

CONTENT MANAGER:

CHARLES RICE, CHRIS DAVIS



LAYOUT:

CHRIS DAVIS



LINDBERGH KIDNAPPING

BY CHARLES RICE

INTRODUCTION

Now, men and women, as I told you before, there are some cases in which a recommendation of mercy might do, but not this one, not this one. Either this man is the filthiest and vilest snake that ever crawled through the grass, or he is entitled to an acquittal. If you bring in a recommendation of mercy, a wishy-washy decision, yes, it is your province, I will not say a word about it. I will not say another word. But it seems to me that you have the courage. If you are convinced, as all of us are --- you must find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

--David T. Wilentz, Attorney General of New Jersey, in his summation to the jury, February 13, 1935.

Welcome to the crime of the century. The kidnapping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh III was one of the most notorious crimes of the 20th century and its verdict is still hotly contested to this day. It is the subject of dozens of books as are many of its key participants, especially considering one of the central figures in this case was one of the most famous men in the world at the time: Charles A. Lindbergh, the famed "lone eagle" who had flown the Atlantic alone.

WANTED

INFORMATION AS TO THE
WHEREABOUTS OF

CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, JR.

OF HOPEWELL, N. J.

SON OF COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH

World-Famous Aviator

This child was kidnaped from his home in Hopewell, N. J., between 8 and 10 p. m. on Tuesday, March 1, 1932.

DESCRIPTION:

Age, 20 months	Hair, blond, curly
Weight, 27 to 30 lbs.	Eyes, dark blue
Height, 29 inches	Complexion, light
Deep dimple in center of chin	
Dressed in one-piece coverall night suit	

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

COL. H. N. SCHWARZKOPF, TRENTON, N. J., or
COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, HOPEWELL, N. J.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE

March 11, 1932

COL. H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF
Supt. New Jersey State Police, Trenton, N. J.

AUTHOR'S NOTE CONCERNING HISTORICAL ADVENTURES

The participants in this adventure were real men and women, many of whom are survived today by children and grandchildren. This adventure is a fictionalized account of these individuals and no portrayal of any person should be deemed to reflect reality or the author's views of the character of any individual. The accounts presented here are intended for informational and entertainment purposes only.

THE CASE

The date: March 1, 1932. The place: a 390-acre estate near the small, New Jersey town of Hopewell. This estate, owned by Charles A. Lindbergh, was supposed to be a place of refuge from a press that wanted to know everything about the life of the “Lone Eagle”. But this refuge proved unable to protect him or his child, dubbed the “eaglet” by the press. Between 8 and 10 PM the child was removed from his crib. Other than a few malformed toes on his left foot, Charles Lindbergh III was a healthy, normal toddler.

By 10:30 both the local and state police had been called. Lindbergh searched the grounds of his huge estate alone, armed with his Springfield rifle until the police arrived. By midnight, when the commander of the New Jersey State Police, H. Norman Schwarzkopf arrived to take command dozens of officers were combing the grounds.

They found footprints in the mud under the eaglet’s window but neglected to make plaster casts or molds of these to help identify the perpetrator or perpetrators. They also found two deep impressions made by ladder supports and a small wood chisel, probably used to gain admittance to the child’s room through the window. Some distance away from the window, a wooden ladder was found in three sections. Near the bottom of the ladder, it had given way and some of the wood was broken. On the windowsill of the eaglet’s room was an envelope containing a ransom note (see sidebar for the full text of this note) with three holes punched in the bottom and several interlocking circles by way of signature.

By modern standards, the crime scene was handled very, very poorly. In addition to numerous police officers who wandered the property almost at will during the night, the next morning the press descended on the estate. They were also allowed to wander freely. Lindbergh’s wife and butler fed the reporters and additional phone lines were wired in an

LINDBERGH RANSOM NOTE

Dear Sir!

Have 50000\$ redy with 2500\$ in 20\$ bills 1500\$ in 10\$ bills and 1000\$ in 5\$ bills. After 2-4 days we will inform you were to deliver the Mony.

We warn you for making anyding public or for notify the polise the child is in gute care.

Indication for all letters are singnature and 3 holes.

attempt to accommodate them on the grounds of the estate. Only when this proved impractical did they remove themselves to a nearby hotel but continued to have virtually unfettered access to the crime scene (though by this point the damage had likely been done).

