to end the present state of human distress everywhere? He could bring alleviation to other lands where his leadership would be readily substituted for that under which the masses were struggling.

He gradually became imbued with this conception of the part he could play in international political affairs ... where the League of Nations, the Four-Power Pact, the Locarno Pact, the Versailles Treaty, etc., all had failed! and then with the partial failure of Economic Sanctions against Italy to curb the activities of that nation in Africa and elsewhere. Something must be done to save the world from an approaching war of extermination. All these ideas were put into Edward's mind, and nurtured by the astute mind and magnetic personality of Mrs. Simpson. Even he yielded to the temptation such a vision held before him ... to become the saviour of mankind where all other forms (including dictatorship) of human leadership had failed.

Convinced of his responsibility, Edward embarked last summer (1936) upon his mission of international good-will to the Mediterranean Sea. He established contact with certain regal and state authorities, as with Jugo-Slavia and Turkey, and was instrumental in bringing about some kind of better understanding between them and Great Britain.

For the purpose of gaining the confidence of such countries as Germany and Italy, Edward showed sympathy towards the efforts of Hitler and Mussolini and the cause they sponsored ... Nazism and Fascism. These latter sympathies of Edward created serious alarm in responsible circles
of authority in Britain. As the London correspondent of *The Financial Post* (Toronto), Grant Dexter, wrote:-

"Edward also caused concern in higher circles by his known sympathies for Fascism and much anxiety has resulted from his personal liking for Hitler. Well-informed London believed that the appointment of the socially gifted Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop as Germany's ambassador to Great Britain was a strategic move by Herr Hitler to cash in on Edward's friendly feeling toward the Nazis."

Now, from the point of view of World Finance, in their plot against the integrity and the solidarity of Anglo-Saxondom, the success they had met with was in having inspired Edward to take a role that was far beyond his capabilities and limited monarchal power to carry out; they were also able to blind him to the full danger to which he exposed himself - that of dividing his own people over the one great central constitutional right for which the British peoples have always fought; that is: a king must respect the advice of his ministers of State, since these ministers represent at all times, the voice of the people. Edward was completely unaware that in his consciousness of the needs of humanity for leadership, that he must not endanger, at any cost, the personal liberties of his own people, should such leadership, on an international scale, require the sympathy and support of the principles of government that do not tolerate individual rights and privileges. So long as Edward continued to show sympathy towards the principles of Fascism and Nazism, in order to take the role of a super-Mussolini, then he was at once interfering with the handling, by his own state-ministers, of the most serious, the most complicated and the most delicate international situation as has ever been faced by the responsible government of the British people.

As has been stated by the Whaley-Eaton news service from Washington, which sent out a bulletin reporting that:-

"The foreign policy (even domestic policy) of the Baldwin Government has been seriously handicapped by the interference of the King (Edward VIII). He has held his own ideas as to the treatment of Germany and of the depressed Balkan areas. He was beginning to play politics on something of the scale undertaken by Edward VII who prepared the Anglo-French Alliance in advance of the world war, but without the ability of his grandfather.

"For months it has been the inside talk in London that the general world crisis could be faced with greater equanimity and more assurance of peace, were there a less self-assertive King-Emperor and greater warranty of less amateurish meddling with affairs of state.

"Very important Britoshers, although hardly envisaging abdication, were wondering how the difficulty could be settled and in such a way as thoroughly to vindicate parliamentarianism and democratic institutions. The emergence of the Simpson matter seemed, to these groups, to be providential and they were quick to take advantage of it."

We may refer to the statement made in the English Sunday Referee, by Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.; the statement that was made prior to the abdication:-

"There had been growing uneasiness about political tendencies around her (Mrs. Simpson) - or perhaps it would be fairer to say, in groups that had been using her influence over King Edward for their own purposes ... "

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"Eager to be behind Mrs. Simpson was a set which makes little
secret of its enthusiasm for the political and social doctrines of a
power not particularly friendly toward Britain. Prime Min-
ister Baldwin recently described what he called a dangerous mentality in politics
as being the enjoyment of power without responsibility.

The responsible governing circle of this country, engaged in a
terrific re-armament effort, had to consider the situation when such
irresponsible elements were, in fact, in a position to know and use
more than it might be in the interests of this country to be known.

The tragedy of this drama is made all the more poignant because
the chief actor in it of necessity was completely unaware of the danger.
There is every reason to hope that the lady also did not realize the
position."

To this statement of Miss Wilkinson, the London correspondent of
the New York Times said, that she "voiced an increasing belief here
that Edward's Friends, rather than Edward himself, were to blame for
the late crisis."

There can be no doubt about the fact that the abdication of Ed-
ward was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the principle of
Constitutional Monarchy; and that in making that abdication, Edward has
suffered beyond description. In exile, he has now realized how he had
allowed himself to be caught off his guard by becoming obsessed with an
utterly false dream of world-leadership; and, above all, the terrible
danger (and the near-catastrophe) into which his nation had been brought
by his lack of mature judgment.

As we stated in our last chapter, leakage of such secrets from some
source of very high rank was known to the authorities more than four and
one-half years ago, and that their great difficulty was in locating that
source. Suspicion rested upon some of the highest and most respected
people in the land and no one suspected that the king himself could be
the innocent dupe of foreign agents.

The first ray of light came upon the arrival of Ribbentrop in Lon-
don, March 1st, 1936, as the German ambassador to London. Ribbentrop is
a man who has all the perfections of a polished exterior but who is, in
reality, a snake in the grass. He had already done for his government
similar work in Italy and Austria, and his success in those countries
gained for him an appointment, by Finance, to the all-important position
of ambassador to Britain. Here, his work was, through his social as well
as political standing, to link up, by a most round-about way, with the
social and political set which had surrounded the king. But the qualifi-
cations of Ribbentrop were so akin to those of Edward's closest associates,
that the government's suspicions were immediately aroused by his arrival
on British soil.

At once the authorities were busy on his trail; and it was with
much reluctance that they found themselves compelled to test even Edward
himself, innocent as he might be of the secret operations of plotters who
presumed to be his friends. The authorities knew that they had no choice
in applying such a test, as it was impossible for them to take adequate
steps to protect, with any degree of efficiency, the nation from sudden
attack should Europe plunge itself into another and final war. Every
precaution, regardless of whom might be involved, had to be taken to
guard against unforeseen danger. Therefore, certain would-be state
secrets were deliberately passed on to Edward; and when it was found that Ribbentrop eventually received this same information, immediately Baldwin was forced to accept the fact that the leakage had been located.

At once we may be inclined to judge Edward; but that is because we do not know how subtle was the manner in which the obsession to assist broken humanity first became implanted so fixedly in his mind. Since Edward thus fell foul of the espionage that surrounded him, and with his lack of experience in the field of international politics, he easily became the "goat" and thus, to his insufferable remorse, an unconscious source of danger to the British Empire of which he was head.

An instance of the way in which Edward's better judgment was overpowered by his "friends", is that of a recent review (Nov., 1936) of a regiment at Aldershot. As an officer of the army, he should have been accompanied by two subordinate officers. Instead of that, he insisted upon being accompanied, while he was conducting the review, by two civilian friends of his.

With Edward's abdication, the authorities in Britain have since become so incensed over such a diabolically subelicious, by foreign powers, upon the one person whom the British Commonwealth held in utmost respect, to whom they offered the deepest loyalty and devotion, that they will never be satisfied until the whole business, which led up to the king's abdication, has been probed down to its very roots, regardless of what the costs may be.

Strange as it may seem, the exposure of the whole situation was largely brought about through the American Hearst Press which lost no time or opportunity in exposing, prior to the abdication, the sensational highlights of the courtship between Edward and Mrs. Simpson. The press of the Commonwealth, in contrast, refrained from making mention of the king's personal affairs.

Now that the abdication of Edward has taken place, and, in a most miraculous way, a constitutional crisis and a revolution within Anglo-Saxondom have been averted, all the forces of pent-up hatred through the controlled press (within and without the Commonwealth) of Finance have been poured upon the heads of the British government, particularly that of Baldwin.

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Turning, finally, to the reaction, so rapidly taking definite form, today, in continental Europe, International financiers find themselves in a desperate state of confusion, and are even divided, sharply, within their own ranks. In this state of division the planned attack for last December against Anglo-Saxonism has been indefinitely postponed. But the great fear International financiers is facing is the inability of their dictators (Hitler and Mussolini) to hold in check the masses composing the armies, and the civilian population, of their respective countries.

For these masses, particularly the civilians, are suffering increasingly from lack of the bare necessities of existence. The following quotations, taken from speeches of German leadership, reveal the sinister situation which grips that nation under dictatorship:

"What matters to us is not the scarcity of butter or eggs," declared Adolph Hitler at Nuremberg, "but the freedom of Germany!" "Our slogan has not changed," declared Rudolf Hess, the Leader's deputy, a month later. "Guns instead of butter."

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What else has Herr Hess to say in his speech to his countrymen and particularly to the housewives of the Third Reich? "Don't complain too much because you haven't enough butter to put on your bread; think yourselves lucky to have, at least, bread, which is more than your Russian sisters can say." The minister, according to the official version of the speech, went even further. "German housewives," he said, "ought to be happy to be without butter, and not bread, as in Russia."

"A whimpering stomach is the best ally of a groaning spirit, and gastric discontent is the best purveyor of the army of 'carpers' and 'grumblers', so much hated by Dr. Goebbles. At the last Nuremberg Congress it was noticed that the spiritual did not come up to the level of the material atmosphere; artificial excitement visibly outran the genuine exaltation of the preceding years." (from World Review, Dec., 1936.)

With undeniable energy, deliberately gritting her teeth, Germany has obtained a place for herself among those countries who have made a moral force out of their material poverty.

We now have arrived, in International relationships, particularly in Europe, where a showdown and wide-open revolution may be expected in these countries. Here is the gravest danger that faces the future of Anglo-Saxondom: - To what degree are we prepared to defend ourselves should a complete collapse of dictatorship sweep throughout Europe, in its present state of utter extremity? What could be worse than millions of desperate people, armed to the teeth and ready to shoot down anything within sight, getting out of control?

This grave problem is a responsibility that rests upon, not only the shoulders of our statesmen, but upon every individual citizen who claims to have in his blood the inheritance of a Christian civilization and a deep respect for the rights and privileges of the individual. Not until he awakens, even if it requires a shock, to his sense of individual responsibility, will there be the slightest hope of a national escape from an extermination of our race by dictatorship - controlled, as it is, by International Financiers.

WHEN ARE WE READY to face, as individuals, such a responsibility?
International Espionage Behind Edward's Abdication

By OBSERVER

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ARTICLE I

A NATIONAL STAND

SINCE November 18th, 1936, the British Commonwealth passed through a crisis that is not only extraordinary in nature, but unprecedented in severity.

Prior to this date there was scarcely anything to indicate its approach, still less its outcome. If anyone could have conjectured that less than a month later we would see the British throne occupied by the third king in one year, we would have thought that such was incredulous. And now, we have witnessed the raising of a moral issue that affected the occupancy of the throne, a nation-wide disapproval of such occupancy, the abdication of the king whose popularity surpassed any of his predecessors, and the accession to the British throne of a man who has always remained in silent obscurity.

It is still more remarkable, when one considers that, the coupling of these events of December, 1936, with the then approaching coronation of George VI, immediately reveals the fact that all these climactical events are under the control of an Unseen Hand. It would thus appear that our former king, Edward VIII, was destined to relinquish his occupancy of the throne, and that the crown was to be laid upon the head of another member of the Royal Family*.

It would be most indiscreet at this time to publish certain information sur-

rounding this major crisis of the King's abdication. Much must be left to be read between the lines of this booklet. It may, with safety, be said that the king's abdication was over an issue even more serious than that of choosing, as his wife, a person who would not only have become queen, but one who would have brought dishonour to the throne as well as to himself.

For some considerable time, possibly almost two years, there had gathered around our former monarch, a network of influences which were of a most subtle and deadly character. We have reason to believe that, in the good-hearted nature of Edward, he accepted without question the friendship and companionship of certain individuals who possessed magnetic personalities. Their purpose was not primarily to bring about the marriage of an American society girl with the monarch of the world's greatest empire, but to make contact with sources of secret information (of the most vital nature) relating to the policy—external as well as internal—of that empire; such information thus accessible would prove invaluable to foreign nations who had secret designs for bringing about the destruction of the British Commonwealth.

It must be said at once that Edward, undoubtedly, was completely unaware of the net that was being thrown around him, owing to the brilliancy—which outshone all other factors—of the group's central figure, Mrs. Simpson. Her function was to cover the movements of her associates. It was not until very recent date, that the British monarch himself realized he was caught in the coils of the most perfectly-laid plot ever designed against the British throne.

Unfortunately, Edward apparently did not take any too seriously the warnings that must have been given to him by those in authority, and who knew, by experience, the subtility of foreign agents. He was under the impression that not even the ministers of state could interfere with such a private matter as the choice of the one who should share the throne with him, as queen. This error of judgment may have been due to the unparalleled popularity he enjoyed both within and without his empire; and if he had been told beforehand that almost overnight the whole realm over which he was monarch would turn, not against him, but his choice of Britain's future queen, he would never have believed it.

Furthermore as head of the army, it had not occurred to him that every officer of that army including the king (as an officer) comes under certain restrictions that permit no alteration. Therefore if through acts of indiscretion an officer of the army, whether in ignorance or not, makes an infraction of army rules and regulations, he has to be censured.

Banking on his popularity and his position as head of the army, our former King made his final decision to oppose the wishes of not only his statesmen but also those of his family. On November 13th, he retired from Windsor Castle to Fort Belvedere. During the days that immediately followed the whole nation was thrown into a state of confusion over the King's determination to marry and make queen, a divorcee. When he
began to sense the unpopularity in the public mind of his choice of Britain's future queen, he even went to the extremity of asking the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, to prepare legislation to make it possible for him to marry her privately. Baldwin was firm in his stand that, "The government would not countenance" making such legislation. At this point the king, realizing his desperate position in having to renounce, by the rising opposition of his subjects, the choice of his affection, threw all caution to the wind, and risked everything in his belief that the public would not stand in his way if he threatened to renounce the throne.

But what we have said so far is but one side of the picture. There is the other, far more basic, side of the whole issue in which the safety of the entire Commonwealth, even including the United States of America, was involved. Treachery of the most terrible nature surrounded the throne: to place on that throne a woman whose presence would not only destroy the ideals attached to it, and thereby bring it dishonour, but who would be the most dangerous person in the whole realm as the wife and queen of the very one whose signature must be attached to all documents of State.

It was upon these latter issues that Baldwin took such a very definite, unyielding stand against the determination of Edward to marry this person of all others. As this opposition to the will of the king strengthened throughout the Commonwealth, it became the fear of all the king's subjects that voluntary abdication was inevitable. So far as the public is concerned this is exactly what happened, which impression seemed to be confirmed by the king's own statement in his last broadcast on December 11th, "I am determined to renounce my throne". No king, with all that that title includes when applied to the throne of the British Empire, would ever bring himself under any circumstances to make a voluntary renunciation of that throne, unless he had already done something inadvertently that had involved the welfare of his subjects.

It may seem a paradox that while the king's choice of affection met the whole-hearted disapproval of his people, causing him to renounce his throne, yet it was at least on the surface, that this very determined choice of the king has actually saved the throne, and preserved, more than ever before, the solidarity of the British Commonwealth. What at first looked to be the most serious situation, menacing the very unity of our peoples at a time which is fraught with danger by the most delicate international situation conceivable, there was exposed for the first time a new attitude of the public mind... In relationship to the most sacred institution, in God's sight, that of marriage, not even the popularity of a monarch — of all, King Edward VIII — was permitted by the public mind to minimize the moral issue that was at stake.

The day may come when the British public, knowing more than now, will thank God that the very fact of the questionable character and influence which centred itself upon the king, was the very agent that should arouse such a storm of protest against even the
approach of such a person to the throne. Such protest became so strong that the
person herself was forced to leave the
country secretly and under protection;
and within a few days we witnessed
the most pathetic sight, that of the one
whom she caused to renounce the
throne, leaving the country, his own
native land, to which, as he said in his
broadcast, he might not return for
many years! Again, no man under
ordinary circumstances and free in his
movements, would make such a state-
ment, especially as a king to his own
people, unless there were other reasons
than voluntary abdication.

It is most interesting to note that
specific periods of time mark off the
exact occurrence of such events sur-
rounding the recent crisis in which the
safety of the British throne and empire
were so deeply involved. If we turn to
the Scriptures and the Great Pyramid,
we find many references to such cycles
of time as, three hundred and ninety,
two hundred and eighty-six, and one
hundred and fifty-three—days, months,
or years.*

On March 1st, 1936, King Edward
VIII made his first broadcast to his
subjects after his accession in the
previous January. In this broadcast, among
many other things, Edward said he
wanted to follow the example of his
father, and to serve his people. On
December 11th of the same year, he
made his last broadcast (as king) in
which he said that he was determined
to renounce the occupancy of the throne

which had fallen to his lot to honour
and serve. From March 1st to December
10th is an exact period of 286 days.
As we know from Pyramid symbolism
this number, 286, means displacement.

Is it a coincidence, or not, that from
the day, Dec. 10th — on which the
official announcement was made of
Edward’s decision to abdicate—is a very
definite day in relationship to the one
set for the coronation, May 12th, 1937?
Again, in Biblical and Pyramid, sym-
bology relating to the development of
the Kingdom of Heaven, we find the
number, 153, is used in connection with
this process. If we project from De-
cember 10th, 1936, a period of 153
days, we arrive at the date set for the
coronation of King George VI and
Queen Elizabeth, May 12th, 1937!

Momentous and yet the most marvel-
lous days, in respect to unparalleled
development, lies before Anglo-Saxon-
dom! This development is already show-
ing signs which are other than purely
material! If we would, we shall witness
the rising of a people upon whom the
Hand of God is resting, to endow them
with His Spirit, not for themselves but
for His Name, Honour, and Glory.

---This subject (illustrated) is dealt with in
detail in "The Re-Birth of Civilization" by J. B.
Ensou. (Price: 36c postpaid.)
ARTICLE II

Another Miraculous Escape

A Remarkable Demonstration of Protection by Supernatural Power

At one time or another, each one of us has found himself in a predicament from which there seemed no possible way of escaping a calamity. Then, at the psychological moment, some kind friend stepped into the situation, intervened on our behalf, and caused the crisis to pass off as though it had never existed.

On such occasions, as the calamity is about to strike us, we cannot possibly determine the full gravity of the situation, in terms of the inevitable consequences that follow in the wake of all disaster. These consequences might be of severity as to threaten even the life of the person (or persons) involved.

Similarly, on a national scale, we see an approaching crisis which is of first magnitude; a crisis that seems overwhelming and accompanied by the direst distress. Then, at the moment it reaches us, by some inexplicable coincidence, it passes by, missing us by the narrowest of margins.

Only those in the highest councils of State KNOW what an hair-breadth escape we, Anglo-Saxondom, have so recently experienced (December, 1936). Nothing but a miracle explains why we are not, in January, 1937, in the throes, first of all, of the most devastating revolution within the Commonwealth, over the momentous constitutional question of King Edward's abdication but, also, not in the throes of the most devilish world war in which human life, wholesale, is being ripped to pieces. And here we are, going about as complacently as ever (since 1918), blissfully unconscious of all that which has been so deliberately planned for our nation to experience!

Suppose, for one moment, that these plans for the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon race had matured — despite all the difficulties that had to be surmounted to entrap us. Imagine the frightful state of affairs, at our very door, with homes sharply divided over the moral issue of the king's intended wife. Consider, too, the fact that in that state of internal confusion and disaster, how completely we then would have been exposed to attack by some foreign power! Who could picture how frightful would have been the experience, intended for us to be passing through, at this present time, as millions upon millions of tons of the world's stores of explosives, liquid fire, poison gas, etc., all were being let loose, primarily for the wiping out of OUR RACE?

Let it be understood with all the depth of meaning possible: BY THE POWERS OF DESTRUCTION, WHICH HAVE BEEN RIGHT AT OUR BACK DOOR, WE SHOULD BE, AT THIS MOMENT, UPON OUR KNEES, PLEADING WITH THEM FOR MERCY AND TERMS OF PEACE — AND AT THEIR PRICE!

It would amaze the reader if he knew the mind of Germany and Italy! He would no longer discount the reality of
their fiendish designs; and he would stand, petrified, if he were told how very near to realization did those designs come! He would be most ready to admit that failure of their maturity was not due to our preparedness or ability to "muddle through", but to some mysterious miscalculation on the part of the perpetrators of these designs. They failed, to take into consideration the fact that the Anglo-Saxon people really believe, under the surface, the precepts of Christianity, though so dilatory in putting them into practice. Further, the race has ever turned to God for intervention at the time of a major crisis and in every instance has found deliverance! This turning to God has taken the form of simple supplication, nationally, as for instance, on June 16th, 1918. The answer to that Day of Prayer came back within twenty-four hours, as revealed by the reverse change of direction in the course the Great War was taking!

