

APPENDIX B

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The record of hearings and the reports of the Dies Committee reveal literally dozens of instances in which the Chairman's behaviour in relation to pro-fascist organizations and individuals warrants investigation. We are concerned here only with ~~the~~ Dies and individuals and organizations named in the indictments of the Grand Jury of the United States for the District of Columbia, made public in July, 1942.

The record reveals that Chairman Dies has, as alleged in the letter of August 6, 1942, from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties to William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, shielded individuals named in the indictment, suppressed pertinent evidence on their activities, and failed to take steps to force individuals subpoenaed by the Committee to appear before it to give testimony.

The chairman's own ~~statements~~^{state}ments indicate the tortured reasoning that he has applied, lest material of importance to the nation be made public. On August 21, 1939, during a hearing of the Dies Committee, Representative Dies said:

"Of course, the Committee's idea with reference to some of these people is simply this--in asking them to appear to explain certain evidence that we have gathered. From the standpoint of trying to learn anything from them, I don't think the Committee will get anything from them, because in the first place they are not going to come here and testify truthfully."

(Hearings, Vol. 6, p.4216, Aug. 21, 1939)

GERALD B. WINROD: ~~Enemy of the People~~, Indicted, July, 1942

Since the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, a network of "native" Fascists, working in cooperation with various agencies of the Nazi government has been active in the United States. Gerald B. Winrod has long been a leader of these fifth columnists and a venal symbol of the danger of fascism to the American people.

Winrod's activities have been overt. His relationships with the Nazis, the source of his revenue, the extent of his activity has been less well known. It is not our intention in the case of Winrod, or of any other defendants, to attempt to restate the case against them. This has already been done by the Grand Jury. We are here solely concerned with some of the instances in which Winrod and other defendants have been shielded or otherwise sided by the Dies Committee.

John B. Metcalfe, investigator for the Dies Committee in its early period, during a hearing of the Committee on November 21, 1938, attempted to report the results of his investigation of many fascist organizations operating in the United States.

Describing a series of folders of literature and information about these organizations, he said "This (indicating) is the Defenders...headed by Rev. Gerald B. Winrod."

Investigator Metcalfe's clear indication that he had uncovered pertinent information about this organization brought forth an immediate reaction. Chairman Dies declared

"The Chair received a letter from Dr. Winrod in which he denied that he had preached any anti-semitism and denied that he is sympathetic with fascism. He says he is absolutely opposed to fascism and nazism and is opposed to racial and religious "hatred."

#A21-15M

(Hearings, Vol. 3, p.2373, Nov. 21, 1938)

Thus early in his career, Chairman Dies demonstrated the solicitude which, examination of the record of his Committee reveals, was reserved only for proponents and advocates of the anti-semitism, the racial and religious hatred, the fascism and nazi-ism which Winrod attempted to disavow. Those progressives, trade unionists and liberals attacked by Winrod and other fascist agents, were also attacked by Dies.

Mr. Dies' statement in this instance is symptomatic. Even the most cursory observation of Winrod's publications disproves his plaintive protest. One can only assume that Mr. Dies, having made such an observation, was still walling, for reasons which the Grand Jury, must determine to make public and by lack of criticism to accept Winrod's "defense".

Mr. Metcalfe, protesting the manner in which Representative Dies attempted to ignore the facts he presented, declared "You will notice that he (Winrod) is also recommended by the swastika-bearing publications." (Ibid)

"But you cannot always go by that," was the sole reply by Representative Dies.

Recurring voluntarily to the Winrod matter later during the same session, Mr. Dies declared "we do not want to do any injustice" and instructed Metcalfe to "get some definite statement of Gerald B. Winrod, in view of the fact that he had issued denials and protested vigorously." (Ibid. p 2375)

The evidence was, at that moment, within reach of Mr. Dies' hand. ~~Mr.~~ Winrod was himself available. But Gerald B. Winrod was never subpoenaed by the Dies committee, nor did that Committee ever utilize its extensive publicity facilities to enlighten the American people concerning Winrod's destructive activities.

~~Mr.~~ Shortly following the incident, Mr. Metcalfe's employment by the Dies Committee was terminated. Additional citations in this Appendix prove that virtually every attempt by Investigator Metcalfe to bring

to light his findings, so important to America's safety, were frustrated by Chairman Dies.

Because the nation's welfare demands the production of this evidence, we urge that the Grand Jury be requested to subpoena John B. Metcalfe, to determine what evidence he found, why it was suppressed, why Dies protected Winrod, ~~why it was suppressed, why it was suppressed~~ why and how his investigations for Dies were terminated. *Metcalfe's*

It is evident that the actions of the Dies Committee impeded rather than furthered the exposure and indictment of Winrod. The Grand Jury must determine whether this was accidental or intentional.