Lindbergh and his small circle of close friends and advisors took charge of the investigation. They decided that the kidnapping was done by professionals seeking money and were determined to cooperate with the kidnappers, paying any ransom demand. Schwarzkopf, the nominal police commander, was in awe of Lindbergh as were most of the officers investigating the case and acquiesced to his wishes. Even though he could not actively cooperate with the kidnappers, he sat on his hands while Lindbergh attempted to, even when numerous opportunities to arrest one or more men claiming to be the kidnappers presented themselves. Perhaps worse, while negotiations with the kidnappers were underway Schwarzkopf did little investigation, letting Lindbergh handle the proceedings and determine what would be done and when.

Despite their deference to Lindbergh’s wishes, the officers on the scene had different theories about the nature of the crime and of those who perpetrated it. Specifically, several of Schwarzkopf’s more experienced investigators believed the kidnappers had help and assistance, at least information from

Lindbergh’s servants. One factor that led them to strongly believe this was that the Lindberghs were not usually at the estate on a Monday night. They usually stayed at the estate on the weekends and at the Morrow estate in nearby Englewood during the week. Since it was cold and wet and baby Charles had a cold however, they decided to stay an extra day or two. Lt. Keaton in particular, who was Schwarzkopf’s lead detective thought that the boy’s nursemaid Betty Gow was involved and began to gingerly suggest she be questioned.

Meanwhile the publicity surrounding the case broke in the media and thousands of letters began pouring into the Lindbergh estate, occupying three of Schwarzkopf’s officers full-time attention to open and read. Most of these were expressions of sympathy, offers to help or cranks but after three days, on March 4th the kidnappers’ second letter was received both at the Lindbergh estate and the office of Lindbergh’s attorney. The letters were identified by the odd punch holes and interlocking rings as genuine. These letters scolded Lindbergh for involving the authorities and upped the ransom demand to \$70,000.

At this point John Condon (see below) enters the scene and offers his services as an intermediary between Lindbergh and the kidnappers, an offer accepted by both parties. Following the kidnappers’

instructions Condon placed an ad in the *New York American* newspaper under his initials “J.F.C.” and announced that the ransom had been assembled.

On March 12th, almost two weeks after the kidnapping Condon received a summons to the Woodlawn Cemetery delivered by a cab driver. Although he did not yet have the money, Condon went to the cemetery anyway. Following Lindbergh’s instructions, the police were not even notified of this meeting, giving them no possible chance to capture and question “Cemetery John” or follow him back to where he was staying.

There he met with a man who called himself John and spoke with a German accent. He asked for the money but Condon refused, saying no money would be delivered until he had seen the baby. The stranger, dubbed “Cemetery John” by the press, responded that “Number One would be mad” but promised to send proof that the kidnappers had the baby the next day. As promised baby Charles’ sleeping suit was delivered to Condon the next day.

Finally an arrangement to exchange the ransom for baby Charles was arranged and the money was assembled. The police used gold certificates as currency. As part of putting the nation’s financial house in order and ending the Great Depression, gold certificates were due to be recalled in one year. After a deadline they would be worthless as currency. It was hoped that bank employees, who were ordered to turn in all gold certificates they received would pay more attention to the bills themselves and the person who turned them in. It was also felt the deadline, when the bills would become worthless, might encourage the kidnappers to turn in a large sum of bills at once, drawing attention to themselves as they were exchanged for other currency. Finally the serial numbers of the bills were taken down.

On April 2nd, 1932 Condon and Lindbergh went to yet another cemetery meeting with the kidnapper. Bizarrely, Condon negotiated with him and only gave

NOTE: KIDNAPPERS’ INSTRUCTIONS

The boy is on the Boad Nelly. It is a small boad 28 feet long. Two persons are on the boad. The are innosent. you will find the Boad between Horseneck Beach and gay Head near Elizabeth Island.

him \$50,000. A note was given to Condon telling him where the baby was located. He told Condon the baby was safe and unharmed and then instructed him to wait 6 hours before opening the letter. See the sidebar for the complete text of this letter.

Following this delivery no further contact was received from “Cemetery John” and the boat he mentioned was never found. Lindbergh even flew his private plane over the waters where the boat was supposedly located in the hopes of locating the boat. The Lindberghs continued to have contact with *other* groups claiming to be the kidnappers as well. Some of these groups *also* received money. Meanwhile the police continued to follow Lindbergh’s lead and conducted little in the way of substantive investigation.

FROM KIDNAPPING TO MURDER

On May 12th, 1932 truck driver William Allen pulled his truck over and stepped into the woods to relieve himself. He discovered the badly mutilated corpse of a toddler. Baby Charles was found a mere four miles from Lindbergh’s Hopewell estate.

If it even *was* baby Charles.