Today, we have experienced the same Divine Intervention—again due to the silent supplication of millions within and without the Commonwealth, who became stirred in their hearts, as by no other means, over the constitutional crisis surrounding the British Throne. They were torn by the fact that the Government's decision, to allow (as the public saw it) the King to renounce the Throne in favour of marrying whom he chose, was the one course that must be taken. The remarkable thing is, that at that time (between December 1st and the 11th) the public did not know—was not even suspicious— of the real cause of abdication. Basically, the subjects of the Realm could not tolerate, when the possibility dawned upon them, the idea of having, as their Queen, a divorcee—regardless of the fact that such was the desire and intention of Edward, their King. That being the case, Edward could not be permitted to endanger the Throne, and, if it had to be, he must renounce it at all costs. This was the unanimous sentiment of all shades of public opinion.

HOW MANY OF THOSE SUBJECTS REALIZE, THAT IN THAT VERY DECISION, LIES THE POINT OF MISCALCULATION ON THE PART OF THOSE WHO HAD THROWN A NET-WORK AROUND THE PERSON OF THE KING, TO SPRING A CONSTITUTIONAL TRAP FOR THE WHOLE COMMONWEALTH TO FALL INTO, AND TO BECOME SHATTERED? AND THAT, AT SUCH A PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT—PRE-OCCUPIED WITH OUR OWN STUPENDOUS CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS—TO STRIKE AT US FROM ALL SIDES?

Never was there, at any previous time, a plot against the unity of the British peoples so cleverly laid, so secretly carried out, and so perfectly timed for maturity, and with every possible contingency taken to ensure absolute success, as this most daring and vicious attack. Such was but the perpetration of human williness of the vilest nature! Again, the genius of this plot centred itself in Rome, with the aid of the secret service of Germany.

It was upon one factor, solely, that the success of the whole scheme depended: the unlimited affection of the
British peoples for their sovereign, permitting him to do whatsoever he willed. It was, therefore, the disguised utilization of the King's will that was to be used to wreck the Commonwealth and thus leave, wide open, the road to world-dictatorship, which would, automatically fall back again into the hands of International Finance. THERE YOU HAVE THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF THE WHOLE STORY SURROUNDING THE CALAMITY OF KING EDWARD'S ABDICATION! And within the space of less than three months, a second defeat was handed to them — that is, to International Financiers. (See the series of articles recently published in The Periscope Magazine dealing with the collapse of the power of International Financiers, September, 1936, at which time the control of the Gold Standard System passed into the hands of Anglo-Saxondom.)

The British nation has never admitted to be what they are, actually,—a religious people; and so being, they refuse to relinquish their belief in a Supreme Being. Consequently, they still retain many (what are considered to be) old-fashioned ideals; as, for example, the sanctity of the home-life and, therefore, the marriage-tie. It is upon such issues that other (foreign) nations completely misunderstand us, and, in consequence, make the most disastrous mistakes in plotting against us.

It has always been that just at the moment of "seizing us by the throat", as it were, their arm becomes paralyzed, and we escape with but minor injuries.

It was upon the miscalculation of the
ARTICLE III

Repercussions Following the Abdication

WITH the passing of nearly a year since the time of King Edward's abdication, the British Commonwealth has had an opportunity of regaining its poise and of calmly turning over in its mind the facts surrounding this great national shock.

Substantiated by additional knowledge about the whole situation, published in reputable periodicals during the past months, we can see somewhat more clearly how utterly despicable have been the efforts of International Financiers to use such retaliatory methods against our nation, because we have stripped Finance of its gold, and, therefore, of its dictatorship over the economic and financial destiny of the Anglo-Saxon people (including the United States of America).

In taking such retaliatory steps, they did not stop at an attempt, none the less vile because of partial failure, to bring discredit upon Britain's most popular monarch.

But when we further realize that this act of defamation was to precipitate a sharp division of public opinion throughout the British Commonwealth, over Edward's choice of whom should occupy the Throne with him as our Queen, then we begin to understand why so much mystery shrouds a matter that otherwise, under ordinary circumstances, is something purely personal.

They estimated that even if Edward agreed to cancel his engagement, or even if he threatened (as he did) to abdicate, either decision would have been sufficient to have seriously divided public opinion as to how far the affection of the people for Edward should be allowed to restrain expression of open disapproval.

But, that King Edward's final decision to abdicate should meet with the approval of almost 100 per cent. of his subjects, throughout the entire Commonwealth, and that even more calmly, within less than 48 hours after the abdication was officially announced, that same Commonwealth of 160,000,000 subjects should welcome Edward's successor with equal affirmation, was an ending (to years of plotting to split the British Commonwealth) utterly beyond the calculations of International Financiers. Such an ending is still the more amazing in view of the fact that the public knew very little of the circumstances leading to the abdication.

From Rome, International Finance has been working ceaselessly for more than 5 years, to gain access to Britain's state secrets, for the avowed purpose of springing a constitutional crisis in which the Throne would become the centre of controversy. If such a crisis could be created, then the Commonwealth, caught in the confusion and distress of an internal constitutional issue, would be most vulnerable to a smashing blow to be delivered by the combined navies and air-forces of Italy, Germany and their allies. Broken, the Commonwealth could be sliced up as desired.

This ultimate purpose of Capitalism has been underway ever since 1931, at the time when Britain succeeded in wrenching herself free of the Gold
Standard System (Sept. 20, 1931). Now, it was as far back as this time, that the world financiers realized Britain was gaining in her desperate fight to relinquish herself, once and for all, from the dictates of those who operated the Gold Standard. Then it was that they concluded the only hope of forcing Britain and the U.S.A. back onto gold (and thereby bringing them once again under their power, financially), was to precipitate an internal situation within the Commonwealth which would lead to a disastrous revolution. Such a moment would be ripe for striking an unerring blow, as the Commonwealth found itself caught off guard when its attention and energies were being absorbed by its own internal distress.

To achieve such an objective, Rome (Finance) has been working assiduously for these past five years to get into royal circles, and there reach the confidence of the monarch himself. The plan of intrusion was so perfectly arranged and so daringly carried out, that, despite all the efforts of even the British authorities to uncover the guise of the foreign agents, who surrounded the person of the king, it was not until within nine months prior to the abdication that they made contact with, and succeeded in tracking down, the last person upon whom suspicion would rest — the King's choice of Britain's future queen.

For more than 3½ years, certain state secrets have been divulged by these foreign agents who were, therefore, at work during the closing years of the reign of King George V, and whose activities were not only causing grave concern to state authorities, but undoubtedly had much to do with the premature death of our former beloved monarch. Not satisfied with having brought his life, his influence for good, and his own personal happiness to an untimely end, these same agents extended their vicious operations to involve the heir to the Throne; upon whose accession, as monarch of the greatest empire the world has ever known, all the wonderful promises wrapped up in his exceptionally lovable disposition have been deliberately ruined, possibly beyond retribution.

It is now seen that the British monarchy and the unity of the British people have been exposed to the vilest plot, in our entire history, to bring about its destruction; and as we stand, today, with that crisis behind us, we can but expect, now, to receive, without the slightest warning, the whole concentration of pent-up hatred to be let loose, as a final act of installation.

In the latter part of December, 1936, a warning was issued from Rome, that Italy and Germany would see to it that Britain would yet pay dearly for having brought about the abdication of King Edward VIII. This, if for no other reason than that, Rome now finds her scheme (to disrupt the British Commonwealth) unmasked, and the reaction produced upon the British public, the very opposite to that which they had anticipated. This was so much so, that in those crucial days of gravest danger (from Dec. 1st to 10th) when at any moment wide-spread support of the king, in his inability to renounce his matrimonial intentions, might have
during the last 18 months, has been above the plane of human ingenuity and accomplishment. If each one of us could be given the facts of the case, and we could see the appalling state of Europe and how that state involves the whole of Anglo-Saxonism so vitally, we would rise as one man and thank God that it has been He Who has been giving superhuman knowledge, restraint, protection, and guidance, to the leaders of our State life.

The single accomplishment of Stanley Baldwin, in having saved the throne and the unity of his people, in the recent crisis of the King's abdication, is but the latest of a long series of lesser (but none the less vital) achievements he has made; his remarkable success was largely due to the simple honesty, clear thinking, wisdom, and cautious action, in everything to which he has put his hand.

### ARTICLE IV

**Facing the Gravest World-Crisis**

*Which Crisis Has Been Intensified by Failure to Divide Anglo-Saxonism Over King Edward's Abdication*

**WHAT** we are particularly concerned with, in this article, is the violent reaction that has arisen following the abdication of King Edward the Eighth; which reaction is now rapidly developing into a terrific climax. This climax affects the circles of International Finance just as much as it does the state authorities of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples (which includes United States of America).

Some of our readers are of the opinion that the question of King Edward's abdication should now be dropped, it having been discussed, already, too intimately and, therefore, should be forgotten as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, the reverse should be done; because it will be many years ere those in authority, especially Edward himself, shall have recovered from the shock of this great national tragedy.

Right at the present time, our state authorities are wrestling, with superhuman strength, to hold in check the awful pressure now being exerted to wreck the slim structure of international peace. The slightest mis-step would mean the collapse of every influence being used to hold at bay opposing forces of destruction. But the mounting spirit of fear that is taking possession of the
arisen, our enemies looked on in astonishment as they waited desperately for a revolutionary spirit to spread, like a forest-fire, through the entire Commonwealth.

In view of all that has happened since Edward's departure from his native land (Dec. 12th), our state authorities are now watching with greater caution, than ever before, the foreign situation. The whole political scene, now, reflects a picture of swift movement of troops, of navies, and of air-forces, to strategic points, for immediate occupancy, and the setting up of defences, in preparation for a coming day of reckoning with Anglo-Saxondom. On the surface, the situation is looking more foreboding as each day passes, and the anxiety on the part of authorities is increasing as they realize that when that day comes, they must not only be prepared for it, but that it shall be they who will dictate when the first shot is to be fired. In other words, they must be master of the international political situation, if possible, before the coming world-war breaks out. For such political advantage will have far-reaching effects upon the ultimate outcome of the approaching world-shaking.

It would be unwise, at the present point of time, to publish information relating to Britain's preparedness, on an empire scale, to meet any contingency in the immediate future. It will go down in history that the re-armament of the British race during the year 1936 has been the greatest achievement and the most phenomenal event of the 20th century (to date). As recently as Nov. 12th, 1936, Baldwin told the House of Commons in making a confession, that he and his cabinet deliberately refrained from taking measures to re-arm the nation, even as late as Nov. 1935, despite the fact that he realized the awful risk into which he was taking his nation, and why. He stated, quite frankly, that public opinion was slow to comprehend and realize the frightful state of affairs, politically and economically, in Europe, and that any government, nationalist or otherwise, would have been forced to resign, prior to the elections of Nov. 1935, had they dared to propose any sweeping scheme of re-armament compatible with the re-armament of other nations. He plainly told the House that he waited until the Nationalist Government was returned to office before he was able to take the risk of public displeasure in any re-armament programme that he and the Cabinet saw fit to lay down, and put into effect.

This programme had already been drawn up as the re-elected National Government met, in the early days of Dec. 1935; and at once a vast re-armament programme was launched, for it will be recalled that, immediately, the House concerned itself with the foreign situation, rather than with home affairs, due to the financial crisis which Britain's pressure (in waging her battle against the gold standard) was bringing to bear upon the world's financial situation, and particularly upon Italy in the application of economic sanctions.

The whole of the moving scenes in the realm of international diplomacy, as played by Britain, supported so wonderfully by the U.S.A. government,
masses of Europe, facing economic and financial bankruptcy, is even more threatening to the cause of peace than all the world's dictators put together. Those same dictators would do anything, now, to relinquish the responsibilities that they themselves, a few years ago, so bombastically assumed.

Intensifying this spirit of fear in Europe is the conscious contrast these nations observe between their own desperate plight and the comparative state of prosperity, unity of spirit, coolness in face of danger, and confidence in their state authorities, which possess the peoples of Anglo-Saxonism. The latter race, itself, is dimly aware that it owes its present happy state of internal unity and strength solely to its unshakable faith in a Christian democracy, even though in practice the application of Christian principles is frequently forgotten.

But such a democracy demands the rigid observance of the rights and privileges of the individual, as represented through its elected administrative authorities. According to Christian democracy, the responsibility of the state is to uphold, and to take precautions against any attack or infringement upon, such rights and privileges . . . even if the monarch himself should overstep the bounds of his own limited powers! A British king has been known to abdicate for this very infringement upon the constitutional powers of the people!

On the continent of Europe, particularly, such personal liberties and the state protection of same, are almost unknown. These nations have been in a state of semi-serfdom for centuries.

Hence, with the collapse, as a result of the Great War, of kings and crowns, the various dictators (which Finance has used to step into the seat of authority) have been able, with comparative ease, to herd the masses into military camps and munition plants. Thus dictatorship has been introduced by International Finance to gain a tighter hold upon the peoples of Europe.

We now see somewhat more clearly the bitter hatred shown by dictatorship towards Anglo-Saxonism, the arch-enemy of International Financiers. We are the one nation, alone, blocking the way to the realization of world-dictatorship by the world's capitalists. So that the purpose of Europe's armies is to deal a final death-blow at our very existence; and, before that is over, it will prove a fight-to-a-finish.

The one hope of Anglo-Saxonism lies in a wide-open division among the military powers themselves; which hope begins to look feasible, since there already exists within the inner circles of Capitalism a state of confusion, and a sharp division of opinion in respect to what line of action should now be followed after having failed to throw, first, the Commonwealth into a state of revolution over the abdication of its king. Their highly-trained armies and piled-up munitions must be used somehow, and that quickly, before the spirit of insurrection runs amok throughout the entire structure of European dictatorship.

It was pointed out in our last article that by the year 1931 (September) Britain took herself off the Gold
Standard, after having secured possession of sufficient gold reserves to become independent of the control of International Finance. Since that time, the latter power has come to realize the possibility of losing its world-power, financially and economically, if the example of Britain and the United States (in abandoning the Gold Standard) should be followed by other nations.

Before such a possibility should be given an opportunity to develop into a probability, Anglo-Saxonism must be brought back under the Gold Standard. To realize this, it would be possible, only, by an attack upon our peoples by an entirely different approach; namely, to break the spirit of unity, and to produce a wide-open breach within the Commonwealth and her Anglo-Saxon neighbours.

For such a purpose to be sure of success, the attack must be made upon the vital part of the whole structure of British constitution, which is the Throne. Knowing that the Commonwealth was held together by common allegiance to that Throne, and that alone, constitutionally, then such an attack, if successful, would automatically demolish the constitutional structure of the British Monarchy; and with its disruption, the collapse of the world's greatest empire. Immediately, the time would have arrived to make a combined onslaught, with Europe's military forces, upon the entire empire, caught, as it would be, in the throes of disintegration. Further defiance of Anglo-Saxonism to the dictates of International financiers would be ended forever, and any fear of other nations escaping its control, likewise, would be dissipated at once.

As stated before, success of disrupting the British Commonwealth depended upon the occupant of the Throne being made the scapegoat. As long as possible, he must be kept in utter ignorance of the secret workings of those who were to be responsible for gaining the friendship and confidence of the King. For this particular work, Mrs. Simpson was chosen because of her brilliancy, both in her intellectual accomplishments and her extraordinarily strong personality; which, coupled with her physical attractiveness, she proved an ideal person to take the part of what is known as a "super-woman" (just as Cleopatra, Mary Queen of Scots, etc.). Her business was to establish as close a relationship as possible between herself and the occupant of the Throne. And she was so clever as to nearly succeed... had Edward had his way... in becoming Queen!

The purpose of this relationship was to gain access to State secrets... of most transcending importance but... essential to Financial Dictatorship, for carrying out their plans to deal us a withering blow (when the psychological moment should arrive) to produce a division within Anglo-Saxonism.

To Edward and the uninformed public, the relationship between the King and Mrs. Simpson must be that of love, leading to matrimony, if possible. To Finance, it must be the point of contact between the British Government and itself. Their one great concern, naturally, for the complete success of their plot, was the con-
constant exercise of utmost secrecy. Not the slightest inkling must be allowed to be given that would lead British authorities to locate the leakage of such information. Therefore, to cover Mrs. Simpson, a long chain of social contacts were set up through which the said information could be passed to reach authorities abroad without any possibility of pinning down the leakage to any one person or group of persons.

But this was not all that Mrs. Simpson accomplished. Her extraordinary personality influenced Edward, probably as no other person could, despite his known propensity to use his own will. With her charms and magnetic personality, she persuaded the King to use his position of authority, which could be carried beyond the wide expanse of his Empire, even; what could be more noble than that he should give the world a lead out of its present state of disruption and suffering? Would not the whole Commonwealth back HIM since they were losing hope in the leadership of their own political administration? Would not other countries, as the United States of America, rally at once to his call to end the present state of human distress everywhere? He could bring alleviation to other lands where his leadership would be readily substituted for that under which the masses were struggling.

He gradually became imbued with this conception of the part he could play in international political affairs...where the League of Nations, the Four-Power Pact, the Locarno Pact, the Versailles Treaty, etc., all had failed! and then with the partial failure of Eco-

nomic Sanctions against Italy to curb the activities of that nation in Africa and elsewhere. Something must be done to save the world from an approaching war of extermination. All these ideas were put into Edward's mind, and nurtured by the astute mind and magnetic personality of Mrs. Simpson. Even he yielded to the temptation such a vision held before him...to become the saviour of mankind where all other forms (including dictatorship) of human leadership had failed.

Convinced of his responsibility, Edward embarked last summer (1936) upon his mission of international goodwill to the Mediterranean Sea. He established contact with certain regal and state authorities, as with Jugoslavia and Turkey, and was instrumental in bringing about some kind of better understanding between them and Great Britain.

For the purpose of gaining the confidence of such countries as Germany and Italy, Edward showed sympathy towards the efforts of Hitler and Mussolini and the cause they sponsored...Nazism and Fascism. These latter sympathies of Edward created serious alarm in responsible circles of authority in Britain. As the London correspondent of The Financial Post (Toronto), Grant Dexter, wrote:-

"Edward also caused concern in higher circles by his known sympathies for Fascism and much anxiety has resulted from his personal liking for Hitler. Well-informed London believed that the appointment of the socially gifted Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop as Germany's ambassador to Great Britain..."
was a strategic move by Herr Hitler to cash in on Edward’s friendly feeling toward the Nazis.”

Now, from the point of view of World Finance, in their plot against the integrity and the solidarity of Anglo-Saxondom, the success they had met with was in having inspired Edward to take a rôle that was far beyond his capabilities and limited monarchical power to carry out; they were also able to blind him to the full danger to which he exposed himself — that of dividing his own people over the one great central constitutional right for which the British peoples have always fought; that is: a king must respect the advice of his ministers of State, since these ministers represent at all times, the voice of the people. Edward was completely unaware that in his consciousness of the needs of humanity for leadership, that he must not endanger, at any cost, the personal liberties of his own people, should such leadership, on an international scale, require the sympathy and support of the principles of government that do not tolerate individual rights and privileges. So long as Edward continued to show sympathy towards the principles of Fascism and Nazism, in order to take the rôle of a super-Mussolini, then he was at once interfering with the handling, by his own state-ministers, of the most serious, the most complicated and the most delicate international situation as has ever been faced by the responsible government of the British people.

As has been stated by the Whaley-Eaton news service from Washington, which sent out a bulletin reporting that:—

“The foreign policy (even domestic policy) of the Baldwin Government has been seriously handicapped by the interference of the King (Edward VIII). He has held his own ideas as to the treatment of Germany and of the depressed Balkan areas. He was beginning to play politics on something of the scale undertaken by Edward VII who prepared the Anglo-French Alliance in advance of the world war, but without the ability of his grandfather.

“For months it has been the inside talk in London that the general world crisis could be faced with greater equanimity and more assurance of peace, were there a less self-assertive King-Emperor and greater warranty of less amateurish meddling with affairs of state.

“Very important Britishers, although hardly envisaging abdication, were wondering how the difficulty could be settled and in such a way as thoroughly to vindicate parliamentarianism and democratic institutions. The emergence of the Simpson matter seemed to these groups, to be providential and they were quick to take advantage of it.”

We may refer to the statement made in the English Sunday Referee, by Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.; the statement that was made prior to the abdication:—

“There had been growing uneasiness about political tendencies around her (Mrs. Simpson) — or perhaps it would be fairer to say, in groups that had been using her influence over King Edward for their own purposes . . .”

“Eager to be behind Mrs. Simpson
spective countries. For these masses, particularly the civilians, are suffering increasingly from lack of the bare necessities of existence. The following quotations, taken from speeches of German leadership, reveal the sinister situation which grips that nation under dictatorship:

"What matters to us is not the scarcity of butter or eggs," declared Adolph Hitler at Nuremberg, "but the freedom of Germany!" "Our slogan has not changed," declared Rudolf Hess, the Leader's deputy, a month later. "Guns instead of butter."

What else has Herr Hess to say in his speech to his countrymen and particularly to the housewives of the Third Reich? "Don't complain too much because you haven't enough butter to put on your bread; think yourselves lucky to have, at least, bread, which is more than your Russian sisters can say." The minister, according to the official version of the speech, went even further. "German housewives," he said, "ought to be happy to be without butter, and not bread, as in Russia."

"A whimpering stomach is the best ally of a groaning spirit, and gastric discontent is the best purveyor of the army of 'carpers' and 'grumblers', so much hated by Dr. Goebbles. At the last Nuremberg Congress it was noticed that the spiritual did not come up to the level of the material atmosphere; artificial excitement visibly outran the genuine exaltation of the preceding years." (From World Review, Dec., 1936.)

