

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CROSS-REFERENCE

DATE 7 MAY 1947

TO: C242 (CASE HISTORY UNIT)

FROM: F142 Allen
(SECTION) (BY)

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION: ~~(Erik Bonde Lee)~~ Tresbusch Lincoln.

ADDRESS: Germany

IDENTIFYING DATA:

Dr. Erik Bonde Lee on May 5 denied the Times of Ceylon report that Tresbusch Lincoln is alive and in Tibetan monastery, saying that he personally performed the post-mortem on the dead German spy. (Reuters dispatch from Shanghai, May 5, 1947 - - P)

ORIGIN OF REPORT:

ORIGINATORS SERIAL NO: **FBIP 53-1947**

SUBJECT OF REPORT:

DATE OF REPORT: 7 MAY 1947

CLASSIFICATION: ~~RESTRICTED~~

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO:

F-45 DISSEMINATION NO:

ROUTING IN ONI:

EVENTUAL FILING IN:

Declassified by
Auth: Director Naval Investigative Service
Date: 2-24-83
S/A WCO/Play
UNIT: O2.F

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 9807027

~~RESTRICTED~~

26 MAR 1947

Op-32-112
AB-6
Serial No. 5714732

MEMORANDUM

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: Director of Public Information, EXOS
Subject: Information on Trebitsch Lincoln - Request for.
Reference: (a) OPI-EXOS Memo to CNI, O-2 Serial 417300R, undated.

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1. The Office of Naval Intelligence has no unclassified information on subject individual; therefore, there is none available for release.

msf

HWS
H. W. Taylor
By direction.

Dict: Cdr Williams
" 26 Mar 47
Typed: W Y Williams

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MAR 23 1947

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FREIBERSCH-LENGOEN, Ignazio Timoteo, aliases
LORENZINI, Tomas
LENGOEN; ROEMER; KUNG; Chao
Shanghai, China

Subject's name appears on a list of known foreign agents prepared by the FBI in New York, dated in New York file. Subject's number 1210 in Inst. B. Supplement

To file
17 March 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

(Source: John New York Official Telegram, Manila, list of known and suspected spies - NYU 211-57178 dated 18 January 1961.)

61-6716

APR 6 1964

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A8-5/QQ/Lincoln, I.T. (5-24) 38
(alias Abbott Chao Kung)

LINCOLN, Ignatius Trebitsch - "D"

International Spy.

Aliases: Trautwein; Leo TENDLER; H. RUHS; Chap KUNG.
SUBJECT was born Ignatius TRIBLICH, at Paks, Hungary,
4/4/79. See File-3/28/40.

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LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch -D- 13ND 2721
Buddhist Abbot "Chao-Kung"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 2 Jan 1940 an item appeared in the local Seattle press to the effect that subject, who was during the World War classed as an International Spy and extradited from the U.S. by Great Britain, had announced in Shanghai that he is ready to proceed to Washington, D.C. at once in answer to President Roosevelt's general invitation to religious leaders to discuss peace efforts. Subject is the author of a book entitled "Revelations of an International Spy" published in January, 1916.

3 Jan 1940. TO: ONI, Wn. & All Dists in U.S.

W 3138

Declassified/Downgrading.....
Auth: DIRNIS.....
Date: 02-24-83 Unit: O2F.....

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT
NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS.

No. A8-5/NDL
(MBDIO)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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March 28, 1940

A 85/00/Lincoln, I.T.

From: Commandant, First Naval District,
(District Intelligence Officer).

To : Chief of Naval Operations,
(Office of Naval Intelligence),
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

Reference: (a) 13ND Confidential Card, #2721 of 3 Jan., 1940.

1. The following report on subject person has been gleaned from reliable sources.

2. There have been few international crises in the past thirty years in which the subject person has not appeared in an important role. His name and activities are of such a nature that he is listed in the files of every state department in Europe. He has held such prominent positions as to warrant his name being listed in the "Who's Who" in the British Empire. He has held high positions in the churches of five different denominations and has owned oil wells and oil fields in Rumania.

3. His appearance in any country abroad is a signal for immediate activity on the part of the government investigating agencies. The British government has such a healthy regard for his ability that they keep him under semi-surveillance at all times.