Left out in the open, the body was severely decomposed and had been fed on by scavengers. The left leg was missing from the knee down (removing the possibility that the child could be identified by his malformed toes on that foot). The left hand and the entire right arm were also missing. Most of

the internal organs were missing and it was even impossible to visually determine the sex of the child. In short, after 2 to 3 months lying exposed to scavengers and the elements it was little more than a partial skeleton.

An autopsy was immediately performed and the child was identified as Charles Lindbergh III. Less than an hour after the autopsy was concluded, at the request of the child’s father, the eaglet was cremated. The cause of death was determined by the medical examiner to be blunt force trauma to the head. Either baby Charles had been struck by a heavy object or he had been dropped by the kidnappers while they descended down the ladder (possibly when a lower section of the ladder broke).

As with the investigation of the crime scene, the autopsy was handled very badly. The medical examiner was of advanced age and suffered from severe arthritis. Thus he did not make the incisions himself. He directed the county coroner, a funeral director with no medical training. No photographs were taken of the corpse and no measurements were taken of the skull fracture determined to be the cause of death. The entire autopsy consisted of a one page typed report given to the police that contained little usable information, in fact little information of any kind that would be useful to a criminal investigation. It listed the baby’s physical dimensions and a cause of death and little else.

Still, as they were finally free to begin an investigation, the police began to look at possible suspects. Since the kidnappers had known the Lindberghs were home, contrary to their usual habit and since they had known precisely which room the child was sleeping in, their investigation began precisely where Lt. Keaton, Schwarzkopf’s lead detective had wanted to begin three months earlier: with the estate’s domestic staff.

THE EARLY SUSPECTS

Inspector Walsh from Jersey City, on loan to the investigation immediately targeted Violet Sharpe, a maid at the Morrow estate where the Lindberghs typically stayed during the week as an early suspect. Her statements to the investigators were inconsistent and she was defensive when pressed. She also could not account for her whereabouts on the night of the kidnapping and when pressed to recall her exact whereabouts grew angry and anxious. In fact, the more she was pressed the more hysterical she became. Learning that the police were on their way to question her yet again, she declared she couldn't stand it and committed suicide by taking a silver polish containing cyanide. She was dead within minutes.

Tragically after her death the police finally realized the reasons for her odd behavior. She was engaged to the Morrow estate's butler but had been out at a roadhouse with another man on the night of the kidnapping. Afraid of losing her engagement and being thought of as a "loose woman", Sharpe had lied to the police about her whereabouts.

The investigation then turned to another man Inspector Walsh considered suspicious, John Condon, the retired schoolteacher and do-gooder who had insinuated himself into the investigation and had been the primary source of contact with the kidnappers. The investigation bore down on Condon with a relentless intensity. He was questioned for hours at a time. Holes were bored into the walls of his house and dug in his yard in an attempt to find the concealed ransom money. His phone was tapped. At one point the police went so far as to strip all the wallpaper from his walls under the theory that he might have wallpapered his walls with the ransom money, then covered the bills with actual wallpaper. For his part, Condon continued to submit voluntarily to questioning and to look through books of mug

shots searching for "Cemetery John".

After nine months of this scrutiny, Lindbergh, who still had faith in Condon, invited him to dinner as a show he was comfortable the man had merely gotten involved out of a desire to help and the police finally decided to back off. Inspector Walsh registered his belief that Condon was still a viable suspect once again but was ignored. This caused him to leave the investigation and return to his normal duties as a detective in Jersey City.

THE TELLTALE BILLS

As the deadline for the collection of gold certificates loomed, the bills began to appear. In May of 1933 almost \$3,000 dollars in gold certificates from the ransom money were turned into a bank. Unfortunately the person turning them in had used a fake name and could not be identified. Slowly but surely bills continued to turn up. Finally on September 15, 1934 a bill from the ransom was used to buy gas. Handing the clerk a \$10 gold certificate for a 98 cents gas purchase, the driver asked why the cashier seemed so surprised by the bill, stating "that's good money". When the cashier replied that bills of this sort were very rare the man again responded "I only have about 100 left". He spoke with a German accent. Remembering that investigators were looking for bills, the alert attendant wrote down the man's license plate and called the police. They traced the vehicle to Bruno Hauptmann.

PRIME SUSPECT

The more the police looked into Bruno Hauptmann the more he seemed like an almost ideal suspect. He was a convicted criminal in his home country of Germany and had used a ladder to enter one of the dwellings he robbed from the second story. He was also an avid aviation fan and had even named his son,

Manfred after the famed WWI fighter pilot the "Red Baron". Despite being a skilled carpenter, he had quit his job to become a stock investor and seemed to have little in the way of apparent income.

