

George Sylvester Viereck, German arch-propagandist in the United States, hung his hat on the United States Constitution when he was summoned by the Government on January 12, on the fourth day of the George Hill perjury trial.

The ironic spectacle of the notorious advocate of the German way of life protecting himself through his "constitutional privileges" marked the opening of the second week of the Government's case against Hill, under indictment for perjurious testimony before the Federal Grand Jury concerning his relations with Viereck and the disposition of the mail bags taken from the apartment of Prescott Dennett on September 19, 1941, just after Dennett had been subpoenaed by the Federal Grand Jury investigating Nazi propaganda in the United States.

The Government, at 11 A.M. on January 13, concluded its opening case, after presenting the testimony of arch-publicist Viereck, four employees of the House Office Bldg., three employees of the late Senator Lundeen, three members of the Federal Grand Jury which returned the indictments, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and various court reporters and Federal employees.

#### TESTIMONY OF GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

Viereck, called by the Government on January 12, announced that he intended to stand upon his constitutional rights, and would refuse to answer any questions which might tend to incriminate or degrade him. Among the questions which Viereck refused to answer were the following:

1. "What is your present occupation?" (Viereck was indicted on October 8, 1941, by the same Federal Grand Jury which indicted Hill, charged with failure to comply fully with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, under which the Government alleges Viereck is incompletely registered as an agent of ~~German~~ principals. Viereck is now out on \$15,000 bail and will go to trial immediately after the conclusion of the Hill case.)
2. "Were you in the employ of the German government during the first World War?"
3. "Were you employed by Giselher Wirsing?" (Wirsing, editor of the Muenchner Neuste Nachrichten of Munich, is one of the foreign principals whom Viereck represented, according to his signed statement of registration with the State Department, a photostat of which was entered last week as Government Exhibit 3. Viereck unwillingly identified the photostat of his signature which appears on this Exhibit.)

4. "Did you get \$10,000 from Giselher Wirsing in 1940 and \$25,000 in 1941?" (This information is contained in Viereck's registration.)
5. "During the latter part of 1939 were you in the employ of Verlag Knorr and Hirth?" (This firm, also of Munich, publishes the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten. Viereck represented them according to his State Department registration.)
6. "Do you know Sigfrid Hauck?" (Hauck is the president and nominal head of the now-extinct Flanders Hall, publishing firm of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, which went out of business in November 1941. Viereck's control of this dummy corporation is shown by later evidence.)
7. "Did you write Lord Lothian vs. Lord Lothian?" (This speech, first given by Senator Lundeen on the floor of the Senate, was later reprinted and franked out in enormous quantities, and subsequently republished by Flanders Hall, with an introduction by "James Burr Hamilton", described by Grand Jury members as one of Viereck's pen names. Phyllis Posivio Spielman, secretary to the late Senator Lundeen testified of personal knowledge that Viereck had written this speech.)
8. "Is 'James Burr Hamilton' one of your pen names?"
9. "Do you know who 'James Burr Hamilton' is?"
10. "Are you familiar with Englands Gewaltpolitik Am Nil?" (This book Government Exhibit 13, was identified as No. 4 of a series of books bearing the title "England Ohne Maske (England Unmasked) published in 1940 by the Deutsche Informationstelle, Berlin, and bearing the name of Paul Schmitz-Kairo as author.)
11. "Do you know that Democracy on the Nile, published by Flanders Hall, is a direct translation of the above?"
12. "Are you familiar with Englands Herrschaft in Indien?" (This was published in Berlin in 1940 as No. 3 of the Deutsche Informationstelle series and bore the name Reinhard Franken as author.)
13. "Do you know that Unhumanity, Unlimited, published by Flanders Hall is a direct translation of this book?" (Unhumanity, Unlimited states on the title page that it is "From the French of Jeanne D'Arc Dillon LaTouche!")
14. "Are you familiar with England und die Booren?" (This was identified as No. 6 of the Deutsche Informationstelle series, ostensibly written by Stefan Schroeder.)

