

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Francis Biddle announces that a Federal Grand Jury in the District of Columbia today returned indictments charging treason against eight American citizens, now resident in Germany and Italy, alleging that they have given aid and comfort to the enemy by acting as propaganda broadcasters.

Named in eight separate indictments were:

FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa;

ROBERT H. BEST, formerly of Sumter, South Carolina;

EZRA POUND, formerly of New York City;

DOUGLAS CHANDLER, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland;

EDWARD LEO DELANEY, formerly of Olney, Illinois;

CONSTANCE DREXEL, formerly of Philadelphia;

JANE ANDERSON, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia; and

MAX OTTO KOISCHWITZ, formerly of New York City.

All of those named, with the exception of Ezra Pound, are in the employ of the German Reich and broadcast from Berlin and other points in Germany. Pound's broadcasts originate in Rome.

All of the indictments follow the same general pattern, and allege that for varying periods of time since December 11, 1941, the defendants, being citizens of the United States, "knowingly, intentionally, feloniously, traitorously and treasonably did adhere to the enemies of the United States . . . giving to the said enemies aid and comfort within the United States and elsewhere . . ." by repeated broadcasts of propaganda designed "to persuade citizens of the United States to decline to support the United States in the conduct of the war . . ."

The defendants are charged with accepting employment with the German and Italian governments, and with writing and broadcasting speeches and statements deliberately intended to weaken the morale of the American people; to dissuade them from making war on the Axis powers; to destroy their faith in their own government and the governments of their allies, and in other ways to impede, obstruct and interfere with the naval and military operations of the

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United States and its allies.

The indictments set forth that all radio facilities in both Germany and Italy are under the direct control of the respective enemy governments, and that only such messages as will further the interests of the enemy are allowed to be transmitted. With the declaration of war against the United States, the indictments continue, the German and Italian governments immediately launched a propaganda campaign by shortwave broadcasts beamed to the United States, with the intention of weakening the morale of the American people and obstructing and interfering with the success of their naval and military forces.

The indictments state that the Axis governments sought the assistance of American citizens in this effort for the reason that their language and knowledge of the customs of the people of the United States, reinforced by their false declarations of loyalty, would render such propaganda messages more credible.

The treason statute under which they are indicted reads as follows: "Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason." Penalties prescribed are death, or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for not less than five years AND a fine of not less than \$10,000.

Commenting on the indictments, Attorney General Biddle said:

"This action of the Grand Jury re-affirms the fact that the United States will not tolerate traitors either at home or abroad. It is our intention when we can to apprehend these defendants and to bring them to trial before a jury of their fellow citizens, whom they are charged with betraying.

"It should be clearly understood that these indictments are based not only on the contents of the propaganda statements—the lies and falsifications which were uttered—but also on the simple fact that these people have freely elected, at a time when their country is at war, to devote their services to the cause of the enemies of the United States.

They have betrayed the first and most sacred obligation of American citizenship."

The indictments are based on studies and investigations which have been in progress for almost a year by the Criminal Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice. Material assistance in the investigation was furnished by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, which recorded and transcribed hundreds of thousands of words of short-wave propaganda broadcast by the defendants.

Presentation to the Grand Jury was made by Jesse Climenko and Samuel C. Ely, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, in charge of the Criminal Division, and United States Attorney Edward M. Curran.

BACKGROUND

Propaganda as a weapon of attack has been effectively used by the Nazis, as witness the preliminary "softening up" of Poland, France, Denmark, and Czecho-Slovakia preceding the entrance of German armed forces. Hitler has likened it to the use of artillery in preparation for an infantry advance, saying:

"The enemy must be demoralized and driven to passivity. Our strategy is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself. Mental confusion, contradictions of feeling, indecision, panic--these are our weapons."

Radio, obviously, is the ideal instrument for such an attack, and its use as a propaganda weapon has been highly developed by the Nazis.

As actually practised, Nazi radio propaganda is directed at a nation's weak spots: it seeks out the discontented minorities, the political demagogues, the fanatics and malcontents who are ready to grasp any offer of assistance for their schemes or any excuse for their grievances. It bores from within; it exaggerates and intensifies domestic frictions and controversies; it generates suspicions and rumors and grafts them upon some negligible fragment of fact to give them credibility.