Upon his arrest the police found a neatly folded \$20 gold certificate in his wallet with a serial number matching those used to pay the Lindbergh ransom. After questioning Hauptmann's landlord, the police learned that he had asked and been given permission to build a garage addition to the home he rented. After dismantling the structure the police found \$14,000 dollars in Lindbergh ransom bills hidden in the boards.

After being questioned and (it is claimed by some) beaten, Hauptmann claimed he had been given the money by Isador Fisch, a business partner who had returned to Germany but no proof of this claim could be discovered. Detectives found a missing wooden rafter in Hauptmann's attic that corresponded, even to nail holes with one of the support beams used to construct the ladder used in the Lindbergh kidnapping.

Hauptmann provided handwriting samples experts found to match those of the ransom notes and Lindbergh identified his voice as that of "Cemetery John". On the basis of this evidence Hauptmann was extradited from New York to the small town of Flemington, New Jersey and charged with the kidnapping and murder of Charles Lindbergh III.

TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

The Lindbergh trial was a media circus and was arguably the most closely-watched and intensely covered trial in the 20th century (with the O.J. Simpson trial being the only other true contender for the "trial of the century"). Journalist H.L. Mencken famously remarked that the trial was "The biggest story since the Resurrection". Reporters descended on the small town and soon outnumbered its residents.

New Jersey Attorney General David T. Wilentz led the prosecution of the case personally. Wilentz, who was trying his first criminal case as attorney general presented a tight case built on a wide range of circumstantial evidence. His 11 hour cross-examination of Hauptman was dramatic and devastating and his closing arguments, quoted in the Introduction above were a powerful call not only for a conviction but for the death penalty of the verdict was guilty.

The defense was led by Edward J. Reilly, a giant of a man known for undertaking difficult defenses of murder suspects. Reilly was so big he had two nicknames: one, “Old Lion” that spoke to his dramatic, bombastic style and the other “Deathhouse Riley” that spoke to his clients’ tendency to be executed. As large as he was Reilly’s appetites and persona were even larger. He drank heavily in public during his lunches and reporters noticed how his energy turned into listless inactivity during the afternoons. Reporters also noted the constant parade of beautiful female “stenographers” to his office at all hours of the day and night.

Reilly succeeded in alienating everyone, including his own client Hauptmann, who met with him once for 15 minutes in private during the entire trial. Reilly paid witnesses to fabricate evidence, bullied prosecution witnesses and was caught in lies by the press and the jury. But Reilly can be damned most for one glaring mistake during the trial: the identification of the body as baby Charles.

Everyone who was knowledgeable about the case expected the flimsy, questionable autopsy to be one of the trial’s major battles. The prosecution had numerous strategies lined up to deny the defense the ability to claim reasonable doubt by denying that the child was Charles Lindbergh III. Indeed the Lindbergh family physician, who had examined baby Charles on numerous occasions and who had witnessed the autopsy was unwilling to testify that

the child was his patient.

When Reilly not only fails to raise any objection to the autopsy procedures employed, but goes even further and stipulates as fact that the baby in question is indeed Charles Lindbergh III, assisting attorneys on his defense team almost quit the case and the prosecution is described by reporters as visibly surprised.

In contrast to the powerful, crisp and well-organized closing argument of his opponent, Reilly was loud and emotional but initially seemed to be moving the jurors by the accounts of many court reporters. Following a lunch in which he had at least four drinks however, the conclusion of his argument was rambling and vague.

VERDICT, SENTENCE AND EXECUTION

On February 14th, 1935 the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced Hauptmann to death. Hauptman was executed on April 3rd, 1936.

PLOTS BASED AROUND THE LINDBERGH CASE

SOLVING THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

For the game master wishing to run a campaign where the heroes solve the Lindbergh case, he must decide who the killer is. Several possible killers are detailed below along with possible motives and evidence that would prove their guilt. All the options below assume Hauptman is *not* the killer. In a purely historical campaign the game master will likely conclude Hauptman really was the one who committed the crime, in which case the PCs could still take part in the case on behalf of any of the parties involved, perhaps serving as detectives to

track down one or more elements of the case.

Charles Lindbergh: Charles Lindbergh killed his own son accidentally while playing with the boy. Fearing the media firestorm that will destroy his reputation and bring down his family as the media swarms over their fallen hero, he concocts the kidnapping as a cover story after burying baby Charles in a shallow grave on the grounds of his estate.

Cracking the case: This theory of the crime would require several members of Lindbergh’s domestic staff and possibly his wife to lie for him. Any one of these could be convinced to testify against their powerful employer and solve the case. In particular Violet Sharpe would make a good turncoat here, if she could be convinced (or tricked) into telling the truth in a way that does not lead to her suicide. Betty Gow, baby Charles’ nurse and handmaid also makes a likely witness both to turn on Lindbergh (out of an affinity for the child she cared for).