With undeniable energy, deliberately gritting her teeth, Germany has obtained a place for herself among those countries who have made a moral force out of their material poverty.

We now have arrived, in International relationships, particularly in Europe, where a showdown and wide-open revolution may be expected in these countries. Here is the gravest danger that faces the future of Anglo-Saxonism. — To what degree are we pre pared to defend ourselves should a complete collapse of dictatorship sweep throughout Europe, in its present state of utter extremity? What could be worse than millions of desperate people, armed to the teeth and ready to shoot down anything within sight, getting out of control?

This grave problem is a responsibility that rests upon, not only the shoulders of our statesmen, but upon every individual citizen who claims to have in his blood the inheritance of a Christian civilization and a deep respect for the rights and privileges of the individual. Not until he awakens, even if it requires a shock, to his sense of individual responsibility, will there be the slightest hope of a national escape from an extermination of our race by dictatorship — controlled, as it is, by International Financiers.

WHEN ARE WE READY to face, as individuals, such a responsibility?
was a set which makes little secret of its enthusiasm for the political and social doctrines of a power not particularly friendly toward Britain. Prime Minister Baldwin recently described what he called a dangerous mentality in politics as being the enjoyment of power without responsibility.

"The responsible governing circle of this country, engaged in a terrific re-armament effort, had to consider the situation when such irresponsible elements were, in fact, in a position to know and use more than it might be in the interests of this country to be known.

"The tragedy of this drama is made all the more poignant because the chief actor in it of necessity was completely unaware of the danger. There is every reason to hope that the lady also did not realize the position."

To this statement of Miss Wilkinson, the London correspondent of the New York Times said, that she "voiced an increasing belief here that Edward's friends, rather than Edward himself, were to blame for the late crisis."

There can be no doubt about the fact that the abdication of Edward was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the principle of Constitutional Monarchy; and that in making that abdication, Edward has suffered beyond description. In exile, he has now realized how he had allowed himself to be caught off his guard by becoming obsessed with an utterly false dream of world-leadership; and, above all, the terrible danger (and the near-catastrophe) into which his nation had been brought by his lack of mature judgment.

As we stated in our last chapter, leakage of such secrets from some source of very high rank was known to the authorities more than four and one-half years ago, and that their great difficulty was in locating that source. Suspicion rested upon some of the highest and most respected people in the land and no one suspected that the king himself could be the innocent dupe of foreign agents.

The first ray of light came upon the arrival of Ribbentrop in London, March 1st, 1936, as the German ambassador to London. Ribbentrop is a man who has all the perfections of a polished exterior but who is, in reality, a snake in the grass. He had already done for his government similar work in Italy and Austria, and his success in those countries gained for him an appointment, by Finance, to the all-important position of ambassador to Britain. Here, his work was, through his social as well as political standing, to link up, by a most round-about way, with the social and political set which had surrounded the king. But the qualifications of Ribbentrop were so akin to those of Edward's closest associates, that the government's suspicions were immediately aroused by his arrival on British soil.

At once the authorities were busy on his trail; and it was with much reluctance that they found themselves compelled to test even Edward himself, innocent as he might be of the secret operations of plotters who presumed to be his best friends. The authorities knew that they had no choice in applying such a test, as it was impossible for them to take adequate steps to protect,
with any degree of efficiency, the nation from sudden attack should Europe plunge itself into another and final war. Every precaution, regardless of whom might be involved, had to be taken to guard against unforeseen danger. Therefore, certain would-be state secrets were deliberately passed on to Edward; and when it was found that Ribbentrop eventually received this same information, immediately Baldwin was forced to accept the fact that the leakage had been located.

At once we may be inclined to judge Edward; but that is because we do not know how subtle was the manner in which the obsession to assist broken humanity first became implanted so firmly in his mind. Since Edward thus fell foul of the espionage that surrounded him, and with his lack of experience in the field of international politics, he easily became the "goat" and thus, to his insufferable remorse, an unconscious source of danger to the British Empire of which he was head.

An instance of the way in which Edward's better judgment was overpowered by his "friends" is that of a recent review (Nov., 1936) of a regiment at Aldershot. As an officer of the army, he should have been accompanied by two subordinate officers. Instead of that, he insisted upon being accompanied, while he was conducting the review, by two civilian friends of his.

With Edward's abdication, the authorities in Britain have since become so incensed over such a dastardly attack, by foreign powers, upon the one person whom the British Commonwealth held in utmost respect, to whom they offered the deepest loyalty and devotion, that they will never be satisfied until the whole business, which led up to the king's abdication, has been probed down to its very roots, regardless of what the costs may be.

Strange as it may seem, the exposure of the whole situation was largely brought about through the American Hearst Press which lost no time or opportunity in exposing, prior to the abdication, the sensational highlights of the courtship between Edward and Mrs. Simpson. The press of the Commonwealth, in contrast, refrained from making mention of the king's personal affairs.

Now that the abdication of Edward has taken place, and, in a most miraculous way, a constitutional crisis and a revolution within Anglo-Saxondom have been averted, all the forces of pent-up hatred through the controlled press (within and without the Commonwealth) of Finance have been poured upon the heads of the British government, particularly that of Baldwin.

* * *

Turning, finally, to the reaction, so rapidly taking definite form, today, in continental Europe, International Financiers find themselves in a desperate state of confusion, and are even divided, sharply, within their own ranks. In this state of division the planned attack for last December against Anglo-Saxondom has been indefinitely postponed. But the great fear International Financiers is facing is the inability of their dictators (Hitler and Mussolini) to hold in check the masses composing the armies, and the civilian populations, of their re-
The reader of this brochure should secure a copy of the booklet entitled "The World's Financial Dictatorship Crushed" (by Observer)—10c per copy.

By so doing, a much better understanding of the causes which led up to the Abdication will be obtained.

(On outside of back cover will be found special quotations for quantities of these two booklets.)
Prices in Quantities as follows:

6 copies 50c
12 copies 90c

(At the reduced rates, orders must be placed direct with The Publishers)

Sequence to these Booklets:
(by Observer)

"ENTERING THE NEW ECONOMIC AGE"
15c

—and—

"THE HIDDEN HAND"
15c
(postpaid)

Write for sample copy of the current issue of The Periscope Magazine
German Youth Seized in Duke's Quarters Freed

Slipped Into Elevator To See Windsors for Vienna Newspaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—German-born Fritz O. Gebhardt, 18, who was taken into custody last night after he had slipped into the private hotel elevator of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, was released by police today after lengthy questioning.

The youth, a Long Island farmhand, told detectives, who seized him as he sought to enter the midtown Manhattan Hotel suite of the Windsors, that he wanted to get an interview with the Duchess for his mother, who edits a newspaper in Vienna. He said he had been in this country for two and a half years.

In his pockets police found literature of the America First Committee and his own life story, written in German with a lead pencil. He was unarmed. The youth, police said, apparently had crashed the Duke's late afternoon press conference, and had entered the elevator with members of the Windsor party.
Windsor ‘Crasher’ Freed

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The FBI decided that Fritz Gebhardt is harmless and let him go. He tried last night to crash the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. E. By 1133 N

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

New York, New York
February 5, 1942

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the telephone request of Mr. KIMBALL of the Bureau, I have contacted Informant and asked that he furnish us with a complete, detailed report of information available to them on ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH.

You will recall that according to Mr. HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, MACKINTOSH, who presently operates the Alibi Bar in Palm Beach, is suspected of being "front man" for the Duke of Windsor. It is stated that MACKINTOSH may be attempting to line up support for the Duke of Windsor in the event anything should happen in England, and carries on a "very spirited" correspondence with the Duke.

When I spoke to him he informed me that he was quite sure that here in this country they had no information except of a most general nature on ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH.

When I told him that it was my understanding that this matter had been discussed with Informant stated that he felt that MACKINTOSH would be a nonentity so far as these people were concerned, and that he didn't "cut any ice" anywhere except in the so-called Cafe Society. Informant described him as being merely a bar room hanger-on, and stated that they had not looked upon him as being a dangerous person outside of the Cafe Society group.

Deferred Recording

When I spoke to him I stated that I would get a report based on MACKINTOSH as promptly as possible.

COPY IN FILE

COPIES DESTROYED

P. E. POXWORTH
Assistant Director
These Charming People

BY IGOR CASSINI

WASHINGTONIANS are talking about:

THE Honorable Julian Cetl-winds of the British Embassy (she's Lord Halifax's niece), who has been notified by Sir Le Stork... The Donald Nelsoms. Mrs. Nelson is not with her husband in Washington, but away in the country, in Illinois... A well-known Democratic couple, supposed to be busting up. She, at any rate, keeps sending flowers to a young man in a Washington hospital... The heart pulsations of Lent. Comdr. William Thomas, who is Rear Admiral Towery's assistant, for lovely Caroline Ryan Shaw. Remember when, some months ago, this column paragraphed about the jolly naval officer trimming down his waist line. We said, at that time, that the reason for Thomas cutting down on starches was love. The commander pleasantly denied this, and asked this itemist to find him the lady he was talking about. Well, we've found her now—beautiful and wealthy.

The Randall Hagner Jr. (she's the Argentine Ambassador's daughter), who are making preparations for an addition to the family... Mrs. Frederick Buehler, who is building a new villa in Miami... The Joy of Chilean Ambassador Don Rodolf Michel that his presidential candidate was elected. Otherwise, Michael would have had to go from Washington... The disappoint-ment of Vichy's young diplomat, Rene-Henry Rouxels, to have been named to the embassy in Tokyo. But, due to the rather restricted means of communication in the war-infested Pacific, it looks as if it will be a long time before he can depart for Nippon... The new book, "Has She a Soul?" by Anna Bell Ward Olson, which will be released on February 22, and promises to be a sensation... The Barclay K. Douglas' Palm Beach villa, "The Reef," which the Azriel Wiese have just bought... The Gene Ray-monds of the films, who are looking around for a farm in the East... The motion picture magazine, which has named, with equal honors, Marlene Dietrich and Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt as the two Most Glamorous Women in the World.

CAPTAIN "ALLIE" MACKINTOSH, one of the Duke of Windsor's closest chums, who has decided to abandon Palm Beach and go back to England to fight. Mackintosh, whose first wife was the silent screen star, Constance Talmadge, and whose second American wife is the present Marquise de Talleyrand, was to manage a new hotel in Nassau, which Axel Wenner-Gren, the Swedish financier, had started to build. But 'man of mystery' Wenner-Gren had to change his plans; and Mackintosh was left, so to speak, with an empty hand. Maybe that's the reason that has persuaded the British playboy, so well known in America's glitter set, to go back to Albion's shores. There, are quite a few other sons of Albion who would do well in imitating "Allie."
Worthington, Minn., March 1, 1942

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you a picture which was published in the Saturday AM edition of the Minneapolis Tribune. This picture does not look right - unless camera tricks are indeed very remarkable. The Windsor look is not there at all - the Hohenzollern look is very definitely there. Unless the supposed duke is standing on a much higher spot than the officers he is entirely too tall to be Windsor. Investigation may prove photography caused the entire list of discrepancies, but with full causing persons to be kidnapped or killed and put in their place, with all the hoax and fate of the present state of earth overrun with the spawn of hell - picture to be studied in your own office.

Worthington, Minn.
WINDSOR PLANS BAHAMAS DEFENSE

The Duke of Windsor (right) flew to Miami, Fla., Friday in a regular passenger plane to seek U. S. navy aid in defending the Bahamas 200 miles off Florida where he is royal governor. He was greeted by, left to right, Capt. R. S. Crenshaw, commandant seventh naval district; Capt. G. A. Bogan, commandant Miami naval air station, and George McDonald, his host at Miami Beach.—(AP Wirephoto.)
March 13, 1942

Mr. [Name]
Worthington, Minnesota

Dear Mr. [Name],

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 1, 1942, in which you transmitted information you believe to be of interest to this Bureau. You may rest assured that the contents of your letter have been carefully noted and made a matter of official record.

I sincerely appreciate your interest and cooperation in making this information available to me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Classification: CONFIDENTIAL]

[Handwritten notes and markings]
To:        Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
           Assistant Secretary of State
           Department of State
           Washington, D.C.

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

Subject:

As of possible interest to you, information has
been received from a confidential source close to the Duke
of Windsor at Nassau that the Duke is very much worried
for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded
for the release of Admiral Hess.

This same confidential source informed that
there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas
whose duty is to protect the Duke.

Date: 4/22/42

cc:
Colonel Hayes A. Kramer
General Staff
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
War Department
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolan
Mr. E. A. Tamplin
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gladwin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Henderon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Tolan Tamplin
Mr. Noonan
Miss Good

Communications Section
MAILED 10
APR 23 1942 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

CONFIDENTIAL

SP 847554

APR 23 1942

RECEIVED DIRECT

SPECIAL

356-PH

7-8-42

CLASS & EXT.

REASON-FCIM II

1-2-42

DATE OF REVIEW

7-8-42

FBI

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREBIN IS MARKED CONFIDENTIAL
EXCEPT WHERE MARKED OTHERWISE
Major General Edwin H. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, information has been received from a confidential source close to the Duke of Windsor at Nassau that the Duke is very much worried for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded for the release of Rudolph Hess. [X(U)]

This same confidential source informed that there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas whose duty is to protect the Duke. [X(U)]

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date: 7-8-37]

[APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES RECOMMENDED REDave REEVE'S BY DIREC 8/14/38]

[COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED 10 APR 38 9:30 A.M.]

[RECEIVED 3:50 P.M.]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

[Signature]

[Date: 7-8-37]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

April 10, 1942

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

To:

Mr. MEAD

As of possible interest, this is to inform you that EDWARD MEAD, owner and operator of the Shoremeade Hotel, Miami Beach, who has been very cooperative with this office has advised that Mrs. COLLINS, wife of RALPH COLLINS, one of the "Counsel of Three", next in rank under the Duke of Windsor in the Bahamas, is visiting her family on Miami Beach.

Mr. MEAD advised that Mrs. COLLINS has stated that the Duke of Windsor is very worried, for fear of being kidnapped by the Germans and being traded for the release of RUDOLPH HESS.

He further informed that Mrs. COLLINS states there are two hundred Canadian soldiers in the Bahamas whose duty is to protect the Duke of Windsor.

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER,
Special Agent in Charge.
In fact, whole English, French, and other potential enemies were infiltrated with growing families pledged to work for the fatherland.

Government is nothing new... as they have been doing that for years.

The fact that she was being maintained by the German Ex-King... and was on the payroll of the German Government at the time or her marriage... and that is the reason that Edward was not allowed to take the throne of England... British Intelligence had her spotted at the time she was helping around in the French national set... at the time she hooked the prince of Wales...

She was in the South of France... at the time she was making a lot of money...

All because of Wally Simpson...
Dear Sir,

You ask for it here it is.

Years back in London, England, the German ambassador, Von Ribbentrop, has made a deal with a Mrs. Wallis Warfield to furnish him with some important information. In return, he has furnished Mrs. Warfield with all the money she needed. Von Ribbentrop was so very successful with this connection that Hitler rewarded him by naming him foreign minister. Hitler and Von Ribbentrop planned the marriage between Mrs. Warfield and King Edward, so that she will see to it that Edward will never sign a declaration of war against Germany, but this plan fell through by the abdication of Edward, however, Mrs. Warfield became the ex king's wife, and she swore to avenge the British. She took her husband the Duke of Windsor to Berlin to see Hitler and there was a deal made between Hitler and the ex king as follows; the Duke of Windsor will do everything he can to influence high British officials and the British General staff, not to fight but to withdraw and by doing so it would insure Germany's victory. In turn, Hitler will reinstated after the war, the Duke of Windsor as king of England. This plan is working well, the Duke of Windsor has promised high British army and government officials large estates and titles when he regains the throne. This was easy for the Duke as many British high officials still think that he is their legal king and the British anyhow are not anxious to help the Russian Communist.

This great conspiracy was one of the great reasons why Japan decided to attack the U.S., because Hitler has assured Japan that the British will not fight, but will withdraw without offering great resistance and Japan was informed of the Duke of Windsor's role. This is the reason why the British have withdrawn so easily from everywhere; Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Libya, and Tobruk.

There is no question about it that Churchill is being double crossed.

For your information, everything which transcribes in Washington between our Army Staff and the British or between President Roosevelt and Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor immediately informed through the British Embassy in Washington and in turn the Duchess informs Hitler.

The Duchess is engaged right now to buy off our General Staff and many of our high government officials. The Duchess will not stop anything to attain her ambition to become the Queen of England. Unless you act swiftly, with the large sums of money at her disposal she may succeed and if she does it will cost the lives of millions of Americans.

 yours sincerely, 

[Signature]

7-8-40

Class. & Hist. No. 50163/46

Reason-PICW II, 1-2.4.43

Date of Review 7-8-40

All information contained herein is unclassified.

EXCEPT: Words Ending

Official

58 Aug 7 1942

Confidential
wally, the Duchess of Windsor, was the "keptive" (at one time) of Philip Espil, the removed Ambassador of Argentina..... Newport society is still flaming mad at her because she arrived with 36 trunks and two cars to carry them... whereas they can't get gasoline for their ordinary chores... she has been no bright spot on this visit ...of two inconsequential... to this country. (Very good social source.)
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. D. M. LAN
FROM: Mr. G. P. MON

SUBJECT: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

DATE: July 19, 1944

Upon reference from the Director's Office, the writer telephonically talked with Mrs., [redacted], Silver Spring, Maryland. Mrs. [redacted] related she had observed in recent newspapers that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were coming to the United States and that it was the plan of the Duke to have conferences with Army and Navy officials. Mrs. [redacted] stated she considered the Duke and Duchess as being pro-Nazi, that their presence in the United States was dangerous, and that some control should be maintained by the United States Government over their activities while they are in the United States. Mrs. [redacted] had no basis for believing the Duke and Duchess to be pro-Nazi but stated that her belief was based on accounts she has read of their activities.

Mrs. [redacted] was thanked for calling and advised that since the Duke was an official of a foreign government, the United States State Department would handle his visit to this country.

ACTION: No action.
New York, New York  
August 1, 1944

Attention: D. M. Ladd

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic instructions of the Director to Jerome Doyle of the New York SIS Office on July 27, 1944 in which the Director requested that a discreet survey be made of SIS contacts in New York City to ascertain if there were any concerted efforts being made in literary circles in New York to injure the character of the DUCHESS OF WINDSOR. Attached you will find a memorandum outlining the results of this survey.

This letter is being directed to the attention of Assistant Director D. M. Ladd in accordance with his request of July 22, 1944.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

Enclosure - 1

Special Delivery
MEMORANDUM

New York, New York
August 1, 1944

RE: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

A variety of sources of information were discreetly contacted between July 27, 1944 and July 31, 1944 in New York City in an effort to obtain a cross-section of opinion in the literary and publishing world as to the attitude of publishers and the like with respect to the DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR. No source of information contacted gave any facts of evidence which would tend to show a concerted effort on the part of any group or organization to publicize the DUCHESS OF WINDSOR in an unfavorable manner. It was the consensus of opinion that the DUCHESS OF WINDSOR was of extreme news interest and that she was exceedingly unpopular in certain political circles of the United States and England because of her social contacts prior to her marriage to the DUKE OF WINDSOR. However, no sources could give any evidence of a concerted effort to campaign against her.\footnote{\textit{[u]}}

The revival of interest in the DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, as evidenced by recent magazine articles and newspaper interviews, is attributed to the fact that she and her husband, the DUKE, are traveling in and out of the United States for the first time since their marriage. Several of the sources contacted voluntarily alluded to the article concerning the DUCHESS which appeared in the June issue of "American Mercury." Because this article was discussed at great length by the DUKE OF WINDSOR with the Director, a copy of the article is attached. While the DUKE OF WINDSOR advised the Director that he believed that Miss HELEN WORDEN, author of the article, was Jewish, two of the sources contacted claimed to know Miss WORDEN and stated that they did not believe that she is of the Jewish race.\footnote{\textit{[u]}}

The foregoing summarizes the statements made by the various contacts. So that the Director may have a clear picture of the sources contacted either directly or indirectly, they are being set out herewith together with a brief description of their background and a synopsis of what they said about the subject.\footnote{\textit{[u]}}

Miss FRANCES WHITING, Editor of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" which reaches a monthly reader audience of approximately 6,000,000. Miss Whiting advised that the DUCHESS was of extreme news interest.\footnote{\textit{[u]}}

RAY VIR DEN, official of a large New York City advertising agency who has several close contacts with editors and publishers, stated that all of the American publishers were interested in the DUKE AND DUCHESS and that anything

\footnote{\textit{[u]}}
MEMORANDUM

New York, New York
August 1, 1944

they printed was the truth. He stated further that she and her husband are considered a pathetic couple by the leading publishers and editors. ^\(u\)

OCTAVUS ROY COHEN is a famous author and he is in daily contact with publishers, editors and writers. He advised that other than the fact that the DUCHESS is of news interest, there seems to be no concerted campaign against her. ^\(u\)

Mrs. LORNA FARRELL, Editor of "The Woman," stated that she and her associates discussed the article that was to appear in the "American Mercury" about the DUCHESS and felt that it was very poor publicity. They at first thought that she and her husband, the DUKE, were responsible for its publication but later learned that it was an independent article. Mrs. FARRELL who is a discreet, reliable contact, indirectly discussed the subject matter with an Associated Press feature writer who has interviewed the DUCHESS, as well as with Miss ELEANOR LAMBERT who handles publicity for the dress houses that furnish the DUCHESS with her clothes and all of these sources advise that they know of no such campaign. In addition, Mrs. FARRELL discreetly contacted JOHN ROY CARLESON, author of "Undercover" and he stated to her that the DUCHESS was in bad repute politically on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, but there was no concerted effort afoot that he knew of to injure her reputation. ^\(u\)

A discreet inquiry was made from a source of information with the which furnished the information that while the DUCHESS has plenty of enemies in England and the United States, both persons and organizations, there was no concerted effort by anyone at this time to injure her reputation in the eyes of the American public. ^\(u\)

Attachment

CONFIDENTIAL
Famous and much discussed, she remains an enigma.

THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

By Helen Worden

Wallis Warfield Simpson, Duchess of Windsor, nearing her forty-eighth year, and in the ninth year of her reign over David, today is parked in Nassau, the Bahamas. Is she frustrated in her passionate ambition? Does she grasp for scraps of her dreams?

More has been written and said about her than any other living woman. She has been praised, damned, taken apart by hundreds of millions. She has made history. She takes her place with Nell Gwynn, Anne Boleyn, Maria Fitzherbert, Du Barry, Moutez and Lupescu, all of whom shared thrones and upset them, or at least badly shook them. But we really don’t know as much about the Duchess as we wish we did.

As a reporter I have had the opportunity to observe her since 1936, when her friendship with the future Edward VIII, King of England, Emperor of India, began. I saw her in England; followed her through France to Cannes when the King abdicated, and since their marriage, have talked with her on her recent visits to this country. She has never ceased to fascinate me.

What does she look like today? She appears more determined, more aloof, more immovable and more inscrutable than she did in 1936. Her extraordinary blue eyes are just as keen and her figure just as trim, but her face has taken on harsher lines, lines born of bitter experience, of attack and of defense. Her jaw, if anything, is squarer because of decisions which have been hers, not David’s. Her smile is more downward and her eyebrows more satirical in their upward rise. However, there is still humor in her face; humor in the tiny wrinkles around her eyes and in the quirk of her mouth.

She is thinner. The steaming heat of the Bahamas has had its effect. In London, she tipped the scales at 110. In Nassau, she weighs ninety-seven pounds. Her most recent measurements, taken by her New York dressmakers, are 34 1/2 bust, 25 1/2 waist and 34 1/2 hips. She is tiny, a size twelve.

Helen Worden was born in Colorado but at the age of three was taken to New York, where she has made her permanent home ever since. She studied art in Paris for 3 while was on the editorial staff of the old New York World, and since 1931 has been on the staff of the New York World-Telegram, where she has been society editor and feature writer. New York City is one of her hobbies. She has written four books about it.
But before she went back to Nassau, she and Mainbocher patched up their tiff and she showed her good will by ordering fourteen outfits from him. She also ordered six costumes from Valentino, five suits from Saks-Fifth-Ave, and a dozen or more sports things from Hattie Carnegie. She bought between twenty and thirty hats, chiefly from Miss Jessica of Bergdorf Goodman, Walter Florell and Braagaard, the latest rave in men milliners.

Her purchases, since she moved to Nassau, have averaged a hundred dresses a year. Most of them cost about $250 a piece, though many ran much higher. Mainbocher's black afternoons are now $500. I saw a white crepe all-over pearl and crystal embroidered death evening gown which he designed for her that cost $750.

All of her lingerie is hand-made. She hunts the kind of little out-of-the-way shops which delight most women. She discovered such a one on West 57th Street run by a French refugee, and asked the woman, over the phone, to bring her collection to the Waldorf. The woman refused. A customer, hearing the conversation remarked, "I should think you'd find it a great honor to serve the Duchess." "Madame," was the reply, "it is an honor I cannot afford."

"Wartime restrictions on the transfer of money from an English possession have complicated her buying to some extent but I hear (no one will officially confirm or deny this) that the State Department foots the Windsors' bills on a lend-lease arrangement. For example, the Duchess' $500 evening gown might be charged against a U. S. Navy man's board and keep in Nassau.

II

Her taste in hats, shoes and gloves never changes. She still wears the beanie type of hat, long-vamped pumps and generous sized pull-on gloves. She likes to reveal her best features, her eyes and forehead, and cover up her worst, her feet and hands.

Frothy blue sapphires are still her favorite jewels. They match her eyes. But she also has complete sets of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, topaz, onyx and turquoise—one for each day of the week. She never wears the same set twice in succession. You sometimes see her decked out in pearls, but never in a full set because, she says, she isn't the pearl type. There is one piece, a charm bracelet, which she never takes off. The Duke gave it to her. Each jewelled charm carries a message from him—"I will always love you." "To my Darling"—"My Sweetheart," and so on. Precious gem connoisseurs who have appraised her collection tell me that if she ever gets hard up, she could hock it any time for more than a million dollars.

Her collection of furs is next to her jewels in value. She owns full-length ermine, sable, mink and silver fox.
figure and not much over five feet tall. Her hair is still a dark, natural brown. Although bobbed, it is combed in the quaint, almost prim, Victorian style she went in for when she was Mrs. Ernest Simpson. It is good, strong hair, firm enough to stand the tight permanent Roger Vergnes, an East 57th Street French hair-dresser, gives it every time she comes to New York. Tight permanents last longer; she doesn't get to New York often. When she first went to Nassau in 1940, she imported a hair-dresser from New York, but this precipitated such a row among the local people that she had to ship him back.

She still gives the impression of terrific neatness, not a hair out of place, not a line awry. Her nose never shines. Her slip never shows. She looks like a period room done by a furniture house, a room in which nobody lives comfortably. Figuratively, there are no ashes on her rugs, no papers lying around, no blinds askew.

Her voice is firm, rounded, not unpleasant. She speaks with a clipped British accent — there is very little of the South left in it. She often illustrates a point with a gesture that is angular but interesting. Any artist sketching her would draw her in angles rather than curves.

To give a real picture of the Duchess I must describe her clothes. In them — it sounds harsh, but it's true — a large part of her personality resides. At least, she spares no effort to put it there. She has lost none of her flair for style. It has become her prime passion. She is proud to be called the best-dressed woman in the world. It is a profession with her. She enjoys setting the style. She has launched many fashions. The vogue for high-necked evening gowns may be traced directly to her. She wears them because of her flat-chested and boyish figure.

In Paris, she always went to the first showings of the big dressmaking houses and she knew the best — the glove, shoe and hat designers. In Nassau, she keeps up by mail. Valentia, Hattie Carnegie and Sophie Girabel of Saks-Fifth-Ave. send her sketches and samples of new materials. The dressmakers she patronizes are frank to admit that she usually knows more than they about the fashions.

She is as meticulous about the details of her clothes as she is about her grooming. Before she okays any of the fashion sketches sent her, she changes details here and there. Her dressmakers keep dummies of her figure. After the clothes are cut and shaped, she likes to have a dressmaker take them to Nassau for the final work.

Mainbocher balked at this. He balked again when she was in New York on her last visit. She asked him to send a saleswoman and a fitter to her hotel because she didn't want to be noticed going through his crowded salon. He said no. In a huff, she waltzed across to Valentia, an exotic Russian designer who runs up Daliesque little numbers for opera stars.
coats, short, ermine, sable, mink and silver fox jackets, and countless neck pieces and capes. Many of her coats are fur-lined. But clothes go out of style more quickly than jewels and furs. The Duchess has often said she didn’t think a woman in her position should wear a dress more than once. What does she do with her old clothes? In Paris, I heard the Duchess gave her hand-me-downs to her French maid who developed quite a sideline business from the overflow. What she does with them in Nassau, or where she wears them all, puzzles many. Here, the gossips say, she ships her back numbers to a couple of Montague relatives who have married Main Line boys in Philadelphia.

The care of such a wardrobe is a full-time job. The cleaning and pressing are, of course, done by her maid, but the Duchess herself tends to the restyling and repairs of the more valuable jewels and furs.

What are the results of all this dressing? I asked a photographer who was assigned to her. His eyes became wary. “Well... she has good-looking legs.”

Certainly much of the self-confidence and pose she displays stem from her perfection in grooming. The keenest sensitivity I have ever known her to display was over criticism of her lavish expenditure on appearance.

When comments began to fill the press on her seemingly limitless shopping in New York, her advisers became disturbed. This was no way to win the American public; they told her. Hundreds of letters were written in protest against the reported extravagance. Through friends, she let it be known that her jewels were “only borrowed.” The basis in fact for this was that Van Cleef and Arpels, with whom she was said to have spent $285,000, showed their gratitude by lending her a complete set of jewels for each of her new costumes. At the very time she was busily denying the purchase of thirty-four hats she was investing over a quarter of a million in more jewels.

Upon another occasion, when newspapers published a report that she had undergone a facelift operation in Miami, she became furious and insisted on denials. She said she had just visited the dentist. Only she and the doctor mentioned as having been involved really know the truth. The other day the story boiled up again in print. It was said the same operation had been performed on Lupescu. Once more the Duchess issued an official denial.

When she and the Duke planned to tour America with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bedoux, a famous American advertising agency was put in charge of public relations. The Duchess was advised to travel as simply as possible, with little luggage, no display, no show. There was supreme scorn in her voice as she faced the man who dared suggest this. “You are out of your mind,” she stormed. “Don’t you think I know my people?” But criticism, notwithstanding, when she went to Newport last summer for the
week-end, she took thirty-one trunks.
She still thinks her public wants
display.

However she may spend money on
adornment, she is thrifty in general
expenses. At the end of her first New
York visit as the Duchess of Windsor,
she called in the detectives who had
been assigned to guard the royal suite
which she and the Duke occupied at
the Waldorf.

“I have a little memento for you,”
she told them. Very seriously, she dis-
tributed eleven hotel postcards, each
autographed by the Duke and herself.

She has tried desperately to make
social progress here but with indifferent success. Her circle is still the
razzle-dazzle crowd which basked on
the Riviera in happier days. Her
greatest triumph was as the guest of
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in New-
port. This, say friends, was manu-
vered through the Duchess’ closest
friend, Mrs. Mae Watson Frelsinghu-
sen Douglas, of Newport. At first
Mrs. Vanderbilt was disturbed by the
idea. She was torn between loyalty to
Queen Mary and loyalty to the Duke.

Finally she gave in, saying to a
friend:

“I knew him at the zenith of his
glory. There is no reason why I
should shun him now.”

The State Department, at various
times, has arranged stiffy formal
parties for the couple. Thomas Wat-
son, of International Business Ma-
nines, entertained them at its instiga-
tion. Alfred Sloan, of General Motors,
also gave a dinner for them. The
Duchess wore her famous 50-carat
diamond. Sloan showed films of what
General Motors was doing to help
win the war.

III

At Nassau, with people doing all they
can to help the Allies, the activities of
the Duchess have been directed into
new channels. She has taken more of a
place in the community life of the
colonial capital’s 25,000 inhabitants.
These people are no longer impressed
by them as romantic lovers. They
begin to think of her and the Duke
as conscientious administrators.

It was considered a fine gesture
when she paid for the erection of two
child welfare clinics, one at each end
of the island. She provided public
nurses with automobiles and bicycles.
She attends the clinics personally.
She was elected president of the
Nassau Garden Club and the Dandies
Center, a welfare group. The sub-
marine warfare has made Nassau a
refuge for survivors. She has been
quick in her concern for them, making
a point of going herself to greet and
talk to each group.

But it is common knowledge that
she doesn’t like the Bahamas. It’s the
climate and not the people. She com-
plains about the sand flies and the
heat. When summer comes she takes
to the air-conditioned portion of
Government House and stays there.

For a time, after the abdication, it
was her dream that the Duke would
be appointed Viceroy of India; a
THE AMERICAN MERCURY

...court of ceremony second only to Buckingham Palace, but the disturbed political situation has made this impossible. She hoped the Duke could be Great Britain's ambassador to the United States but again politics got in the way. Since she has been disappointed in her first and second choice, she has said she would be content to settle down on a Long Island or Connecticut country gentleman's estate. There have been rumors and denials about a place in Greenwich, Connecticut, which she and the Duke have been credited with leasing for this summer. The gossip got under way last winter, when it was reported they had flirted in and out of Kent House, the fashionable residential hotel of Greenwich, once a week-end.

The official British turned against her long before the lower classes. When I crossed on the Queen Mary in 1936 to see her (she was then Mrs. Simpson) in London, I went from the first deck to the hold, asking every English seaman what he thought of her. 

"If her King wants Mrs. Simpson, it's okay with us," they said. "She can't be such a bad 'un, even though she did have several 'usbands.'"

Now, those from England to whom I talk, bring the news that the lower classes have grown superstitious about her, that they call her the hoodoo. Many of them feel England's hard luck started when their King abdicated for love of her. They say that if she and the Duke had retired to his ranch in Canada and if she had forgotten about clothes and jewels and led the simple life for love of him, they would have said, "Three cheers! This is the real thing. Let's give her a hand." For at heart, the British are very romantic, and adore endings like that to their love stories. But when she kept on buying more clothes and more jewels and travelling around with great quantities of luggage, they grew indignant. One Englishman, who knows his people, said the coming of her house on Regent's Park, at the time of the King's abdication, would be as nothing to the reception she would get today.

She has frequently shown anti-British sentiment, a natural reaction to her treatment at the hands of British statesmen. It was for this reason, her friends feel, that she became friendly with Charles Bedaux and von Ribbentrop. An autographed photograph of von Ribbentrop once hung over her toilet table in Nassau, according to a friend who visited her last winter. When this friend commented on the picture, the Duchess said she had known and liked von Ribbentrop before the war. The story was told, indeed, to illustrate her loyalty to friends.

Her influence with the Duke has grown with the years. She devotes herself unapologetically to him. She has taken up golf in order to be with him at his play. They are fond of swimming together, but in old-fashioned bathing suits without line. She supervises his wardrobe. He is conservative
and looks to her for decisions. She chooses all of the wines at their dinner parties, a light Chablis with the fish, Burgundy with red meats and champagne for the desserts.

What have her experiences done to her character? She was a Southern belle, with the typical outlook of the Southern belle who collects scalps. It is unlikely that she realized how far the collecting would go. It was one husband at a time --- Spencer, Simpson, Windsor. Ambition grew with success. The big decision, the turning point of her life, was her refusal to get out of the way until after Edward was crowned King of England. Had she waited until the issue could blow over, Edward might have discovered her again, without risking his crown. She chose instead to undertake a stand-up fight with public opinion, and lost. All of this has made her more diplomatic, more circumspect than she used to be; less of a friend to women (who now fear her more than she fears them); and a good deal of a philosopher. After her melodramatic experience in impatience, she has learned to wait.

Those close to the Duchess of Windsor are convinced that at some future date she will again force her star to the ascendency. Perhaps she was seeking a clue to that future when she submitted to the ministrations of an English palmist, a pupil of the late Louis Hamon, better known as Professor Cheiro. This woman told her that if she ever had to work, she should turn to interior decorating or dress designing. She described her as ambitious, a bad enemy and a good friend. She added that she was more masculine than feminine in her decisions, kept her plans to herself and might, if necessary, be ruthless. She shook her head over a cross on the Duchess' left palm, just below the little finger, but she wouldn't tell what it meant. The Duchess learned later that the X sign on the mount of Mercury meant tragedy.

There is little likelihood that the tragedy, if it comes, will be financial. The Duke, at the time of their marriage settled $1,500,000 on her. She also has her jewels to keep the wolf from the door.

Those who talk about her are divided into two camps. They either run her down or they are gentle with her. But in both groups there are a few who get beyond her appearance and personality and discuss her larger ambitions, her politics. These last, whether they like her or not, are really her kindest critics, since they attribute to her a role and influence beyond that of a clothes' horse.

No matter how much she is discussed, she remains a mysterious woman to intimates and public alike. You can know her just so much and no more. She is gay, friendly and interested up to a point, beyond that, a blank wall.
King Believed Cooking Up New Job for Windsor

By United Press

LONDON, March 16—King George VI was reported today to be pondering a new post for his eldest brother and predecessor on the throne, the Duke of Windsor.

Windsor's resignation as governor and commander in chief of the Bahamas, effective April 30, was announced last night. William L. Murphy, colonial secretary at Bermuda, was named to succeed him.

The Duke and Duchess were expected to take a long vacation in the United States and may go to France, where they have several residences. Windsor expressed a wish to continue serving the Empire.

It was understood that Windsor resigned primarily because of the semi-tropical climate affecting the Duchess' health.

'SURPRISE'

The London Daily Mirror, however, bluntly called the resignation a 'surprise' and published a New York dispatch quoting a 'close friend of the Duke' as saying Windsor thought he "could do a better job in Canada."

"But the Canadians would not stand for it, presumably because of bad feeling over the abdication and the Duchess' divorce as Mrs. Simpson," the dispatch said.

The Daily Mirror said other factors also may have influenced the Duke to resign.

"For some time," it said, "there had been growing friction between the Duke and a section of the European business community. The Duke has been anxious to bring into force certain reforms which he considered overdue but conflicted with his advisors thereon."

THE DUKE A REFORMER

Nassau sources told the United Press the colony's good financial situation was due in large to Windsor's efforts to find employment for inhabitants. He was responsible for sending 600 laborers to American farms, from which they have sent back more than $100,000 in remittances and savings.

The Daily Mail praised the Duke as a blunt, outspoken governor who forwarded many schemes for greater prosperity in the Bahamas and said that he had helped maintain smooth relations between the United States and Britain.

HAS 4 MILLION

One reason why Windsor might be reluctant to live in Britain—even if the King and government approved—is the status of his Duchy.

When Windsor abdicated in 1936, he was given a dukedom with the accompanying title of "Royal Highness." The title was withheld from the Duchess, who ranks as an ordinary duchess.

Aside from the $100,000-a-year allowance given him by the King, the Duke has a private fortune estimated at $4,000,000, including a large ranch in Canada. His salary as governor of the Bahamas, a colony of 25 islands with a population of 67,000, was $10,000 a year.
Office Memorandum  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FROM: D. M. Ladd
TO: The Director
SUBJECT: HELEN WORDEN

Fursuant to your request, there is set out hereinafter a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual, the author of the article "The Duchess of Windsor", which appeared in the June, 1944 issue of the publication, The American Mercury.

"Who's Who in America, 1940-41" reflects that Helen Worden was born on July 12, 1896, the daughter of Charles George and Wilbertine (Teters) Worden. This source indicated that Helen Worden was a student at the Hamilton Institute for Girls, 1904-06; that she received instruction from private tutors for the period from 1906 to 1915; and that, from 1915 to 1919, she studied at the University of Colorado. It was also stated that from 1925 to 1926, she studied art in Paris. Her place of birth was recorded as Denver, Colorado.

According to "Who's Who", this person became a feature writer and artist for the Woman's Home Companion in Paris in 1926. During the same year, she returned to the United States, joining the staff of the New York Sunday News and, in 1927, she became society editor of that newspaper. At the same time she was associated with the New York World Telegram, she was also a writer for the Morning World. "Who's Who" goes on to say that, in 1931, Helen Worden became a staff member of the New York World Telegram and since 1935 has written a New York column for eighteen Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The same source reveals that Helen Worden has authored four books, namely: "The Real New York", 1932; "Round Manhattan's Rim", 1934; "Society Circus", 1937; "Here is New York", 1939 and, in addition, she has contributed articles and fiction to such publications as Liberty, Readers' Digest, American Magazine and Ladies' Home Journal.

She is unmarried, is an Episcopalian, and her home is listed at 449 Park Avenue, New York City.

The first reference to Helen Worden in the Bureau files appears in a letter dated December 9, 1922, from the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office, who stated that Mrs. Luellen Bussemus, Chairman of the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, had called at the New York Office seeking the assistance of the Federal Government. Mrs. Bussemus advised that her niece, Miss Helen Worden, who was reportedly in New York City, was about to depart for France in the company of Mr. Charles Bonfils, brother of Fred Bonfils, who owned the majority of the stock in the Denver Post. It was stated that Charles Bonfils had been separated from his wife a great number of years but that Mrs. Bussemus...
Memorandum for the Director

was desirous of preventing the departure of her niece in the company of Bonfils, inasmuch as she felt that they would undoubtedly live together in Paris as man and wife, although Bonfils had not received a divorce from his wife in this country. Mrs. Bussenius advised the New York Office that she felt fraud would be perpetrated on the part of Bonfils and her niece in securing passports.

Inquiries were made at the Passport Bureau in New York City and also of the State Department in Washington. It was learned that no passport had been issued to either Bonfils or Helen Worden and the files fail to indicate that the trip was made as indicated by Mrs. Bussenius.

The next reference in the Bureau files concerning this person appears in a Bob M report dated October 24, 1938, wherein he recorded he had noticed Helen Worden of the New York World Telegram talking to the wife of Otto Herman Voss during the Runrich espionage trial. Bob M, in a report dated November 7, 1938, stated that Helen Worden, in her column appearing in the New York Telegram, tried to arouse sympathy for the defendant Voss with a "tear-jerker" by stating that Mrs. Voss was employed and could attend court only on Mondays which was her day off. Bob M commented that Helen Worden was in error inasmuch as the wife of Otto Herman Voss had attended sessions of the trial regularly.