4. He appears under an alias in the most unusual places and under the most unusual circumstances.

5. At the present time he is making an effort to come to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt at a proposed international peace conference.

6. The subject was born Ignatius Triblich at Paks, Hungary, on April 4, 1879, the son of Nathan Tribich and Julia Friend, Hungarian Jews. He was educated privately at Pressburg, Budapest, Brecklum in Germany, and Montreal, Canada. His first education was as a prospective Rabbi. He also received further education in Holy Orders in England.

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Auth: DIRMIS
Date: 02-24-83 Unit: 02F
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REPRODUCED - FILE. 10

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 907027

March 28, 1940

SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

7. In 1900 he had serious differences of opinion with his parents and left home for Breklum, Schleswig-Holstein where he entered the Seminary and became converted to the Christian religion.

8. About that time he married Miss Magarethe Kalor of Hamburg and in the years to follow she bore him five sons.

9. Being a restless individual, he went to Canada for the Presbyterian Church and became a missionary. When his mission was transferred to the Anglican Church, he went with it and became a minister for the Church of England in Montreal. He soon tired of this position and went back to Germany from which place he made application to the Bishop of Canterbury for an English curacy and was eventually appointed Curate of Appledore in Kent. In this capacity he served for 14 months before resigning and migrating to London. In London, he made his living at journalism for a period of two years.

10. This brings him up to the year 1906 when he secured an appointment as Secretary to Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, the well-known cocoa manufacturer. He continued in this position assisting Mr. Rowntree in the production of Land and Labor Lessons from Belgium until 1909.

11. In 1908 he became naturalized, gradually working his way in with a political group of the Union Party at Darlington and in the general election of 1910 was successfully elected as a Member of Parliament. Commercializing on the prestige of his new position in London, he amassed considerable profits from the promotion of various oil companies which he controlled and operated in Rumania.

12. Trebitsch lost his parliamentary seat in 1914 and after the outbreak of the war was reported to be in financial difficulties.

13. He next applied for and was granted a position as censor of Hungarian and Rumanian correspondence. His withdrawal from this service was the result of one of the two secret meetings held by Parliament during the World War.

14. Being under surveillance, it was learned that Trebitsch was visiting the German Consul General at Rotterdam and on his return to England, sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant the Admiralty advising that he leave the country. This is believed to have been in the latter part of 1915, as he went to New York where he remained for a period of six months when he was arrested and brought back to England to answer a charge of forgery, the victim being his old benefactor, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, with whom he was living, by the way, when he became one of the disciples of the Quaker Church.

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March 28, 1940SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

Trebitsch was tried and convicted at Old Bailey and sentenced to three years imprisonment. At the expiration of his sentence in 1919, he was deported to Hungary.

15. About this time, Hungary was going through the throes of an uprising and Trebitsch assisted Bela Kun in setting up a Bolshevik government which was swept away in March of 1920.

16. In 1921, he again appeared taking a very prominent part in the Kapp putsch in Germany.

17. Shortly after this incident, he appreciated that his field of activity was becoming rather limited so he came to the U. S., crossed the continent and sailed from Vancouver for Shanghai. In this latter city, he succeeded in selling himself to several influential Chinese who pulled certain strings and made it possible for him to become adviser to Yang Sen at Ichang. He convinced the Chinese leaders with whom he had become closely associated, that through his wonderful connections in Europe he could secure for them much needed assistance.

18. In October of 1923, Trebitsch conducted a Chinese Delegation, headed by General Wu Hung Chung, to Switzerland, with a view to securing military experts and funds for the prosecution of the civil war in China which broke out the following year. The commission met with no success in Switzerland. Trebitsch had plenty of friends in Germany so the whole delegation went there and again came out unsuccessful; but in Germany, after being employed as an agent for both the French and Czech governments, he picked up his wife and with two of his sons returned to Shanghai. 635

19. The next that was heard from him was on February 11, 1924, when his passport, an Austrian one in the name of Trautwein, was visaed for Austria via British ports, and he is believed to have sailed for the country alone on February 24, 1924. Ignatius

20. Trebitsch was next heard of in June 1924 when he was once again traveling in Europe with a Chinese Commission, the ostensible purpose of which was to enlist sympathy abroad for the Chinese Nationalist Party. Fresh negotiations in both Italy and Switzerland came to an unsuccessful end, so in July of 1924, he again returned to Shanghai.

