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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

97-2753

Re: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN FFGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

There is attached a photostatic copy of an abstract prepared from a registration statement filed by the subject with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of Individual abstracts will be furnished by separate letter on any the Dopartment egistrant in your territory.

if you have an investigation of a national defense character pending regard ing the subject, this letter and abstract should be made a part of that file

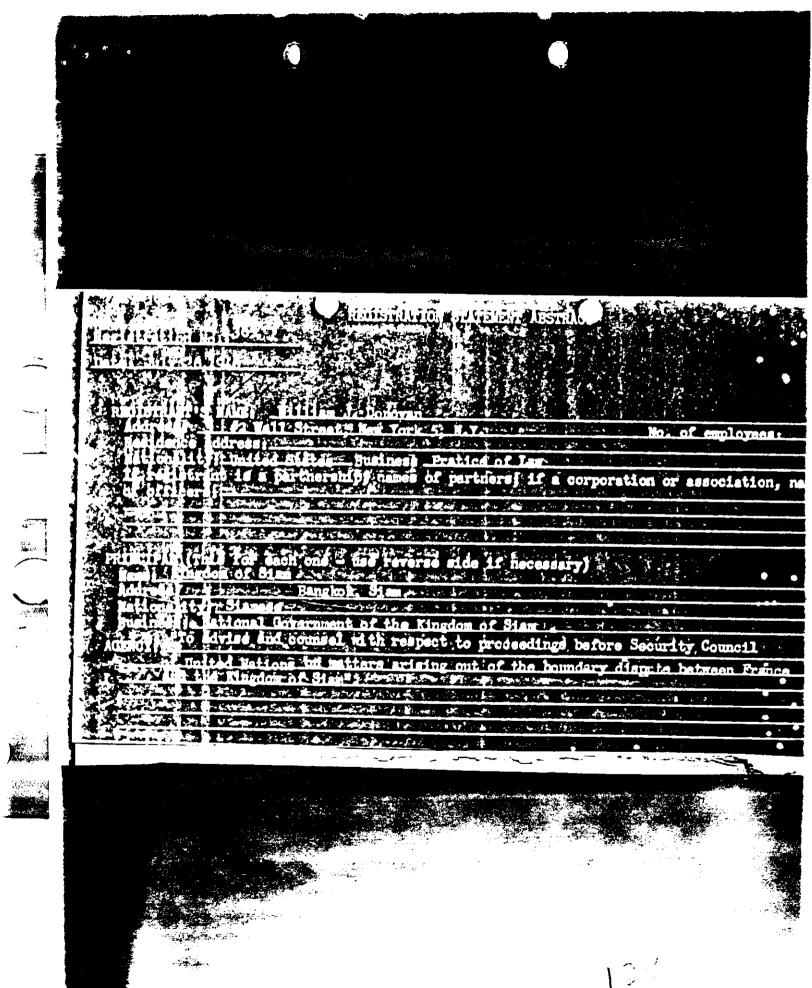
If you do not have such an investigation, a "dead 97 file" should be opened but no investigation need be initiated until a complaint is received alleging that the agent is active outside the scope of his registration or violating the act in some other manner.

It is noted that considerable additional information is set forth on the registration statement, and that correspondence regarding the registrant may be found in the riles of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department. It is therefore suggested that, if investigation is conducted concerning this individual, you request the Washington Field Office by lead to obtain all available information from the files of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as Amended, effective June 28, , 1942, requires that all agents of foreign principals must file a registration form 🤾 with the Attorney General identifying the agent, his activities and the foreign principal he represents. Registrants submit one of two types of forms. Agents of Lend-Lease I nations submit a form, which is not available for public inspection, designated Form? 3-F. Agents of foreign principals not connected with Lend-Lease governments submit form, which is available for public inspection, designated Form 2-A. Abstracts are made in the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the special War Policies Unit from the 3-F and 2-A form submitted by these agents and copied of the abstracts are furnished to the Bureau. Photostatic copies of these abstracts are being furnished to the offices covering the districts in which these agents are located SE 25 RECOLD Very relation of the contract of the contraction of the contract of the cont

John Edgar Hoover Director

Enclosure



SAC, Now York

October 7, 194

Director, FBI

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN REGITHATION ACT

Reference is made to the Bureau letter of August 6, 1946, transmittir to you a photostatic copy of an abstract prepared from a registration statement er 305, which was filed by the subject with the Poreign Agents Registration

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

It has now been planned that the subject's registration statement has been withorald from the files as of January 26, 1947.

