

THE FRAME OF RETALIATION

Near-hysteria grasped three million people in Los Angeles, soon after I-17 shelled Elwood, California. Sirens blared, ack-ack guns blasted the night sky of February 25, and powerful searchlights scanned the metropolis as the blackout descended on L.A. The following: "CBS News of the World, Wednesday, Feb 25th.... And, now for news on our own West Coast. We take you to Los Angeles and the report of Byran Palmer. Anti-aircraft guns went into action against unidentified aircraft in the Los Angeles area shortly after 3 am, Pacific War Time, this morning. The anti-aircraft guns began barking during a blackout ordered by the Port Interceptor Command at 2:25 am. The unidentified object, which some sources thought might be a blimp, moved slowly down the Pacific Coast from Santa Monica and disappeared south of Long Beach. Army officials declined to comment on the possibilities that it was a blimp; [it] required thirty minutes to travel some 25 miles, much slower than an airplane. Watchers on the rooftop of the Columbia broadcast studios in the heart of Hollywood could plainly see the flashes of guns on the skies in a wide arc along the coastal areas. The concussion of the shells could be felt in downtown Los Angeles 15 miles away. U.S. Army [Air Force] planes quickly took to the dark skies, but whatever they contacted... the Army officials say they will not comment until they will receive a full report of the action . . . It was a *false alarm*."

firing. About 15 shells were fired from the craft. Records confirm it at 300 feet long. Within ten minutes it was all over, and the submarine vanished underneath the ocean as quickly as it had arrived. An oil rig of the Richfield Oil Company was hit.

The press was told to hush-hush for fear of a panic; a little news was still printed—one young journalist who was sent to cover the news was Clete Roberts. Navy planes roared over the area a short time later. Air-raid sirens screamed in Santa Barbara, and a black out was imposed. At 12:20 a.m., the black out was lifted.

No one was killed, yet a major by the name of Bernard E. Hagen received a Purple Heart for disarming a fuse on the shells and injuring himself. It seems Hagen became the only American to receive the Purple Heart for bravery in the line of duty as a result of enemy action within the continental United States in World War II.

In the Japanese homeland, Radio Tokyo lambasted to the world that Santa Barbara was "a seething mass of gorging flames with wild, panicky people" running all over the place. Regarding the Japanese morale, this had to be a plus for Tokyo, although neither Santa Barbara or Elwood were in gorging flames.

With the passing of Doolittle's raid on Tokyo, the Japanese national pride and military samurai code was shocked and angry—they had never lost a war in 3,000 years—and to bolster their code of ethics, which they so fervently believed, their military demanded a retaliation. And, so it was. With the close of Spring and during summer, Japanese submarines struck the U.S. homeland again—the decision to use submarines was taken because only the submarine was able to cross the vast miles with little risk. Thus evolved the submarine mysterious shellings of De Laura Beach, Oregon; Estevan Point, British Columbia; Fort Stevens, Oregon; and a few remote places even more unpopulated; including some



Swearing-in a new CD warden.

not believed and or undocumented.

It is even known that one submarine carried a remote airplane with incendiary bombs and, in fact, bombed Siskiyou National Forest (Oregon) hoping to start forest fires. The bombs dropped, but the intended fires never spread. It is authenticated now; during the war these stories were played down and made to sound skeptical. The Imperial Japanese did not do another similar tactic until 1944-45.

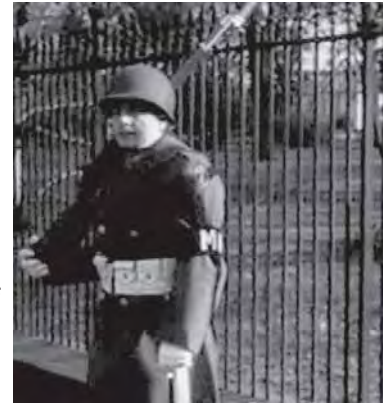
On June 13, 1942, from the other side of the country, two German U-boats lurked silently parallel to the United States Seaboard. Near midnight, the first Nazi saboteurs on the shores of the U.S. were landed. U-202 dropped off four men on Long Island; U-170 dropped another four on a beach just south of Jacksonville, Florida, on June 17. They were all special-trained men in demolition and sabotage.