21. He next became associated with the Chinese War Lord, Wu Pei Fu, but, inasmuch as the War Lord's chances of success did not appear promising, Trebitsch left him and proceeded to New York where he arrived in August of 1924.

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March 28, 1940

SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

22. The year spent in New York was not a profitable one so he returned to China and in November 1925, left Shanghai for Ceylon, traveling under the name of Leo Tandler. On arrival in Manila, he was successful in getting a British visa on an old passport and continued his journey to Ceylon.

23. Near Colombo is a Buddhist Monastery which he entered with the intention, so he says, of remaining in it indefinitely. The news that his son had murdered a brewer's clerk in England and was being tried for murder caused him to leave the Monastery early in 1926 and make a voyage to Europe in a fruitless endeavor to see his son whose execution was shortly to take place. Unable to enter England, he stayed at Hamburg for about four weeks before being expelled by the authorities.

From Hamburg, he went to Naples whence he sailed for New York on August 26, 1926, traveling on a forged passport under the name of H. Ruh. From New York, he went to San Francisco, joined a Buddhist Center there as a lecturer and teacher of Buddhism. He soon tired of this job so on September 20, 1927, he arrived in Hongkong from Vancouver by the Empress of Canada. A few days later, he was on his way to Tientsin on board the SS COBLENZ. He came to the notice of the Chinese authorities who accused him of being a Soviet spy so he went into hiding until March of 1928 when he reappeared at Hongkong, arriving from Tientsin by steamer, under the name of Jack Fisher. A deportation order was made out by the British authorities at Hongkong on April 19, 1928, and on April 30, he arrived back in Shanghai by the SS MALWA. From this point, all trace of him was lost. It was believed he had proceeded to Hanchow and obtained refuge in a Buddhist Temple.

25. The following June he was heard of again in Tientsin. From there he went to Dairen, Manchuria, the same month. On June 12, 1929, he was back again in Shanghai and went to live at the Hollandisch Restaurant, No. 50 Avenue Dubail. Once more he was a new man describing himself as a teacher named Anagarica Fykkosaty.

26. Here he seems to have replenished his bank account as on June 25, 1929, he sailed from Shanghai to Hamburg on the SS TRIER. Toward the end of the summer, he was heard of in Holland. At Amsterdam, he had to submit to cross-examination by the police who decided that he could not remain in Holland and so, on May 7 1930, he returned to Shanghai on the SS SAARBRUCKEN and stayed on board the ship before leaving for Tientsin a few days later, just long enough to get sufficient funds and on July 1, he came back to Shanghai by the SS SHUNTESIN. A week later, he was on his way aboard the SS MONTE PIANA for Europe in the company of Dr. Von Kreitner. The purpose of this trip, like many others, still remains a mystery.

March 29, 1940

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SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

27. After a few months in Europe, Trebitsch was back again in Shanghai, living in a Buddhist Monastery in Nantao, the Chinese section. He had his head shaved and branded with the 12 circular symbols of the Buddhist wheel of life and took the name "Chao Kung", later becoming (Abbot) Chao Kung. Not long after this, it was reported that he was living at the Ling Ying Temple as a Chinese Monk in Hangchow, but about the middle of April 1931 he again disappeared.

28. Chao Kung, as he was called, declared that since 1925, he had devoted most of his time to Buddhist studies and was ordained as a monk in the Buddhist Monastery at Pachuashan, near Peiping, in May, 1931.

29. On August 1, 1932, Chao Kung left Shanghai for Antwerp on the SS TRIANON with the avowed object of founding a Buddhist Monastery in the Occident. When he boarded the steamer, he declared he would never return to the East. Chao Kung arrived in Brussels from Germany early in October 1932, using a Chinese passport under that name. He was expelled by the Belgium authorities and promptly escorted to the frontier of Germany where he was again picked up and thrown in jail for an old debt. Chao Kung returned to Shanghai on June 25, 1933. Having failed to establish a Buddhist Monastery in Europe, he announced his intention of establishing one in China.