OCT 7 - 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

94-4-4672



January 9, 1931

Mr. J. Edgar Roover, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

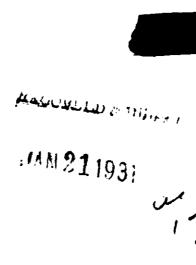
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am inclosing an anonymous letter mailed from Altoona, Pennsylvania and received at Colonel Donovan's law office here today.

The writer evidently is under the impression that Colonel Donovan is still in the Department of Justice. I am sending the letter to you as it might be that the contents refer to some matters you have under investigation.

Very truly yours,

670



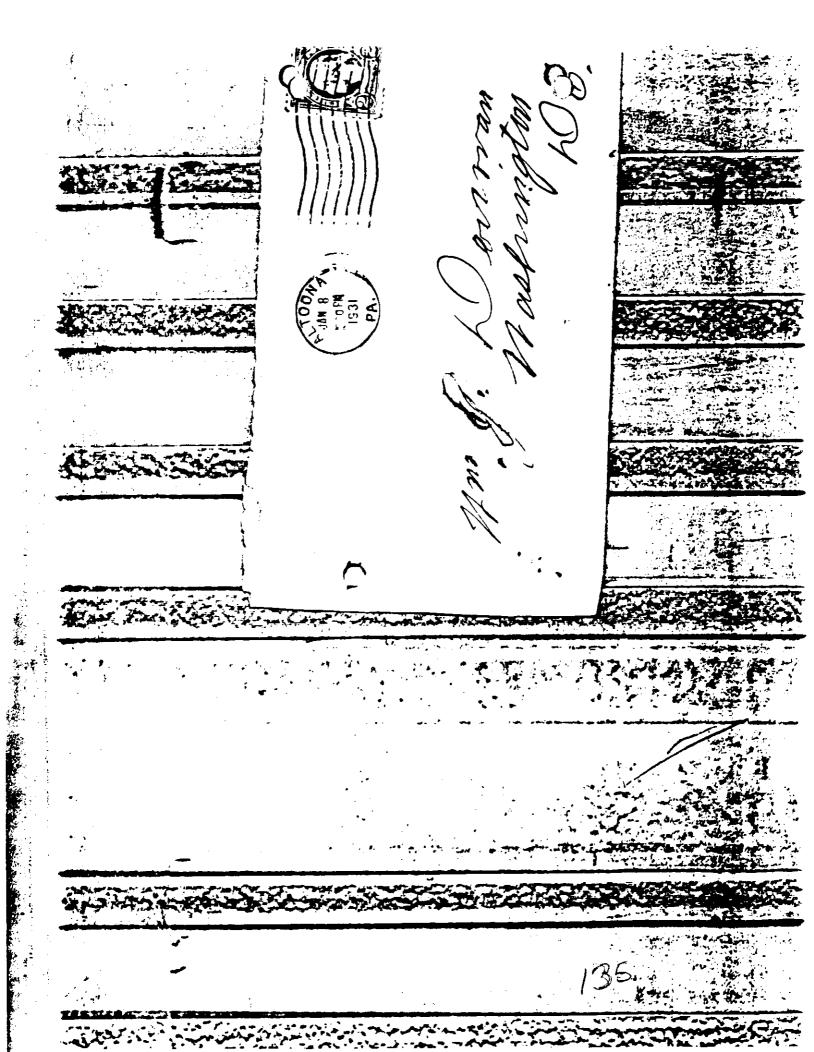
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74-4-4612-X

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New York City.

