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4 August, 1942.
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From: Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.
To: Director of Naval Intelligence.
Subject: Analysis of article published in PM (New York)
July 6, 1942, by Joseph Short.
Enclosure: (A) Subject matter.

1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded for your information and interest.

2. The opinion of the Coast Guard is that this article is a very clever rewrite job of previously published stories, together with some shrewd inferences and possible bits of information acquired by the writer of the article. It can be seen from this analysis that a considerable portion of the material in the article could not have been known to any person in the Coast Guard up to the date of the publication of the article.


L. T. CHALKER,
Assistant Commandant.

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ANALYSIS OF
ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN PM (N.Y.)
JULY 6, 1942

(By Joseph Short)

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PM WASHINGTON, July 6 - George John Dasch, leader of Nazi saboteurs who landed from a submarine on Long Island.

He was said to stand a good chance of escaping the firing squad because of his coöperation with U. S. officials.

Dasch, his three companions, and four other submarine-borne Nazi agents put ashore in Florida, now are under heavy guard in the District of Columbia jail awaiting trial before a special Military Commission here Wednesday.

Arrested in Chicago and New York, the eight men were brought secretly to Washington on Friday.

A former New York waiter, the 39-year old Dasch

Gist of this published in many newspapers previous to date of article.

"George John Dasch was the leader of Group 1, composed of four German saboteurs, who landed from a submarine at Amagansett, Long Island" - New York Journal American, June 28, 1942.

"George Dasch, 39, leader of Long Island group" --Daily Mirror (New York), June 28, 1942.

This is common knowledge as to general aspects shown by newspaper accounts and newsreel "shots".

Pictures of Quirin, Kerling, Heinrich, Berger, Dasch, Thomas, in New York Times, June 28, 1942, show "FBI, NYC". Picture of Haupt shows "FBI-Chi"., and legend under picture states, "Herbert Haupt, also a member of the invading party, who was arrested in Chicago". --New York Times, June 28, 1942.

"George John Dasch, 39...." - New York Daily Mirror, June 28, 1942.

"...He lived in New York and worked as a waiter at hotels and restaurants from 1922 to 1927..." - New York Times, June 28, 1942.

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was reported to have furnished U. S. prosecutors with invaluable information which is expected to send the seven other Nazis to their death under Articles of War.

Because of this helpfulness, one source said, "If anyone of the eight escapes death, it will be Dasch".

FOUND BY COAST GUARD

Even though Dasch is convicted, along with the others, of a charge bearing the mandatory death penalty, President Roosevelt could commute the sentence.

Dasch and three men with him were caught by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) after a lone Coast Guardsman surprised them burying explosives on the Long Island Beach, and started a nation-wide hunt.

"...Each confessed fully, providing information that will make repetitions of the sabotage invasions difficult.

The reportorial trick (use of quotation marks and obscure source) is well recognized as a means of giving strength to an assumption.

See No. 10 below.

Merely a statement of a fact of general knowledge.

This is erroneous as to Coast Guardsman, but undoubtedly stems from the following: "...another persistent report was that the landing of the Germans on Long Island was witnessed by a Coast Guardsman on patrol..."--N.Y. Daily Mirror, June 27, 1942.

"When they reached shore, they dug a hole above the waterline and buried the cases for recovery later..."--New York Times, June 28, 1942.

"...The people who discovered the evidence--the Coast Guard, I believe--were not close enough to nab the men", Senator O'Mahoney added.

"...a Coast Guardsman on patrol who was overpowered and then released..."--N.Y. Daily Mirror, June 29, 1942.

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The Coast Guardsman was unable to make the arrest himself when the saboteurs drew guns.

Detail as to guns is in error but undoubtedly added for color

Details of the information given Federal agents by Dasch were not disclosed, but it was considered probable that he was helping the government clinch its case.

Admittedly a guess as to Dasch's 'help to Federal agents'.

F.B.I.

that the saboteurs were wearing naval uniforms when landed and exchanged those uniforms for the civilian dress in which they were arrested.

Picture of cap in New York Times, June 28, 1942.
Legend: "German Navy Marine Infantry cap found with sabotage material at Amagansett, L.I."

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"The saboteurs changed from German Navy uniforms to civilian dress.."New York Times, June 28, 1942.

"...the uniforms the four are said to have discarded when they landed.."--N.Y. Mirror, June 29, 1942.

"...the others, according to Mr. Hoover, wore uniforms until they landed, then changed to American clothing which they had brought with them..." -- New York Herald Tribune, June 30, 1942.

An important link in the Government's case is positive proof that the eight saboteurs were military men.

Purely a statement of opinion.
First positive statement on this phase encountered.

F.B.I.

Officials would not disclose whether Dasch was the Nazi agent who admonished his companions not to kill the Coast Guardsman, when the group was surprised,

See comment under (23) as to "killing", balance in error as no "group" surrounded or was near the Coast Guardsman. "...They disarmed him, the report says, and after talking about killing him..."--New York Herald Tribune, June 30, 1942.