As specifically directed toward the United States in the last three years, German radio propaganda has followed five well defined lines. These are the broad categories of appeal or argument into which virtually all Nazi broadcasts beamed to North America have fallen:

1. To spread defeatism and create feelings of hopelessness and futility with regard to the Allied effort;
2. To foster disagreement and discord between this country and other United Nations, particularly England;
3. To stimulate dissension within the United States, particularly between the people and the Government;
4. To nurture American isolationism and Fascist attitudes that would result not only in resignation to, but also participation in, the Axis world scheme; and
5. To magnify domestic difficulties within the United States, such as race riots, dissensions within the Government, food and other shortages, etc.

Such enemy propaganda encourages and fortifies native fascist elements. It has been the breeding ground for many of the false rumors about war production and has grossly exaggerated domestic differences, such as strikes.

Brief descriptions of each of the defendants follow:

ROBERT H. BEST

Robert Henry Best was born in Sumter, South Carolina, April 16, 1896, the son of a Methodist minister. He attended local schools in Spartanburg and was graduated from Wofford College in 1917 with both A.B. and M.A. degrees. He began a post-graduate course in journalism at Columbia University in 1917, but left in October of that year to enlist in the Coast Artillery. A year later he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and remained in the Army with that rank until honorably discharged in January, 1920. In June, 1922, he was issued a passport for travel in Europe. He has not returned to this country since that time.

For the last ten or fifteen years, Best has followed an erratic course as a journalist, sometimes on regular assignment and salary, but most frequently as a "string correspondent". He has worked at various times for the United Press and the New York Times, among others. His appearance and manner of living in Vienna were those usually described as "Bohemian", and over the years his sympathies and outlook became more European than American. From about 1937 on he has been an outspoken admirer of Hitler and the Nazis and, simultaneously, a critic of American and British democracy.

During 1940 and 1941, when the United States was urging its nationals to leave Germany, Best rejected several opportunities to depart afforded him by the consular offices in Vienna and Berlin. After the declaration of war, he was interned at Bad Nauheim along with other members of the American press and diplomatic corps to await exchange for similar German nationals being held in the United States. However, a few weeks before the scheduled departure of this group for Lisbon, Best was removed from Bad Nauheim by the Germans. He wrote that the Germans had granted him permission to remain in Germany, with limited freedom to move about the country and record the events of the war.

In a later "open letter" to his former colleagues, written from Berlin, he expressed his contempt for American democracy and condemned the entry of the United States into the war as a "sell-out" to Communism and international Jewry. Shortly thereafter, he became a regular twice-weekly feature on German shortwave broadcasts beamed to North America.

Best is not a "specialist" on any particular propaganda theme for the Germans. He wanders at will through the catalogue of hate, racial prejudice, scorn for the democracies and defeatism. He is presented as a news commentator, but his broadcasts consist almost entirely of opinion. His most frequent references are to the virtuous role of Germany in the present war; the venality of the Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin administrations, and the futility of United Nations resistance to the Axis.

A few excerpts from his broadcasts follow:

"I am thankful that an all-wise Providence gave an Adolf Hitler to Germany and to Europe at such a critical time in history. And I am also thankful that the Germans were intelligent enough to place Hitler in charge of their destiny in time to save Germany and Europe, and also America and Great Britain, from Bolshevism . . ."

"If any one had ever treated you as Roosevelt treated the Japanese for months and even years previous to the Pearl Harbor blow, you would have done just what the sons of Nippon did . . ."

"With the so-called government bonds which Morgenthau and Roosevelt are palming off on the American public today, the holders will not be able to buy a square yard of wall paper ten years from today unless a miracle happens to save our country from the ruin toward which Roosevelt's war policies are now driving America . . ."

"And Roosevelt would have you believe, of course, that by way of French Africa, American troops can march to Berlin. I am in a position to assure you that they will be lucky if they even escape from French Africa alive . . ."

FREDERICK W. KALTENBACH

Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 29, 1895, of German immigrant parents. He attended public schools in Dubuque. In 1914, he and one of his brothers took a summer vacation in Germany. Upon the outbreak of the first world war, both were arrested by German authorities on suspicion of being spies. However, they were released and returned to the United States in December of that year.