George Sylvester Viereck: Imprisoned, Feb. 1942, ^{FOR} Violation Foreign Agents Registration Act; Indicted July, 1942

The case of Viereck turns a spotlight on the "significant omissions" which mark the Dies record.

Viereck is no nonentity newly sprung into the limelight as an Axis propagandist and provocateur. His record of disservice to the nation dates from his representation of the German Kaiser during the last war. His more recent activities, partially revealed by the McCormack Committee of the House of Representatives, but not by Dies and his Committee, have finally landed him in jail.

The Dies Committee was formed as the Chairman has often pointed out to turn national attention towards dangerous individuals, and to utilize the weapon of public exposure against them.

But fascists were not considered subjects for exposure. The pattern of action of the Dies Committee has been clear from its inception. It has repeatedly feinted at fascist groups. It has never done more. It has often done less. It has, in cases, gone to the extent of shielding and protecting them.

In harmony with this pattern, the Dies Committee subpoenaed George Sylvester Viereck one week before the first hearings of the Committee opened in Washington. (New York Times, August 4, 1938.)

Viereck certainly warranted pages of examination and exposure, but one looks in vain for references to Viereck in the hearings. The official index published by the Dies Committee reveals that Viereck's name appears first at page 7544, on April 2, 1940, twenty months after he had been subpoenaed. And even then the reference is brief, and the subpoenaed Viereck is not present.

The facts of this strange incident are well-known. Viereck sailed for Europe to see the ex-Kaiser and Hitler after he had been subpoenaed by Dies. Neither on his return in October of the same year nor at any subsequent date was his appearance before the Committee demanded by Dies.

Viereck is today imprisoned. This spring, he was convicted of a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. In July, he was re-indicted on a more serious charge. The various legal proceedings to which he has been a party have finally revealed the nature and the development of his work on behalf of the Nazi regime.

These facts have been revealed as a result of the investigations and prosecutions of the Department of Justice, not of the Dies committee. Why was this open fascist agent not questioned, why was the subpoena not enforced, why did the Dies Committee ignore his subversive activities in its reports to Congress.

Dorothy Waring, testifying before the Dies Committee on April 2, 1940 said

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"I discovered that Colonel Ermerson (of the Friends of New Germany, predecessor of the German American Bund) and I had a mutual friend, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, and that was before Mr. Viereck became an agent for the Nazi government."

Hearings, Vol. 12, p.7544, Apr.2, 1940

This testimony elicited only the terse comment from Representative Dies "I know him." (Ibid.)

Several months later, Representative Wright Patman, testifying before the Dies Committee urged an investigation of Viereck. Chairman Dies did not contradict his colleague, Representative Noah Mason, when the latter stated "Of course Viereck has not anything to do with the question before this Committee." (Hearings, Vol. 14, p. 8208, August 29, 1940)

Had Dies fulfilled his obligation to Congress and the American people, and exposed Viereck's role, the insidious activities which Viereck carried on almost until our formal entry into the war would have been impossible- Martin Dies must stand charged with grave responsibility in this case. The Grand Jury must be directed to investigate the reasons behind this strange "oversight"; it must determine whether or not Dies' dangerous dereliction was motivated by a determination to protect Viereck from exposure.

WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY: Indicted, July, 1942; convicted of Sedition, Aug. '42.

"The little man who wasn't there" when Dies wanted him was William Dudley Pelley. For months following the issuance of a subpoena for Pelley, Representative Dies lamented that Pelley could not be located. Yet, as Representative ^{Joseph} Sabath told the House of Representatives on March 11, 1942, "most of this time" Pelley was in Washington, D.C..

Numerous witnesses, including Fritz Kuhn of the German American Bund, described Pelley's activities to the Dies Committee. Kuhn declared flatly that he and Pelley had never disagreed. (Hearings, Vol. 6, p. 3792, August 16, 1939), and Henry D. Allen and others told of joint activity carried

on by the Bund and Pelley's Silver Shirt Legion.

Even Dies, forced to admit the extent of Pelley's influence, on August 28, 1939, while the alleged search for Pelley was under way, declared "you are not dealing with a small-time, small-town fellow:.....he is disseminating you might say, tons of literature throughout the United States."

(Ibid. p. 414)

The record of the Dies Committee disclosed that more than five months elapsed between the date of issuance of the subpoena and Pelley's appearance before the Committee. Pelley's own testimony, when he appeared, raises grave questions concerning Dies' failure to attempt to force Pelley to comply with the subpoena at the time it was issued.

