

The Lives and Times of Charles and Ann Morrow Lindbergh

World War II

The Rumbblings of War, 1939

- Italy conquers Albania.
- Hungary withdraws from the League of Nations and is aligned with Germany.
- France, England and Russia are deadlocked in attempts to formulate peace with Germany.
- Germany revokes a nonaggression pact with Poland.
- FDR asks congress to revise the U.S. Neutrality Law to allow aid to England.

The Rumbblings of War 1939

- On September 1, 1939, Germany invades Poland.
- On September 3, 1939 Great Britain declares war with Germany.
- Charles Lindbergh writes in his diary. “We, the heirs of European culture, are on the verge of a disastrous war, a war within our own family of nations, a war which will reduce the strength and destroy the treasures of the White race, a war which may even lead to the end of our civilization.”

Radio Speeches 1939

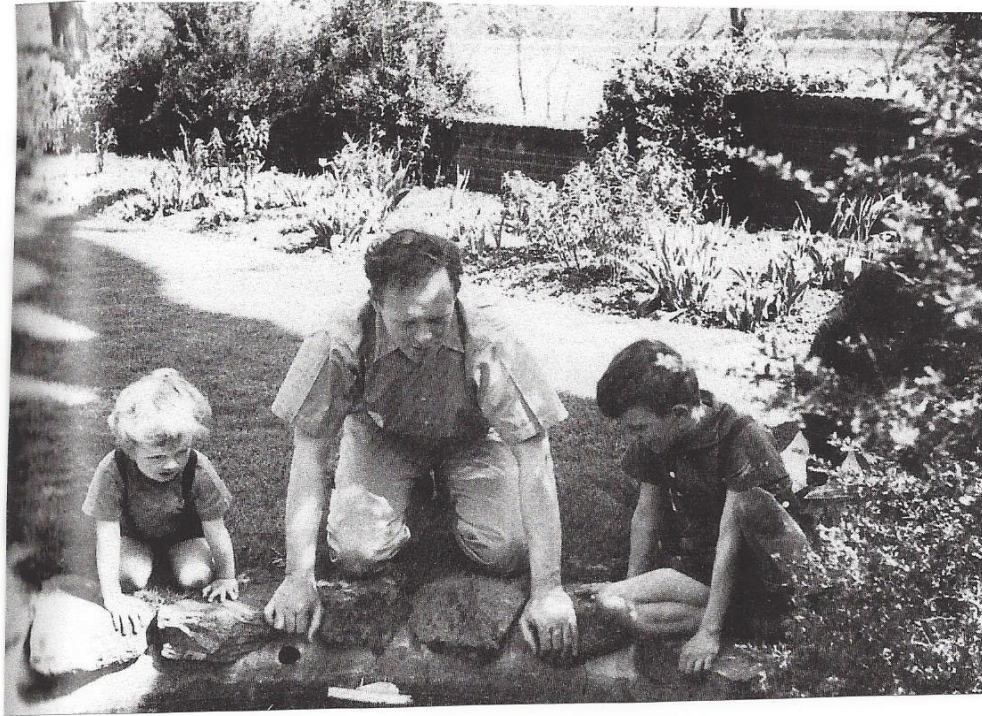
- Charles Lindbergh makes two nationwide radio speeches In September and October.
- In both speeches he declares that the United States must stay out of European wars.
- “ We must either keep out of European Wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently.”
- Reviews are both supportive and critical.



1st Radio Speech From Washington, D.C., September 15, 1939.

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh 1940

- In January 1940 the Lindbergh's' steal away for a ten day vacation in Florida.
- The spend ten magical days in a small house on Captiva Island .
- By the time they return to their Long Island home, Anne is expecting their fourth child.



Charles with sons Land and Jon, Long Island 1940

Spring 1940

- Germany has conquered Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium.
- Germany invades France and the Nazis are approaching Paris.
- On May 15, 1940 Charles makes another radio address, titled The Air Defense of America.
- Mail reviews of his speech are 20 to 1 in his favor.

Tension Between the Morrrows and the Lindbergh's

- Anne's mother joins the Bundles for Britain effort.
- She broadcasts pro-Ally speeches on the radio.
- Anne's sister Constance, who is married to a Welshman, supports pro-British causes.
- Charles Lindbergh begins to press Anne to demonstrate whether she is more Morrow or Lindbergh.

“The Wave of the Future, A confession of Faith.”