Kaltenbach entered Grinnell College, Ames, Iowa, in 1915. In the summer of 1918 he secured a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. He was enroute to France with his unit when the Armistice was signed, and returned to the United States. The following year he entered

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Iowa State Teachers College, receiving his B.A. degree in 1920. In the succeeding ten years he held a variety of jobs--taught in the public school at Manchester and Dubuque, Iowa, and spent a year at the University of Chicago, where he earned a Master's degree in history.

Kaltenbach's tenure on the faculty of the Dubuque High School ended abruptly and significantly in 1933. He had organized a group of high school boys into a "hiking club" which was known as the "Militant Order of Spartan Knights" and was modeled on the pattern of the Hitler Youth. The members wore brown shirt uniforms, carried canes and engaged in secret initiation rituals. The school authorities ordered the disbanding of this group because of its obvious Nazi tendencies and fired Kaltenbach. At an American Legion meeting to which he was invited to state his side of the controversy, Kaltenbach so offended certain of the members with his pro-German utterances that he was engaged in a fist fight from which he emerged second best.

Kaltenbach went to Germany in June, 1933, ostensibly to study for his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin. Instead, he worked as translator and free-lance writer, and ultimately, for the government-controlled radio system. His only return to the United States was for a brief period in 1939, when he boasted to his Iowa friends of his "confidential" radio work in Germany. Accompanying him was his wife, a German girl who reputedly had held a minor office in the Nazi party. When the State Department urged American citizens to leave Germany in 1940, Kaltenbach refused to do so, giving as his reason his intention to write a book about the war.

Kaltenbach's strong Nazi sympathies were well known to many of the American colony in Berlin, to whom he voiced arrogant disdain for democracy, rabid anti-Semitism, and pride in his affiliation with the Nazi party and the Ministry of Propaganda. He began his propaganda broadcasts to the United States early in 1941, addressing his remarks usually to "Dear Harry" and to other mythical Iowa friends.

Kaltenbach is the Nazi's American counter-part of "Lord Haw-Haw", the expatriate British Fascist who also broadcasts from Germany. Unlike Best, he avoids emotional tangents and vituperative outbursts, adopting instead a simple, direct and "reasonable" approach. Kaltenbach's broadcasts, however,

follow closely the familiar Nazi propaganda line which involves anti-Roosevelt, anti-British and isolationist argument and is designed to undermine morale at home by attacking the government and its leaders.

A few excerpts from his broadcasts follow:--

"Franklin Roosevelt has made good. He has finally caught up with the war he has been chasing after for so long. He has achieved his great ambition to become a wartime President . . ."

"America can make a fairly comfortable war out of this thing . . . if she has sense enough to keep her troops at home. To defend America it would not be necessary for a single American to work six days a week and ten hours a day. Why should you give up your auto, your gasoline and your tires to help the English keep Australia?"

"Regardless of the effect which the glorious deeds of the German military forces is having on other Americans, I am sure it is filling the breasts of Americans of German descent with secret pride. Blood is thicker than water, and it is in times of crisis like the present that one's blood determines one's sympathies . . ."

JANE ANDERSON

Jane Anderson was born in Atlanta, Georgia, January 6, 1893. She attended the public schools in that city and a girl's finishing school in Texas. She ran away from the latter institution at the age of 16 to be married and lived for a time thereafter in New York. In 1915 she went to London and worked for the London Daily Mail as a reporter. She was divorced from her American husband in 1918 and returned to New York.

Little is known of her activities during the decade following the first world war except that she made several trips to Europe and wrote occasionally for various American newspapers and magazines. She rose to sudden prominence in 1938 during the Spanish Civil War when she was sentenced to death by the Loyalists on charges of being a spy. The sentence was revoked at the intervention of the State Department, and she came to the United States with her second husband, the Count de Cienfuegos, whom she had married some years previously in Spain.

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Upon her arrival here, Jane Anderson became one of the most ardent supporters in this country of General Franco and the Spanish Fascists. Articles by her were published in various newspapers and magazines, and she lectured throughout the country. She gave vivid accounts of her "torture" at the hands of Spanish Communists, and asserted that the Spanish Civil War was, in effect, the opening wedge of Communist domination of the world. Late in 1939, she returned to Spain. In 1941 she went to Germany and began her propaganda broadcasts for the German government.