Almost the first words of Pelley's lengthy testimony are these

"I founded the Silver Legion in 1933; contiguous to the appearance of the so-called New Deal of the democratic administration at Asheville, N.C. to propagandize exactly the same principle that Mr. Dies and his Comm. are engaged in prosecuting right now." (Hearings, Vol. 12, pp7208 Feb. 7 '40)

In a case of lesser significance, a Congressional Committee might well be condoned for graciously accepting the plaudits of a "constituent." Yet the very terms of Pelley's statement indicate the need for thorough investigation of the possible relationship between Dies and Pelley or other defendants.

The longer Pelley remained in the presence of the Dies Committee, the more revealing his statements became. Declaring his fealty to the Committee whose subpoena he had evaded so easily for many months, Pelley continued

"One of the things is meeting the Committee face-to-face and learning they are a fine group of Christian Gentlemen; I have had-and I confess it publicly-to go into the record-within the past six weeks a total change of heart towards the work of the Dies Committee."

(Ibid. p. 7220)

In its report to the House of Representatives on Jan. 3, 1941, the Dies Committee boasted:

"In 1938, William Dudley Pelley was spreading a million pieces of literature over the country. The religious bigots organized in Pelley's Silver Shirts have now lost their leader. Immediately as Pelley was placed on the stand before our Committee, he ordered the dissolution of his Silver Shirt band. We had exposed it out of existence."

Investigation of Un-American Prop. Activities in the U.S. Report #1, 77 Cong., 1 sess. January 3, 1941; p.22

Perhaps Pelley transmitted to Dies his own ideas of "existence". The Silver Shirt Legion remained alive, and with renewed vigor threatened the nation in the years 1941 and 1942. Both its leader, Pelley, and the Silver Shirt organization are named in the July 1942 indictment, on the basis of activities carried on subsequent to December 8, 1941, more than a year after Dies claimed dissolution of Pelley's organization. *Emphasis Added*

The continuation of the Silver Shirts, and Mr. Dies' baseless boast are given new meaning in the light of Pelley's testimony. His pledge to abolish his organization, a pledge ignored the moment he left the confines of the Committee Room, was not the result of the Dies Committee's pressure nor of belated realization by Pelley of the evils of his activity. The record is clear. Mr. Pelley told the Dies Committee

"I subscribe to that so completely and to the work of the Dies Committee and I have expressed it outside in publications—that if its work continues and goes on, the Silver Shirt Legion stops. We have no more use for it.....I would say, yes with my blessing if the Dies Committee will go ahead." (op. cit. p. 7247) *(that the Silver Shirts would fold up)*

It should be noted that the essence of this statement was repeated by Pelley last week on the witness stand in Indianapolis prior to his conviction on eleven charges of sedition.

The Dies Committee did not destroy Pelley's influence.

Neither did it pursue the reports of its investigator, Robert Barker, that Pelley was "in correspondence with several members of Congress here, I see, and secretaries to leaders of the German American Bund", and that Pelley received money in large sums from people in the United States and in foreign countries. (Hearings, Vol. 6, p.4220, August 28, 1939)

Pelley evaded the Committee's subpoena for many months without penalty. The record of the Committee reveals that he likewise failed to comply with his verbal promise to submit for the record names of Silver Shirt leaders and pertinent information about the organization. (Hearings, Vol. 12, pp. 7211-7212 Feb. 7, 1940)

As in the case of Viereck, Dies' colleagues repeatedly urged him to publicize the full story of Pelley's activities. Representative Samuel Wickstein, appearing before the Committee on April 2, 1940, described Pelley as a "spiritualist, mystic, 'red baiter', Jew-hater-that is from the record-and union buster,.....to day a self-styled American 'fuehrer', Fascist #1 and charged Pelley with "treason to the U.S. Government."
(Hearings, Vol. 12, p.7623, Apr.2, '40)

Eight months later, Representative Dies "closed " the case of Pelley and the Silver Shirt Legion by declaring that he had "exposed it out of existence."

Time and a Federal Grand Jury investigation have completely invalidated Dies' false claim. Time and the findings of the Grand Jury have sharpened the necessity for a thorough investigation of Martin Dies, that his role in relation to those indicted may be made clear.

CHARLES B. HUDSON: Indicted, July, 1942.

"America in Danger!" published by Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, Nebraska, advocates racism, anti-semitism, and the other tenets of Hitlerism.

Yet "America in Danger!" was dismissed by Martin Dies with the words

"This is more or less of a racket." Martin Dies overrode his investigator, John B. Metcalfe, and suppressed vital information concerning the activities of Charles B. Hudson, just as he withheld evidence on Gerald B. Winrod's affiliations and allegiances. (Hearings, Vol. 3, p.2344, Nov. 19, 1938)

Charles B. Hudson was indicted by the Grand Jury in part for his co-authorship with Elizabeth Dilling of a venomously anti-Semitic booklet, The Octopus, published in 1941 under the alias of "Reverend Frank Woodruff Johnson".