30. Thirteen of his foreign disciples, recruited by him in Europe, arrived in Shanghai aboard the SS TRITON on July 25, 1933. They were met on their arrival by Chao Kung who conveyed them to his home, known as the Buddhist House, at 131 Great Western Road. On July 31, of the same year, the SS FORMOSA brought to Shanghai three more foreigners who had come for the purpose of studying Buddhist doctrines under the guidance of Chao Kung.

31. In the latter part of 1933, Chao Kung was the guest of honor at various functions given by the different Buddhist Associations in Shanghai and delivered frequent addresses which bore chiefly on questions relating to the faith which he had adopted.

32. During March, 1934, the local newspapers reported that Abbot Chao Kung, accompanied by all his disciples, would shortly visit Europe once again with the object of building the first Buddhist Monastery, to be the center for propagating the doctrine of Buddha in the Western World. However, in this he failed. Such hopes were destined not to materialize.

33. On March 25, 1934, Chao Kung, together with four foreign Buddhist monks and six foreign Buddhist nuns, left Shanghai on the SS EMPRESS OF RUSSIA bound for Canada, and early in May 1934, he and his followers arrived at Liverpool from Canada on board the SS DUCHESS OF YORK.

March 28, 1940

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[REDACTED]
SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

As the deportation order issued against him during the Great War by the British government was still in force, he was taken from the ship, after his refusal to continue on the same vessel to Antwerp, and detained in jail.

34. His disciples, who were not molested by the authorities, went into a boarding house not far from the prison, so as to be near their leader. While detained in Liverpool, it was reported that Chao Kung had applied for permission, which was refused, to preach Buddhism in England for a period of four months.

35. On the return of the SS DUCHESS OF YORK from Antwerp, about one week later, Chao Kung was placed on board and left England, together with his disciples, for Montreal. After traveling overland by rail, the party finally boarded the SS EMPRESS OF RUSSIA at Vancouver and arrived back in Shanghai on June 19, 1934.

36. When subjected to the customary interrogation by the Police at Kobe, Japan, he stated that three of the members of his party had been excommunicated by him from the Buddhist faith because they were illiterate and unable to comprehend his teachings, but information obtained in Shanghai shortly afterwards contradicted this statement.

37. The three excommunicated Buddhists were all of French nationality. The story they told on arrival was totally different from the one related by the Abbott, Chao Kung, to the Kobe Police. They stated that, unable to stand the tyrannical rule of their leader and finding the hardships of their life as Buddhists to be more than they could endure, they had informed the Abbot that they intended leaving him in England and returning to France. No doubt, realizing that desertion on the part of his proselytes would mean much harmful publicity and loss of prestige, he did his utmost to persuade them to change their decision. Finally, when it became obvious that practically every country in Europe was closed to him and that he would be compelled to return to China, he prevailed upon the three dissatisfied apostles to remain with him and accompany him back to Shanghai. There is little doubt that since his return to Shanghai, in June 1934, Chao Kung was in serious financial difficulties.

38. He and six of his followers took up residence at the Burlington Hotel on Bubbling Well Road. From time to time he is reported to have received financial assistance from Baroness Alexander de Soucanton, an American citizen, and from Dr. Walter Fuchs. Another lady, widow of a Jewish financier, is also believed to have given financial aid to Chao Kung. The exact amounts received from these people are not known but were not sufficient to put an end to the financial difficulties of Chao Kung. In March

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SUBJECT: LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch.

1935, he and his faithful band of followers left the Burlington Hotel and moved into a boarding house at 23 Rue Corneille. The following month he left Shanghai and repaired to the Tien Tai Shan temple at Chekiang. The suicide at that place of one of his disciples, a German nun known as Tao Ta, gave Chao Kung and his party much undesirable publicity. Toward the end of July he returned to Shanghai and again took his abode with his disciples at 23 Rue Corneille.

39. Chao Kung had not abandoned his project of leaving China and establishing a Buddhist Monastery in some other part of the world. In the Autumn of 1935, he made arrangements to leave for Madeira where, according to his statement, permission had been granted him to settle and build a monastery. He approached various shipping companies and endeavored to book passages for himself and six of his monks and nuns; but as he could not pay cash in advance for the tickets, the shipping concerns would have nothing to do with him.