As a propagandist for Hitler Jane Anderson is introduced as a "famous Catholic orator" and proclaims Hitler as the great bulwark of "Christian-Catholic civilization against the menace of Bolshevism". Her remarks are devoted almost entirely to violent denunciations of Communism and to making "exposes" of the "Communist domination" of the Roosevelt and Churchill governments. She ceased broadcasting abruptly in April, 1942.

A few excerpts from her broadcasts follow:

"The Nipponese forces, fighting Communism in Asia, as a Christian crusader bearing aloft the banners of the consolidated nations of Europe, glowing down upon the Red beast in the blood stained lair of the Soviet . . ."

"I had not been 24 hours upon American soil before I had confirmed this simple fact that in every editorial office in the United States a key man was stationed to kill the story of Spain; that all ramifications of the national radio were in the hands of a renegade Russian by the name of Sarnoff, and that from the pulpits of the land of the Star Spangled Banner no word of the God-fearing had been lifted against the hordes from Moscow which had descended upon Madrid to unleash upon a Christian land rivers of blood as the first stride forward in world revolution . . ."

DOUGLAS CHANDLER

Douglas Chandler was born in Chicago May 26, 1889. His family moved to Baltimore and he grew up and received his education there. He served for a short time in the U. S. Navy during the closing months of the first world war, worked for a few years as reporter and columnist for the Baltimore Sunday American, and then went into the advertising business in New York. After his marriage in 1924, he went into the stock brokerage business but was wiped out in the crash of 1929. Asserting that his wife's income would

provide a better living for him and his family in Europe than in the United States, he embarked for France in the fall of 1930. He has not returned to the United States since.

A musical and literary dilettante, Chandler drifted about Central Europe and the Balkans for several years. Much of his time was spent in Vienna and Berlin. From time to time he wrote articles about his travels for American magazines. Several were published in the National Geographic Magazine. This publication dropped him, however, when the editors learned that Chandler was receiving monetary favors from the Nazi government. Later, an elaborate home in a Berlin suburb which had been confiscated from a "political prisoner" was placed at Chandler's disposal by the Nazis.

By 1938, Chandler's conversion to Nazism was complete, and he made a lecture tour through England and Scotland on behalf of the German government, extolling the virtues of National Socialism. He was interviewed and quoted by German papers because of the contrasts favorable to Germany he persistently drew between life there and in the United States. In 1940, the virulence of his anti-Semitic and pro-Axis views caused the Jugo-Slavian government to withdraw a temporary residence permit it had issued him. With the approach of war in 1941, Chandler declined the urgent requests of the State Department that he return to the United States. In the summer of that year he began his propaganda broadcasts to this country.

Chandler's polished and caustic manner apparently led the German propaganda ministry to believe they had in him a suitable team mate for their notorious "Lord Haw-Haw". His first broadcast, however, was adjudged a failure by listeners in this country. He was billed as "Paul Revere", and the program was introduced to the strains of "Yankee Doodle", with the sound of galloping hooves in the background. What followed was a harangue on the old themes of "international Jewry", the war-mongering of the Roosevelt administration and the serenity of life in German-controlled Europe. He has pursued these themes consistently since, with growing bitterness and incoherence.

A few excerpts from his broadcasts follow:

"And for the winning of the war and the building of the New Order, there is one outstanding figure, the genius of the twentieth century, to thank. That is Adolf Hitler, the man for whom millions of brave flags are flying on this, his birthday . . ."

"An alien mob, dominated by Jewish-Masonic interests, has taken a strangled hold on your destiny. An imported alien mob, supported by your false leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt . . ."

"Happy am I to be able to serve you in my capacity as a bringer of true tidings from the heart of the German Reich, and fortunate are you who seek the truth to have on this side of the water a little band of free American patriots who command the priceless privilege of raising their voices against the howling storm of lies, warped fact and sheer deception which assails your ears from democratic propoganda centers."

EZRA POUND

Ezra Loomis Pound was born in Hailey, Idaho, October 30, 1885. He attended Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a Master of Arts degree from the latter institution in 1907. In 1911 he went to England to live and has resided abroad ever since.