Charles B. Hudson was protectively ignored by Rep. Dies, though his record was well-known, and though he sat through several hearings of the Dies Committee, counseling another witness.

On June 1, 1939, General George Van Horn Moseley testified before the Committee. Questioned by Dies Committee Counsel, Rhea Whittley, concerning the contacts with Hudson, Moseley replies "he is a fine soul, one of the outstanding characters of that kind in America." (Hearings, Vol. 6, p.2696
June 1, 1939)

Moseley had cause for approbation. At the conclusion of the session, answering the Committee's inquiry concerning the identity of "several gentlemen ...who have assisted you and been present with you for the last several days here," Moseley identified them as Representative Jacob Thorkelson, George E. Sullivan and Charles B. Hudson! (Ibid, p.3703)

Dies also ignored testimony identifying Hudson as a participant in an "anti-communist" convention at the German House, Los Angeles headquarters of the German American Bund, which had been participated in by Herman Schwinn Bund leader for the Western States; William Kullgren, indicted in July, 1942 and editor of Beacon Light; representatives of Pelley's Silver Shirts and of other groups named in the Grand Jury indictment. (Ibid. p. 3994)

Charles B. Hudson helped place "America in Danger!" His contributions to disunity both before and after Dec. 8, 1941 were pointed ignored by the Dies Committee.

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The Dies Committee must again be charged with dereliction to the American people for its failure to publicize Charles B. Hudson's role in the gigantic pro-Axis conspiracy against the American people. The Grand Jury must be directed to get at the facts.

WILLIAM KULLGREN: Indicted, July, 1942

As long ago as 1939, the Dies Committee heard testimony of its counsel, Thea Whitley, concerning William Kullgren's activity. Describing Kullgren as "formerly one of Mr. Pelley's chief lieutenants", who later headed his own organization, Counsel Whitley added "he devoted considerable space (in Beacon Light) to material which is anti-Semitic, material which been furnished to him by the World Service of Erfurt, Germany." (Hearings, Vol. 5, pp. 3689-90 June 1, 1939.)

Notwithstanding that the Resolution establishing the Dies Committee directed the Committee to investigate "the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries". Chairman Dies showed no concern over this evidence. Kullgren has been studiously ignored throughout the proceedings of the Dies Committee.

Evidence of Kullgren's correspondence with Edward James Smythe, of his participation in the German House conference mentioned above, were as carefully obscured as was similar evidence concerning others indicted last month.

The name of William Kullgren must be added to the long list of the un-subpoenaed and the un-touched, the un-Americans whose activities were enabled to continue through the kind "oversight" of the Dies Committee.

EUGENE NELSON SANCTUARY: Indicted, July, 1942.

"It appears to be a racket" was the way Martin Dies disposed of the activities of Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, and forestalled introduction of evidence of Sanctuary's activities by Committee Investigator, John B. Metcalfe.

The few seconds of Committee time allotted to Metcalfe's report on Sanctuary revealed that he had been a speaker for the German American Bund and headed an organization known as the American Christian Defenders.

Sanctuary's influence, though more limited than many of the so-called "native fascists" has been as insidious as any. Martin Dies, however, ~~viewed~~ viewed the problem in his usual cynical fashion. "The American people are so gullible," he pontificated, "that these organizations prey upon them. It appears to be a racket." (Hearings, Vol. 3, p.2345, Nov. 19, 1938)

This statement was not made by a layman, in 1933, when the world knew little of the ways of Hitlerism. It was the considered statement in November, 1938 of a man who six months earlier had pleaded with the House of Representatives for authority and funds to carry on an investigation of un-American activities.

Sanctuary's racket was not petty. The indictments of the Grand Jury reveal the racketeering Sanctuary carried on-racketeering which would place a nation and 130,000,000 people in pawn to Hitlerism. Yet Sanctuary was never subpoenaed by the Dies Committee.

The case of Sanctuary exposed Dies either as an individual with no concept of propaganda in the modern world, no understanding of Hitlerian tactics, or as an individual, as this statement alleges, who protected and sheltered defendants like Sanctuary, willfully suppressed evidence on their activities, and extended to the courteous disinterest reserved for the proponents of un-American doctrines.

ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON: Indicted, July, 1942.