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and forced \$350 into the Coast Guardsman's hand when the agents departed.

Here is the story of the capture as outlined in information obtained by the Chicago Sun:

A Coast Guardsman, patrolling the south shore of Long Island last month, came upon a group of men before dawn.

They were digging in the waste land above the surf line.

Under instructions to investigate all suspicious people, the Coast Guardsman accosted them and demanded an explanation of their activities. In excellent English he was told they were preparing for some early morning fishing.

\$350 is manifestly wrong even more so than the previously cited figures of \$270.

No group in Chicago, other than F.B.I. known to have had any information on this. However, it is possible that, though Chicago is indicated as the point of genesis, any other point might actually be.

"...The Long Island landing was made on a foggy night .." - New York Times, June 28, 1942.

"...Another persisted report was that the landing of the Germans on Long Island was witnessed by a Coast Guardsman on patrol..."--N.Y. Mirror, June 29, 1942

See citation under No. 10, New York Times, June 28, 1942.

Except as to number of men accosted, substantially true. First appearance of "fishing angle".

Legend	Comments and Citations	Believed known only to
<p>The Guard told the men that they should be aware that fishing was prohibited except within certain fixed hours. After considerable conversation, he told them he would have to take them to the Coast Guard station for investigation and identification</p>	<p>No remark made as to prohibition against fishing but statement that he would have to take them to station is correct</p>	<p>Am.Sta. D.I.O. CGIO. F.B.I.</p>
<p>Upon being told this the four men immediately drew weapons</p>	<p>Erroneous--undoubtedly guessing and "color".</p>	
<p>"Kill him" one of the group advised. But another of the four, presumably Dasch, intervened. He led the Coast Guardsman aside and talked with him of money and how it would be profitable for all to forget the incident. Finally, he thrust about \$350 in U. S. currency into the Coast Guardsman's hands.</p>	<p>Conversation was in foreign language, believed to be in German, not understood by Cullen, but understood to be in Dasch confession and told to Cullen by Dasch after date of this publication. Confession not exhibited to Coast Guard. Known by F.B.I. in confession. No previous "break" except as to general, apparently "color" statements. Amount of money still in error but rest substantially correct except as to "group". No group was present at any time.</p>	<p>F.B.I.</p>
<p>By this time, apparently, there was some daylight</p>	<p>Completely in error as to time, but admittedly a guess.</p>	
<p>"Take a good look at me", the Guardsman was told. The Coast Guardsman inspected his face carefully, indelibly impressing on his memory all details of the face and the whole physical description of the man.</p>	<p>Substantially true, No previous "break".</p>	<p>Am.Sta. D.I.O. CGIO. F.B.I.</p>
<p>"If I ever see you again, I'll kill you", the Nazi said deliberately.</p>	<p>Substantially correct</p>	<p>Am.Sta. D.I.O. CGIO. F.B.I.</p>

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The Nazis left the scene. Quickly the Coast Guardsmen got to the central Coast Guard station and informed his superiors

Substantially correct

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His flash brought Coast Guardsmen and Federal agents to the scene.

This is in error. Only Coast Guard on scene for about ten hours, the D.I.O. officers. FBI arrived late the next day.

Am.Sta.
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CGIO.
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They examined the beach and discovered the blade of a spade protruding from the sand. They dug and uncovered the first cache of instruments of sabotage.

This in error. The local Coast Guard and Coast Guard Intelligence Officers found all of the physical evidence.

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The Coast Guardsman by this time had provided a detailed description of the leader of the Long Island saboteurs.

Substantially correct.

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F.B.I.

Police and Federal teletypes were sending out flashes for apprehension of man of that description.

Might be usual practice

F.B.I.

But more important, the Coast Guardsman had turned over the approximately \$350 in cash he had received from the hands of the saboteur.

Still in error as to amount. "...The Coast Guardsman, according to the story, promptly reported it to his superiors, turning over the bribe money. Connolly also disclosed..." - New York Daily Mirror, June 29, 1942.

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Telegraphed inquiries developed the amazing fact that three of the bills had been included in a large sum of money drawn from a bank in 1939 by a German who was returning to the Reich.

Photographs of this German were found. The Coast Guardsman took one look and said with finality that that was the man who had attempted to bribe him. The identification made things simple. G-men had the name, picture and physical description of the leader of the Long Island group, plus his habits and general knowledge of what friends he might be expected to seek out. The manhunt was on. He was quickly picked up.

He was questioned by Federal agents and "squealed". The remaining three who had landed on Long Island were rounded up, the cache in Florida was located and the four who had landed in Florida were caught.

It was said that people familiar with the case were amazed at the obvious clues left by the Long Island leader.

There is only one possible conclusion, a source said, and that is that the man wanted to be caught before he could commit sabotage.

First instance of this "break", while in error generally, is startlingly close as to date and number of bills concerned. Shows knowledge of a phase of this angle of investigation.