For a few years following the first world war, Ezra Pound enjoyed a limited popularity both in England and the United States as a poet. Like many of the "modern poets" of that period, he employed a distinctive and unorthodox style which, to much of the reading public, proved incomprehensible. He was, nevertheless, a prolific writer of both prose and poetry, and in addition to publishing several books, contributed poems and essays on literature, the arts, philosophy, religion and economics to various obscure and esoteric journals.

The lack of popular appreciation is known to have embittered him, first, against the United States, which he considered a cultural backwoods, and later England. He left England in 1920, lived for four years in Paris,

and then went to Italy, where he claimed to have found a more hospitable intellectual atmosphere. In any event, he has remained in Italy since that time, returning to the United States only for a brief visit in 1937. At that time his fascist sympathies were fully developed and he discussed them freely with all who would listen. He proclaimed a warm admiration for and personal acquaintance with Mussolini and other fascist officials and greeted many of his American acquaintances with the fascist salute. Upon his return to Italy he became a lecturer in one or more Italian universities. He began his propaganda broadcasts to the United States in 1940.

Pound's style as a broadcaster has much in common with his style as a writer: much of what he says is meaningless and incoherent, further complicated, at times, by the use of words of his own coinage. The general trend of his comments, however, follows the familiar Axis propaganda line: that international Jewry is the root of the world's difficulties, that the United States is being used as a pawn by the British, and that the fascist way of life is the hope of the world. Through most of his remarks runs a deep undercurrent of contempt for America and democracy.

A few excerpts from Ezra Pound's broadcasts follow:

"You are at war for the duration of Germany's pleasure. You are at war for the duration of Japan's pleasure. Nothing in the western world, nothing in the whole of our occident, can help you dodge that. Nothing can help you dodge it."

"There is so much that the United States does not know. This war is fruit of such vast incomprehension, such tangled ignorance, so many strains of undoing. I'm held up in rage by the delaying needed to change a typing ribbon, so much is there that ought to be put into young America's head . . ."

"You are in black darkness and confusion. You have been bugger-mugged and scarum-shouted into a war and you know nothing about it. You know nothing about the forces that caused it. Or you know next to nothing. I am in the agonized position of an observer who has worked twenty-five years to prevent it, but I am not the only observer who has so striven. Apparently no man could prevent it, that is, up to the point that it was not prevented . . ."

CONSTANCE DREXEL

Constance Drexel was born in Darmstadt, Germany, November 28, 1894. She was brought to this country by her father the following year, and obtained derivative citizenship when he was naturalized in Boston in 1898. She grew up in the town of Roslindale, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools there. As a young woman she entered newspaper work, first with the Boston Globe, and in 1915 attended the Peace Conference at The Hague as correspondent for a news syndicate. Another passport to Europe was denied her in 1918 because of a record of pro-German sympathies during the period of the first world war.

During the next twenty years Miss Drexel embraced the career of a newspaper woman, free lance writer, campaigner for various causes, and world traveler. During this period she worked at one time or another for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Chicago Tribune, the McClure Syndicate and others. She made half a dozen trips to Europe and attended several events of international importance, such as the Geneva Arms Conference of 1932. Even at this early date, she was known among her colleagues abroad as a staunch supporter of Hitler. After the Nazi regime was established, she received occasional writing assignments from the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

Back in the United States in 1937, Miss Drexel attempted to establish herself as a columnist, writing on foreign affairs. In 1938 she was employed in Philadelphia on the WPA Writers' Project, and later, as a teacher of French on a WPA education project. She left suddenly for Berlin in 1939, explaining that her passage was being paid by the German government. Her broadcasts over the German short wave began in 1940. She was introduced as a "famous American journalist" and a member of "a socially prominent and wealthy Philadelphia family" (which she is not). She was well known among American correspondents in Berlin at that time, who considered her something of a pest and a crackpot. She was not interned with other American citizens when war was declared.

Miss Drexel confines her broadcasting for the Nazis largely to social and "cultural" items, describing the pleasures of life in wartime Germany, the concerts and exhibitions, and the abundance of food, clothing and entertainment. Her apparent intention is to convince her listeners of Germany's stability under the pressures of war, and to contrast these conditions with life in the United States.