Edmondson was identified to the Dies Committee in 1938 by its investigator John B. Metcalfe, as a "featured speaker of the German American Bunds" (Hearings, Vol. 3, pp.2373-4, November 21, 1938)

Fritz Kuhn, appearing before the Committee the following year, admitted that he had praised and complimented Edmondson on his work, and that he had invited Edmondson to speak at a Madison Square Garden rally of the Bund. (Hearings, Vol. 6, p. 3791, Aug. 16, 1939 and p.3886, Aug. 16, 1939)

The Dies Committee record also contains a telegram sent to Edmondson on March 24, 1939 by Pelley asking if the former wanted "5,000 4-page Dies ~~bu~~ bulletins". (Hearings, Vol. 6, p. 4267, August 29, 1939.)

This evidence is impressive - but the Dies Committee continued to ignore Edmondson, as it ignored many of his co-defendants.

There is one obvious motive. Edmondson was a participant in the notorious fascist conference at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1936 in company with defendants Sanctuary and True; representatives of defendants Winrod and Pelley and erstwhile Dies Committee investigator, Edward F. Sullivan.

Edmondson is notorious as the favorite of the Nazi world service. His record has long been widely known. The Grand Jury should be instructed to determine and reveal the reasons why Edmondson was protected by Dies, whether a relationship exists between them, and whether E. F. Sullivan's association with Edmondson were responsible for the failure of the Dies Committee to investigate this fascist agents whose name appears so often in its records.

JAMES C. TRUE: Indicted, July, 1942.

James C. True's fascist activities in America have followed the Hitler pattern closely, from the day he secured a patent for his notorious invention the "kike-killer", to the present day.

His close association with other defendants is revealed throughout the Dies Committee record. Fritz Kuhn testified that True was one of those invited to a Madison Square Garden meeting in November, 1938. Kuhn also identified that True's material had been republished in the Weckruf, official Bund apaper, and described True's publication as "very good". (Hearings, Volume 6, pp. 3767 and 3792, Aug. 16, 1939)

Deatherage told the Dies Committee that he had conferred with True a "thousand times" on matters of policy and said, "There isn't anything I wouldn't do for him." (Hearings, Vol. 5 p. 3470, May 22, 1939.)

The elusive Pelley, when he finally appeared before the Dies Committee on a six-month old subpoena, testified that "Mr. True had from time to time in his Industrial Control Reports very graciously publicized a new item of publication which I might wish to bring out." (Hearings, Vol. 12, p.7267 Feb. 8, 1940.)

Pelley said further that True had bought literature from the Silver Shirts and that he would furnish the Committee with the amounts. The record does not reveal that this information was ever furnished.

Even Mr. Dies' own investigator, John B. Metcalfe, investigated True, who was then in 1939 running an organization called "America First, Inc." Metcalfe described their literature as "of an anti-Semitic character and of a pro-Japanese character" and testified that True also published the Industrial Control Reports. (Hearings, Vol. 3, p.2342, Nov. 19, 1938.)

True's publications have been scattered far and wide throughout the country in recent years. Their character demanded investigation by Dies. NO investigation was made. One of the reasons is obvious.

Edward F. Sullivan, one of the early investigators for the Dies Committee shared office space with True on publications which were later whitewashed by the Dies Committee. True himself, with Gerald Winrod, representative of the Silver Shirts and others among those indicted, was a leader of the notorious camp conference of fascists in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1936.

The Asheville Citizen, reporting that conference, declared

"A group of delegates here for the National Conference of Clergymen and Laymen yesterday withdrew from the conference and made plans to hold separate meetings at the first Christian Church. They explained they withdrew because the word 'Christian' had been omitted from the name of the conference and because Jews had been placed on the program. Talks in which the Jewish race was linked with Communism were made by Gerald Winrod....Outside the church, B. F. Elmhurst who said he was from New York, distributed copies of 'Pelley's Weekly', dated August 12. Other literature of the Silver Shirt movement, an anti-Semitic organization, also was given out by Elmhurst...Dr. Vaughn announced that organizations plans for the dissenting group would be discussed at a meeting this afternoon at the Langren Hotel. He also announced that Edward F. Sullivan, said to be a Boston journalist, would speak at 8 o'clock tonight...." (Asheville, N.C., Citizen Aug. 14 1936)

The Asheville Citizen of the following day reported Mr. Sullivan's speech saying

"Who has the economic control of the country, who has the control of the motion pictures, the filthy magazines, who is fast appropriating the newspapers of the country?" he asked, leaving the question unanswered directly but leaving the impression that it was the Jews.. 'From now on Christians in America are going to speak out.... The Christian group yesterday named a committee to arrange details of the Washington conference. In addition to Dr. Winrod, the Chairman the following were named to the advisory council: James True of Washington, D.C."

and a list of 38 names. (Asheville Citizen, August 15, 1936.)