The sinister mission of the small cell was to mingle with the crowds, sneak off, then to sabotage various transport systems, including the Ohio River canals and locks, between St. Louis and Cincinnati; to cripple the American aluminum war plant industry—notably Alcoa at Tennessee, Alcoa at Massena and East St. Louis; to destroy the hydro-electric power plant at Niagara Falls; to terrorize the people by ruining the New York City water supply; plant timed bombs in lockers in bus and train stations; to blow up the Hell Gate Bridge, and to destroy a cryolite factory in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Cryolite is an icy-looking mineral that helped the making of aluminum.

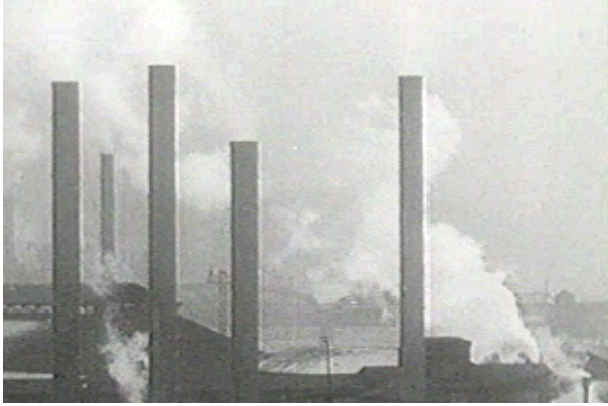
The Germans knew the risk of being caught as spies and saboteurs. They had \$80,000 in stashed cash, or

On July 1, 1942, 250 aliens were arrested by the FBI on suspicion that they were plotting to blow up the Pennsylvania Railroad and terrorize the American public.

Saboteurs and spies were a big deal in 1942, less so in other years. To get the word out to our neighbors south of the border, 76 stations of *La Cadena de las Americas* was established. In late May, *La Cadena* initially held a 90-min. dedicatory broadcast, hosted by Edward G. Robinson, plus Rita Hayworth



(nee Cansino), and Ronald Colman. The Presidents of Peru, Venezuela, Nicaragua, the Ministers of Mexico, Guatemala, and Vice President of the U.S. also contributed in Spanish. *La Cadena* was entirely non-commercial, operated 7 hours and 5 mins., under CBS director Edmund Chester, and was developed worldwide. It had an aim to broadcast accurate news stories of the day in Spanish and Portuguese. It was estimated there existed three and one-half million radios in all of the Americas south of the border, with only half able to pick up short-wave. By the end of the year, 46 long-wave and 30 short-wave outlets in Latin America were established.



Ernest Peter Burger



Werner Thiel



Edward John Kerling
fanatic Nazi

about one million in today's equivalent. They had hydrogen cyanide to poison the water supply. The eight had previously lived in the U.S.A. before the war. They had all gone back to Germany. Two were American citizens in every way except birth.

But, fate was on the side of the United States.

The landing party which dropped on fashionable Amagansett Beach, Long Island, was put ashore not far from a Coast Guard station. Although it was foggy, as the Germans changed clothes, gathered their bundles and dug their explosives and detonators under the sand, an American from the Coast Guard on his three-and-one-half mile patrol wandered into them.

Seaman John Cullen was told the wet men were survivors of a ship sinking. Dash gave him \$270, told him to go but to remember him. In any event, no alarm was immediately given and everybody went his own way.

They remained free and seemingly untraceable.

The four had hoped to pick up their "goodies" later.

Shortly after the Coast Guardsman returned to his station, he told his superiors, and various authorities went to the reported area. The explosives, which were left in the sand, were found, along with an exposed shovel.

A story is told that two girls from the little ocean-front community encountered the men. Farrar Temple, 22, a pretty brunette and her sister Carol, 9, were the two girls. The four did not act suspicious to them; one even waved to them from the dunes. They told their dad, Ralph, but nothing was reported until he saw men combing the dunes the next day, Sunday. People on the East Coast became nervous and edgy, with all kinds of spooky stories, ranging from a suspicious person ringing a bell to strange lights seen from the sea.

Meanwhile, the Florida four proceeded up north by