Substantially correct. Wrong as to details of time and method of operation. It is the understanding that Seaman Cullen was shown the picture after arrest.

General assumption prevails to this effect

This is not the opinion of Coast Guard Intelligence. Investigation at scene and immediate extensive search were the contributing factors.

No basis for judgment without statements of men arrested.

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July 6

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Captured U-Boat Spy Turns on Fellow Saboteurs

By JOSEPH SHORT

Copyright, 1942, by the Chicago Sun
WASHINGTON, July 6.—George John Dasch, leader of Nazi saboteurs who landed from a submarine on Long Island, was said to stand a good chance of escaping the firing squad because of cooperation with U. S. officials.

His three companions and four submarine-borne Nazi agents put ashore in Florida, now are under heavy guard in the Federal House of Detention at the District of Columbia jail awaiting trial. A special Military Commission here today. Arrested in Chicago and New York, the eight men were brought secretly to Washington Friday.

Former New York waiter, the 39-year-old Dasch was reported to have furnished the prosecutors with invaluable information which is expected to send the seven saboteurs to their death under Articles 57 and 58 of the Espionage Act. Because of this helpfulness, one source said:

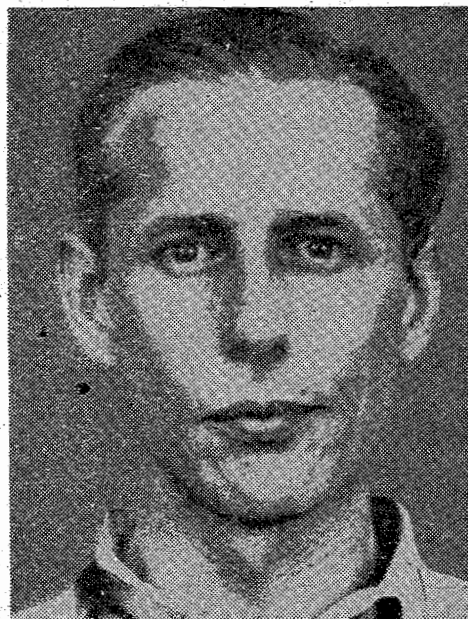
"If anyone of the eight escapes death, it will be Dasch."

Found by Coast Guard

Although Dasch is convicted, along with the others, of a charge bearing the death penalty, President Roosevelt is expected to commute the sentence.

Dasch and three men with him were taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) after a lone Coast Guardsman surprised them burying explosives on Long Island Beach, and started a nationwide hunt. The Coast Guardsman was unable to make the arrest himself when the saboteurs drew guns.

Most of the information given Federal agents by Dasch were not disclosed, but it was considered probable that he was helping the Government clinch its case that



George John Dasch, one of the eight Nazi spies landed by U-boat, is reported aiding U. S. A. to prosecute his pals.

the saboteurs were wearing naval uniforms when landed and exchanged those uniforms for the civilian dress in which they were arrested. An important link in the Government's case is positive proof that the eight saboteurs were military men.

Officials would not disclose whether Dasch was the Nazi agent who admonished his companions not to kill the Coast Guardsman, when the group was surprised, and forced \$350 into the Coast Guardsman's hand when the agents departed.

Here is the story of the capture as out-

lined in information obtained by the Chicago Sun:

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In excellent English, he was told they were preparing for some early morning fishing. The Guard told the men that they should be aware that fishing was prohibited except within certain fixed hours. After considerable conversation, he told them he would have to take them to the Coast Guard station for investigation and identification. Upon being told this the four men immediately drew weapons.

"Kill him," one of the group advised,

But another of the four, presumably Dasch, intervened. He led the Coast Guardsman aside and talked with him of money and how it would be profitable for all to forget the incident. Finally, he thrust about \$350 in U. S. currency into the Coast Guardsman's hands.

By this time, apparently, there was some daylight.

"Take a good look at me," the Guardsman was told.

The Coast Guardsman inspected his face carefully, indelibly impressing on his memory all details of the face and the whole physical description of the man.

"If I ever see you again—I'll kill you," the Nazi said deliberately.

The Nazis left the scene. Quickly the Coast Guardsman got to the central Coast Guard station and informed his superiors.

His flash brought Coast Guardsmen and Federal agents to the scene. They examined the beach and discovered the blade of a spade protruding from the sand. They dug and uncovered the first cache of instruments of sabotage.

The Coast Guardsman by this time had provided a detailed description of the leader of the Long Island saboteurs. Police and Federal teletypes were sending out flashes for apprehension of a man of that description.

But more important, the Coast Guardsman had turned over the approximately \$350 in cash he had received from the hands of the saboteur. Telegraphed inquiries developed the amazing fact that three of the bills had been included in a large sum of money drawn from a bank in 1939 by a German who was returning to the Reich.

Photographs of this German were found. The Coast Guardsman took one look and said with finality that that was the man who had attempted to bribe him.

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