An investigative report emanating from the New York Office in the matter entitled "Leopold H. Paul Klotz, with aliases; Espionage" reflects that, between the dates December 4, 1939 and January, 1940, Klotz was in telephonic conversation with Miss Helen Worden, 449 Park Avenue, New York City. The nature of this call was not indicated in the report. Inquiries were instituted by the Bureau concerning the activities of Klotz and his associates upon receipt of information reflecting they were possibly violating the espionage laws. However, after exhaustive inquiries, this case was closed by a report dated June 7, 1944, from the New York Office, when it was determined that the activities of Klotz and his associates were not in contravention of the espionage statutes. There is no other indication in the Bureau files reflecting that Miss Worden was associated or in touch with Klotz.

By letter dated January 9, 1942, Mr. Foxworth confirmed a telephone conversation he had had with Mr. Nichols. Mr. Foxworth related that Helen Worden of the New York World Telegram was preparing an article on "spies" for Look Magazine and had contacted him seeking information for the story. Mr. Foxworth went on to say that, inasmuch as Helen Worden was desirous of obtaining information on a national basis, she was advised it would be necessary for her to communicate with the Bureau. In connection with this matter, Mr. Nichols, in a memorandum to Mr. Tolson on January 9, 1942, recorded that he had received a call from Miss Worden. She stated she was calling the Bureau at the suggestion of Mr. Foxworth and was desirous of obtaining information concerning our investigation of Princess Stephanie von Hohnenloe. Miss Worden wanted information concerning the status of the Princess' case, whether the Princess would be held for the duration of the war, or whether she would have a hearing soon. According to the memorandum submitted by Mr. Nichols, Miss Worden was advised of the procedure followed in the apprehension and subsequent hearing granted enemy aliens, but no particulars regarding the Bureau's investigation were made available to her.
The Director

D. M. Ladd

HELEN WORDEN

July 31, 1944

Pursuant to your request, there is set out hereafter a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files concerning the captioned individual, the author of the article "The Duchess of Windsor", which appeared in the June, 1944 issue of the publication, The American Mercury.

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The same source reveals that Helen Worden has authored four books, namely "The Real New York", 1932; "Round Manhattan's Rim", 1934; "Society Glimpses", 1937; "Here is New York", 1939 and, in addition, she has contributed articles and fiction to such publications as Liberty, Readers' Digest, American Magazine and Ladies' Home Journal.

She is unmarried, is an Episcopalian, and her home is listed as 449 Park Avenue, New York City.

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Memorandum for the Director

was desirous of preventing the departure of her niece in the company of Bonfils, inasmuch as she felt that they would undoubtedly live together in Paris as man and wife, although Bonfils had not received a divorce from his wife in this country. Mrs. Bussenus advised the New York Office that she felt fraud would be perpetrated on the part of Bonfils and her niece in securing passports.

Inquiries were made at the Passport Bureau in New York City and also of the State Department in Washington. It was learned that no passport had been issued to either Bonfils or Helen Worden and the files fail to indicate that the trip was made as indicated by Mrs. Bussenus.

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61-7566-149.1172

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basis and if the idea is - I've always believed Hitler would try to hide in our country as long as he can shore his mustaches and slip out. Maybe I'm just seeing things but I read so much and comes back to me when I need it.

If you think I might be right please pass it on where needed if not throw it out.

I'm sending you two letters today. One written in February but too late to do any good now. Anyway I want you to know I wrote. If this idea of mine is any good please bring it to me.

[Signature]

P.S. Absolutely yours
March 1, 1945

My dear Mr. Horne

Please read the enclosed and then let's talk.

Apropos to the Duke's resignation:

If you remember when he and Nellie had to leave England, Hitler's satellites took them in. Isn't it reasonable to expect a return of the courtesy? The idea is Hitler asked for protection in the Bahamas and the Duke knew he could not recognize it as had to resign.

I have not yet there. I'm afraid we will try the French and while I know nothing about the primarily meant that German military had
Duke of Windsor Will Make Visit To New York City

NASSAU, Bahamas March 16. (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, whose resignation as governor of the Bahamas Islands was announced yesterday, said today that he and his duchess will leave for New York at the latter part of April.

From New York, he added, they may go to his ranch in Canada, and later plan to visit Europe.

"My resignation does not mean a permanent severance from public life," the duke declared, "because after the war men with experience will be badly needed, and I'll fit in anywhere that I can be helpful."

Attired in a smart grey check suit, a red carnation in his lapel, the youthful-looking former king held a meeting with newsmen this morning.

"When the secretary of state for colonies visited Nassau last December," the duke said, "I told him that I wanted to be relieved when my five-year term as governor expired."

He took office August 17, 1940.

"Now that the war in Europe is near an end," he continued, "I have interests in Canada, America, and Europe that need more than the spasmodic attention that I can give them from this distance.

"I shall go to England some day, but there are no definite plans or dates.

"We have no immediate plans beyond going to New York and probably to my ranch in Canada.

"We certainly will go to Europe when travel is possible. Both the duchess and I love to travel. Nearly five years in Nassau is the longest time I have spent in one place since my adolescence, and the longest I hope to spend in any place in the future."
March 28, 1945

Dear Miss [Redacted],

Your letter dated March 28, 1945 with enclosure is before me for acknowledgment.

I have carefully noted the content of your communication and wish to thank you for bringing the information contained therein to my attention.

If in the future you should obtain any additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, I want you to feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Phoenix Field Office which is located at 307 W. C. Ellis Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Windsor Denies Story Of 1940 Nazi Bribe

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said today he had no communications or contact whatsoever with Walter Schellenberg, a high-ranking Nazi who, according to published reports, was to have offered him 80 million Swiss francs if he would go over to the Germans in 1940. (This was about $12 million.)

The Duke, in a prepared statement, said:

"I have not read the newspaper reports of Nazi intrigue... I have only this to say: I had no communication or contact whatsoever with Schellenberg, nor for that matter did I ever hear or learn of the alleged matter until this alleged matter was published in today's London Sunday Dispatch."

[Signature]

[Stamp: Confidential]

[Stamp: Declassified by 1976]

[Stamp: Appropriate Agencies and Field Offices Receiving by Routine]

[Stamp: Class. & Ext. 78-186376]

[Stamp: Date 7-8-86]

[Stamp: Times Herald]

[Stamp: Wash. News]

[Stamp: Wash. Star]

[Stamp: N. Y. Herald Tribune]

[Stamp: N. Y. Mirror]

[Stamp: N. Y. Daily News]

[Stamp: Daily Worker]

[Stamp: The Worker]

[Stamp: New Leader]

[Stamp: Date 7-2-93 1956]

[Stamp: 0-19 (11-22-55)]
Windsor Disputes Story Of 1940 Nazi Intrigue

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said yesterday he had exchanged communications or contact with Walter Schellenberg, a high-ranking Nazi who, according to published reports, was to have offered him a large sum of money if he would go over to the Germans in 1940.

The Duke, in a prepared statement, said:

"I have not read the newspaper reports of Nazi intrigue which are supposed to concern me. No doubt the Schellenberg of Hitler's regime had all kinds of devious schemes in the back of his mind."

"I have only this to say. I had no communication or contact whatsoever with Schellenberg nor for that matter did I ever hear of him until this alleged matter developed. As for Ribbentrop, I met him only in his official capacity and never saw him after 1937."

According to the published accounts, the alleged offer was the idea of Hitler, his former minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to organize the plan. Schellenberg, a member of the S.S. (elite guard) machine, was said to have been named the go-between.

The story, published by magazines in Sweden and West Germany and reprinted in yesterday's London Sunday dispatch, said the duke was to have been offered 50 million swiss francs (about $14 million), an account...
The Duke of Windsor, who served as Governor of the Bahamas, has decided to return to France or Canada upon his resignation as Governor. His departure date was announced on April 15, 1941.

In Barbados, the government has been informed of the Duke's resignation and has expressed their regret for his departure. The Governor General of the Bahamas has had cordial relations with the Duke and has expressed his regret at his resignation.

The Duke, known as Edward VIII before hisabdication, has been living in Paris since his marriage to Wallis Simpson. He is expected to return to Canada where he has been living in recent years.
Office Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: 

For your information confidential information was received from the Statler Hotel indicating that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be guests at a luncheon on Thursday, July 19th at 12:30 p.m. in the Pan-American Room of the Statler Hotel. Twenty-five guests will be present. Arrangements for the party were made by Miss Buchholz, Extension 1105 at the Capitol in the name of Hugh Fulton. The Duke and Duchess will not stay at the Statler Hotel. It is believed they will be stopping with an Aunt of the Duchess.

Information was received by the Washington Field Office indicating that Hugh Fulton is interested in the Oakes murder case. Separate information indicates that Cissy Patterson and Kay Schindler in Washington making some investigation for her in the Oakes case. If this is true, it is entirely possible that Fulton may be attempting to obtain some information for Schindler or Cissy Patterson in connection with this matter.

Jack Field of the State Department advised that the Duke and Duchess are en route through Washington on their way to spend a brief time at Newport, Rhode Island; that the British Embassy is aware of the trip of the Duke and Duchess but they are not staying at the Embassy.

7-8-45

F. W. Stanfield, Acting Censor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL
Duke, Duchess Coming For Visit

Hush-Hush Arrangements Attend Statler Luncheon Feting Elusive Windsors

By Marie McNair

The world's most famous pair of lovers—the Duke and Duchess of Windsor—will come to town Thursday. Their visit will be brief; they'll see the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, and they will attend in her honor—the real purpose of their visit—that day at the Statler Hotel. The Windsors by-passed Washington when they left the Bahamas in the spring after Edward resigned as Governor of the Islands. They didn't even stop in Palm Beach, as their friends predicted they would. Instead they made straight for New York and with the exception of a few side trips have been there ever since.

What the significance of the lunch on Thursday is, I haven't yet been able to discover. It's being negotiated under hush-hush conditions with Hush, Hush, Hush, them, in charge of arrangements, and the Washington end being handled in part by Rudolph Halley, chief counsel of the Mead Investigation Committee.

From other bits of information I was able to gather, it seems that it won't be a large party, not more than 35 or 40 guests. Will the Duke of Windsor go to Canada or to England? Will the Duchess go to England with him or spend the summer at Newport? These are questions which only they themselves can answer.

Latest news that the couple will go to England, the Duke to discuss with his brother King George, the prospect of his becoming the next Governor General of Canada.

Perhaps, too, the quandary King of England, who gave up his throne for the Baltimore belle, would like to take the Duchess to France to revisit the scenes where they spent some of their happiest hours.

If the former Wallis Warfield decides to make the trip, it will be the first time she has set foot on the British Isles since the marriage, which brought down the wrath of the royal family and the entire British Commonwealth, about the lovers' cars.

But the path has been smoothed, for the Duchess when she goes to London, Queen Mary, who has never received her daughter-in-law, will, it is understood, be conveniently away for the summer.

And King George and Queen Elizabeth expect to be in Scotland.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

I CALLED upon Senator Ashurst to ask him what he thought of the promised face lifting of the Senate Chambers. He became a Senator 34 years ago and he should have some views.

"He's out looking for bacon," said his maid.

He came home without the bacon, a sad, sad, plight for a Senator.

"It is the first time the Senate has been modernized in 50 years," said Senator Ashurst, "at that time they put in air conditioning."

"Fancy that, now! Yes, indeed, if you look closely, you can still see part of the apparatus. Between the legs of each desk is a perforated box where the air was pumped in from the Mall by a huge fan, 25 feet in diameter.

"They used to say the only thing that could compete with the Senators was that fan," said Senator Canada Ashurst, "even then we were pretty hot. Everyone used to have a palm fan and I used to fan all day."

"Senators were very insensible in their attire in these days, and it was unthinkable for anyone to wear a Palm Beach suit or a turned down collar.

"Nowadays Senators are cooler everywhere except under the collar; their dress is less of an issue, but they're still droll. That's a word coined by Senator Ashurst and it means a fellow who shows the bull."

How many people will remember hearing of " commuting" on a Sunday afternoon, when they're 80 far away and dining on a steak. The latter was a flavor, and them in the coupons or the lounge, known.
Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

Subject: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

File No.: HQ 94-4-6650

Section: 1 (25 of 25 pages released)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

As a matter of record, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, accompanied by Mr. Humphrey Clarke an attache of the British Embassy, made a special tour of the Bureau on September 29, 1943 which was conducted by the Director accompanied by the undersigned. They were shown our exhibit rooms, Communications Section, the Laboratory, Firearms Range and the Identification Division facilities at the Annex. Both the Duke and Duchess exhibited a great deal of interest in our activities.

At the outset of the tour Mr. Clarke requested that if at all possible we attempt to locate Major Suydam Cushing, an American officer who had just returned from India and might be with G-2 or OSS and extend an invitation for him to have cocktails with the Duke and Duchess at the Embassy that evening. The Major was located and his acceptance of the invitation was conveyed to the Duke and Mr. Clarke by me during the course of the tour for which they were very grateful.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Hendon
Dear Mr. Hoover,

His Royal Highness, the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor asked me to express their thanks for the courtesy that you extended them in showing them round the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They were particularly grateful to you for sparing the time to accompany them personally. They were much impressed by the scope of your activities, the efficiency of your organisation and the excellence of your technical equipment. They much hope that when they return to Washington they will have an opportunity to go down to Quantico as you suggested.

Personally I should like to say how pleasant it was to renew my acquaintance with you and to repeat that both Sir David Petrie and Captain Liddell, when I was recently in London, expressed a high regard for Thurstow and said that you could not have sent a better man over for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

H. O. Clarke.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Humphrey Clarke  
The British Embassy  
3100 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I appreciate very much your letter of October 1, 1943 concerning the visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke, and the Duchess of Windsor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We were indeed happy that they found it possible to view at first-hand some of our activities and I enjoyed very much accompanying them through the Bureau.

It was also good to see you and I am glad to hear from you that Mr. Thurston is well thought of in London.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Dear Mr. Hoover,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor has asked me to thank you for your kindness in taking him down to Quantico and showing him over your Training School. He could not have spent a more interesting or valuable day. He was particularly impressed by the marksmanship of the Class.

He also wanted me to thank you particularly for putting one of your cars at his disposal.

Yours sincerely,

Humphrey Clark

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
October 25, 1943

Mr. Humphrey Clarke
The British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I want to thank you so much for your kind note of October 21st conveying to me the appreciation of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor.

It was indeed both an honor and a pleasure to have His Royal Highness visit the FBI Training Academy at Quantico.

I also want to express to you my pleasure at having you also in the party.

With expressions of my very best regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acker
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Nov 3, 1943
NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: Commanding General,
Marine Barracks,
Quantico, Virginia.

Subject: Visit of the Governor of the Bahamas (H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor).

1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, desires to conduct His Royal Highness, The Duke of Windsor, now visiting the United States in his capacity of Governor of the Bahamas, upon a tour of the F. B. I. School located at Quantico, Virginia.

2. The Governor has expressed the wish to take this opportunity to inspect facilities and activities at the Marine Barracks, Quantico. Having obtained the consent of the addressee, the Navy Department authorizes the following individuals to visit the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, on 21 October 1943, for the purpose of making a casual tour of inspection:

   - The Governor of the Bahamas (H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor).
   - Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
   - Commander E. B. Bebbick, R.N., Assistant Naval Attaché, British Embassy.
   - Geoffrey Clark, British Embassy.
   - Mr. Claude A. Tolson, Assistant Director, F.B.I.
   - Inspector Robert C. Henderson, F.B.I.
   - Mr. Robert A. Leslie, F.B.I.
3. The party will leave the Department of Justice at 0945 and expect to arrive at Quantico shortly after 1100. After being received by the address, the visitors will proceed to the F. B. I. School. It is estimated that the party will conclude its stay at the School at approximately 1245, at which time they will return to the Commanding General's residence. Accordingly, luncheon may be served at any time convenient after 1300. The Governor and his party expect to return to Washington before 1630.

4. Both the British Embassy and Mr. Hoover are agreeable to the presence of an aide to the Governor, to accompany the party from Washington. It is understood that Colonel H. H. Best, USMC, has been designated to perform this duty. Inspector Robert C. Hendon, F. B. I., who is acting as liaison in arranging details for this visit, expects to be in Quantico on Wednesday, 20 October 1943. He has been requested to make the acquaintance of Colonel Best and thereafter these gentlemen may deal directly in the matter.

5. The British Embassy has advised the Navy Department that the Governor's interest in this visit is confined to the military activities at Quantico, that the visit is unofficial, and that he is not concerned with, nor expects, any elaborate courtesies. No publicity is being afforded to this visit.

Kelsa Daly,
By direction.

cc: Commandant, USMC
F.B.I.
British Embassy
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Duke of Windsor
Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

I have conferred with Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy, Lieutenant Commander Kelso-Daly of the Office of Naval Intelligence who clears visits of foreign dignitaries to our bases, Mr. Hince, Mr. Hicks, SAC Preese and SAC Sloan and today at Quantico will see Colonel W. N. Best, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps Base who has been assigned by General Torres as Marine Corps Attache to the Duke for this visit. The following details have been worked out:

1. The party going from here will consist of the Duke of Windsor, Commander Rebbeck, Assistant Naval Attache, Mr. Humphrey Clarke from the British Embassy, Colonel W. N. Best assigned to the Duke by the Marine Corps as Attache, and the Director, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hendon from the Bureau. Mr. Hicks will join our party at the FBI Academy at Quantico.

2. The Duke of Windsor, Commander Rebbeck and Mr. Clarke will arrive in the courtyard of the Justice Building in the Ambassador’s car at 9:45 a.m. where I shall meet them with Colonel Best who will have previously been in contact with me. They will get out of the car at the 9th Street entrance of the courtyard, an elevator will be held and this group will proceed immediately to the Director’s Office. After presentation to the Director and Mr. Tolson the party will proceed to the basement where the Ambassador’s car and the Director’s car will then be parked.

3. It is suggested that the Director’s car and the Ambassador’s car be used by the party for the trip to Quantico with the seating arrangement as follows:

Director’s car

The Director
Mr. Humphrey Clarke
Mr. Tolson

Ambassador’s car

The Duke of Windsor
Mr. Hendon

Commander Rebbeck
Colonel Best
Mr. Hendon
With the last car leading the way, the party will proceed immediately to Quantico, taking the Memorial Highway to Alexandria and then Highway #1 to the Marine Base.

4. We should arrive at the Marine Base shortly after 11 a.m. A formal salute to the Duke of Windsor will be given by the Marine Corps, arranged of course by Colonel Best. We will then proceed to the Office of the Commandant, General Torres, to pay our respects. It is most probable that General Torres will join the party for the tour of our facilities and it is suggested that at the time the Director extend this invitation to him. It is expected this original call upon the Commandant will be very brief.

5. We will proceed from the Commandant's Office in the same two cars and it is suggested that at this point General Torres join the Duke and the Director and that Mr. Tolson ride in the Ambassador’s car.

6. The cars will park in front of the FBI Academy and the party will proceed immediately to the office where it will be received by Mr. Hicks and Mr. Breese. Wraps will be left at this point and Mr. Hicks will join the party.

7. Tour of the Building. The following will constitute the tour of our Academy facilities.

   a. Auxiliary dining room.

   b. Classroom #1 - twenty-five new agents before whom Mr. F. D. Flanagan will be lecturing on Sabotage.

   c. Classroom #2 - two classes of new agents combined before whom Mr. George D. Gatin will be lecturing on Federal Criminal Procedure.

   d. Classroom #3 - In-Service class of forty-five men before whom Mr. F. T. Grassly will be lecturing on Palangism.

   e. Proceed by the North stairway to second floor to view the shower facilities, instructor's bedroom and general dormitory facilities.

   f. Proceed by South stairway to basement to view the gun vault. A mere mention will be made of the basement gymnasium but the party will not enter same.

   g. Proceed by South stairway to first floor to view the dining room and if advisable at the time the kitchen facilities.
h. To the office to secure wraps. Clean slickers of the appropriate size will be available for all members of the party should the weather be bad and our regular wraps may be left at the office.

8. We will proceed to the rifle range with the same seating arrangement in the cars as used from the Commandant's Office to the Academy.


a. Upon arrival at the range twelve Bureau supervisors will be firing .31 rifles, slow fire, prone position at 200 yards. After our party has arrived on the platform each of the twelve will fire two additional shots. The 200 yard targets will then go down and the 100 yard targets will be run up automatically, at which time the twelve supervisors will fire five shots standing and five shots kneeling, time fire and ten shots at bobber targets. These men will then be ordered to the North range for the shotgun course. They will be selected from the following supervisors:

R. D. Auerbach  
P. B. Beachum  
J. B. Blaine  
A. K. Bowles  
R. J. Clements  
W. A. Durbin  
F. A. Fletcher  
G. A. Hardison  
W. H. Harper  
H. H. Horton  
C. A. Kincaid  
P. A. Larmoyez  
L. L. Laughlin  
J. J. Parsons  
W. H. Provinse  
T. D. Webb  
J. H. Williams

All of these men will make a good appearance. Mr. Sloan will be running the line with Firearms Instructors Earl H. Clark, Maurice E. Gough and Insall B. Hale serving as instructors and coaches.

b. The scores made on the above firing will be called off over the loud speaker and at the same time the Duke and members of his party will be offered a chance to fire the .31 rifle.

c. The party will then proceed to the embankment above the pistol range where twenty-three picked members of a new agents class
will be firing position shooting from the 50 yard line at silhouette targets. They will shoot five sitting, five prone, five left hand and five right hand. Upon completion they will immediately set up the Practical Pistol course and then proceed to the tunnel and to the butts.

d. Instructors Earl H. Clark, Henry A. Fitzgibbon, Maurice E. Goudge, Insall B. Hale and R. David O'Brien with SAC Sloan running the line from the tower will then demonstrate the Practical Pistol course starting with the hip shooting as is usually done. Immediately upon completion they will bring their targets to the group to view and we should have at least one or two possibles out of this group.

e. Proceed to the platform overlooking the North pistol range for only a brief view of the twelve above supervisors firing on two shotgun courses.

f. Return to the rifle range where the five firearms instructors will give a demonstration of firing tracer bullets with the Thompson Submachine gun at a simulated house. Immediately upon completion of this they will sky write USMC standing for United States Marine Corps and FBI which will complete the firearms shooting.