Anne Morrow Lindbergh: This solution is similar to the one presented above, except if the murder can be proved to be foul play (or the result of a mental instability) rather than a simple accident an additional option presents itself to the PCs: Charles Lindbergh could turn on his own beloved wife. Again though, this would require that the game master had determined the death was not accidental *and* that the PCs could prove that to Lindbergh’s satisfaction.

Isador Fisch: Hauptman really *did* get the money he was found with from Fisch, who committed the crime and then gave half to his friend Hauptmann before fleeing to Germany, leaving his “friend” behind to take the fall for his crime.

Cracking the case: In this solution, the PCs will have to travel to Germany and track down Fisch, again using the gold certificates to run Fisch to ground. After extraditing him back to the United States, the PCs will then be able to confirm Hauptman’s testimony that Fisch gave him some of

the money to throw investigators off his trail or that Fisch and Hauptmann had committed the kidnapping together. In the latter case getting the perpetrators to turn on each other is the mostly assured way of bringing the truth to light.

James Condon: Another possibility is Condon, who was one of the prime suspects of the investigation in its early stages. All police officers know that criminals frequently attempt to insert themselves in the investigation of their crime under the guise of being a “good citizen” in order to throw the investigation off track. Condon has done so masterfully, providing the police with nonsensical and misleading information about “Cemetery John”, writing letters that inflate the ransom demand from \$50,000, to \$70,000 and then finally to \$100,000 and then, in the guise of working for Lindbergh negotiating the ransom “down” to the original \$50,000.

It’s also likely that Condon had accomplices to pose as “Cemetery John” and for an added twist Bruno Hauptmann, Isador Fisch or both could turn out to be in on the crime as well.

Cracking the case: This version of the crime can be solved with nothing more sophisticated than good old-fashioned police work and shoe leather. If Condon is followed and found to be having secret contact with the kidnappers (especially Hauptman who lived in the Bronx, as did Condon), the PCs might be able to prove a connection to the case. They might even be able to get Hauptman and Condon to turn on each other, each implicating the other in the hopes of a lighter sentence.

Lindbergh was right: Under this model all of Lindbergh’s initial assumptions about the case are right except one: that his son is still alive. Condon, Fisch and Hauptmann have been highly successful professional criminals for years, engaging in petty burglaries and con-games that have baffled the police. Finally Condon, a criminal mastermind, genius and

leader of the gang convinces them to undertake the crime of the century. From the beginning Condon has planned to use Hauptmann as the scapegoat to allow him to get away with half the money *and* paint himself as the hero.

Cracking the case: An old flunky of Condon’s is bitter because he was cut out of the group’s biggest score. While investigating Condon’s gang the PCs discover him and can use this bitterness to convince him to testify to a mobster Condon has used in the past to launder money. From here the PCs can trace the gold certificates to the mobster and convince him to testify against Condon. From there the entire conspiracy will unravel as Condon, who has been willing to sacrifice Hauptman and/or Fisch from the beginning turns on his followers and testifies to their involvement.

Mistaken identity: Hauptman is the kidnapper but baby Charles is not dead. The badly bungled autopsy was done with a foregone conclusion in mind but the child is an orphan left in the woods to die *years* ago. Hauptmann delivered the child to the safe keeping of Isador Fisch and his wife, paying them \$5,000 for their assistance. Fisch’s wife, unable to bear children is unable to bear with the thought of giving up the wonderful child. Using the money supplied to them by Hauptmann, the couple return to Germany to raise the child as their own.

Cracking the case: This case could either be solved by performing a real autopsy (for PCs with forensic skills) or by convincing Hauptman’s wife to tell the PCs where Isador Fisch and his wife are hiding out in Germany. If his wife is truly convinced her husband will be convicted she will turn in her friends to save him. This method of cracking the case could even allow PCs in a strictly modern campaign to take part in this adventure. After discovering a child with a mysterious background, the PCs could eventually uncover how he is the son of baby Charles, who grew up, married and died never knowing he was

the subject of one of the most bizarre and famous criminal cases in American history.

THE MURDER OF CHARLES LINDBERGH

In this time travel scenario the PCs uncover an attempt by the Eternal Reich, the time traveling faction of the mysterious Thule Society to alter the course of WWII by assassinating several key figures all present during the events surrounding the Lindbergh kidnapping: Charles Lindbergh and his friend William J. “Wild Bill” Donovan.