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 9, 1931, inclosing an anonymous letter mailed from Altoona, Pa. and directed to Colonel Donovan, and beg to thank you therefor.

From the mature of the communication there would appear to be no action warranted on the part of the Bureau of Investigation in commection with offenses coming under its jurisdiction.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Ostober 4, 1940

#OUNDER

94-4-4672-1

Colonel William J. Donovan Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Eumbard 2 Wall Street Asw York, New York

Perr Colonal:

Upon my return to the city I find your letter of September 27, 1940, with which you enclosed a communication addressed to you by I am taking the liberty of furnishing name and address to the Chicago Office of this Bureau so that he may be contacted there with reference to his knowledge of so-called fifth column activities. I shall also mak that a representative of the Bureau sall on him and explain in detail the qualifications for the position of Special Agent in this Bureau. I sparaciate warm much your thoughtfulness in referring impurry to me.

besk in the city and, of course, I shall be very glad

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Chicago with copies of incoming

CUMMUNICATIONS SECTION |

MAILED

** OCI -7 1940 **

P M. PEDERAL BUREAU DE INVESTIGATION "

U. B. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DONOV I, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARD

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

2 WALL STREET

WASHINGTON, D.C.

New York, September 27th,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I enclose a letter received from I haven't seen him in years, but I knew him in college and he is a high class honorable fellow.

I wish you would let me know when you get back as there are a number of matters I would like to take up with you.

Sincerely yours,

BILL & DUNIOVAN

- (po) 10, 11, 00

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OCT 10_1940;

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AUGICE

670

August 28, 1940

Colonel William J. Donovan Alumni Association Columbia University New York Citu

ALLIE HERE

My dear Bill:

Recent accounts of European Fifth Column activities which appeared in the Chicago Daily News under your name have impressed me so strongly that I feel constrained to write you as follows.

Briefly, I am working daily in Chicago and am perpetually in contact with pro-German sentiments, nazi propaganda, and a most amazing amount of apathy towards it all.

Doubtless you are well enough acquainted with this part of the country to picture how this operates without my going into details.

However. I have been educated and raised in another section of the United States where similar conditions do not exist in such measure as they are found here and where they would be positively and actively fought, if they did. In fact, I find myself in a position where I am constantly in contact with an alarming situation and am unable to do anything about it.

The reason why I feel helpless about it all is due to the fact that I am not sufficiently well known in Chicago and Evanston to go to the right people who are sufficiently interested in fighting Hitlerism to make the necessary effort.

Surely, there are some people in a community of this size who are engaged in defensive work and to whom I could volunteer my efforts. However, when I have approached any one on this subject. I have encountered a most aggravating indifference.

I am writing to you on the chance that you may know of some individual or some organization with representatives in Chicago to whom I might offer my services. If you can write me of them or pass my name along to them, I will welcome a chance to offer my services.

With best wishes, Very sincerely, 94-4-4672-1

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of European Fifth Column.

The Chiego Daie, Willes muder
your moure four impressed
we so strongly their get Jackows. Briefly, Jan workeny daily in Chieses and ain per-My Dear Bee: - Receive accounts Clugany 78 th 1920 peter ally in childred with Colonel William & Douvran, alumii Aaskia ton Colum his duinersity 9-9 where organization with when I would be about a few from mute about their wife the war. Lave everentered a wind aggravating indeference.

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14/

PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE SERVICE. 212 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

January 14, 1929

Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant to the Attorney General. Department of Justice. Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Colonel Donovans

Persistent rumor says you are to be named by the President elect as his attorney-General. It seems to me that would be most unfortunate. So strongly am I convinced of this that I venture to urge you to take immediate steps to forestall it.

The following letter throws light on why I think it would be It was addressed to you three years ago by me as Director of the Baltimore Open Forum. I happened also to be Secretary of the Theel Defense Committee, of which the late Dr. Charles W. Bliot and & large grow of quite respectable and justly indignant citizens were members.