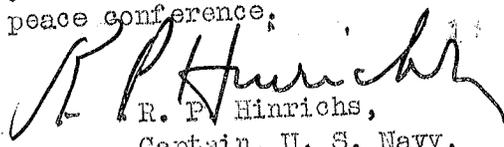
40. He was still determined to leave Shanghai and he hit on the expedient of purchasing a sailing vessel of about a hundred feet overall and getting it converted into a floating monastery. With this sea-going ark, he intended to make a leisurely voyage to Madeira with the half dozen monks and nuns still willing to submit to his leadership. A young adventurer named Reuben was to act as captain and provide a crew of three or four young dare-devils, like himself, to work the vessel. Many boats were inspected and it is believed that Chao Kung would have gone forward with his scheme had he been able to furnish the few thousand dollars required for the undertaking. Unfortunately, his credit in Shanghai being practically nil, he was unable to obtain sufficient money with which to purchase a boat; and so this project fell through. This condition made it necessary for him to return to his former establishment at 23 Rue Corneille.

41. The date of his leaving the above-mentioned address is unknown but it is believed he journeyed to Thibet where he would have an absolute free rein as there is seldom contact with the outside world. Here, practically the entire population, of which little is known, follow a religion called Lamanism which is a modified form of Buddhism.

42. In 1938, he again turned up in Shanghai, having grown a beard and now ready to present a new program and advised that unless the governments of Britain, France, Germany, and Russia resign simultaneously, immediately the Tibetan Buddhist supreme masters, without prejudice, pre-direction or favor, will unchain forces and powers whose very existence is unknown and against whose operations the powers mentioned are consequently helpless.

43. As matters stand at the present time, Abbot Chao Kung is trying to devise a means of being legally admitted to the United States so as to attend the contemplated religious peace conference.

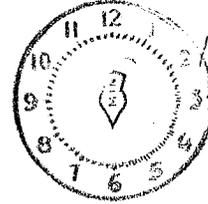
Copies to:
3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 N.D.


R. P. Hinrichs,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
By direction.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

May 24, 1938



B-3

MAY 26 1938

524 0100
He-5/20/1938 Lincoln, I. A. (5-)
(alias, Abbott Chao Kung)

Rear Admiral R. S. Holmes
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Holmes:

There is transmitted herewith a photograph believed to be that of an individual named Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln. This photograph was furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Captain J. de Koning, 19 Nicolaistratt, The Hague, Holland, who stated he was informed by Lincoln of the fact that he has engaged in confidential work for various governments during the past twenty years.

I am setting out below a resume of the information contained in the files of this Bureau relative to Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln:

Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, a notorious international spy, was apprehended by officials of Scotland Yard at Glasgow, Scotland on May 5, 1934 while conducting investigation at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of locating John Dillinger.

On May 3, 1934 information was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that John Dillinger was on board the SS "Duchess of York" which was bound for Glasgow, Scotland and due to arrive there on May 5, 1934. Arrangements were immediately made through the Department of State with the officials of Scotland Yard to have this boat searched upon its arrival there. This was done and no trace of Dillinger was found. However, Lincoln, traveling under the name of Abbott Chao Kung, was found thereon and taken into custody for deportation.

Lincoln, who was a notorious international spy during the World War, has caused the British Government considerable trouble by his activities in fomenting rebellions among the British Colonies in India and various other activities of a rebellious

Rear Admiral R. S. Holmes

- 2 -

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May 24, 1938

Signature Timothy Trebitsch

nature against the British Government. Lincoln was born in Hungary and later became a naturalized British subject and a Member of Parliament. Prior to the entrance of the United States into the World War, he was accused of spying against England, but he made his escape from that country and came to the United States where he was arrested in New York City in August, 1915 and held for extradition to Great Britain. Lincoln escaped from a Deputy United States Marshal in January, 1916 and was not captured until three months later when he was rearrested and extradited to England and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. At the expiration of this period he was deported to Germany, where he became interested in numerous revolutionary movements. He later turned up in Budapest and proceeded from there to Prague, Hungary and Austria, where he was arrested for high treason on February 18, 1921. He was released on June 15, 1921 and given a passport by the Austrian authorities, good for ten days.