This proposes that Lindbergh’s service in the Pacific theater during WWII was a hotspot. Lindbergh used his mechanical genius and knowledge of aviation to allow pilots to extend the range of their aircraft. This in turn allowed pilots, flying beyond the nominal range of their aircraft to undertake a daring mission to assassinate Admiral Yamamoto.

In 1944 Yamamoto devises a series of brilliant surprise attacks, capturing Hawaii and then successfully landing troops in California. These efforts divert manpower from the European theater long enough for German forces to conquer Britain. Although America still develops the atomic bomb and uses it to force a Japanese surrender, the need to liberate Britain before beginning an assault on “fortress Europe” gives Germany time to develop their own atomic bomb, which they use as warheads on V-2 rockets to decimate Russia in a series of atomic strikes. Britain and America are then forced to sue for peace.

The death of William Donovan is not an actual hotspot but his death does hamper American intelligence efforts. The primary reason for the Eternal Reich wanting his death however, is punitive because of the role he played in convicting numerous Germans of war crimes and helping to confirm death sentences for them.

The plan is relatively simple. Agents of the Eternal

Reich travel back to just after the murder and kill Hauptmann and his wife. Assuming the identity of “Cemetery John” one of the German time travelers negotiates with Condon and arranges for the ransom to be delivered by Condon, Lindbergh and Donovan. When the men arrive in the cemetery they are killed.

THE PLAYERS

Charles A. Lindbergh (1902-1974): Charles Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan to Swedish immigrant parents. From early childhood he showed an aptitude for machines and eventually enrolled in college to study mechanical engineering. In 1922 he dropped out of school and took a pilot training course. Upon completing this course he bought a plane and became a professional stunt pilot. In 1924 Lindbergh trained as a military pilot with the Army Air Corps and graduated from military flight school first in his class. After this he worked as an airmail pilot based out of St. Louis.

From May 20th-21st 1927 Charles Lindbergh completed the first solo, non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean in his custom-designed plane the Spirit of St. Louis. Although Lindbergh’s act won him a cash prize of \$25,000 that had been offered in 1919 to the first person to successfully make the flight, his famous flight catapulted him to a level of stardom known by very few Americans prior to 1927 in a new phenomenon. For the rest of his life Lindbergh’s occupation involved being Charles Lindbergh, American Hero. He made speeches in support of various social topics, encouraged the development of aviation in America and was even awarded a Medal of Honor for his efforts.

In 1929 Lindbergh married author Anne Morrow and taught her to fly. Together the two of them conducted aviation experiments, charting polar air routes, pioneering high-altitude flying and studying ways to decrease fuel consumption in aircraft.

Although Lindbergh is remembered more for his historic flight than these acts, they are his real contribution to aeronautics and served as the basis for the modern intercontinental air travel.

Lindbergh and his wife had six children and on March 1st, 1932 when their 20 month-old son, Charles Augustus Lindbergh was kidnapped the Lindbergh’s were again thrust into the media spotlight as a circus of reporters followed their every move as they attempted to negotiate with kidnappers for the safe return of their son, who was eventually found dead after a ten-week nationwide search.

Bruno Hauptmann was arrested and charged with kidnapping and murdering the Lindbergh’s son. Although he protested his innocence throughout the trial, he was found guilty and executed on April 3rd, 1936.

While this sort of media frenzy and show trial is well known today, Lindbergh was one of the first to receive this treatment, and the constant invasion of his privacy, as well as a feeling that his celebrity led the kidnappers to target his family, led Lindbergh to leave the United States and move to Europe with his family in 1935.

During the 30’s, as fascism continued to rise in Germany, Lindbergh traveled to Germany several times at the behest of the American government to report on Hitler’s Luftwaffe. During one of his trips to Germany, Herman Goring awarded Lindbergh the German Medal of Honor, creating a stir in the United States and calls for Lindbergh to return the medal, something he refused to do.

Lindbergh was in fact an anti-Semite and approved of Hitler’s policies. Throughout the 30’s he delivered many anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi speeches, calling on America to remain isolationist. In January, 1941, as war raged in Europe, Lindbergh urged America to sign a neutrality pact with Germany. At this time, Lindbergh became a spokesman for America First and asserted that many Americans who advocated

American entry into WWII against Germany were un-patriotic Jews who were merely “looking out for themselves”. These acts caused American President Franklin Roosevelt to question Lindbergh’s loyalty to America, an assertion that caused Lindbergh to resign his commission with the Army Air Corps.