EDWARD LEO DELANEY

Edward Leo Delaney was born in Olney, Illinois, December 12, 1885. Both parents died while he was young and he was reared by relatives who afforded him only a grade school education. In 1910 he went on the stage with a road company playing the then-popular "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford". For the next twenty-odd years he remained on the stage, playing mostly bit parts, and spent the period of America's engagement in the first world war in Australia with a company playing "Seven Keys to Baldpate".

From about 1920 on, Delaney operated on the outer fringes of the theatrical profession in this country, working variously as a minor actor in silent movies, in musical comedies, as a press agent and even as a writer of plays (none of which was produced). He made several trips to Europe during the 1930's, and in 1937 became an overseas agent for a small film importing concern in New York. In December, 1939, he secured a passport to Genoa, Italy, and went thence to Vienna and Berlin, where he has remained since.

Delaney's violent anti-Semitism was well known to his acquaintances here, who regarded it as an obsession. Among Americans in Berlin prior to the outbreak of war, he was generally regarded as an opportunist who had been "converted" to Nazism more from what he thought it would profit him than from any intellectual conviction. He boasted of his work for the German Foreign Office and the Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment. He went on the air as a short wave broadcaster to the United States under the name of "E. D. Ward", at the same time mailing considerable quantities of Nazi propaganda to friends and relatives in this country.

Delaney is regarded as one of the lesser luminaries on the Nazi network. He trades almost entirely upon the fact of his American citizenship and his command of the Broadway vernacular, which are supposed to give his broadcasts an intimate, "just one of the boys from home" flavor. His programs are confined almost entirely to news, slanted to reflect nothing but glory and credit to the Axis cause. For a time, he acted as a sort of master of ceremonies on an allegedly humorous program, the purpose of which was to satirize events in the United States.

His value to the Nazi cause apparently was negligible, since he was taken off the air in June, 1942.

MAX OTTO KOISCHWITZ

Max Oscar Otto Koischwitz was born in Germany on February 19, 1902, the son of a prominent surgeon. He was educated in German and French schools and received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Berlin in 1925. That same year he emigrated to the United States and joined the faculty of Columbia University as an instructor in German. He was married in New York in 1926 and settled with his family in Sunnyside, Long Island. In 1931, he transferred to the faculty of Hunter College, and in 1935 he became a naturalized American citizen.

At about this time, Koischwitz began a considerable amount of writing. He published several books and magazine articles and lectured frequently on subjects designed to "interpret" Germany to the American people. Among acquaintances in New York he was regarded as a firm believer in National Socialism and the Hitler cause. He visited Germany for "study" in 1935 and again in 1937. In 1939 he made another trip to Germany, taking his family with him. He gave no intimation of his intention to remain in Germany, but after he requested several extensions of his leave from Hunter College and refused to respond to requests for interviews made by the American consulate in Berlin, it became clear that Koischwitz planned to remain there for the duration of the war. By 1940 it was known that he was working for the German

government, and the following year he went on the air as a propagandist.

Koischwitz is known on the German shortwaves as "O.K."

In the beginning his programs were innocuous, discussions of German arts, letters and the sciences, which were offered under the title, "The College Hour". The propaganda content became more emphatic when he switched to a pseudo-humorous dialogue called, "Fritz and Freddy, the Friendly Quarrellers", which attempted to ridicule the democracies. His more recent programs consist of commentaries on the war and international politics, slanted entirely to the Nazi cause and deriding the United Nations.

A few excerpts from his broadcasts follow:

"The world of today is divided into two camps. On the one side, bolshevism. On the other, the defenders of civilization. Why is America still in the wrong camp?"

"The camp where the American boys are at present is the most beautifully located prisoner of war camp I've ever seen, and I have seen many of them . . . One of the German officers who took me through the camp complained with a smile that the Americans didn't behave exactly soldier-like. Now that struck me as very funny, because I heard it before, over the London wireless. The BBC affirmed that their American friends lacked discipline. The Americans in Africa, the radio related, asked too many questions. They lack the traditions of their British cousins . . ."

"And do you believe that the defenses of Europe are only improvised, or that you could outnumber the mighty Axis armies in Europe like another Afrika Korps? The only territory that any of the American soldiers would ever occupy in Europe will be the six feet of sod in one of the military graveyards in which we shall bury the remains of any and every man who attempts to force his way into Europe."