> *Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, speaks at the Baltimore Open Forum, in the Hippodrome Theatre, next Sunday, January 17th, at 3 p.m.

> *A host of his friends and admirers will be present to do him honor for his public service in exposing the corruption of the Department of Justice. Also to congratulate him upon coming not only with reputation unimpaired, but with increased renown through the merciless persecution which was the strange reward for his distinguished service. Strangely different, Sir, from the conspicuous tokens of valor you and I received for services in France not one whit more distinguished. 👀

"I have thought it would be fitting if the Department of Justice would take advantage of this occasion to make to Senator Wheeler, through you, an amende honorable for its dishonorable part in this abortive persecution: ,this "attempted blackmail by that " department through the forms of law", as Senator Glass characterized it even before it descended to its lowest depths of shame.

"There would be an especial appropriateness in having this amende honorable come through you.

*On one hand, the Department has kept you before the scenes in this drama of persecution as its bright particular star - its legal knight in shiring armor.

94-4-4612-

"On the other, a glimpse behind the scenes - afforded by your very own "surprise witness" - reveals you, sitting at the right hand of the Attorney General, perfecting an "arrangement" (was it subornation of perjury?) by which an honorable Senator was to be sent to prison over the rotten bridge of the preposterous perjury of George B. Hayes, then under serious charges by your own Department:

*It is poor civic sportsmanship to be governed by one's disgusts. I try not to be. I hope against hope that Honor and Justice have not departed in such outrage from our Department of Justice as never to returm.

I therefore indulge the resurrected hope that this Department is now ready to act on the maxim 'Better late than never', and make a sincere effort to come clean in this matter. The Baltimore Open Forum offers it, through you, this opportunity......

That letter struck a full feir blow at the very root of your fitness to serve in a responsible position in the Department of Justice. But you passed it up completely. You sat tight and said nothing.

No person of sense was fooled by your silence. Your guilt concerning your victimized brother was too palpable. In the eyes of millions of Senator Wheeler's friends you stand convicted of having played a leading part in the dastardly attempt to destroy him for a despicable motive.

Though no act or word of consideration for Senator Wheeler or his family has ever proceeded from you, your friends have come to him more than once asking for consideration for you.

There is no disposition on the part of Senator Wheeler or his friends to hound you. He is generous to a fault to his foes. His friends have felt constrained to follow him in this regard. They have held their peace about you for the past three years.

But it would be quite outrageous for the Senator and his friends to be asked to stand by and silently witness your enthronement on the very site of your sin against him and common justice - possibly in the very room in which the still unpunished perjurer Hayes rehearsed in your presence the infamous role he was to play in the Montana trial.

Yours truly.

s/s MERCER G. JOHNSTON, Director WASH. EIAP February 2, 1941

W

Col. Donovan Will See Three Turkish Leaders Profits the Ambounded Profits

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 1.—Col. William J. Donovan arrived in Ankara by Irain this morning from Istanbul and the United States Embassy becan making arrangements at once for him to see three Turkish leaders separately Monday, including War Minister Saffet Arikan. Col. Donovan, on an unexplained

Col. Donovan, on an unexplained mission from the United States, also will confer with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and Prime Minister Refik Saydam, and will leave Monday night by train for Palestine. President Ismet Inonu is out of town.

94-11-11/12-

n. y. Et. Port - apr. 1925

The Daily Mirror _of Washington

Clinton W. Gilbert

Donovan, the Driving Farce in the Department of Justice

Washington, April 28. WHEN the case against Senator Burton K. Wheeler comes to trial in Washington the country will accions young Assistant Attorney General William J. or "Wild Bill" Donovan, standing up against Senator Thomas J. Walsh and Senator William E. Borah, the two best lawyers of the Senate, It should be a good fight, for there probable is not s better courtroom lawyer in the country than Senator Borah, and there is not a hetter prosecutor than Mr. Donovan. When Attorney General Stone was re-organizing the Department of Justice Earl Davis, who was retiring from it, said to him: "Get Donovan of Buffale. don't know him, but he's the best United States District Attorney there is. I've handled the papers in his cases." About the same time Osborne, an advertising man from Buffalo, had been doen telling the President of Donovan's remarkable record as a prosecutor. So the White House and the Attorney Gencinl both made up their minds to have Donovan at about the same moment.