After the Pearl Harbor attacks and America’s entry into WWII, Lindbergh attempted to enlist in the Army Air Corps to fight for the United States but was denied a commission. He went on to serve as a consultant to airplane manufacturers throughout WWII and flew over 50 combat missions in the Pacific theater as a civilian. While serving in the Pacific he again applied his genius to aircraft, showing P-38 pilots how to run their planes leaner, allowing them to conduct missions at much greater range, including that which killed Admiral Yamamoto, the brilliant Japanese strategist who authored the Pearl Harbor attacks. He also developed flying techniques that allowed F-4 pilots to lift off with twice the bomb load that the aircraft was designed to handle.

After WWII the Lindbergh’s returned to the United States where they lived quietly in Connecticut. Lindbergh served as a consultant to the Air Force as well as Pan America Airlines. Lindbergh’s account of his transatlantic flight, *Spirit of St. Louis* won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. President Dwight Eisenhower restored Lindbergh’s commission to the Air Force and granted him the rank of Brigadier General.

From 1954 until his death in 1974 Lindbergh carried on a secret affair with Brigitt Hesshaimer, a woman 24 years younger than him. Lindbergh and Hesshaimer had three children together (Lindbergh remained married to Anne Morrow his entire life). The affair remained secret until 2003 when Astrid Hesshaimer revealed the affair, having waited until all those who worked to keep the secret had died, including Lindbergh, his wife Anne Morrow and

Astrid's mother. DNA tests have conclusively proven the children to be Lindbergh's.

Charles Lindbergh died of cancer on the island of Maui in 1974, where he is buried. His epitaph reads: *"Charles A. Lindbergh Born: Michigan, 1902. Died: Maui, 1974. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea. — CAL"*

William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan (1883-1959): Born in Buffalo, New York in 1883 William Donovan was a football star at Columbia University where he gained the nickname "Wild Bill" for his exploits on the field. Donovan, a college classmate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt became a powerful Wall Street attorney after graduation.

Donovan served in the United States Army with distinction in WWI, earning the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross and three Purple Hearts. Following the war he became a U.S. Attorney who was a fierce proponent of strict enforcement of Prohibition.

When WWII broke out Donovan was enlisted as an intelligence officer, traveling to Nazi-occupied Europe to gain information for the allies. This led to Donovan's posting as the Coordinator of Information which was later renamed the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) the main intelligence arm of the U.S. war effort and the precursor to the CIA. By the end of the war Donovan was a Major General.

Following the war Donovan returned to civilian life as a lawyer but performed one last government service that combined his roles as military intelligence agent and lawyer: he was special assistant to chief prosecutor Telford Taylor at the Nuremberg Trials.

Col. Herbert Norman Schwarzkopf: Schwarzkopf, (the father of American General H. Norman Schwarzkopf Jr. who led the Coalition forces in the First Gulf War) graduated from West Point in 1917

with a rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Because of America's recent entry into WWI, Schwarzkopf, along with many other young officer candidates in their last year of training were graduated early and sent to Europe.

During WWI Schwarzkopf served in the cavalry and was subjected to a Mustard Gas attack, rendering him susceptible to respiratory illness for the rest of his life. Due to his fluency in German and superb organization skills, Schwarzkopf was appointed Provost Marshal (the commander of military police) during the American occupation of Germany following WWI.

He left the military with the rank of Colonel and accepted an appointment from the governor of New Jersey to be the first commander of their state police forces. Under Schwarzkopf this body was very military in structure and was strong on enforcement, weak on investigation. It was in his capacity as head of the state police that Schwarzkopf becomes the commander of the investigation into the Lindbergh kidnapping in 1932. It should be noted however that Schwarzkopf, in awe of the national hero Charles Lindbergh in fact defers many decisions in the investigation (such as attempting to cooperate with the kidnappers) to the "golden eagle".

Constantly criticized for his handling of the investigation and unable to cooperate with investigators assisting from New York, Schwarzkopf

is relieved of his post by the governor in 1936. After narrating the police radio drama *Gang Busters*, Schwarzkopf reenters the Army in 1940.

During WWII Schwarzkopf was sent to Iran and placed in charge of training the Iranian police force after a British-Soviet intervention had turned Iran into an Allied protectorate. After WWII Schwarzkopf was promoted to Brigadier General and served as the Deputy Provost for the Allied forces occupying Germany.

Just before retiring from the Army, Schwarzkopf is sent by the CIA to convince the Shah of Iran to return to power and organizes and trains his personal security force. Schwarzkopf leaves the Army in 1953 and finally succumbs to the respiratory problems that have plagued him since WWI, dying of lung cancer in 1958.