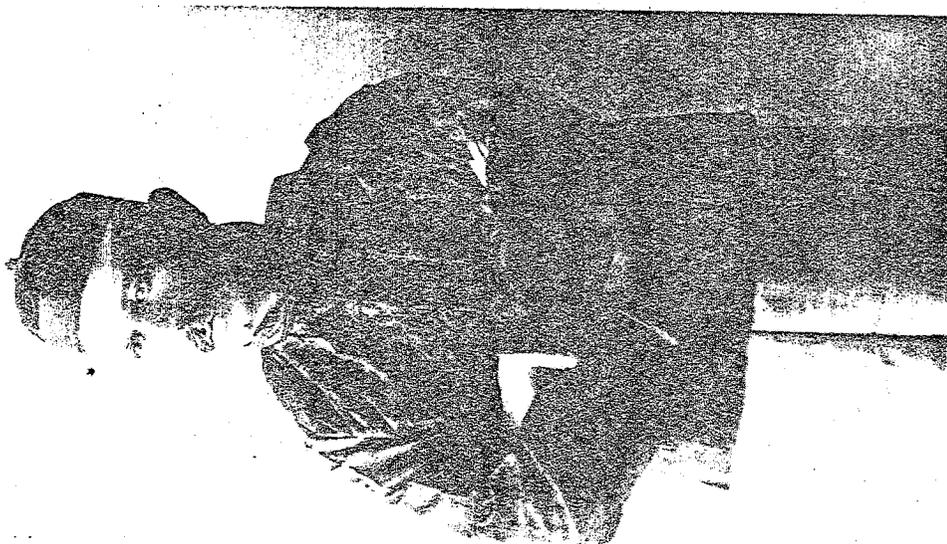
Lincoln then left Austria and entered Italy, where he was arrested by the Italian police who took his papers and released him. He then entered France and later by means of a forged passport entered the United States where he was again arrested in New York City on January 26, 1922, taken to Ellis Island and later deported from the United States.

This matter has also been referred to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C., and a copy of the photograph referred to furnished his office.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure



Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Op-16-B-3
AS-5/QQ/Lincoln, I.T. (5-24)
Serial No. 1447

524

MAY 31 1938

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I acknowledge, with appreciation, the receipt of your PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL letter of 24 May 1938 containing information relative to Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln and its enclosure.

Very sincerely yours,

R S H

R. S. Holmes,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Director of Naval Intelligence.

NEM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

(S)
AF

Dictated by Comdr. S^{all}
Dictated 27 May 1938
Typed by S. Waesche

Declassified/.....
Auth: DIR, NIS
Date: 02-24-80 Unit: 02 F

RECEIVED

F.B.I.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 907027

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(A3-R1)

*Put this copy in
A-5/22/10
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Lincoln, J.T
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18 May, 1932

From: Commandant.
To: Director of Naval Intelligence.
SUBJECT: Japanese Propaganda.

ENCLOSURES: (2) - Pamphlet entitled "SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT."
" " "SHANGHAI INCIDENT."

1. Enclosed herewith are two samples of Japanese propaganda which are being systematically disseminated on the West Coast through the Osaka Shosha Kaisha. They are being distributed in California by the Williams, Dimond & Company, freight agents for the above named steamship company. They are being mailed to prominent citizens throughout the city. Definite information is at hand that the following named persons have received copies:

- Harry Chandler, Publisher of the Los Angeles Times.
- A. Schleicher, President of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce.
- Los Angeles Foreign Trade Club.
- Walter B. Allen, President, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Los Angeles.

In addition, various American export firms are understood to have received copies.

2. Lieutenant Waldo Drake, I-V (S), U.S.N.R., forwarded these pamphlets to the District Intelligence Officer. He stated in his forwarding letter that the Buddhist Monk (Chao-Kung), the author of the letter "China's Flight," is Ignacious Timothy Trebitsch Lincoln, notorious Hungarian-New adventurer who ran afoul of Scotland Yard during the World War. He was, successively, a Journalist, Presbyterian Minister, Church of England Curate, Member of the House of Commons, convicted forger, etc.

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F. T. OKIEW,
by direction.

Declassified/.....
Auth: DIRNIS
Date: 02-24-83 Unit: 02F

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: ND 907027

NAVY No. 280B

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Naval Intelligence
WASHINGTON

10 September, 1940

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Clegg, F. S. I.
Colonel Lester, M.I.D.

Subject: Suspect Lists.