- Anne writes an essay titled as above and Charles has it published as a 41 page book.
- Anne writes her mother, “I think the clearest definition of the article is that it attempts to give a moral argument for Isolationism.”
- She decides to give all proceeds from the book to the American Friends Service Committee for their war relief efforts.

“The Wave of the Future”

- The book becomes an immediate best seller and then, because of criticism, turns into the book people loved to hate.
- The United States Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, publically calls Lindbergh a Nazi and “The Wave of the future the Bible of every American Nazi, Fascist, Bundist and Appeaser.”

Lindbergh's Speech at Chicago

- On August 3, 1940, as the Battle of Britain was beginning, Charles speaks before 40,000 people at Soldier Field.
- He asks the audience to “consider a Europe dominated by Germany” and insisting that “no matter who won the war, Western civilization would depend on a strong America and that cooperation with a victorious Germany need not be impossible.”
- Lindbergh is hailed by the isolationists and pilloried by the interventionists.

The Committee to Defend America First.

- A group of students at Yale University form a committee to promote the hemispheric defense of the United States rather than European intervention.
- Lindbergh is invited to speak to a Yale student gathering on October 30, 1940 and addresses a large gathering at Woolsey Hall.
- His speech, “We must either keep out of European wars entirely or participate in European politics permanently,” is well received.



**Daughter Anne Spencer Lindbergh, Born October 2,
1940**



Anne's Radio Address

On Christmas Eve 1940 Anne urges support for the Quakers plan to distribute food aid in occupied Europe.

Lend- Lease

- In his State of the Union address, on January 6, 1941, FDR asks Congress for a lend-lease bill that would enable the President to transfer war material to any country deemed vital to U.S. interests, deferring payments for those ships and arms.
- On January 23, 1941 Charles testifies against the proposed legislation before the house Ways & Means Committee.



Lindbergh before the House of Representatives Ways & Means Committee, January 23, 1941

In two weeks time he will also testify before the U.S. Senate committee. The Lend-Lease bill passes and is signed into law.



On holiday in Florida, March 1941

Lindbergh continues to speak out against intervention in Europe's war.

- On April 17, 1941 he speaks to a crowd of more than ten thousand at the Chicago Arena.
- On April 23, 1941 he speaks to another large gathering at New York's Manhattan Center.
- With increasing tension between Lindbergh and the Roosevelt administration, Charles Lindbergh sends a letter of resignation as Colonel in the U.S. Army Air Corps Reserve to the White House and Secretary of War.



At the America First Rally Chicago Arena, 1941

Lindbergh Speaking out.

- On May 3, 1941 Lindbergh speaks at an America First rally in St. Louis.
- On May 23rd he speaks to more than twenty five thousand in New York City's Madison Square Garden.
- On May 29, 1941 he speaks at the Arena in Philadelphia.
- On June 20, he speaks at the Hollywood Bowl to his largest live audience yet.



Anne at America First Rally in Philadelphia, May 1941



America First Rally Madison Square Garden, 1941

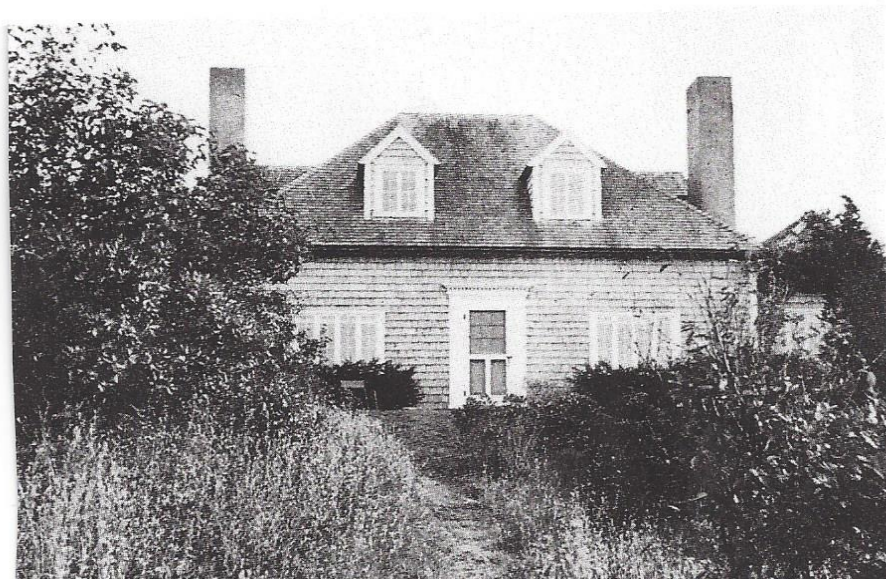
Left to Right: Senator Burton K. Wheeler,
Lindbergh, Kathleen Norris, Norman Thomas.