15. "Do you know that The Hapless Boers, published by Flanders Hall, is a translation of it?" (This work is described on the title page as "Translated from the Dutch of Eugen Vroom". Testimony last week revealed that The Hapless Boers is dedicated to Col. Fritz Duquesne, convicted last month of being a German spy and sentenced to 15 years in Federal prison.)
16. "Did you write or edit the book by Congressman Stephen A. Day, published by Flanders Hall entitled We Must Save the Republic?" (This violently anti-British volumen, bearing Day's signature was first published by Flanders Hall. Following the exposure of the Nazi connections of this firm, Rep. Day, in an interview in the Washington Post on October 9, 1941 said: "I wrote the book myself without aid or collaboration of anybody as an answer to 'Union Now'. I never got any royalties from Flanders Hall. As soon as I found out that those fellows were registered as foreign agents, I bought my contract back at considerable cost and it is now being handled by an American house, Shaw Publishing Co. of Washington. I don't know Mr. Viereck at all. I have seen Mr. Dennett but I never sent any of my franks to any society except America First, the American Coalition (headed by gentleman-fascist John Trevor (Ed.) and some women's groups." Notwithstanding this protestation, Day's book as recently as January 6 -- a month after the United States entered the war -- was still on sale in Washington, at the Shaw Publishing Co, 1311 G St., NW., an office also occupied by the National Civic League. Day is the Congressman who on April 16, 1933 sent a cable to Adolf Hilter congratulating him on his rise to power.)
17. "Did you write or edit the book by ex-Senator Rush Holt, published by Flanders Hall, entitled Who's Who Among the Warmongers?"
20. "DO YOU KNOW THE DEFENDANT, GEORGE HILL?"

To this question, as to the previous nineteen, Viereck refused to answer on the grounds that it might tend to incriminate him. Previous testimony, however, of Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, Secretary of the Grand Jury, and Mr. John S. Gorrell, Grand Jury Foreman, cited in Bulletin 1, reveals that Viereck told the Grand Jury he knew Hill but would not elaborate on their relationship for the same "constitutional" reasons. Viereck's testimony before the Grand Jury was given prior to the summoning of George Hill, at a time when Viereck's admission presumably had little significance.

This time sequence prompted Viereck's statement before the Court that "I appeared before the Grand Jury before my indictment and before the indictment of Hill.

I refuse to answer, to confirm, or to amplify any testimony there."

Further questions which Viereck refused to answer included:

21. "Did you at any time consult with the defendant George Hill in the presence of one Prescott Dennett?"
22. "Did you ever pay any money to George Hill or to anyone for or on his behalf?"
23. "Were you in Germany at the outbreak of the present war?"
24. "Was it as a result of being there that you entered into a contract with Giseler Wirsing to be his representative in this country?"
25. "Did you write Six Men and War?" (This speech, according to the testimony of Phyllis Posivio Spielman, former Secretary to the late Senator Lundeen, was written for the Senator by Viereck.)
26. "Did you and Lundeen talk to Hill on the phone from Lundeen's office?" (Mrs. Spielman testified that on the Senator's instructions she placed a call to Hill, in Congressman Fish's office, and both Senator Lundeen and then Viereck talked to Hill over the phone.)

Viereck, during direct examination by Prosecutor William P. Maloney, was requested to, and did reluctantly identify his signature on various photostats of contracts and documents.

The Government placed in the record as Exhibit 16 a photostat of Viereck's contract with Flanders Hall Publishers, dated August 3, 1940. Stating the terms under which Viereck controlled the dummy publishing concern, the contract written by Viereck, and countersigned by the nominal owners of Flanders Hall - the family Hauck, said in part:

"I have from time to time certain works which I would like to see published and distributed, and I am willing to advance the necessary expenses for this purpose under proper terms and conditions."

The contract further stated that Viereck would furnish manuscripts for books and pamphlets. It restricted Flanders Hall to "Make no disbursements large or small" without Viereck's written consent.

In conclusion the contract stated:

"In view of the aid I am giving you financially, and by my literary advice, and for one dollar, receipt of which you acknowledge by appending your signature to this letter, the Flanders Hall Publishers gives me the option to purchase 66 2/3% of their outstanding capital stock at a price not to exceed \$500." (The option was to extend for two years or

until August 3, 1942, but was presumably not exercised prior to the time Flanders Hall went out of business in November, 1941.)

The letter signed by Viereck, and countersigned by Sigfrid, Adolph, and Detlev Hauck ended with the hope "that the relationship thus established will be mutually profitable as well as stimulating."