In the meantime the twenty-three new agents who were previously viewed firing on the Practical Pistol course will have come back to that course and the range will be active as the party leaves.

10. Proceed from the range directly to the Commandant’s luncheon. If it has been necessary to wear slickers the wraps of the party will be brought to the range and available at this time so it will be unnecessary to return to the Academy building.

11. Commandant’s luncheon. It was indicated that the Director and his party hoped to attend the luncheon but this was left tentative. It was indicated that in our party there would be the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon.

12. Upon arrival at the Commandant’s luncheon the Duke will be turned over to the Marine Corps and it is suggested that the Director and Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon depart immediately at the conclusion of the luncheon. Thereafter the Duke of Windsor and his party are going to be shown the Marine Corps which will probably include a review. This is entirely satisfactory to the Embassy as indicated by Mr. Clarke who as a matter of fact suggested that the Director probably would not desire to remain after the luncheon.
It is planned that I shall conduct the tour of the Academy and also explain the range and various firearms courses.

Appropriate instructions have been issued to have everything in tip-top shape for this tour and I am personally going to Quantico today to go over the above details. It is believed that we will be fairly pressed for time since we should get away from the firearms range by at least 12:50 in order to get to the luncheon on time. I think that the above program will be snappy and will not have any lagging spots.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Hendon
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Summary - Tour of Quantico

Duke of Windsor
Thursday, October 21

The following is a step by step summary of the arrangements made for the Duke of Windsor tour of Quantico:

1. The Director's car will at 9:30 a.m. pick up the Duke of Windsor and his party consisting of Mr. Humphrey, Clarke and Commander Reddeck at the British Embassy and proceed to the inner courtyard of the Department of Justice building.

2. Colonel W. H. Best, Marine Corps Attache, and Mr. Hendon will meet the Duke's party upon arrival at this building and proceed to the Director's Office.

3. After presentation to the Director and Mr. Tolson the entire group will proceed to the basement where both cars will be parked for immediate departure to Quantico.

4. Car #1 (Armored) with Commander Reddeck, Colonel Best and Mr. Hendon will lead the way with the Director, the Duke, Mr. Tolson and Mr. Clarke following in the Director's car. We will proceed over the 14th Street bridge to Memorial Highway, down Memorial Highway to Alexandria and Memorial Highway #1 from Alexandria to Quantico. Time will not permit going via Mount Vernon. We shall drive not over 40 miles per hour taking approximately one hour and ten minutes. We must not arrive at the Quantico sentry box prior to 10:00 a.m.

5. Two jeeps will join us at the entrance to the Marine Corps base, one leading and one following, taking us to the small parade ground a short distance past the sentry box on the main Quantico thoroughfare.

6. The honor guard will be drawn up on the parade ground. All members of our party will disembark from the automobiles and the General with his staff will receive the Director and the Duke and the honor guard ceremonies will be held immediately.
7. At the conclusion of the ceremony the General with the Duke, and probably with the Director, will proceed in the General's car to the FBI Academy with the cars in our party and the members of the General's staff following.

8. Upon arrival at the front of the FBI Academy all members of the party will be taken directly to our office where Mr. Hicks will join the party and Mr. Breeze will assist in taking care of the wraps.

9. Tour of the building.
   a. Auxiliary dining room.
   b. Classroom #1 - Mr. Grassy lecturing on Palangism before 45 In-Service men.
   c. Classroom #2 - Mr. Muzzey lecturing before New Agents on Federal Criminal Procedure.
   d. Recreation room.
   e. Take North stairway to second floor to view the shower facilities, instructors' bedroom and general dormitory facilities.
   f. By South stairway to basement to view the gun vault and only a mere mention will be made of the basement gymnasium without entering same.
   g. By South stairway to first floor to view dining room and if advisable at the time the kitchen facilities.
   h. To the office to secure wraps.

10. Proceed to rifle range with same automobiles and seating arrangement as utilized from the parade ground to the Academy.

11. Firearms practice and demonstration.
   a. View from the rifle shed twelve Bureau supervisors firing .31 rifles slow fire, prone position at 200 yards and timed fire at 100 yards. The Duke will be offered an opportunity to fire at this time if he desires.
   b. To embankment overlooking practical pistol course where 23 New Agents will be firing from 50 yard line in various positions.
c. Five instructors will then fire the full practical pistol course. If time is short I shall arrange to have the number of shots fired at each position cut down.

d. Proceed to the platform overlooking the North pistol range for only a brief view of the twelve supervisors firing on two shotgun courses.

e. Return to rifle range shed where five firearms instructors will demonstrate firing tracer bullets with the Thompson Submachine gun at a simulated house. Immediately upon completion of this they will sky write USMC and FBI which will complete the demonstration.

12. Proceed to the General's quarters for cocktails. This should be approximately 12:30.

13. Proceed to luncheon which will be buffet with the exception of eight places set for the Duke, the Director and ranking guests.

14. Departure from luncheon of the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hendon, leaving the Director's car and driver for the Duke who after luncheon will view the Marine base. It is understood he wants to get away from there by 4:30.

/ Respectfully,

[Signature]

Robert C. Hendon
the wrong side of the street to a small parade ground which is immediately opposite the Post Exchange. The jeep will stop at the appropriate place with our cars pulling up directly behind it. At this point a rather large honor guard will be drawn up and the General will receive the Director and the Duke and the other members of the party, all of whom are to get out of the cars immediately. Appropriate ruffles and salutes, the British National Anthem and the usual honor guard procedure will be followed with the General, the Duke and the Director forming the front review line. The General will have with him about ten members of his staff who with the other members of our party will form a second line. If the General indicates and the Duke desires it may be necessary for them and the Director to handle the usual review of the guard and inspection. It is probable that the other members of the party will not follow in this but will remain at attention. The General, however, might indicate that his staff should follow on this short inspection which will mean that all members of the party will have to do so. This all should take a maximum of ten minutes.

Upon the completion of the honors and in accordance with military procedure on a base, the General will invite the Duke and his Aide to drive in the General's car which is a seven-passenger Packard. It is probable that this invitation will also be extended to the Director. With the General's car in the lead the party will then proceed to our Academy where the General in effect will turn the Duke back over to the Director. The members of the General's staff will be with us all the time.

The tour of the building should take about twenty minutes and will proceed as previously outlined except we will view only two classrooms with classes in session — New Agents with Mr. A. A. Muzsey lecturing on Procedure and an In-Service class with Mr. F. T. Grassly lecturing on Falangism. We will also view the recreation and study room.

The firearms demonstration will take about 35 minutes minimum and depending on the Duke's interest and the amount of explanation required may run more. I think that the program arranged which I saw yesterday is snappy and effective.

The General then wants the party to proceed to his quarters for cocktails at 12:30 but we have a leeway here on time if necessary. I hope, however, that we may finish the demonstration by 12:30. The same seating arrangement in the cars will be used as we used to the Academy. From the General's quarters after cocktails the party will proceed to the luncheon. A table will be set for eight at the luncheon which will include the General, two other Generals on the Quantico staff, the Director, the other members of the Duke's party and probably Mr. Tolson. The other members of the party will have their luncheon buffet.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
October 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Duke of Windsor
Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

I had luncheon yesterday at Quantico with Colonel W. M. Best, who has been assigned as Attaché to the Duke for this visit and with Colonel Best and Mr. Hicks later conferred with Colonel Kelcheher, Adjutant, and Captain Michael Hartlett, the singer, who is Aide to General Torrey, in order to coordinate our part of the program with that arranged by the Marine Corps. Essentially the tour will follow the arrangement set out in my memorandum of yesterday. Only the following additions and variations will be made:

Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy has advised that the arrangements are satisfactory to the Duke but has requested that a car be made available to the Duke. Pursuant to our conversation it is understood that the Director's car with Crawford driving will be at the Embassy at 9:30 a.m., Thursday morning to pick up the Duke and the members of his party and will come on to the Bureau as originally planned. An armored car has been secured from the New York Office which will be driven by Guard to handle the remainder of the party and to bring us back from Quantico while the Director's car with Crawford is left for the Duke.

It is suggested that we drive not over 40 miles per hour which will require approximately one hour and ten minutes from the building to the Marine base. We must not arrive at the sentry box prior to 10:55 a.m. and as previously suggested I believe the car in which I am to arrive should precede the Director and the Duke so that I can arrange the timing. I do not believe that time will permit going via Mount Vernon which requires about ten minutes more but suggest that we go over the 14th Street bridge, then by way of the Memorial Highway to Alexandria and thereafter on Highway #1 to Quantico.

Upon arrival at the entrance to the Marine grounds at the triangle a jeep assigned by General Torrey will pick us up and lead the way with a second jeep bringing up the rear. The leading jeep will take us past the sentry box and for a short distance on
After the luncheon as previously indicated the Duke will review the Marine base and I understand that the Marine School will put on a show for him and there will probably be some kind of a show at the Air Base.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Robert C. Hendon
October 20, 1943

MR. POLSON

Ret. Duke of Windsor
Tour of Quantico
Thursday, October 21

I had luncheon yesterday at Quantico with Colonel R. H. Beez, who has been assigned as Attaché to the Duke for this visit and with Colonel Beez and Mr. Hicks later conferred with Colonel Kelley, Adjutant, and Captain Michael Bartlet, the Signal, who is Aide to General Torrey, in order to coordinate our part of the program with that arranged by the Marine Corps. Essentially the tour will follow the arrangement set out in my memorandum of yesterday. Only the following additions and variations will be made:

Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy has advised that the arrangements are satisfactory to the Duke but has requested that a car be made available to the Duke. Pursuant to our conversation it is understood that the Director's car with Crawford driving will be at the Embassy at 9:30 a.m., Thursday morning to pick up the Duke and the members of his party and will come on to the Bureau as originally planned. An armored car has been secured from the New York Office which will be driven by Gunder to handle the remainder of the party and to bring us back from Quantico while the Director's car with Crawford is left for the Duke.

It is suggested that we drive not over 40 miles per hour which will require approximately one hour and ten minutes from the building to the Marine base. We must not arrive at the sentry box prior to 10:35 a.m., and as previously suggested I believe the car in which I am to arrive should precede the Director and the Duke so that I can arrange the timing. I do not believe that time will permit going via Mount Vernon which requires about ten minutes more but suggest that we go over the 14th Street bridge, then by way of the Memorial Highway to Alexandria and thereafter on Highway 1 to Quantico.

Upon arrival at the entrance to the Marine grounds at the Single a jeep assigned by General Murray will pick us up and lead the way with a second jeep bringing up the rear. The leading jeep will take us past the General's box and then for a short distance on
the wrong side of the street to a small parade ground which is immediately opposite the Post Exchange. The jeep will stop at the appropriate place with our cars pulling up directly behind it. At this point a rather large honor guard will be drawn up and the General will receive the Director and the Duke and the other members of the party, all of whom are to get out of the cars immediately. Appropriate rituals and salutes, the British National Anthem and the usual honor guard procedure will be followed with the General, the Duke and the Director forming the front review line. The General will have with him about ten members of his staff who with the other members of our party will form a second line. If the General indicates and the Duke desires it may be necessary for them and the Director to handle the usual review of the guard and inspection. It is probable that the other members of the party will not follow in this but will remain at attention. The General, however, might indicate that his staff should follow on this short inspection which will mean that all members of the party will have to do so. This all should take a maximum of ten minutes.

Upon the completion of the honors and in accordance with military procedure on a base, the General will invite the Duke and his aide to drive in the General's car which is a seven-passenger Packard. It is probable that this invitation will also be extended to the Director. With the General's car in the lead the party will then proceed to our Academy where the General in effect will turn the Duke back over to the Director. The members of the General's staff will be with us all the time.

The tour of the building should take about twenty minutes and will proceed as previously outlined except we will view only two classrooms with classes in session - New Agents with Mr. A. A. Muzzy lecturing on Procedure and an In-Service class with Mr. F. T. Grissey lecturing on Pologism. We will also view the recreation and study room.

The firearms demonstration will take about 35 minutes minimum and depending on the Duke's interest and the amount of explanation required may run more. I think that the program arranged which I saw yesterday is snappy and effective.

The General then wants the party to proceed to his quarters for cocktails at 12:30 but we have a leeway here on time if necessary. I hope, however, that we may finish the demonstration by 12:30. The same seating arrangement in the cars will be used as we used to the Academy. From the General's quarters after cocktails the party will proceed to the luncheon. A table will be set for eight at the luncheon which will include the General, two other Generals on the Executive staff, the Director, the other members of the Duke's party and probably Mr. Telson. The other members of the party will have their luncheon buffet.
After the luncheon as previously indicated the Duke will review the Marine base and I understand that the Marine School will put on a show for him and there will probably be some kind of a show at the Air Base.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Hendon
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for the courtesy extended to me in arranging the two personally conducted visits to the F.B.I. Headquarters in Washington and the Training Establishment of your organization at Quantico. Knowing how very busy you are, I appreciated your taking the time off from your office.

It had long been my desire to learn something of the set-up and inner working of the famous Bureau of which you are the founder and active chief and I can assure you that all you had to show me surpassed my expectations.

I was much impressed by the fine type and keen spirit of the men under training and would like to congratulate you and your associates and the F.B.I. agents throughout the Union on the swell job you have all done and are doing in the security interests of the American people and now in war time, in the interests of the Allied Nations as well.

The Duchess wishes to be associated with this inadequate letter and to say how much she regrets the circumstances which prevented her accompanying us to Quantico Thursday. We both appreciate your assurance that we may call upon you in an emergency at any time when we are in America and looking forward to meeting you again and with our best regards,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
October 30, 1943

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Windsor
Governor of the Bahamas
The Waldorf-Astoria
Park Avenue at Forty-Ninth Street
New York, New York

Sir:

I am deeply appreciative of your most
thoughtful letter of October 25, 1943, concerning
your visits to our headquarters in Washington and
the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

It is grand to know that you enjoyed so
much seeing our various activities at first hand,
and I wish to assure you that it was a real pleas-
ure to have you with us.

Thank you for extending the regrets of
the Duchess, and I hope that someday it will be
possible for her to also visit our Academy at
Quantico.

With expressions of my highest esteem
and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
☆ NOV 1 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED 11:45 AM
FBI

06 NOV 1943
Memorandum for the Director

Lt. Commander Kelso Daly called me at this time with reference to the proposed visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the British Naval Attache and you to Quantico. He advised that his office handles visits of foreigners to our stations and bases and that there were several details in connection with this trip that he would like to iron out.

He said it was his understanding that the trip to Quantico would be made on Thursday of next week, the party arriving between 11:00 and 11:30 A.M.; that the FBI school would be the first stop, then the introduction to the Commandant, and finally luncheon.

He desired to know:

1. The number of people to be in your party, so that proper arrangements could be made for luncheon, etc.

2. Whether an officer from Quantico could not come to Washington and go down with the party to Quantico as an aide to the Duke in order to handle details, i.e. to phone Quantico before their departure from Washington, etc.

3. Whether upon entering the gates of Quantico, and receiving the salute, etc. which will be given the Duke, the party couldn't proceed directly to the Commandant's office so that, if he so desired, the Commandant could accompany the party to the FBI school.

I told Commander Daly that I would discuss these matters with you and advise him accordingly.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm
At Los Angeles, California:

On April 3rd, 1920, I received the following telegram:


Connell
Federal Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.
Please give Nye all assistance he needs from you at any place he desires.

Burke, Chief, 146P"

Prior to the receipt of the above telegram I had talked over the telephone with Special Agent J. W. NYE, of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., at San Diego, Cal., and he advised me that he would like to have some assistance on the day that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at San Diego, and I informed MR. NYE at the time that it would be impossible for me to come without being so instructed by the Chief of this Bureau at Washington, D.C. MR. NYE stated that he would like to have two or three men, including myself, and I told him that if orders were received by me, I would be there with the necessary assistance.

On April 5th I sent the following telegram:

"Los Angeles, Cal. April 5-1920.

I will leave Tuesday afternoon for San Diego to comply with your instructions to cooperate with Nye. Possibly be gone two days. Agent Hall will accompany me.
Connell 10:30AM"

On April 6th, at 2 P.M., I left for San Diego, accompanied by Special Agent William F. Hall of this office, and Special Agent J. L. Ettinger, who is temporarily attached to this office of the Bureau, and arrived in San Diego at 6 P.M.
Transportation was secured for myself on Transportation Request J-27260, A.T.& S.F.R.R., from Los Angeles to San Diego and return, $7.56.

Transportation for Special Agent Hall and Special Agent Ettlenger was secured on T.R. #J-35031, A.T.& S.F.R.R., from Los Angeles to San Diego, Cal., and return, $15.12. No war tax on either.

On my arrival at San Diego, I went to the U.S. Grant Hotel, accompanied by agents, and there met Special Agent NYE, and it was arranged that I would be at the Municipal Dock on the following day at 2:30 P.M., this being the hour set for the arrival in San Diego of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

On April 7th I was engaged from the time of the arrival on the American shore of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE OF WALES, until after midnight, and I then returned to the U.S. Grant Hotel where I was stopping.

As Special Agent NYE informed me that there would be no other public receptions connected with the visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS at San Diego, I did not go to Coronado on the following day, but left San Diego at 3 P.M. (Apr 8th) accompanied by Agent Hall, and arrived in Los Angeles at 6 P.M.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.
Freedom of Information
and
Privacy Acts

Subject: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

File No.: HQ Cross-References

Section: None (45 of 45 pages released)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WRITES:

Windsor Visits FBI, Hums That Pistol-Packin' Tune

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Washington, Oct. 1—"Pistol Packin' Mama," being the favorite-at-the-moment refrain of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, it was no surprise to anyone when they turned up yesterday, uninvited, to inspect the FBI Museum here. Word got about like wildfire, however, and soon they were met by J. Edgar Hoover who personally escorted them through his interesting collection.

The Duke began humming the tune to the amusement of hundreds of Dept. of Justice clerks who assembled in corridors to view these most distinguished visitors, and who joined him in whooping up his tune. This was something new for the G-men and something unforgettable for the department.

Incidentally, the Duchess' photograph will shortly appear in a cigarette ad. She gave this permission, she told me, because the cigarette company gave her 250,000 cigarettes to distribute at her canteen in the Bahamas.

Too Chilly for Garden

It was chilly yesterday afternoon in the garden of the Panamanian Embassy. Ambassador and Senora de Jimenez (whom their friends call "By Jiminy") therefore received their guests in the long drawing room overlooking Rock Creek Park.

Mrs. Adolph Berle, whose husband is a State Dept. slave, was much in evidence as were the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace. Sen. and Mrs. Barkley chatted with Senora de Castro, wife of the Ambassador from El Salvador. Nelson Rockefeller bobbed about with Senora de Guachalla, wife of the Bolivian Ambassador, and with Dr. L. S. Rowe, founder of the Pan American Union.

Rhumba Plus

Everyone in town who has two bits or more to spend these days is rushing down to the Hotel Statler's Embassy Room to hear Carmen Cavalerio and his rhumba band. But, personally, I think the music of Bob Knight's band which is also there is just as good. Once a month they have a real old-fashioned song-fest there. Practically everyone joins in singing "Tippery," "California Here I Come," etc.

N Oval T Paul McNutt

Shows off her new hat

Noticed the Mike Cowles, owner of Look magazine, there the other evening: also Freddie Lonsdale, who has a new play here. Sylvia Ashley Fairbanks and Lolite Hearn had two gay young officers in tow, and Mrs. Paul McNutt was wearing one of Lilly Dache's latest exotic chapeaux.

Jungle Room

The Cosmos Room in the Hotel Carlton has been done over since spring. It now resembles a Zulu jungle with huge long-leaved banian trees, a couple of alabaster elephants, dozens of furry monkeys with long fuzzy tails. The lights are very low. Stars blink out of a midnight blue sky. The walls have gone El Morococo with zebra stripes.

Capt. and Mrs. Noel-Gerson of Chicago Gold-Coast were in a group there last night which included stunning Mina Patrick, the Colonel's wife and daughter-in-law of the late Gen. Patrick, chief of the Air Corps in World War I. Lee Caron, debutante of the
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At 9:45 this morning, Mr. Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy telephoned, advising that when the Director met the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, he invited them to stop at the Bureau to see our facilities whenever they are in town. Mr. Clarke stated the Duke and Duchess are here and would like very much to visit the Bureau today at 3 p.m.

In accordance with my conversation with you, I told Mr. Clarke we would be delighted to have them here today and accordingly suggested that when the party arrived, they drive into the inner court where they will be met at the 9th Street entrance. Mr. Clarke stated he will accompany the Duke and Duchess and will come to the Bureau in the Ambassador's car, a Buick, bearing diplomatic license, DPL-131.