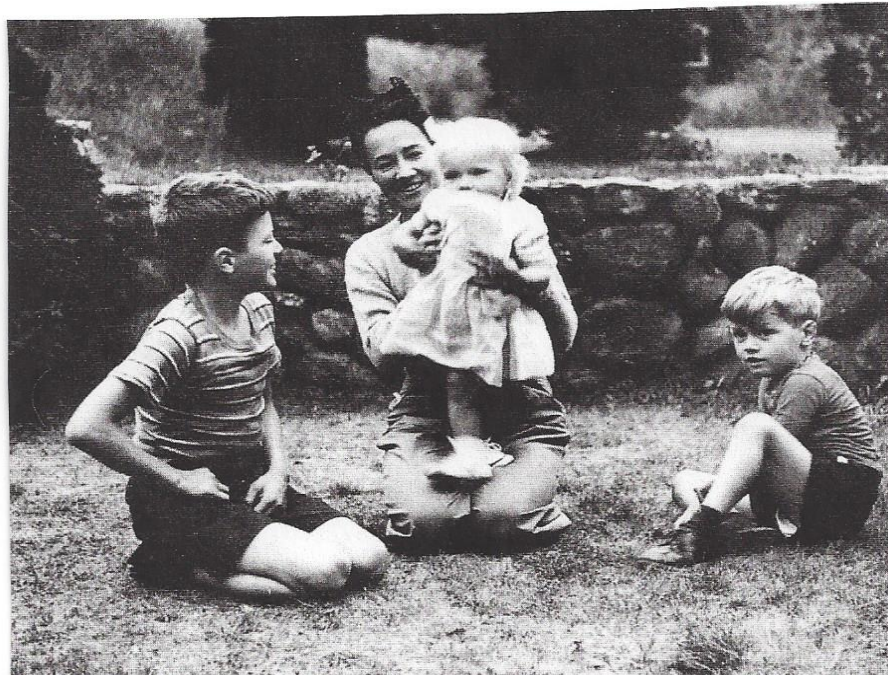
At the Hollywood Bowl, June 20, 1941

Lindbergh Speaking Out and Another Move

- On July 1, 1941 he speaks at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium.
- With increasing pressure from the press and their unlisted telephone continually ringing, the Lindbergh's abandon Long Island for Martha's Vineyard.
- Lindbergh gives a speech in Des Moines, Iowa titled, "Who Are the War Agitators." and names "the Roosevelt administration, the British, and the Jews."



The Lindbergh house on Martha's Vineyard, 1941



Jon, the two Anne's, and Land, Martha's Vineyard, 1941

Lindbergh Speaking out

- The reviews of his Des Moines speech are not favorable.
- He speaks to an audience of eight thousand at the Gospel Temple in Fort Wayne, Indiana on October 3, 1941.
- Lindbergh begins preparations for an America First speech to be given in Boston on December 10, 1941. It is planned to be his strongest speech yet.



America First rally Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1941

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

- Through the America First Committee, Lindbergh releases this statement.
- “We have been stepping closer to war for many months, now it has come and we must meet it as united Americans regardless of our attitude in the past toward the policy our government has followed.”