Bruno Hauptmann (1899-1936): Bruno Hauptmann fought in WWI as a 19 year-old machine gunner. Following the war Hauptmann was unable to find work as a carpenter. The German economy was in shambles, at least in part because of the war reparations forced on Germany by the victorious Allies and it was in this environment that Hauptmann turned to crime.

Partnered with a fellow WWI veteran Hauptmann committed burglary and armed robbery and was

BIBLIOGRAPHY

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lindbergh_kidnapping

http://www.crimelibrary.com/notorious_murders/famous/lindbergh/index_1.html

<http://www.nj.com/lindbergh/>

<http://www.charleslindbergh.com/kidnap/index.asp>

eventually caught and sentenced to five years in prison, serving four before being released. He was soon in prison again but this time escaped. He attempted to illegally enter the United States three times before he was successful but eventually managed to gain admittance using stolen identification papers. He settled in the Bronx, married and took up his trade again as a carpenter. He seemed to have left his criminal ways in the past.

In March of 1932 Charles A. Lindbergh III was kidnapped. Ransom notes demanded \$50,000 which Lindbergh paid, without the return of his son. The authorities always planned to use the money to locate the kidnappers and in 1935 one of the gold certificates used to pay the ransom was used to buy gas. An alert attendant at the station wrote down the plate number of the driver who had paid using the suspicious gold certificate. It had a NY license plate number written on it for a vehicle that belonged to Bruno Hauptmann.

After his arrest authorities found a further \$14,000 in Hauptmann's garage, again in gold certificates used to pay the ransom. They also found carpentry equipment and wood consistent with those used in the construction of the ladder used by the kidnappers. Hauptmann was officially charged with the murder the next day. He was convicted and sentenced to death, a sentence that was carried out by electric chair on April 3, 1936.

Hauptmann proclaimed his innocence until the end of his life as did his wife, who campaigned to prove his innocence for decades after the case.

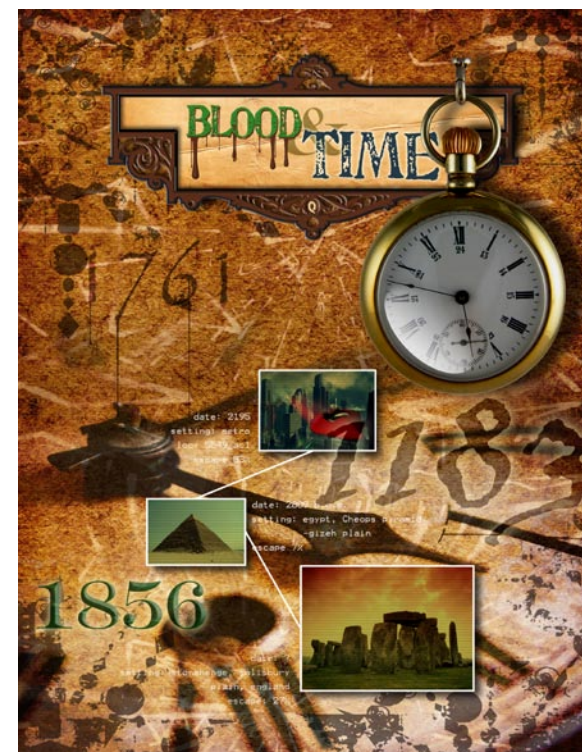
John F. Condon: John Condon, nicknamed "Jafsie" was a 72 year-old Bronx schoolteacher who was an avid admirer of Lindbergh. He was known through various pseudonyms as a prolific writer of letters to the editors of local newspapers, usually using such false names as P.A. Triot and J.U. Stice. But it was a letter written under his own name that got him involved in the Lindbergh case, where he offered \$1,000 of his own money in return for the safe return of the Lindbergh baby. After being contacted via letter by the supposed kidnappers, Lindbergh agreed to allow Condon to act as an intermediary with them.

Blood and Time: Adventures In Time

Adventure through the timeline with RPGObjects' Blood and Time. This sourcebook lays all of human history at your fingertips and features a timeline of the world from its formation through 1900 as well as weapons and armor for Progress Levels 0-4 as well as a section on temporal mechanics to help you figure out how and why time travel works in your campaign.

Included in this Temporal Tome:

- * New Character Options: 3 new classes, 1 new occupation, a system of feats for time period knowledge, and new equipment for progress levels 0-4.
- * Time Mechanics: A discussion of time travel and how to integrate it into your campaign.
- * Time Enforcer Campaign Model: NPCs and adventure seeds for this time travel campaign model.
- * Timeline: A Gamemasters timeline of the beginning of time to the 1900, including Adventure In Time notes.



BUY IT NOW