They will have approximately 1 1/2 hours available.

It is recommended that Mr. Hendon take this tour and arrangements are being made now to see that proper exhibits are available in the Technical Laboratory and arrangements are likewise being made for the range to be shown.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Hendon

I will also accompany them.

Tour conducted:

3 Oct 4 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a letter I have this date addressed to the British Consulate in this city. You will no doubt recall that during the visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, it was my department that provided the same services as outlined in the attached letter, and for which Mrs. Roosevelt very kindly acknowledged in a letter of appreciation upon her return to Washington.

It will be my pleasure to co-operate with you and your department in every way possible during the Duke of Windsor's visit to Los Angeles; also if you deem it advisable please kindly ascertain from the Duke's representative if this service is acceptable.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and assuring you of my continued co-operation, I remain

Very truly yours,

E. W. BiscaIuz, Sheriff

By Ed. Duran Ayres
Foreign Relations Bureau

EEEA/mch
1 1-10-37
encl.

62-46213-7

NOV 3 1937

N. B. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO E. W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

November 2, 1937

Hon. Francis E. Evans, Consul,
British Consulate,
1111 W. M. Garland Building,
117 West 9th Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Consul:

In confirming my conversation with your honorable Vice Consul, Mr. John Playfair Price, of several days ago, Sheriff Biscailuz has directed me to offer to you the services of his department for the announced visit of the Duke of Windsor and his party to this city, if and when they should arrive.

Uniformed officers, acting as a guard of honor, and plain clothes officers, and proper transportation facilities would be available to meet and serve the Duke and party upon their arrival and during their stay here.

In working out this program we would be entirely guided by your wishes and any suggestions that you might care to make would be appreciated, and also as to how this information should be conveyed to the Duke's personal representative at the opportune time.

Should you wish to confer with me upon this matter I should be only too pleased to come to the Consulate at any time you may designate in order that we may opportunely make the necessary arrangements.

Assuring you of my continued co-operation at all times,

I remain

Very truly yours,

E. W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF,

By

Ed Duran-Ayres
Foreign Relations Bureau

EE6A/mch

62-46215-7

N. B. Address all communications to E. W. Biscailluz, Sheriff
November 10, 1937.

Mr. R. W. Biscailuz,
Sheriff,
Los Angeles, California.

Attention: Mr. Ed. Duran-Ayres,
Foreign Relations Bureau

My dear Sheriff:

I have received your letter of November 2, 1937, with reference to the possibility of a visit of the Duke of Windsor to Los Angeles. While this Bureau has not been called upon to the present time to perform any activities in connection with the Duke's impending visit, nevertheless, you may rest assured that if a request is made, I shall immediately communicate with you. Ordinarily such matters are handled by the State Department and due to the recent cancellation of the Duke of Windsor's visit this Fall, it is not known just what plans will be made in the future.

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
L.A., Calif.
June 6, 1938

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Dear Sirs,

I want to report to you that the Duke of Windsor came here in secret and is now somewhere in Hollywood. He is being detained against his will. I fear for his safety, will you please investigate? I believe if anything happens to him it will gravely harm to a nation. For he is the idol of England.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

62-512384-7

[Department of Justice]

June 10, 1938
June 20, 1958

L. A. Calf

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sirs,

I feel a hast...[unreadable]

...is being held against...[unreadable]

...will not, money amount...[unreadable]

...find want, by...[unreadable]

...to Chicago Ill madolin...[unreadable]

...temple. Mr. B. J. Stephen...[unreadable]

...went there and then...[unreadable]

...returned to Calif but...[unreadable]

...on returning was...[unreadable]

...taken by these people...[unreadable]

...they can do about it...[unreadable]

...
they please, and the priest, John Armstrong, called by Catholics (Mitchell) about nine the town. This Mayor Mr. Shaw they are trying to have them recalled. Now you could get some fair history from a Mr. Robert Ford as they once had him together with a woman until they divorced, together and then alarmed at the fate of this man as well. A falsehood appeared in the Times paper that he was with the Duchess, only a blind to appear.
As to this man, please investigate. I wrote you before, since he was freed and went to Chicago, but has returned only to again get in the hands of Williams. I heard over the radio these words: (Don't let the monkeys get away.)

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

1938 Jun 25 AM 8:26

Division One

Received
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES SECTION

Re: Anonymous Letter to the Director.

There has been referred to the Technical Laboratory by Mr. E. A. Tamm an original, typed anonymous letter addressed to the Director dated October 12, 1938 and beginning "If you could take the Duke of Windsor." The envelope is postmarked San Francisco, Calif., 9, Oct. 11, 1938, 11:30 A.M.

The material will be given document and fingerprint examinations.

The only purpose of this memorandum is to obtain a file number.

E. P. Coffey
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: Anonymous Letter to the Director.

Number: 62-52082-1

Specimens:
62-52082-1 Q 1 One envelope postmarked San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1938, 11:50 AM.
   Q 2 One sheet apparently enclosed in Q 1 beginning: "If you could—"

Examination requested by: Ann. by memo to Mr. Nathan for attention of Mr. E. A. Tuma.

Date received: (Blocked and recorded 10-17-39 1:00 PM hr)

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of examination: Latent

Examination by: Miller
October 12, 1938

J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

If you could take —
the Duke of Windsor
Charles Lindbergh
and that most obnoxious and disgusting of all,
James ('s got IT) Roosevelt,
tie them in a bag, pull the string tight, TIGHT, and drop them in the
deepest part of the ocean, this would be a more pleasant world in which
to live.

Mr. & Mrs. Average Citizen
The anonymous letters tell the truth you know, and you would not know
me from Adam if I did sign my name.

A citizen

P.S. — It would be still better if you would include the whole buck-
tooth Roosevelt family, from the first old lady down.
J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Laboratory Report

Case: Re: Anonymous Letter to the Director.
Number: 62-52082-1
62-52082-1

Specimens:
62-52082-1 Q 1 One envelope postmarked San Francisco, Calif. 9, Oct. 11, 1938, 11:30 AM.
Q 2 One sheet apparently enclosed in Q 1 beginning: "If you could—"

Examination requested by: Ans. by memo to Mr. Nathan for attention of Mr. E. A. Tumm.
Date received: (Blocked and recorded 10-17-38 1:00 PM hr)
Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of examination: Examination by: Miller

2 fragmentary latent fingerprints developed—one on outside of envelope—1 on back of letter. Both for comparison only.

Annotated in combined Lab. report—means for Mr. Nathan.

Rpt. 10-17-35

62-52082-1
FROM: Technical Laboratory

TO: Single Fingerprint Section

Case Number: 67-52082-1

No latent fingerprints developed ________________

Iodine prints developed on ________________

Silver nitrate prints on ________________

Identiscop negatives attached hereto.

REMARKS: ____________________________________

____________________________________________

J. O. Ge ________________

Walter ________________

____________________________________________

E. P. Coffey

By: ________________ Examiner.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FROM**

**SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION**

**DATE 10-21 1938**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO:</th>
<th>Mr. Potter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Nathan</td>
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<td>Mr. Coffey</td>
<td>Mr. Sullivan</td>
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<td>Mr. McSwain</td>
<td>Mr. Upton</td>
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<td>Mr. Singman</td>
<td>Mrs. Withers</td>
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<td>Mr. H. M. Clegg</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
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<td>Mr. Deiss</td>
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<td>Mr. Fallon</td>
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<td>Mr. Feehan</td>
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<td>Mr. Ground</td>
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<td>Mr. J. Kleinkauf</td>
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<td>Messenger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. McPhail</td>
<td>Typing Section</td>
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<td>Mr. Peterson</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
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See Me

Please File ✓

Please Handle

Block & Route

Block & Return

G. J. ENGERT

ROOM #7110
Court in Confusion

Marigny Counsel Challenges Crown's Fingerprint Evidence

Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 27 (AP) -- The fingerprint evidence with which the crown seeks to convict Alfred de Marigny of the murder of Sir Harry Innes was challenged as "improper" and "illegitimate" by counsel for the accused, Mr. T. A. Tamm. Mr. Tamm argued that the evidence was improperly introduced and that the procedure used was flawed.

An American investigator had just built up the case against the alleged murderer's son-in-law. When defense counsel Godfrey Higgs asked the judge whether a "lifted" fingerprint could be introduced, the judge agreed.

As Higgs made his challenge, Sir Oscar Innes asked:

"Does the defense mean to infer that the fingerprint may be a forgery?"

Higgs replied firmly: "Yes, sir."

The fingerprint was lifted from the window sill of the room where the murder was committed. It was later identified as belonging to an individual identified as Sir Harry Innes.

"This is the first time the--" Higgs continued.

"We ought to see that man in jail & we have given Mecham & Baker a "wide berth" in the future.

62-73.97.11

W. H. Flint

Page 6
section has testified about something on a piece of rubber. When it was testified in magistrate's court, I thought it was something on the screen.

"I would not object to a photograph of a raised print on the screen itself. When I use the word raise I mean a print dusted and made visible, but not lifted from the object.

"I awoke from the sudden assault on the piece of evidence upon which he depends to tie together all of the case against De Marigny. Attorney General Eric Hallman asserted that the raised prints are actually the original prints."

"He insisted that the question was one for the jury to decide.

"The fingerprint is the first ever offered at a murder trial in the Bahamas, and Sir Oscar asked citation of precedents, particularly in American courts."

Finally, indicating that he wants to hear from more authorities, he adjourned court for the day.

There was an air of tension in the crowded courtroom all day, and De Marigny in his go-like prisoner's dock listened intently.

"Barker had told of using Scotch tape and adhesive rubber to lift prints from the screen.

"Some were recognizable when photographed, he said.

"'Did you find on the screen any print similar to that of the accused?' asked Hallman.

"'I did.'"

"Barker told of being summoned to Nassau by the Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas.

"He processed various objects in the room for fingerprints, the officer related, and took the prints of Harold G. Christie, house guest who found the body; Maj. Herbert Pemberton of the Nassau police, and Dr. H. A. Quackenbush, first physician summoned.

"Barker then told of examining De Marigny, who readily submitted to the test, and finding singed and curled hairs on his arms, hands, face and head. Because there was considerable hair in the bedroom caused apparently by an attempt of the attacker to hide the crime, Barker said; anyone present at the time would have burned hairs.

"He declared that De Marigny offered several different explanations for the burned hair."

The stage was set for Barker's testimony at a stormy session in which the chief justice caused Police Capt. E. W. Melchen, also of Miami, to change the story he told yesterday of knowing nothing about the fingerprint until he heard Barker describe it to Lady Eunice Oakes, the widow, a week after De Marigny's arrest.

"Melchen altered his testimony so that it went into the record this way: "On the ninth of July Barker and Pemberton went to the RAF photolab to process a print they said was that of the accused.""

Through his questioning, the justice also developed that the weapon with which Sir Harry was struck on the head four times never was found.

"He learned that no footprints were found in Westbourne or on the porches, although there was a heavy rainstorm the night of the slaying.

"Jury foreman James Sands asked the question which enabled Melchen to strike back at the defense's apparent move to contend that De Marigny may have touched the screen when he was taken upstairs by the detective for questioning July 9.

"'Could the accused, in going up and downstairs, possibly come in contact with that screen?' Sands asked.

"'No, sir,' replied Melchen.

"Barker stood, arms folded, on the witness stand as the verbal battle raged.

"'I am surprised,' the dignified chief justice remarked. "Neither counsel prepared me for this development."

"Hallman said officers could have photographed the print on the screen, but failed to bring along a fingerprint camera because they did not know that the only one in Nassau was out of order."

"You could have telegraphed for it," Sir Oscar told Hallman. He turned to Barker, at the left
Mr. Jerome Doyle called from New York City and stated he had seen the Duke of Windsor for approximately 45 minutes this afternoon. The Duke was very, very impressed with the information obtained. As a matter of fact, Mr. Doyle stated he almost fell off his chair three times when he realized what he had almost become mixed up with. He wanted to be sure you understood how much he appreciated this information. Mr. Doyle mentioned the Duke plans to drop in to see you before leaving this country, which will probably be in October. He will be in New York 5 or 6 days more after which he will visit Hot Springs for two or three weeks.
COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND THE FILE

RECORDED

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)
Sep-33, 44

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)
Current Biography

SUBJECT
Current Biography

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
710 600-39

FILE NUMBER
94-3-4-1115-36

71 Jan 16 1951
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Smith, [Sir] C harles Aubrey

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Explanations

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Each biography is headed with the name, pronunciation if difficult, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The sketch proper is in turn supplemented by a list of references to additional sources of information, in two alphabets, 1) newspaper and periodical references, and 2) books. Space limitations require that these bibliographies be short, but an effort is made to include the most useful references. The books chosen are limited to those of a biographical nature, including such reference tools as Who's Who in America, Living Musicians, etc. Each obituary notice includes full dates when that information is available, and the reference is to the New York Times.

Articles from periodicals are listed in abbreviated form, i.e., "Mag Art 32:78-9 S "39 por"; this means Magazine of Art, volume 32, pages 78-9, for September 1939; contains a portrait. (For full titles see the section "Periodical and Newspaper Abbreviations," which appears from time to time in Current Biography.) When a name is followed by "40, '41, '42, '43, reference is made to the 1940, 1941, 1942, or 1943 Current Biography Yearbook. When a name is followed by "44, reference is made to the monthly issues of 1944, for which a cumulated index appears in this issue.

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WHITE, HARRY D.—Continued
exercised over international finance. It would
by no means restrict the investment sphere in
which bankers could engage. On the contrary,
it would expand greatly this sphere by en-
larging the volume of international invest-
ment and would act as an enormously effective sta-
bilizer and guarantor of loans which they might make.

A group of British and United States financiers want the Nazi-dominated Bank of Inter-
national Settlements at Basel kept alive, writes J.
F. Stone in P.M. These Anglo-American bank-
ing interests, Stone says, sponsor the es-
establishment of a bilateral Anglo-American finan-
cial pact under Wall Street dictatorship; Leon 
Frazer, president of the First National Bank of New York and a former chairman of the
board of the Bank of International Settle-
ments (a group of American banks headed by
First National are still members), is the key
figure in working out this program. (During
the conference the Norwegians had submitted a
resolution urging the conference to recom-
mand the liquidation and investigation of the B.I.S.
and to recommend that the Treasury has long been hostile. In November 1943 White had disparaged the 
existing B.I.S. as a possible medium for fulfilling the
purposes of a world bank. "It has no sig-
ificance in connection with this," White said.

"It is German controlled. She [Germany] is
being very nice and hopes to use it to get back

financial power. There's an American presi-
dent [Thomas H. McKITTRICK] "in doing busi-
ness with the Germans." Favoring direct
American loans unsupervised by a cooperative
international organization, Senator Robert 
Taft has predicted Congressional disapproval
of the two plans.

No fears expressed in conservative financial
and economic circles that when dollars become
scarce in the fund the American people will
realize that the fund has thrown good Ameri-
can dollars down a rat hole and has acquired
worthless paper money in varied foreign cur-
currencies. White and his conferees answered that
the United States must also adopt a commer-
cial policy based on the principle that we must
buy as well as sell abroad, and we must lower
tariff barriers. "Few delegates," explains John 
H. Critler in the New York Times, "would deny
that [the proposal] would represent somewhat anywhere near the complete economic arsenal
of the United Nations to prevent disorder and
recurring depressions in the post-war era. The
whole fabric of economic and financial
The machinery of the plans is not enough.
Both White and Keynes emphasize the inter-
relationship of the fund with the International
Bank of Reconstruction and Development. One
of the principal arguments for the latter, Ameri-
can sponsors believe, is that "if it accomplishes
nothing more, it at least spreads responsibility
for the financing of war reconstruction"— in-
stead of again placing the whole burden on the
United States. The American taxpayer and
the American businessman stand to gain, though
the American banker may lose," by the adop-
tion of these plans, forecasts J. F. Stone.

Newsweek points out that "a basic defect of
the new monetary agreement is its failure to
recognize that internal financial stability of a
country is the first requisite of international
financial stability.

Harry D. White is a solidly built man of
medium height. He lives with his wife, Anne
Terry White, a writer of children's books, and
their two children in Bethesda, Maryland, on
the northern outskirts of the Capital. On Sun-
days White plays volleyball and a good game
of tennis—when he does not take home a bul-
ing brief case from the office.

References

Business Week p19 Ap 19 '43 por
N Y Herald Tribune II p3 Ap 11 '43
Who's Who in America 1944-45

WINDSOR, EDWARD, DUKE OF June 23, 1894—Governor of the Bahama Islands

WINDSOR, WALLIS (WARFIELD), DUCHESS OF June 19, 1900—

Address: Government House, Nassau, Bahama Islands

Back in 1936 the romance of King Edward VIII and the American divorcee, Wallis War-
field Simpson, was the biggest news story of the
year, precipitating the "greatest constitutional crisis of all times." Even before the
British King's dramatic abdication of his throne for "the woman I love," there were
two schools of thought on the situation. Throughout the years since then pros and cons
have continued to follow the career of Ed-
ward as the Duke of Windsor, particularly
since his appointment, in 1940, to the governor-
ship of the Bahama Islands. While anti-Ed-
wardians felt that Windsor, the "selfish, shal-
low man" who let the Empire down, had been
successfully shelved in an unimportant post,
pro-Edwardians believed the Bahnian gov-
ernorship of strategic importance during the
war years, through which the "uncompromising,
courageous, royal democrat" could well
serve his country, and where his American-born duchess could also play a part in promoting
friendly Anglo-American relations. While the
character, ambitions, and destiny of the Duke
of Windsor still remain something of an enigma,
there is no doubt (as far as the American press is concerned) that the Winds-
ors remain a happy, romantic couple whose
least word and act are news.

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew
Patrick David, the first Duke of Windsor,
was born June 23, 1894 at White Lodge, Rich-
mond Park, England, the first child of King
George V and Queen Mary, at that time Duke
and Duchess of York. During the years from
1902 to 1907 the boy was prepared for the
Navy and in the spring of 1907 he entered
Osborne. Two years later he was sent to the
Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, where "he
was not to be favored in any way." Of his
life as a cadet Edward has said: "I wasn't
much of a shark at any of my studies, so I
went into distinction in scholarship. I wasn't
especially good at any of the sports, though
gratified in any case when boys seemed to
think it good form to let me win. I was not
even hated like other lads ... So I didn't
get friendships.” Although very shy, he actually “punched chaps in the nose” because they “mislngthened” him.

At the close of his Dartmouth training, in June 1911, he became a Knight of the Garter and, after his father’s accession that same year, he was created Prince of Wales. (His other titles were Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.) Shortly afterward the Prince served as a midshipman on the H.M.S. Hindustan. In October 1912 he entered Magdalen College, Oxford. His university career, however, ended with the outbreak of the First World War. In August 1914 he was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards. As a temporary second lieutenant, he served for eighteen months with the Expeditionary Force in Flanders and in France. In 1916 he was appointed to the staff of the officer commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. From 1917 to 1919 he served on the Italian Front; then he returned to France and was attached to the Canadian Corps, in which he was serving at the time of the Armistice. His assignment to safe positions are said to have irked him: “What difference does it make if I am killed? The King has three other sons!”

In February 1919 Edward returned to England to take up his public duties. For ten years the personable, corpulent, pleasure-loving young Prince, who had “more than a touch of his grandfather in him,” traveled throughout the British Empire and the rest of the world on official engagements. He became the “Empire’s Salesman,” the “best-known man in the world,” the “archer of men’s fashions, a fearless horseman, tireless dancer, idol of bachelors, dream of spinsters.” These and similar descriptions appeared in the American press- particularly during his 1919 and 1923 visits to the United States. In 1927 he toured many of the great industrial centers in Great Britain, including the desoladed mining districts. On these visits his comments drew much public attention to the miners’ sufferings. At about this time, because of the many demands for his presence throughout England, on his insistence a plane was placed at his disposal, which he learned to pilot himself.

By 1935 the Prince of Wales, while too outspoken in his comments and too indifferent to the traditions of royal dignity to please conservative British upper classes, was highly popular with the average Briton. “If he stays up late at a party...he rides out early in the morning and is first in the hunting field. If he happens to fall off his horse...he is quick to risk his neck again over the next fence. The Prince takes everything, throwing his heart over first.”

In the eyes of most people, he had a fault, it was that at the age of forty-one he was still a bachelor. What the British public did not know (a “voluntary” censorship was already at work in the Empire’s press) was that he had already met the woman who might become the future Queen of England. Beautiful, popular in London society, an American, twice married, “clever and vital,” with “vast allure for every shy man who came her way;” her name was Wallis Warfield Simpson.

The girl whom he was to call in 1936 “the most famous woman in the world today, the most romantic figure of all times,” was born Bessie Wallis Warfield in Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1896, the only child of Teackle Wallis and Alice (Montague) Warfield. The annals of the Warfield family went back to Norman England. The descendants of Richard Warfield, who founded the American branch of the family in 1662, were wealthy Maryland landowners. Wallis’ grandfather, Henry M. Warfield, imprisoned as a Southern sympathizer in the Civil War period, afterward became a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Her uncle “Sol” Warfield was president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

A rich man, devoted to his niece, he provided for her education and left her a sizable trust fund in his will.