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh, The War years - 1941

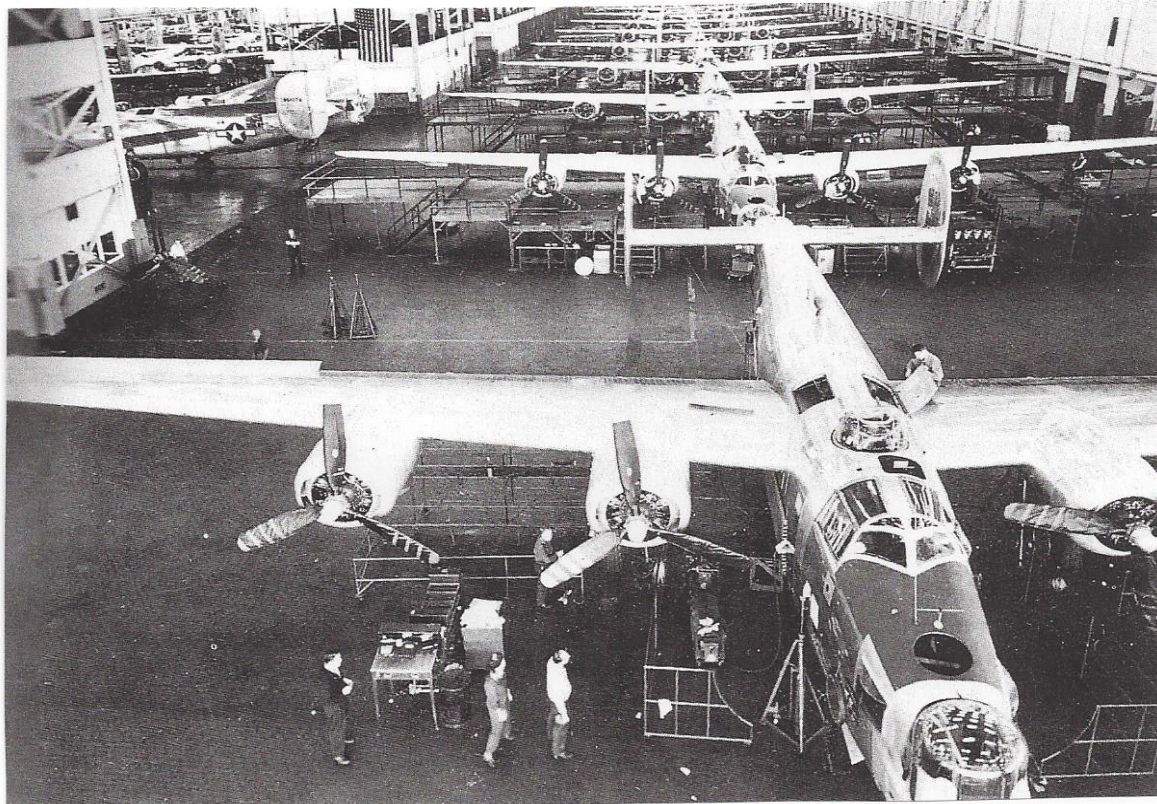
- In late December 1941 Lindbergh writes to Hap Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, and offers his services.
- A meeting is arranged for Lindbergh to meet with the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson.
- Stimson tells Lindbergh that he will not place him in any position of command in the war because of his public prewar opinions.

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh, The War Years

- Throughout the remainder of 1941 Lindbergh's attempts to find a position in the military or commercial aviation in support of the war, are futile.
- On March 23, 1942 he goes to Detroit to investigate the possibility of working for Henry Ford who is building B-24 bombers at the new Willow Run plant.
- Anne is expecting their fifth child.



At the Willow Run Plant, 1942



Ford B-24 Final Assembly Line at Willow Run

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh, The War Years 1942

- Lindbergh starts his job at the Ford, Willow Run B-24 plant on April 2, 1942. His salary is \$666.66 per month.
- Charles rents a house in Bloomfield Hills and the family moves in.
- On August 12, 1942, Scott Lindbergh, the Lindbergh's fifth child is born.



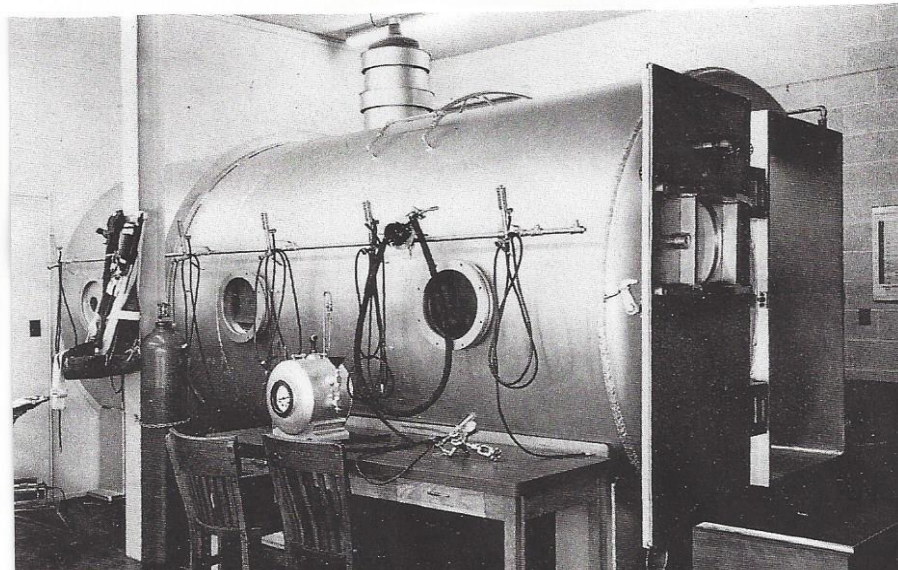
Lindbergh Home, Bloomfield Hills Michigan, 1942