Minutes of the annual stockholders meeting of Flanders Hall on September 16, 1940, were introduced by the Government as Exhibit 12 in further substantiation of Viereck's control over Flanders Hall. The minutes revealed that of 19 shares of stock outstanding, 15 were owned by Sigfrid H. Hauck, 3 by Adolph W. Hauck Jr., and 1 by Detlev V. Hauck. An appendix to the minutes, bearing Viereck's signature, stated:

"In consideration of the option which I hold for the purchase of 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the outstanding stock of said corporation, I hereby approve the minutes and the acts and things done at the meeting aforesaid."

In the few answers which he gave to questions of Government Counsel Viereck stated that he was born in Munich and had acquired citizenship through the naturalization of his father, and that he resided at 305 Riverside Drive, New York City.

He admitted authorship of a book Spreading the Germs of Hate, but "didn't remember" the date of its publication - other than that it was in the twenties - and refused to state whether or not the book "dealt with propaganda in the first World War."

Two startling answers concluded Viereck's appearance. Asked by Maloney if he knew John O'Connor, counsel for the defense and former member of Congress, Viereck said flatly, "I do not," indicating that he felt a direct answer would not "tend to incriminate" him.

By Maloney: "Do you know Congressman Fish?"

Viereck: " I REFUSE TO ANSWER ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS."

There is a logical inference to be drawn from the different answers given by Viereck to the questions about O'Connor and Fish.

Following completion of the direct examination of Viereck, O'Connor made the third defense motion for a mistrial. Like its predecessors, it was denied by Justice Letts and an exception taken.

On redirect examination by the Government, Viereck denied that at any time since Hill's indictment he had conferred with Hill, or any counsel for Hill including John O'Connor and William F. Cusick, present defense counsel. He further testified that to his knowledge no such meeting had been held by his counsel, and that such a meeting could not have been held without his knowledge.

## TESTIMONY OF LUNDEEN'S SECRETARIES

First of the late Senator Lundeen's office staff to take the stand for the Government was Mrs. Gordon (Phyllis Posivio) Spielman, who appeared on Friday, January 9, and again on January 12.

Mrs. Spielman, who was employed by Lundeen from July 1939 to September 1940, testified that Viereck was in Lundeen's office several times during July and August 1940, - "I clearly remember about four times."

Viereck wrote, in its entirety, Lundeen's speech Lord Lorthian vs. Lord Lothian, delivered in June, 1940, and the speech Six Men and War, according to Mrs. Spielman's personal knowledge. He also wrote a speech on German-American contributions to the United States which was in the Senator's possession at the time of his death, but had not been delivered.

Mrs. Spielman also testified that:

1. In July 1940, George Hill called Lundeen's office, identified himself as "George Hill, calling from Congressman Fish's office" and asked her about authorization for the use of Lundeen's frank. Hill said that he had been instructed by Senator Lundeen to mail out a certain speech which Lundeen had given, and because the mailing was so large that Lundeen's office couldn't do it, Hill had a crew of girls to mail it out.
2. In the afternoon of the same day, Mrs. Spielman returned Hill's call saying that she had taken the matter up with the Senator and had ordered the reprints to be sent to Fish's office, for Hill, and to be mailed from there.
3. Early in August 1940, Mrs. Spielman received a telephone call from George Hill asking if Viereck were coming in in the afternoon. She answered "Why yes, he will be in later this afternoon." Viereck did come in, and remained until "Quite late that evening."
4. When Viereck was in the office Mrs. Spielman on the Senator's instructions placed a call to George Hill in Rep. Fish's office. Lundeen talked to Hill and on concluding his conversation, added, "Mr. Viereck is in the office and wishes to speak to you," and turned the phone over to Viereck.
5. Sometime during the second or third week of August, the Senator spoke to George Hill over the phone, inquiring about the progress on the mailing of Six Men and War. Viereck happened to be in the office and also talked to Hill about the mailing list that was being used, saying that he thought more reprints should be ordered.
6. Mrs. Spielman placed the order for about 100,000 reprints of Six Men and War to be delivered to Fish's office.

Mrs. Spielman also revealed that she had been followed as she left court following her first appearance on Friday January 9. At the end of that day's session defense counsel O'Connor had asked her for full information about her address and married name, saying, "We want to check up on her over the weekend."