Young Wallis went to a private school at Oldfields in Cockeysville, Maryland, and spent some of her summers at Miss Noland’s Camp for Girls, with “occasional exciting visits” to the home of Aunt Bessie Merriman in Washington. At the time the Prince of Wales was a young lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1914, Wallis Warfield was making her debut in Baltimore. She had many admirers, but it was a United States Navy lieut. Commander Earl Winfield Spencer, Jr., whom she married. They had met each other in Florida in 1915, and the marriage, which followed a romance begun in the excitement of war days, did not last; after an attempt at reconciliation in China, where Commander Spencer had been stationed, the couple were divorced.

Wallis Warfield lived quietly for a time in Warrenton, Virginia; then she accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Merrymen, to Europe. In London, she met and married the recently divorced Ernest Aldrich Simpson, an American-born British subject; soon his divorce became final, and the marriage, which followed a romance begun in the excitement of war days, did not last; after an attempt at reconciliation in China, where Commander Spencer had been stationed, the couple were divorced.
WINDSOR, DUKE and DUCHESS OF

Continued

at Court. On the evening of the presentation Mr. and Mrs. Simpson went to a party given by Lady Furness, at which the Prince of Wales was present. That night the Prince brought Mr. and Mrs. Simpson to their home in his car.
A brief visit to America in 1933 was the only interruption of Mrs. Simpson's fashionable London life. Guests at her exclusive parties included Lady Diana Drum Cooper, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Mendl, sometimes Ambassador von Ribbentrop, often such well known Americans as John Galtier and the late Alexander Woollcott. Mrs. Simpson, as a hostess at this time, was said to have "the charm of a controlled, sophisticated woman, quick to understand the problems of others." That the Prince was increasingly attracted to Mrs. Simpson was soon noticed. The friendship that developed was based on mutual interests. "Both like country life and the races and dancing. Both prefer informal to formal social functions. Mrs. Simpson's devotion to flowers and her kindness for gardening are allied."

On January 20, 1936, George V died, and the Prince of Wales became King Edward VIII. Edward was public to when Edward asked Parliament, in considering his income, to make provision for his eventual marriage. The King's guests in May 1936, as reported in the Court Circular, included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Simpson, and, when the King cruised on his private yacht in August, photographs in American newspapers showed Wallis Simpson beside the King. "The world wondered and England waited in a conspiracy of silence." Then, in October, Mrs. Simpson filed suit for divorce, which was granted by decree nisi the same month. (Such a decree is made absolute in not less than six months unless cause to the contrary is shown.) Growing rumors that the King intended to marry Mrs. Simpson could not be suppressed.

Conservative Britons became uneasy. The unorthodox romance was not the only thing about the new King which they viewed with alarm. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and others disliked the King's free mingling with rank and file Britons. His remarks to East Coast Americans that their living conditions were "a shame" and his promise to the Welsh jeep was that "something would be done" also disturbed Government heads. Commentators have since agreed that certain pro-German tendencies Edward showed did not ease the political aspects of the situation. The clash between Baldwin and the King reached a climax in late November of 1936, and the storm began when the self-imposed British press censorship released the news of the Bishop of Bradford's reproof to the King. The Bishop expressed the hope that the King was aware of his "need of God's grace," adding, "Some of us wish he gave more positive signs of such awareness." At this the London press released full details of the year romance and all England knew a constitutional crisis was at hand. The King expressed his willingness to contract a morganatic marriage, but Prime Minister Baldwin said he would resign rather than introduce such an act before Parliament. Conservative Win-

ston Churchill and Laborite Josiah Wedgwood stood behind the King, as did the powerful publishers Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook. Most of the working classes were for letting Edward "pick his own girl."

But with the clergy and the conservative influence in the Empire arrayed against him, Edward had no choice but abdication. On December 11 the Speaker of the House of Commons read to a hushed chamber: "I, Edward, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for myself and my descendants." The next day the world listened to Edward's final radio broadcast: "At last I am able to say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak. I have found it impossible to carry on the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge the duties of King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love." That night Edward, now the Duke of Windsor, the new title his brother King George VI conferred upon him—left for the Continent, proceeding to the estate of his friend Baron Eugene Daniel Rothschild in Austria. There he was later joined by Wallis Warfield after her divorce decree became final. They were married on June 3, 1937. For the next three years the famous couple lived under a cloud of rumor and conjecture. In England there was "an accumulating indifference to being Windsor; as for the Duchess, there is no doubt whatever as to Althorp's disapproval."
The couple visited Germany "to study labor conditions under the Nazi regime," where they were escorted by protective Nazi officials, posed with Nazi leaders, including Hitler. In 1939 they went to live on the French Riviera in a luxurious villa staffed by twenty-two servants. Among their closest friends was Lady Mendl, of the Bonnet-Daladier appeasement clique in France. (Friday, August 9, 1940, another close friend was Charles Bedaux, who wanted to sponsor a trip to the United States for them, but whose unpopularity in labor and liberal circles raised an outcry loud enough to cause the trip to be canceled.)

At the outbreak of the War the Duke hurried back to England to offer his services. He asked for a "real" war job, and was assigned as a liaison officer with British and French High Command. He made a few trips to the Front during the winter, saw Lord Gort on a few times, but his headquarters remained at his house in Paris. In June 1940 it was reported that the Duke had relinquished his post and gone with the Duchess to their residence near Cannes for an indefinite period. But when the German forces swept through France, the Windsors took refuge in Spain; their old friend, Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Ambassador in Madrid, made arrangements for their stay there. According to Time Magazine, "the Spanish did not take Edward's military career seriously enough to intern him as a belligerent."
The ex-King had gone to Lisbon when an official announcement was made in July 1940: "His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahamas Islands." The government of the small group of millionaire play-
ground islands off the coast of Florida, at a salary of $4,000 a year, was (according to critics of Duke) probably the least important job given to a member of the British Royal Family for many years. "Once sovereign of 600,000 people and one-fourth of the planet," wrote PM, the forty-six-year-old Duke "would be head man of twenty-nine islands, 661 islets, 2,387 rocks [altogether an area of about 4,000 square miles], and a population of 68,000, mostly descendants of liberated Africans." Many Britons took a more kindly view of Windsor’s new status, however. One source indicated that the appointment was the beginning of a $280,000,000 British colonial development and welfare program; and others saw the Duke in the role of goodwill ambassador to the New World. "The West Indies as a whole," said the London Times, "may well receive the news as full of welcome significance at a time when events in Europe and the friendly interest of their great neighbor in the north have demonstrated their high importance in international relations. The Duke himself was described by the secretary as ‘very happy indeed’ over the appointment.

On August 1, 1940 the famous couple sailed on an American liner (the Excelsior) from New York to Bermuda, where they were traveling light; there were three Cairn terriers, three trunks of baggage, a Buick automobile, a trailer which the Duke planned to use as a baggage car, a sewing machine, golf bags, a case each of champagne and gin, and two cases of port. Meanwhile Bahaman officials had been returned to uniforms and checked their party wardrobes, awaited the arrival of the new Governor and his Duchess.

Accordingly, amid the most elaborate welcome ever accorded a governor of the Bahamas, the Duke, in August 1940, pledged his efforts to help the colony meet its wartime problems. His first concern was the leasing of air and naval bases to the United States Government which he discussed with President Roosevelt in December while the latter was cruising off the Bahamas. The Duchess, for her part, supervised the renovation of the Government House and became an active participant in Red Cross and civic work.

In an interview in March 1941 with Fulton Oursler, editor of Liberty, the Duke discussed international affairs. "When the War is over," he said, "many strange things are going to happen. There will be a new order in Europe, whether it is imposed by Germany or Great Britain. Labor is going to get a more equitable distribution of the world’s good things in this new order. The new peace, he said, "will have to be as just a settlement as the human spirit can provide. . . . There will have to be a world league with everybody in it . . . .

Since their arrival in the Bahamas the Duke and Duchess have made several trips to the United States, for both business and pleasure. The first one was late in 1941, when the Duke came north to make a study of American CCC camps, which he expected to use as the basis for similar camps he hoped to establish in the Islands for unskilled Negro workers. When the Windsors again visited the United States (in 1942) the Duke successfully pressed trade for the Bahamas. When questioned on the matter of rioting that had occurred among native workers there, he said that "local rates [of pay] must not be upset," but that an increase for the lowest paid workers was contemplated.

The War had played havoc with the Bahamas’ tourist trade, greatly disturbing the Islands’ economic life. In 1943, therefore, one of the Duke’s visits to the United States was for the purpose of discussing the importation of Bahaman laborers by that country as well as the possibility of increased American use of Bahaman exports. On that particular visit New York the Duchess appeared with the Duke at various Service clubs and hospitals and took the opportunity of making the rounds of shops. The couple also visited Washington and were there at the time of Winston Churchill’s visit. Questioned about his meeting with the President and Churchill, Windsor said: "I did quite a lot of listening."

Since 1943 reports have circulated that the Duke and Duchess are no longer happy in their island post, reports promptly denied by the Windsors themselves. In May 1944 Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote in the New York Post that he had learned from an "unimpeachable source" that the Duke of Windsor had tendered his resignation as Governor and would attempt to become an American citizen. The Duke declared that the report was the product of an anti-British plot. King George, too, discounted the story.

In the late summer of 1944 the Duke and Duchess of Windsor again came to the United States en route to their Canadian ranch. The former King said he planned to visit New York for a physical checkup and to go to Washington on official business, which included conferences with high British and American officials. If the Windsors had in mind any prospective change of residence, no hint at all of that was given to the public.

The American press since 1940 has featured many stories on the home life of "Mr. and Mrs. Windsor." The Duchess, small but with a slenderness that seems to add to her height, has a face "distinctive for its high cheekbones, which artists invariably admire. Her brow is broad and well-proportioned. Her brown hair is parted in the center and drawn back in the softest of waves. . . . Her eyes are blue, her skin a creamy, pale tan. She has beautiful teeth of unusual white, and generous lips." The Duchess, said one interviewer, is "completely well-grown, completely gracious, completely composed. . . . At dinner she talks well and constantly. . . . Her most ardent admirers say she is so honest she will say first what she thinks, even if on second thought she has to regret it. . . . Her voice is two-toned—low and lower."

The Duke, said another writer in 1941, is "still the rest-
CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

WINDSOR, DUKE and DUCHESS OF

—Continued

less princely personage who enjoys the mechanical setup of modern metropolitan life.” He is said to be a trained listener, who rapidly grasps high spots and generalizations. He has a remarkable memory, and is a “youthfully energetic, fidgety man.” He usually wears something that will match, or contrast pleasingly with, the costumes of the Duchess. The couple are fond of jigsaw puzzles; they also play a great deal of double solitaire, at which she usually wins. But Windsor’s dominating passion, said one correspondent, is to have people “pay court to his Duchess.” To any press photographer who might wish to photograph him alone he declares, “We are a team.”

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Am Arch—See Arch Rec
Am Art—American Artist
Am Mag—American Magazine
Am Mag Art—See Mag Art
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Phot—American Photography
Am Sci—American Scientific Monthly
Am Soc—American Sociological Review
Am Socu—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Ann Pol et Litt.—Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Purchased American Architect and Architectural Record, March 1932.
Art N—Art News
Art & Dec.—Arts and Decoration
Atlantic—Atlantic Monthly
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes and Gardens
Bul Bibliog—Bulletin of Bibliography and Bibliographic Index
Bul Museum Modern Art—See New York City, Museum of Modern Art Bull
But Pan Am Union—See Pan Am Union Bull
C S Mon—Christian Science Monitor
C S Mon M—Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section
Calif Arts & Arch—California Arts & Architecture
Canad Forum—Canadian Forum
Canad Mag—Canadian Magazine
Cath Lib World—Catholic Library World
Cath World—Catholic World
China W—Chinese World Weekly Review
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Cong Dig—Congregational Digest
Contemp—Contemporary Review
Crin.—Creative Arts
Cue—Cue (Manhattan edition)
Cur Hist—See Our Hist
Cur Hist & Forum—See Our Hist ns
Current ns—Current History
Forum and Century combined with Current History May 23, 1940 as Current History Forum. Current History Forum combined with Events July 21, 1941 and name changed to Current History restored. Our Opinion—Current Opinion (discontinued)
Delin—Delineator (discontinued)
Dram—Drama—Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Engl—English Journal
For Affairs—Forests and Fields
Good H—Good Housekeeping
Gt Brit & East—Great Britain and the East
Harper—Harper's Magazine
Ind Woman—Independent Woman
Ladies' H J—Ladies' Home Journal
Library J—Library Journal
Lit Digest—Literary Digest (discontinued)
Liv Age—Living Age (discontinued)
Mag Art—Magazine of Art (formerly American Magazine of Art)
Motion Pict—Motion Picture (discontinued)
Musical Amer—Musical America
Mus Q—Musical Quarterly
N Y Dram—New York Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)
N Y Times Book R—New York Times Book Review
Natur Hist—Natural History
New Repub—New Republic
No Am R—North American Review
Opera N—Opera News (Metropolitan Opera Guild)
Pan Am Union Bull—Bulletin of the Pan American Union
Pencil P—Pencil Points
Pict R—Pictorial Review (discontinued)
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly
Quar R—Quarterly Review
R of Rs—Review of Reviews
R Deux Mondes—Revue des Deux Mondes
R Digest—Reader's Digest
Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat R Lit—Saturday Review of Literature
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Sch R—School Review
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly
Sci Soc—Science (new series)
Sci N—Science News Letter
Scrib—Scribner's Magazine (discontinued)
Spec—Spectator
Survey G—Survey Graphic
U S News—United States News
Voc Rec R—Vocational Record Review
Wilson Lib Bull—Wilson Library Bulletin
Zones—Foreigner's Guide to New Series
Zones—Woman's Companion
Zones—Woman's Home Companion
Zones—Yale Review

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION
(By permission of Thorndike Century Senior Dictionary)

a as in French pew.
æ as in French bon.
A as in French bon.
E as in French bon.
U as in French bon.
O as in French bon.
N as in French bon.
O as in German oth.
E as in German oth.
I as in French eau.
U as in French eau.
th as in French du.
sh as in French du.
ch as in French du.
ny as in French du.

FOREIGN SOUNDS

T as in French du.

Pronounce & with the lips rounded as for English th in rule.

E as in German oth.

== main accent.

== secondary accent.
Windsors' Cleric, Wife Held for Deportation Trial

By the Associated Press

Immigration authorities have arrested the Rev. Robert Anderson Jardine, cleric who married the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and his wife, Madeleine Jardine, at Los Angeles on a deportation warrant charging them with overstaying their time in this country.

A Justice Department official said that the Jardines entered the United States in February 1938, from France on a temporary visa which expired in February 1941. Jardine had applied for a renewal of the visa, this official said, but was turned down.

Mr. and Mrs. Jardine have been released without bond pending a hearing before an immigration inspector which will be held soon in Los Angeles, the Justice official said.
The next report of Senator Harry S. Truman's war contracts investigating committee will be the hottest yet.

Now being prepared by the Missouri Senator and his able chief counsel, Hugh A. Fulton, the report will give OPM a hard-knuckled going-over for failing more effectively to utilize the nation's industrial system for war production.

Truman will flatly demand the elimination of all Dollar-a-Year and "WOC" (without compensation) men as the first step in a top-to-bottom cleanup of the OPM, which he will recommend should be undertaken immediately.

Truman's report will strongly recommend that the Government either pay Dollar-a-Year and "WOC" men regular salaries or get rid of them. As now written, the report declares:

"No man can serve two masters, his company and the Government. Human nature being what it is, a Dollar-a-Year man cannot be expected to forget the interests of his company, especially while he is still on the pay roll of that company."

Wally's Lost Trip

It did not leak out at the time, but just a few days before Pearl Harbor, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were planning to take a trip to Mexico on the Southern Cross, famous yacht of Axel Wenner-Gren, a mysterious Swedish industrialist. Wenner-Gren, who had been entertaining the niece of the Mexican President on the yacht,

actually started for Nassau to pick up the Duke and his Duchess when the war broke. But the Duke changed his mind, he decided to stick to his job in Nassau.

Strange Doings

Some things happening in Washington in the name of defense just don't make sense. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Rural Electrification Administration are two permanent Government agencies making new contributions to the conduct of the war. Hardly a day goes by that the SEC is not called on for otherwise unbelievable corporate and financial data for the placing of war orders. In many other ways it is assisting the war program.

In addition to constantly furnishing crack power engineers to various war agencies, the REA is operating and building many power plants for Army, Navy and Marine camps, and war industries. Also the two agencies are among the most outstanding New Deal achievements, created only after long and bitter battles that made political and legislative history in the 1930's. Time and again the President has proudly acclaimed the SEC and REA as two of the greatest reforms of his administration.

Yet, under an order cooked up by undercover pro utility elements in the Budget Bureau, SEC and REA will be moved out and baboofee hundred of miles away from Washington.

While their utility lobby foes will have free rein to snipe at them on Capitol Hill, and while the War and Navy Departments, OPM and other war agencies will be seriously hampered in obtaining the valuable services of SEC and REA, they will be...
Tens of millions of dollars are being expended to build temporary office buildings all over Washington and the near-by countryside. Also there are some permanent agencies, like the Agricultural Extension Division, which should never have been located in the Capital to begin with and which are occupying huge buildings.

Yet, despite all this, the pro-utility budget bureaucrats could find no other way to obtain office space than to oust SEC and REA from their very modest quarters.

It looks awfully funny and all signs indicate there is more to the affair than appears on the surface.

NOTE: The Budget Bureau's order directed SEC to move to Philadelphia, and REA to St. Louis. The agencies assumed the Budget Bureau had inquired in both cities and that they had available adequate office space. But when SEC and REA investigated, they discovered this was not the case and have had to find their own locations.

Brass Mine

The Bureau of Mines recently received a phone call from an official of the OPM metals and minerals division asking about "brass mines."

"What are you trying to do, kid us?" said a BM expert.

"What do you mean, kid you?" protested the OPM'er. "I'm serious. We want to find out all we can about brass mines—how many there are in the country, where located and the total annual production of brass ore."

"Mister, we'd like awfully much to accommodate you," was the flabbergasted reply. "But any schoolboy can tell you that there just is no such animal as a brass mine. Brass is an alloy made chiefly of copper and zinc."

"Oh," was the startled gasp from the OPM end of the line.

NOTE: Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, David A. Ubelacker, chief of the copper section of the OPM materials division, admitted that he had no previous experience in the copper industry. "I came to the copper branch without any previous knowledge," he said. "Other than what general knowledge the average person has." Before coming to Washington, Ubelacker was an engineer.

Merry-Go-Round

Handsome Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius, who was a U. S. Steel chief before coming to Washington, had a lot to do with starting the ball rolling on the OPM order stopping the production of auto. He sent a sharp letter to SPAB vigorously urging that auto making be ended.... Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones has so many jobs he hasn't time to read long letters or memos. He has issued a departmental order saying: "While letters and interoffice memorands should properly and courteously express their purpose, I suggest they be as short as possible, since few people have time to read long communications carefully."

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

SEP 13 1945

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J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION US DEPT OF JUSTICE
THANKS YOUR LETTER REGRET UNABLE ATTEND OPENING LEAVING NOON FRIDAY FOR EUROPE REGARDS DUKE OF WINDSOR

Edward Windsor

608PM

94-34071-354

INDEXED: 6

51 OCT 16 1962 95
6/22/42

Vinceland, N.J.

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-8-42 BY S.P. CSICP

Dear Mr. Hoover

According to some newspaper which I had read a few days ago, I read that the Duchess of Windsor and Duke of Windsor are going to return to Washington D.C. sometime this month. Now when am going to stay it is not a dream at all, it is not insane.
I kept it to myself for 4 years because it never was proven but this Country is at war, and I never would forgive myself, if it was true, and I did not let proper authority, I mean you to know about it. This is confidential. In 1938 I received a letter from a Czech Officer First Lieutenant in the Czech Army. He asked me to give him details about Mrs. Simpson now (Duchess of Windsor). I wrote back and asked him why does he want to know, and that I did not know anything about her. He wrote back to me and told me over.
that Mrs. Simson (Suker of Windso) work for our merest Enemy as a spy he meant Hitler's spy. I hope it was only a wild rumor. Please excuse me for exposing you but I could not keep it to myself any longer. in case you would like to know more about it I will be only to glad to write to you.

Very Truly Yours, 67c

Vineland

[Signature]
Mr. John E. Hoover
F. D. I. Washington, D. C.

Personal
5/22/42
Vineland N. J.

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

According to some newspaper which I had read few days ago I read that the Duches of Windsor and Duke of Windsor are going to visit Washington D. C. some time this month. Now what I am going to say it is not a dream or I am not insane. I kept it to myself for 4 years because it never was prooven but this Country is at war, and I never would forgive myself, if it was true, and I did not let proper Authority I mean you to know about it. This is Confidential. In 1938 I re-ceived a letter from a Czech Officer First Lieuten-and in the Czech Army. he asked me to give him details about Mrs. Simson now (Duches of Windsor) I wrote back and asked him why does he want to know, and that I did not know anything about her. He wrote back to me and told me that Mrs. Simson (Duches of Windsor) works for our menace Enemy as a Spy he meant Hitlers spy I hope it was only a wild rumor. Please excuse me for encoring you but I could not keep it to myself any longer.

in case you would like to know more about it I will be only to glad to write to you.

Very Truly Yours

Vineland
N. J.

TRUE COPY
VFW

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DATE 1-8-10 BY # .