The Dies Committee was formed in May, 1938. On August 26th of the same year, Labor's Non-Partisan League advised the Dies Committee "that it need look no further than its own chief investigator, Edward F. Sullivan to find a central figure in subversive activities." Affidavits, newspaper reports and photostatic copies of literature issued by Sullivan and his associates were placed before Dies, but were ignored.

The association which motivated Dies to shield both Sullivan and True must be investigated.

The activities of the so-called "James True Associates" and of Sullivan's role in the set-up must now be exposed. These questions must be answered: who was the real boss of this fascist conspiracy, True or Dies' employee, Sullivan; did True publish the White Knight, alleged journal of the Knights of the White Camellia which was distributed through his offices; who financed the Industrial Control Reports and publications of the first "American First"; why did Dies hire Sullivan; why did Dies refuse to investigate True; who were the other Associates in True's group; is Dies deliberately shielding these men because their views are his views.

The Grand Jury should be instructed to investigate all aspects of this question.

EDWARD JAMES SMYTHE: Indicted, July, 1942.

Edward James Smythe is a pivotal figure in the Dies Committee hearings, and like Viereck, was subpoenaed by the Committee, but never forced to testify. (Hearings, Vol. 6, p. 4268, Aug. 29, 1939) There is much evidence in the Dies Committee record about Smythe and his correspondence with leaders of the German American Bund, George Deatherage and many of those indicted last month, including William True, Edmondson, Pelley, Kullgren, the Vechter Cherep-Spirodovich and others.

Rhea Whitley, Committee Counsel, testified:

"Now, some of the individual organizations which Mr. Smyth was in contact with over a period of a number of years are the following he had correspondence with the German American Bund, particularly with Mr. James Wheeler Hill, Secretary of the Bund. The correspondence indicates....a very friendly relationship between Mr. Smythe and his organization and the Bund...(p.4271) Voluminous correspondence with the Vechter Cherep-Spiridovich-which is very active in the White Russian Fascist group; Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kans.....(4772-3) ..Numerous contacts with George Deatherage, St. Albans, W. Va. Robert Edward Edmondson; James True....William Kullgren, editor of the Beacon Light Atascadero, Calif.....William Dudley Pelley.....
Hearings, Vol. 6, pp.4271-3, Aug. 28, 1939.)

Nevertheless, Dies attempted to minimize Smythe by describing him as "just a racketeer" and by forcibly suppressing evidence of his activities (Ibid. p. 4271)

The following excerpts from the record demonstrate how Dies overruled the testimony of his own investigator in order to suppress Smythe's correspondence with individuals in this country and with other members of the fascist network.

"The Chairman: (Dies) We have all of these facts before us (the facts referred to Smythe's correspondence with outstanding American fascists including the following who are now under indictment: Gerald B. Winrod, James True; Robert Edward Edmondson; William Dudley Pelley; William Kullgren), and we have not decided whether we are going to locate Mr. Smythe any further or not. There are a great many letters here including letters from prominent people. We ought to determine which ones we shall make public...You have in that file a great deal of correspondence from people all over the country...there have been so many people who have been duped in this country by Nazi and fascist organizations, that if should mention them all, it would make a tremendous record. But those who really participated in it, after they knew about it and where there is some evidence that they knew were they were in-that they were in a movement for the purpose of promoting the Nazi ideology in the United States....

"Mr. Whitley: Mr. Chairman, I am saying that all of these organizations I have mentioned here come in the category of those actively participating. I did not include many individuals whose actions or motives were not obvious from the correspondence.

The Chairman: I know; but that brings up the question whether it is right to disclose the names of these people and let some of these other people get by... We can make this correspondence public at a later date." (Hearings, Vol. 6, p.4274, Aug. 29, 1939)

There is no evidence that any of this correspondence was ever made ~~public~~ public. Its full importance is shown by the duplication of names cited above with names in the July, 1942, indictment of the Grand Jury in Washington, D.C.

The Grand Jury should be instructed to investigate and reveal the entire story of Edward James Smythe in relation to Martin Dies and his Committee. It should answer these pertinent questions: why was Smythe never forced to comply with the subpoena issued for him by the Dies Committee; why was evidence on the relation between Smythe and fascist agents like ~~Rick~~ Pelley, True, Edmondson, Winrod, Kullgren and others suppressed by Dies; is there a relationship between Dies and Smythe which motivated Dies' peculiar behaviour throughout the "Smythe case".

DIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CITED IN THE JULY ~~INDICTMENT~~ 1942 Indictment

In this brief documentation of the request of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties for a Grand Jury investigation of the relationships ~~between~~ if there be one between Martin Dies and the various individuals and organizations enumerated in the indictment made public July 24, 1942, it has obviously been impossible to enumerate in detail items of general knowledge concerning Mr. Dies and his associations.