On January 12, Mrs. Spielman told the press that the previous Saturday afternoon a man posing as an investigator for the owners of the apartment building in which she resides in New York City had come to the resident manager and asked for the keys to her apartment, which the manager had refused to release. She further said her husband had been visited on the job by an unidentified investigator.

Additional light was thrown on the activities of the late Senator Lundeen through the testimony of two other members of his office staff, Miss Harriet E. Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Tomai, who testified on Monday, January 12, 1942.

Viereck frequented the Senator's office between March 1940 and the Senator's death on August 31, 1940, according to Miss Johnson who was employed by the Senator from September 21, 1939 until his death. In July 1940, in Miss Johnson's presence, Viereck telephoned Hill in Fish's office and said, "Hello, George, I'll be over in a few minutes."

During the summer of 1940 Miss Johnson answered a call in Lundeen's office and heard "This is Mr. Hill from Congressman Fish's office." On this occasion Hill was trying to locate Viereck.

Testimony that Viereck was in Lundeen's office about ~~once~~ a week after March 15, 1940 and about twice weekly during July and August 1940 was also given by Miss Tomai, employed by Lundeen from March 15, 1940 until his death. Miss Tomai testified that at one time Viereck gave her a message for Hill, and that she called Hill to say that Viereck would be late for an appointment with him.

Yet notwithstanding this testimony, and Viereck's Grand Jury testimony that he did know Hill, George Hill told the jury that he didn't know Viereck, had no dealings with him, and had received no money from him - and for these and other denials of association with Viereck was indicted and is now on trial for perjury.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS MAIL BAGS

Although the Government's case revolved around two major counts, one of which is the charge that George Hill directed the collection and storage of the mysterious mail sacks, public interest in the case has centered on the thousands of pieces of literature ordered and paid for by the defendant.

Testimony of employees of the mail room, loading platform and delivery service of the House Office Bldg. has effectively negated Hill's allegedly perjurious testimony before the grand jury, in which he denied any dealings with the missing mail sacks.

Frank R. Monroe, first of four House Office Bldg. employees to appear January 12, and foreman of the mail platform of the House Office Bldg. post office, testified that on September 19, 1941, at about 9 a.m., Hill came down to his office, adjacent to the mail platform and said "Mr. Monroe, I have a rush pickup to be made at 1430 Rhode Island Avenue, Apartment 5, Prescott Dennett." This statement was heard by Michael O'Gorman, another employee who was in the room.

The city delivery man, Charles Wilson, came in almost immediately and Monroe told him to make the pick up. Shortly thereafter Monroe received a call from Wilson from Dennett's office - asking for instructions - as he had not been able to reach Hill. This was about 9.40 or 9.45 a.m. according to Monroe.

This was corroborated by the testimony of Charles Wilson, who said that as soon as he reported for work Monroe told him to take the truck and that "he went to 1430 Rhode Island on written orders of Mr. Monroe to go to Mr. Dennett and get the mail."

He was admitted to Dennett's apartment by a young lady. In the front room were about 10 mail sacks - 2 were addressed to George Hill, care of Congressman Fish, and 8 to the America First Committee. Wilson took the 2 addressed to Hill and started to leave. Then Prescott Dennett appeared and produced the other sacks which were addressed, some to Hill and some to America First.

Wilson was only willing to take the ones for Hill and after calling Hill and failing to reach him, he then called Monroe for additional instructions. On Monroe's direction he took all the sacks - about 20 in number - and delivered 12 to the America First Committee, care of Miss French at an address on C St., N.E.

Before he left the bags at America First, he went up to see if they would be accepted. Finding they would be he left 12 bags there and took the rest to the House Office Building and unloaded them onto a hand truck on the mail platform.

At noon that day Hill came down and told the men to take the sacks to the storeroom, on the 6th floor, place 30, and not to bring them to the office. Irving Quinn, another employee was present when Hill gave these instructions. A few minutes later Hill came back to the mail platform to repeat the instructions, obviously intent on seeing that they were understood.

This testimony was substantiated by Irving Quinn, a former employee of the House Post Office, and now awaiting induction after enlisting in the army.