- Enclosures:
- (A) List of "Known Dangerous" German Suspects
 - (B) Supplementary List "Known Dangerous" German Suspects.
 - (C) List of "Known Dangerous" Communist Suspects.
 - (D) List of "Known Dangerous" Fascist Suspects.
 - (E) List of "Known Dangerous" Miscellaneous Suspects.
 - (F) List of "Known Dangerous" Japanese Suspects.
 - (G) List of "Known Dangerous" Contacts of Japanese Suspects.

The enclosed lists, compiled from the files of O.N.I., are forwarded for your information and files.

/s/ E. B. Nixon
Captain, U. S. Navy

Declassified/Downgrade to.....
Auth: DIRECTOR, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
Date: 1 MAR 1983 Unit: O2F
Sp. Agt. W. C. O'Riley

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 907027

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to No.

Op-16-B-3

CONFIDENTIAL

27 July, 1940.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

There is enclosed herewith a report on the
"BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY OF JAPAN." It is requested
that this report be returned after it has served
its purpose.

Sincerely,

E. B. Nixon
E. B. Nixon,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

Mr. K. R. McIntyre,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

LACHARRE, Raymond Espionage agent-Prison record in France. Caught as stowaway, Ellis Island. 6-1-33.

LA TRACH, Joseph Subject claiming to be former Captain in French Foreign Legion, reported as engaged in many suspicious and mysterious undertakings; many trips to Mexico and San Francisco; connection with 10 million dollar oil contract with some foreign country. 7-8-40.

LEWIS, W.B. British agent. An Aero-Engineer, formerly with Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Washington. 4-3-36.

LINCOLN, Ignatius Timothy Trebitsch- Buddhist Abbot "Chao-Kung". During World War subject was charged as International spy and extradited from U.S. by Great Britain. Subject announced in Seattle papers 2-2-40 that he is ready to come to Washington to discuss peace with other religious leaders. Subject is author of book "Revelations of an International Spy", published in 1916.

LISCHINSKI, Karl-Dr. Subject in 7-16-37 at Portland, Ore., took movies of USSA-2-37, Indianapolis. Appeared anxious to get several views of plane catapults.

LOPHEA, Javier Employed by Mexican Government in secret service in espionage along Mexican border and southern U.S. frontier. Travels constantly our side of U.S.

LUCK, Casey, ADMITTED BREAKING INTO SAFFS of USS. Sailed and thrown overboard G.P. #253 which he removed therefrom. Given BCD 1-17-40. ex H.A.S. Co., U.S.N.

MANAYERIA, Geraldo Notorious anarchist leader with headquarters at Newark, N.J. 1931.

MARTINSON, Dr. S.F., Leader of Russian Nationalists. May be regarded as most dangerous of White Russian organizers. 11-9-37. 4695 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

MARTINSON, Harold Employed by Mexican Government Secret Service in espionage along southern U.S. frontier.

MARTINSON, Robert William Fla. 1 utility Co., Dist. Ct. Seattle, Washington 2-1-40 Sex Unit of Government property at Department of Justice. Suspected agent of very bitter against Italy.

MORSE, Edward William Theft of conf. plans from Douglas plant at Santa Monica, Cal.

COPY

Camden, Maine.
August 18, 1940.

Lieut.-Commander R.B.Hunt.
Navy Department.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Commander:

I am sending you another story which should be added to the Black Dragon Society report. It deals with the further actions of our friend Trebitsch Lincoln and possibly explains why he is so closely tied up with the Japanese.

As you probably know, there was a terrific sub-rosa battle to control the choice of the new Dalai Lama and that the British finally won out. Thus putting Lincoln on the shelf until some time in the future.

This also ties in with the last of the Twenty-One Demands made by Japan on China, in 1915, in which demands were made that Japanese Buddhist priests be given complete freedom in all China. If that had been accomplished, then Japan would have controlled a very large vote for the Dalai Lama, besides gaining a certain spiritual control over the Chinese people.

I hope that you got the additional material which I sent to you, on the Black Dragon Society, by our mutual friend.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Rexford Daniels

COPY

Black Dragon Society
Trebitch Lincoln, Ignatus

From: The Sunday Mirror, N.Y.C., article by Hugo George Roboz.
January 23, 1938.