Anne & her children, Bloomfield Hills, 1942

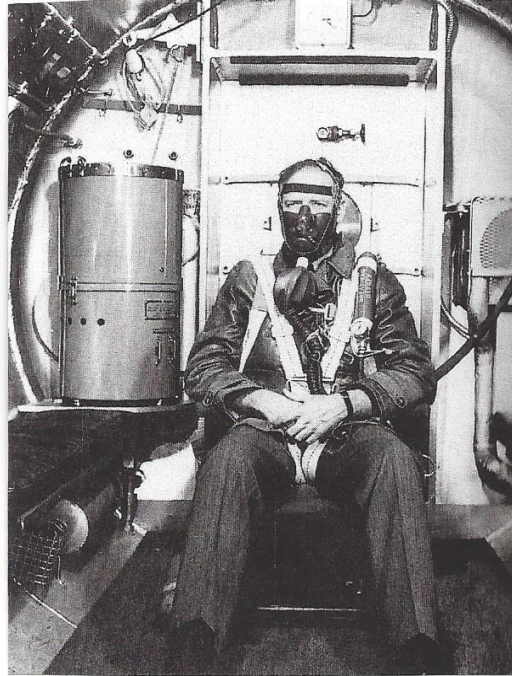
Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh, The War Years, 1942

- By the summer of 1942 Charles is becoming disenchanted with Ford's B-24 plant operations and begins to seek other work options.
- In September he goes to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota to help study the effects of high altitude flying in their altitude chamber.



The Altitude Chamber, Mayo Clinic, 1942

Using this chamber Lindbergh participates in experiments to determine the effects of hypoxia.

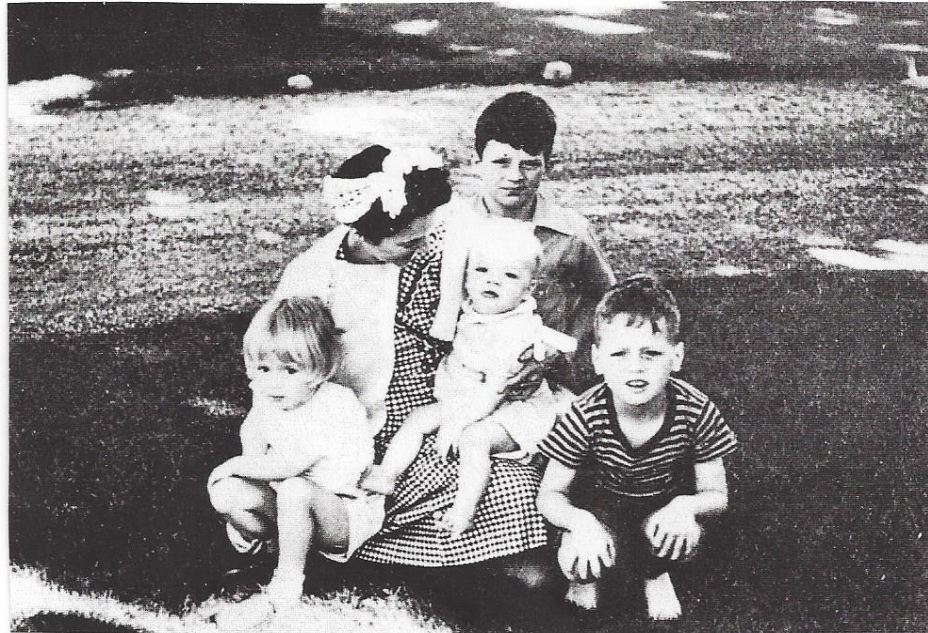


**Charles Lindbergh in the Mayo Clinic Altitude Chamber
1942.**

Back to Willow Run & Beyond

December 1942 to July 1943

- Back at Ford, Lindbergh uses a new P-47 fighter to test its high altitude performance and the airplanes oxygen system.
- United Aircraft-Pratt & Whitney Division calls him to East Hartford, Connecticut to inspect their new 28 cylinder engine.
- United Aircraft offers him a position to help in research and development. He contributes to the development of the F4U Corsair.