Around 12:30 on September 19, Quinn testified Hill came down to the mail-room looking for Monroe or Wilson. When Wilson came in a few minutes later he gave him instructions saying he was not to make a mistake.

Through a natural error a mistake was made. Michael O'Gorman, another employee who makes all deliveries on four floors of the House Office Building, including the floor on which Rep. Fish's office is, saw the sacks addressed to Hill in Fish's office, put them on the truck and took them to Fish's office. There he saw Hill who said "What the hell did you bring that damned stuff up here for. Take it out of here. It doesn't belong here. It belongs in our storeroom up on the sixth floor."

O'Gorman didn't know the location of the storage space on the 6th floor but got directions from Hill who told him to put the sacks just inside the door of the storeroom, which he did. A day later O'Gorman saw Hill by the elevator shaft and Hill apologized for having been mad the day before and gave him a gratuity saying, "Here's a little money - you can have lunch on me today."

The importance of the time sequence was further shown by the testimony of Lester E. Purcell, poll clerk of the Grand Jury, given on January 12. Purcell stated that Dennett was served with a subpoena around 9 a.m. on the morning of September 19, 1941, the day on which he appeared before the Grand Jury.

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An indication of the contents of the mail bags was given on Monday when the prosecution reached into one of the sacks at random and withdrew an envelope bearing the frank of ex-Representative J. Thorkelson of Montana, containing a reprint of an insertion in the Congressional Record of an interview of Adolph Hitler by Karl von Wiegand. The interview, inserted by the notoriously anti-Semitic Representative Thorkelson, cited Hitler as saying: "Therefore I say, America for the Americans, Europe for the Europeans."

Envelopes containing the Thorkelson insertion have been found in the eight mail bags taken from Dennett's office and stored in the House Office Building during September 1941, prior to the time that they were taken by the Grand Jury. (Thorkelson, whose frank was still in use late in 1941, had been out of Congress since the close of the previous session, following his defeat in the 1940 elections.)

Representative Adolph Sabath stated in the House of Representatives on January 13, 1942:

"You will remember that I called attention several times on the floor of the House to the then Member from Montana, Mr. Jacob Thorkelson, who was glutting the Congressional Record daily with insertions of anti-American and subversive statements and articles. The evidence as now given in the Hill trial discloses such articles and statements as having been written by many Gestapo agents. This was not only true as to Thorkelson but also as to the late Senator Lundeen, of Minnesota, who also became a victim of Hitler intrigue and propaganda. Of course, I could mention many others, but for the time being I shall not do so because I found that many of these men who permitted themselves to be used did not realize that they were being duped by the Hitler propagandists."

A paragraph in the speech Six Men and War, written by Viereck and delivered by Senator Lundeen, advocated "Europe for the Europeans, America for the Americans, Asia for the Asiatics." (Six Men and War also quotes from a letter written by Lord Lothian, and quotes from the notorious German White Paper published in 1940 by an American publisher.)

#### HILL'S PURCHASES OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD REPRINTS

The record of the purchase in less than two years of more than 500,000 pieces of literature by \$2000-a-year clerk George Hill is the most revealing story presented during the Government case.

During 1940 and 1941, up to September 4 of the latter year, George Hill purchased 553,000 reprints from the Congressional Record, including 118,000 post cards, and 435,000 other reprints, almost all of which were mailed out postage free under the frank of members of Congress.

This was revealed by the testimony of Charles B. Boland, expert accountant and special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who had previously given similar testimony to the Grand Jury, following a three day examination by him of the records of purchases made by Hill from the Government Printing Office and contained in Government Exhibits 9 and 18. Boland testified on January 12, and was recalled the following day for cross-examination by the defense.

The vast acceleration of Hill's purchases in 1941 was shown by the fact that whereas he had ordered only 57,000 reprints (exclusive of postcards) in 1940, he ordered 378,000 reprints in the first nine months of 1941, paying \$1259.07 for them in cash or with his personal check.

The period during which Hill's purchases shot up, and the period in which he became the center of the vast web of propaganda distribution described by the Government in its opening statement is particularly significant. The first attacks on the German Library of Information took place in December, 1940, when the Library was attacked for its widespread propaganda campaign. Viereck in his registration statement with the Department of Justice admitted that he was employed by the German Library of Information, one of the leading centers of Axis propaganda in the United States. The Library was closed on Presidential order in July, 1941. The Reporter, magazine of the direct mail advertising trade, in its current issue, describes at length "the fight against Nazi mail propaganda." This story, related by Henry Hoke, publisher of The Reporter, states:

"On June 20th (1941) the Government of the United States ordered the closing (in early July) of the German Library of Information, the German Railroads Information Office and German consulates.