Ever since then he has been the driving force in the Department of Justice. Into his hands has been concentrated more authority than has ever been in the hands of any one subordinate of the Attorney General. He is young and ambitious and he inspires confidence, and he has what neither of his superiors, former Attorney General Stone and Attorney General Stone and Attorney General Sargent, had—actual

working knowledge of the enforcement of the Federal criminal laws. He knows the ropes. So now he is the ensistent, in charge of enforcing the criminal law. assistant in charge of the anti-trust cases and the virtual administrator of the department. So unusual has been the impression he has produced that the President, when he failed to obtain the: appointment of Charles Warren as Aitorney General, was strongly urged to name Mr. Donovan as Mr. Stone's successor. At the same time it is said that Justice Stone advised his old law firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, in New York, to keep their eyes on Mr. Donovan and pick him up as soon as he was through working for the Government.

I do not know what it is that makes a great prosecutor. Generally you think of one as being, like Senator Jim Reed, possessed with some kind of fierce egotism that makes him easily convinced of human turpitude, and such a passion for success in court that it blinds him even to considerations of justice. His side is right because he is on it, and the presumption is always in favor of guilt. But Mr. Donovan, they tell me, is a normal, human and lovable person, extraordinarily frank and fair, a first-class fighting man, as his three American war decorations, one French cross and one Italian prove. Anyway, he has made in a few short months an extraordinary impression on Washington.