THE WORLD BEHIND THE HEADLINES

It is hard to believe that this fantastic world of ours still has not reached the limits of its craziness, of topping all that human imagination ever dared conceive even in its most bizarre dreams.

But the fact is, the end is not yet in sight. Behind the news of the day, things are rolling out, momentous events and passing episodes, which in fiction would be dismissed as impossible. Still, they are part and parcel of the day; they are of flesh and blood, and throb with all the action of the biological process of life.

The British Empire, with all its gold and bullets, for years has fought three men and cannot subdue them. And on the defiant, desperate fury of these three men hangs the fate of wars and revolts, the whole complex of the British Empire's tomorrow. And with it, perhaps the tomorrow of all mankind.

Asia is in flames, burning not only in its eastern stretch, along the Sino-Japanese warfront, but also in the northwest corner, and also in the south. The Arabian peninsula is afire, just as is Northern India. And it is more than just a local blaze - a regional turbulence which can be stamped out with a few regiments.

Fawzi Kawkagi, in Arabia, and the Fakir of Ipi, in India, are much more than just two swash-buckling adventurers who ride the crescent of race resentment. Unchecked for years in their night raids, looting, pillaging, it is war, real and sinister, which they wage against the British.

Yes, the English have tanks and machine guns and more than 100,000 soldiers chasing them, but these two phantom-like figures have behind them millions upon millions of Moslems and Hindus, all the fanatical forces of the Orient. If the uprising is quelled here today, it flares up there tomorrow with even greater violence - the fire spreads surely and rapidly, and has passed the stage where it can be dismissed as nothing more than tribal rumbling. The taking to the warpath by two frenzied men. It is war, in every sense of the word.

In size, in weird significance, and in the far-fetched consequences of his deeds, worthy in every respect to Fawzi Kawkagi and the Fakir of Ipi, is the third of the trio, battling the British. He is Ignatus Trebitsch Lincoln, the Buddhist monk, one of the most fantastic characters of this age.

The son of a Jewish school-porter in Hungary, if ever a man has led a fictional life, certainly it is he.

An Angelican preacher in Canada; a member of the English Parliament in London; British war-censor; a spy, working simultaneously for both England and Germany; a convict in a British prison for three years; a counter-revolutionary press-chief during Hitler's rise in Germany; dictator candidate in China, and then finally, a Buddhist monk - all these Ignatus Trebitsch Lincoln has been in the sixty hectic years of his life. And now, he is on his way to become the Dalai Lama of Tibet, the spiritual leader of Buddhism.

From a small school yard in a Hungarian village up to the throne of a Buddhist semi-god in Tibet - the road was long, arduous, and fantastic - still this man, who in Hungary was Ignatz Trebitsch; in England, Timotius Lincoln; and in China, Chao Kung, seems destined to make it.

From March 22, 1926, when in England in the bleak Shepton Walls Prison, his young and only son was hanged for murder, all Trebitsch Lincoln's life has been centered around one motive: to ruin England.

That is why he went to China, which seemed to him the weakest spot in the British imperial structure. There he became a Buddhist monk, mad with hate and unbending in his fury of spreading the anti-British gospel. A dangerous man, with dynamite in his over-powering personality, he immediately associated himself with the Japanese underground movement, turned against Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and never missed a cue to make the British lot always harder. A lone wolf - fighting furiously and with unabating zeal the British Empire - that is Trebitsch Lincoln in China, just as is Fawzi Kawkagi in Palestine or the Fakir of Ipi in India.

And now, as London hears, Trebitsch Lincoln is already in Lhasa to mount the highest rung in the Buddhist hierarchy of Tibet. Japan is behind the move to make him the successor of the Dalai Lama, dead for four years, and thus, to destroy the little influence that has remained in English hands in Tibet. And Trebitsch Lincoln is more than just a willing tool to this scheme; he is sold on it, body and soul.

As the spiritual leader of Buddhism, he would be able to undermine British interests with even more fearful consequences than he has until now. Religious fanaticism, in that corner of the world, is the deadliest sort of weapon. Coming from Tibet, from the celestial heights of the Dalai Lama's throne, it would not only spike the anti-British fires in China, but would clear the way for the thunderbolt into India, too.

Three men, garbed in camel hair, with saffron headgear and goat skin sandals, against the might of the British Empire cannot break them - does this sound credible? Still it is the fact.