"It should be noted here that several months before this closing order, German agents in New York City bragged to contacts of ours that they 'knew they were going to be closed up but it didn't make any difference because they had made plans to have their work carried on by American agencies and that most of the propaganda would be mailed free under the Congressional frank.'

"On June 23, 1941, the editor of The Reporter submitted photo-static copies of much of his evidence to the President of the U.S.A."

Some of the large orders placed and paid for by Hill included:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
3/7/41	25,000	Reprint of speech by Sen. D.Worth Clark (D., Idaho), "You're On Your Way To War", speech of Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog. Wisc) "Stop the March To War," and Sen. C. Wayland Brooks, (R., Ill.), "Three Steps To War."	\$ 86.70
		Mailed under the frank of D.Worth Clark	
3/31/41	25,000	"England Expects Every American To Do His Duty" inserted in the record by Sen. D.Worth Clark, and mailed under his frank	122.45
4/29/41	60,000	Additional copies of above, also mailed under Clark's frank.	251.05
4/29/41	35,000	Additional copies of the March 7 order, mailed under Clark's frank	109.50
5/29/41	25,000	"Mrs. Lundeen Answers Walter Winchell," inserted by Rep. Harold Knutson (R., Minn.) and mailed under his frank.	55.52
6/2/41	20,000	Reprint containing "Stay Out of War," speech of Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.) and "America and the War Terms for Lasting Peace," by Rep. Jeannette Rankin (R. Mont.), mailed out under Wheeler's frank.	71.50
6/6/41	30,000	"Balancing the Risks" inserted by Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog., Wisc.) and "No Economic Threat" by Senator Edwin Johnson (D. Colo.)	61.00
7/24/41	66,000	"Congress Must Keep Faith With The Selectees", inserted by Rep. Phillip A. Bennet (R., Mo.) and others sent out under Bennett's frank.	213.84

#### CONCLUSION OF GOVERNMENT'S OPENING CASE

The opening case of the Government was concluded in mid-afternoon, Tuesday, January 13, 1942, following the return of Grand Jury Foreman John Stacy Gorrell for cross-examination by the defense. It was followed by a motion by Defense Counsel John O'Connor for a directed verdict of acquittal on behalf of the defendant, George Hill.

As Justice F. Dickinson Letts took this motion under consideration, he announced his decision to proceed with the case under the rules of procedure of the District of Columbia, under which Hill, if convicted, is liable to two to ten years in prison on each count.

In cross-examining Gorrell, O'Connor read to the witness sections of the testimony of Prescott Dennett before the Grand Jury which had not previously been made public. According to this testimony Dennett claimed that the House Office

Building truck had been ordered by him on Thursday, September 18, a day before Dennett was subpoenaed by the Grand Jury, and that in fact the truck arrived on the morning of September 19, before the subpoena had been served. This was introduced by O'Connor in an effort to prove that Dennett had not called Hill, after he had received the subpoena, to ask Hill to relieve him of the mysterious mail sacks. However the perjury charge under which Hill is being tried merely alleges that he perjured himself concerning the disposition of the sacks, to which employees of the House Office Building have already testified fully.

Dennett's hitherto secret testimony revealed that not only did he use the facilities of the House of Representatives to send mail sacks of franked mail from his office to the America First Committee but he also included in the bags sent to America First "a few War Debt stamps (of the Islands for War Debts, War Debts Defense Committees which Dennett ran, according to the Government, with the financial help and under the direction of George Sylvester Viereck - Ed.) and possibly a few War Debts letterheads."

Dennett's testimony, as read by O'Connor, also stated that he had called Hill a couple of weeks before his appearance on the Grand Jury on September 19, 1941, concerning the sacks he wanted delivered by the House truck, claiming that some were to go to "Miss Frenchat of the America First Committee who had asked for them" and "possibly you (Hill) can use a couple of bags (of franked mail) for some of your noninterventionist friends."

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