Anne & her children, Bloomfield Hill, 1943

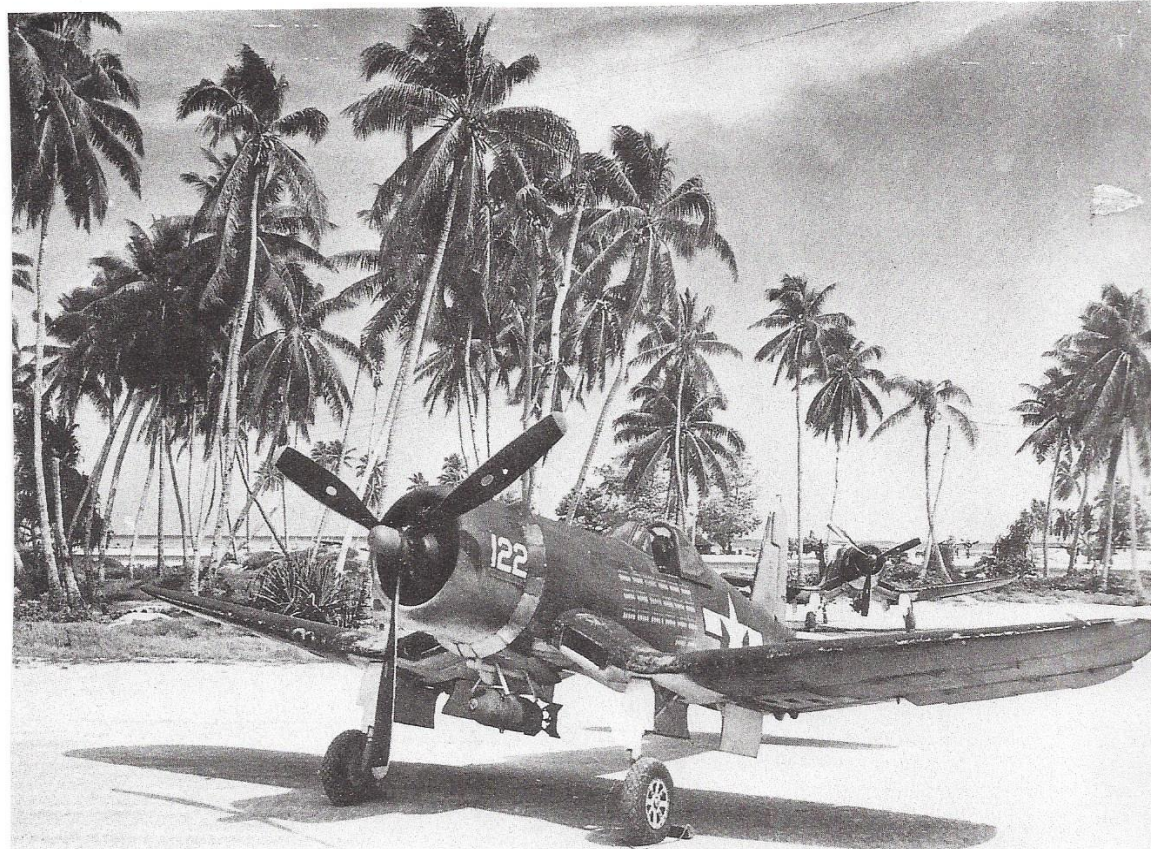
The two Anne's, Jon (standing), Land, & baby Scott.