Certainly his relations with groups such as the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, the Constitutional Education League, and others named in the indictment must be carefully investigated. In one of a series

of articles written for Liberty in 1940, Dies acknowledged "the splendid aid we have received from such organizations as ...the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies" and declared that this aid "made it possible for us to carry on." (No More Immigrants by Rep. Martin Dies, Liberty March 30, 1940, p. 14)

Dies was a chief speaker at a meeting of the Coalition on January 27, 1939, in Washington D.C. The sponsors of the meeting included James True, indicted in July, 1942, and John Trevor, leader of the Coalition which was named in the indictment although Trevor himself was not. One of Dies' fellow-speakers at this luncheon was Merwin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council which itself had entertained Dies as a guest speaker at a luncheon in New York on December 8, 1938. The latter luncheon was significant because the printed guest list noted among the participants outstanding Bundists including Fritz Kuhn, James Wheeler-Hill, Gerald Wilhelm Kunze and Frederick Williams, then editor of the Deutscher Weckruf and Beobachter. (Daily press: also Speech by Rep. Frank Hook of Michigan, Congressional Record, January 22, 1940)

There is no evidence that Trevor was ever investigated by Dies; it is reported that Merwin K. Hart was interrogated at a 'secret' hearing although this claim is not substantiated by any of the numerous reports of the Dies Committee. Merwin K. Hart, far from being censured by the Dies Committee presided at a mass meeting in honor of the Chairman on November 29, 1939 at Madison Square Garden in New York City. Newspaper accounts of that meeting report widespread sale and distribution of Social Justice, one of the newspapers enumerated in the indictment.

The interaction of these various groups, and their relation to them of Martin Dies, should be thoroughly examined by the Grand Jury without delay.

It would be impossible to list briefly the fascist organizations and publications which have urged support of the Dies Committee. The statements of Kuhn and Pelley and others are contained in Appendix C, attached, a memorandum of Feb. 9, 1942, entitled "Pro-Axis Leanings of the Dies Committee Hinder U.S. War Effort" at pages 2-3.

The various publications of Pelley, Social Justice, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, The Cross and the Flag, Beacon Light, The Fiery Cross, and virtually all those listed in the indictment have had only praises for Dies and his work. The terms in which Dies is treated by the fascist press may be characterized by a brief quotation from The Broom, published by C. Leon de Aryen, one of those indicted in July, 1942 which declared on June 5, 1939

"Page Martin Dies!" It is remarkable what sort of government we are having at Washington, D.C. From all appearances we have a Talmudic, double-crossing government which makes it right for Jews to do that which is wrong for Gentiles.

The fulsome praise of fascist organization and publications for Dies warrants a thorough investigation.

The National Workers League, named in the indictment of July, 1942, is one of the many towards which Dies paid no attention. In the summer of 1938 Parker Sage addressed a meeting at the Detroit Creamery Park, spoke on behalf of the National Workers League of which he was an organizer, on a platform draped with the swastika, in company with speakers making open appeals for support of Hitler and equally open denunciations of the Jewish and Negro people.

The Civil Rights Federation of Michigan, which has been affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties since the formation of the National Federation in 1940, petitioned the Dies Committee to investigate this incident and substantiated its charges with

affidavits and other evidence. Nevertheless when the Dies Committee made its foray into Michigan in the fall of 1938 it refrained from investigating the fascist activities of which it had been informed and concerned itself with efforts to defeat the gubernatorial candidate, Hon. Frank Murphy.

Parker Sage was indicted this Spring for conspiracy ~~xx~~ to bring about a race riot at the Sojourner Truth Housing Project on February 28, 1942. The Sojourner Truth incident, provoked entirely by the Ku Klux Klan and the National Workers League, both of which were named in the July indictment, could not have occurred had the Dies Committee fulfilled its obligation to the nation and to Congress.

In February, 1942, soon after his 'secret' ~~hearing~~ investigation of Klan Wizard Colescott (See infra) Dies conducted a similar 'secret' hearing in the case of Parker Sage and the National Workers League. Both leaders, both organizations, carried on their activities without hindrance until the July indictment was made public; neither Dies nor his Committee have at any time revealed to the nation the information in their possession on the ~~sedition~~ seditious activities of these groups. Sage and the National Workers League have been active in Michigan for a period of time longer than the Dies Committee has been in existence. They have been active since December 2, 1941. Yet Chairman Dies has never repudiated his statement of 1938 has never repudiated the testimony of witnesses at the Detroit hearings that "there is no fascist movement operating here in Michigan as to which we are at all disturbed."