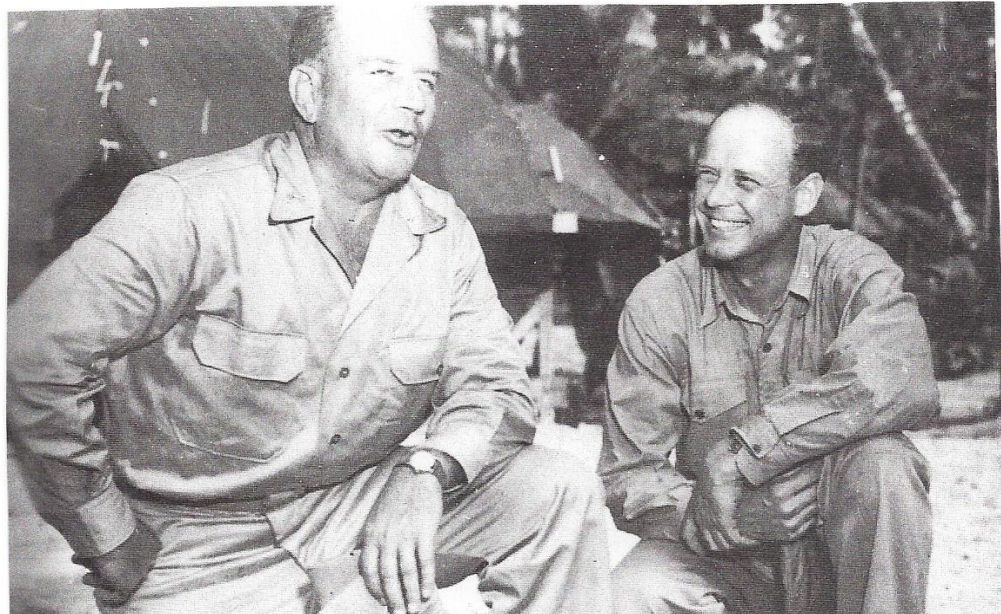
Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Bloomfield Hills, 1943

Lindbergh to The Pacific 1944

- Charles obtains approval to go to the Pacific combat zone as a civilian advisor to survey Corsair operating bases.
- He arrives in New Guinea in April 1944.
- He begins flying patrols and rescue missions with the Marines flying Corsairs.
- On May 29, 1944 he begins to participate in bombing and strafing missions.



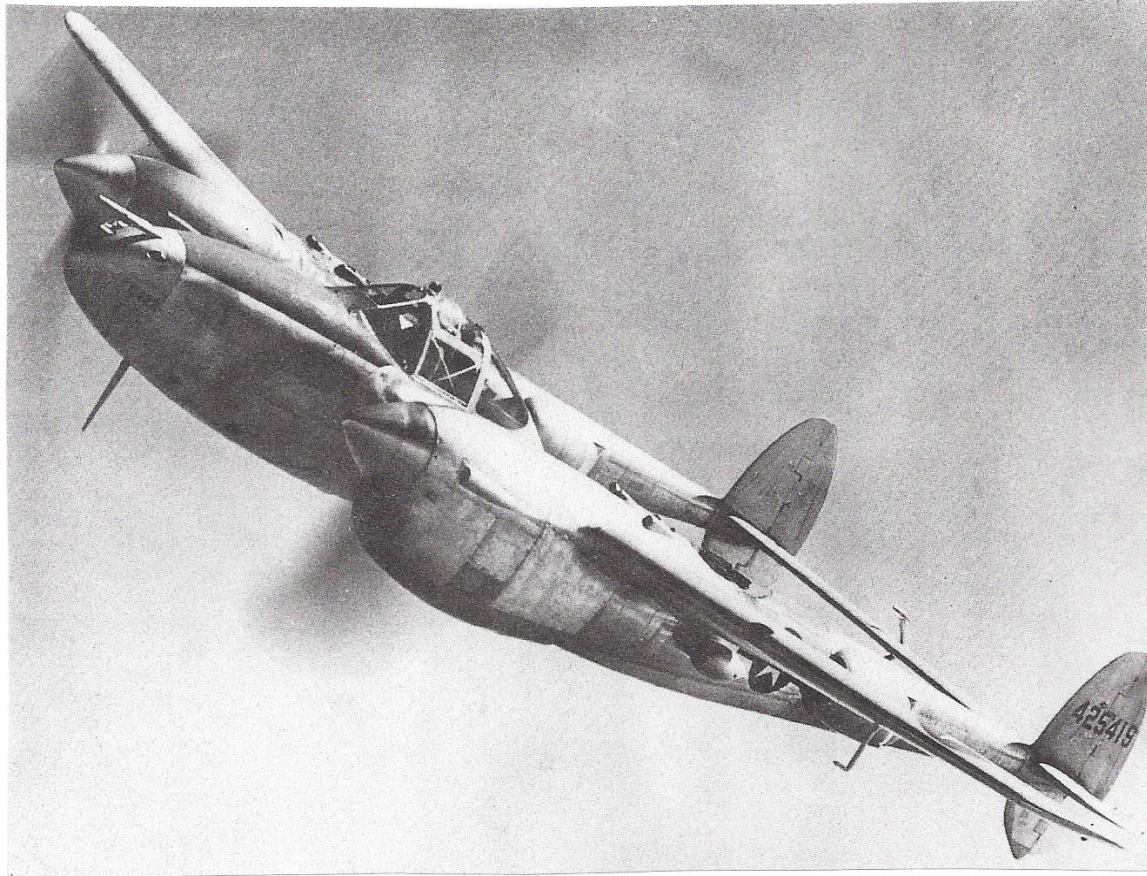
The Chance-Vought F4U “Corsair”
Pictured here at a forward Pacific base.



**Charles Lindbergh & General Robert B. McClure,
Solomon Islands, 1944**

Lockheed P-38's

- Lindbergh receives permission to evaluate the combat performance of P-38's from General Ernest Whitehead.
- On June 26, 1944 he is at the 475th Fighter Group on Hollandia, New Guinea & meets its commander Colonel Charles MacDonald.
- Lindbergh flies his first P-38 mission the next day.



The Lockheed P-38

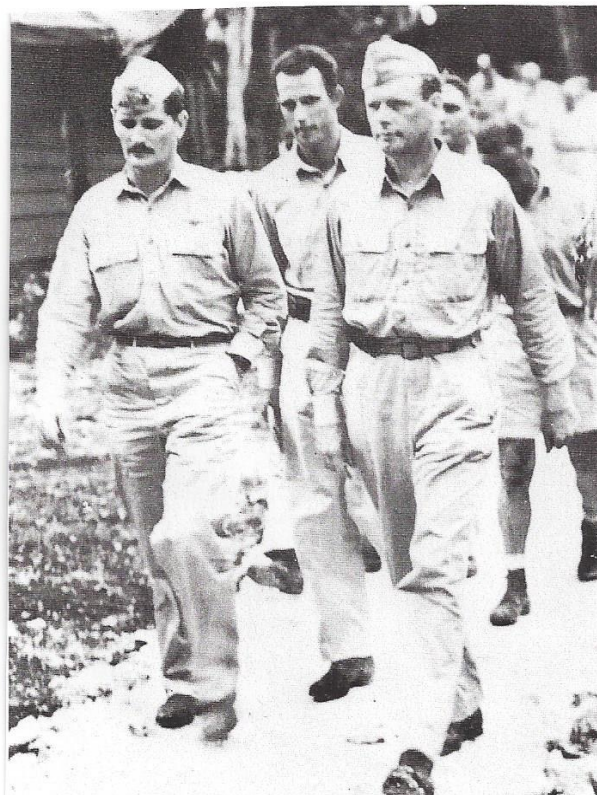
Lindbergh will contribute major improvements in the combat operations of the P-38.

Lindbergh & the P-38

- Over the next several weeks and after flying many combat missions Lindbergh teaches the pilots of the 475th methods of engine management that extends the range of the P-38 from the previous six to eight hours to ten hours.
- On July 28, 1944 Lindbergh joins up with the 433rd Fighter Squadron and shoots down a Japanese airplane.



**Lindbergh With Fighter Ace Major Thomas B. McGuire,
Biak Island 1944**



Lindbergh With Fighter Ace Major Joseph J. Foss on Emirau Island 1944.

Lindbergh flew 50 combat missions while in the Pacific.

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh 1944

- In September 1944 Charles leaves the Pacific in order to continue aircraft development work with United Aircraft In Connecticut.
- Anne packs up the family in Michigan and rents a house in Westport, Connecticut.
- Lindbergh arrives in Westport on September 23, 1944.
- He begins work at United Aircraft and Chance Vought on fighter design the next day.

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh 1945

- President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies on April 12, 1945
- On April 19, 1945 Lindbergh is called to Washington, D.C. to discuss joining a Naval Technical Mission expedition to Europe as a representative of United Aircraft.
- Four days after the German surrender on May 11, 1945, Lindbergh leaves with the expedition for Europe.

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh 1945

- Flying into Germany the expedition finds and interviews Willy Messerschmitt.
- On June 10, 1945 Lindbergh visits the underground V-2 rocket assembly facility in the Hartz Mountains.
- After spending two months viewing the war devastation and interviewing numerous scientists and engineers in the German aircraft industry he returns home.



German Refugees at the end of World War II



Munich, Germany at the end of World War II

Charles & Anne Morrow Lindbergh 1945

- In August 1945 the United States drops two atomic bombs on cities in Japan ending the war in the Pacific.
- On October 2, 1945 Anne gives birth to her sixth child, a girl named Reeve.
- The Lindbergh's decide to make Connecticut their permanent home. They have a house built in Scott's Cove near Darien.