It is highly significant that there is no reference whatsoever in the published Hearings of the Dies Committee to persons such as Elmer J. and James F. Garner, C. Leon de Aryan, Court Asher, Ellis C. Jones, Robert Noble, Oscar Trumbach, Prescott F. Dennett, or others indicted last month.

The publications of these various individuals, Publicity, The Broom

X-Ray, and others, have been staunch supporters of Dies. The activities of Ellis O. Jones and Robert Noble have been much in the press of late, but long before Pearl Harbor, the members of the Dies Committee, and all other Members of Congress, were the recipients of a report published by the 17th District of the American Legion, in Los Angeles, which contained complete dossiers on Noble and Jones.

Oscar Brunback carried on his activities less than a mile from Dies' office, in the office of the No Foreign War Coalition in Washington, D.C., and Prescott Demmett, leg-man for Vierack, Hill and their cohorts, was a familiar figure around the Capitol, yet neither of these individuals were ever subjected to investigation or interrogation by Dies.

One of the most significant omissions from the record of the Dies Committee is the name of Elizabeth F. Dilling, author the Red Network, co-author of The Octopus, collaborator of the fascist agents indicted last month. There has been much concern about the possible relationship between Mrs. Dilling and Dies, concern which must be answered by the Grand Jury.

The extent to which Dies has utilized the techniques of the Axis has been made clear by citations from the record. It must be remembered that this technique was introduced to the United States by Elizabeth Dilling whose "Red Network" lists on its pages many of the greatest leaders of our nation, many of our highest public officials. Mrs. Dilling has been in the limelight for years. The question may thus be justifiably asked: why did Dies ignore Elizabeth Dilling; has Elizabeth Dilling 'cooperated' with the Dies Committee in its divisive work; is there a link between Dilling's "Patriotic Research Bureau" and the "Committee for Investigating un-American Activities".

The Grand Jury should also be directed to investigate the personnel of the Dies Committee, and the expenditure of that Committee.

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The Dies Committee has employed many persons of more than questionable repute in the last four years. The case of Edward Francis Sullivan has been noted in connection with the activities of James True.

J. B. Matthews, for some time Counsel to the Committee, is the author of articles and pamphlets widely advertised by the fascist press, publicized by individuals and publications named in the Grand Jury Indictment. The circumstances under which Matthews wrote a series of articles for the magazine ContraComintern published in Geneva, must be clarified. This publication, to all intents the official organ of the international "anti-communist" movement initiated by the Nazi Government, is only one of many which has been loud in its praise of the Dies Committee. The "Entente Internationale Anti-Communist", itself, must be considered in the investigation. Its American branch is allegedly the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies before which Dies has spoken, of which Dies has written in praise, but which the Grand Jury included in its recent indictment.

The publication of Matthews should also be thoroughly analyzed. Beacon Light is one of several publications named in the recent indictment which has repeatedly advertised the works of Matthews. The September, 1941, issue publicized a list of "Books You Should Read on Communism/The Jewish Question, Etc." This revealing list contained the writings of defendants Elizabeth Dilling, "R. v. Frank W. Johnson," (alias Elizabeth Dilling and Charles B. Hudson), George Sylvester Viereck (alias Eugen Vroom) Gerald B. Winrod, Joseph P. Camp (sic) of the Constitutional Educational League, Oscar Brumback, Col. E. N. Sanctuary, and J. B. Matthews.

The findings of the Grand Jury make it clear that such juxtapositions are not accidental. It is essential, therefore, that they

include in an investigation of Martin Dies and his relation to Pro-Axis ~~groups~~ forces, an analysis of his Committee's staff and their relationship with these groups. Such an investigation must touch upon all of the Committee's employees who have had relationships with fascist groups, including past employees like E. F. Sullivan, and present employees, such as Hazel Hoffman, former employee of the Constitutional Educational League, an organization among those indicted last month, and one which has long been loud in its praise of Dies.

The Grand Jury should be directed to answer these questions: is the Dies Committee employing, or has it in the past employed, individuals associated with any other individuals or organizations or publications exposed in the Grand Jury Indictment; to what extent, if at all, at present and throughout its life, have Dies Committee employees taken directions from or solicited and utilized the assistance of organizations and individuals named in the July indictment; who are the present employees of the Committee and what are their qualifications and records. In this connection, a thorough examination should be made of all expense vouchers of the Dies Committee, for the purpose of determining whether any Committee funds have been expended, whether in salary, per diem, or for other expenses for payment to officers or members of organizations named in the indictment, or to any employees of these organizations or publications, or to individuals indicted last month.

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