14-4-116/2-

DON VAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LU BARD

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

2 WALL STREET

BOWEN BUILDING

NEW YORK, September 19th,

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

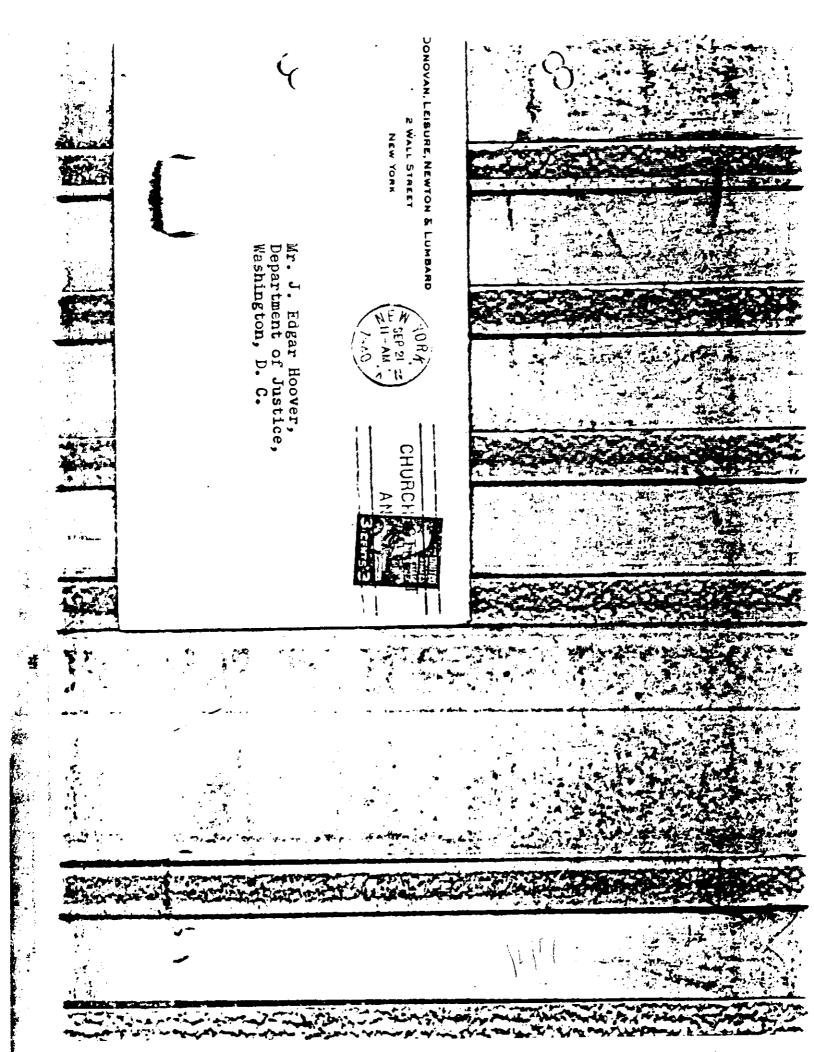
ELBRIDGE NEWTON

In Hawaii I saw Mr. Shivers. very well respected there and both army and navy seems to have confidence in him. He had in mind the question of reasonable examination of mail of those who were known to be engaged in espionage. I told him I would speak to you about it.

I hope if you get this way you will let me see you.

Sincerely yours,

PRCORDED



Hovember 29, 1940

JENICD Time 12:05 p.m.

> MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON MR. TANU

Col. Filliam J. Donovan telephoned from New York City at this time to advise Lord Lathian and Scaretary Know have discussed his going to the Near East. Col. Donovan advises he has just heard that the British Government have approved this plan although nothing formal has come through yet, but since he may be leaving any day he wanted to ligadvise me as he wants to talk to me before leaving.

I told him that I wanted to talk to him as we have some valuable contacts in that area. The advises he will call me as soon as he knows something more definite and then will arrange to see me in Vashington or New York City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 DEC 4 1194

October 9, 1940

RECOPDED

94-4-4672-2

Colonel William J. Donovan
Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lumbard
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Colonels

Your recent letter was most welcome, and I was indeed interested to learn that you had visited with Mr. Shivers while you were in Hawaii. The matter which you discussed with Mr. Shivers is being afforded attention at the present time and it is hoped that an effective solution can be reached in the near future.

I hope that we shall be able to get together some time soon, so that I can learn more of your trip.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Mr. Roben	
Miss Candy	149
	121.

DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTO & LUMBARD Attorney's & Counselors at Law 2 Wall Street

New York, October 16th, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Ham Armstrong, who, as you know, is very active in foreign affairs, told me the other night of the presence here of Guichard, one time head of the aris police; Mussard, of Versailles, Daru and Sicard, both of whom had charge of alien residents in Paris. I do not know whether any item of this has appeared in the Times, but Armstrong thought their presence here had great significance in so far as the Vichy government is concerned.

I think it might be well for you to have Armstrong on your list as a source of information and, if sometime you are coming this way, please let me know and we could arrange to meet together.

In addition, Frank Anox asked if we couldn't sit at luncheon some day soon so we could talk together.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill Donovan

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O N

Colonel William J. Donovan

Colonel William J. Donovan 2 Wall Street New York City

Dear Bill:

I received your letter of October 16th, and am very glad you sent me the information which Ham Armstrong gave you relative to the presence in this country of certain French contacts. I will have this checked into as it is something that we ought to be in touch with. I shall also keep in mind Armstrong as a contact for information.

I will, indeed, be glad to sit in with Colonel Knox and you at any time convenient to you two. As a matter of fact, I believe the Colonel has a raincheck on a dinner at my house, and if that would be convenient for you as well as for the Colonel, I would be glad, indeed, for you to set aside an evening when all of us can get together and discuss matters of mutual interest.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BATITE

NEWORAN DUN FOR THE DIRECTOR



Donovan indicated that he still thought a Controller would be rectrable and that he had in mind a set-up which would not in any way interfers with what the FBI was doing. I told him that your views were that a Controller was neither necessary mer decirable at this time.

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" HE''G FOR THE DIRECTOR

At this time Colonel Donovan stated he was nost anxious to have you meet a very good friend of his, Tom Worgan, when he deteribed as head of the porry Syroocope Company of the colonel Donovan I would furnish this information to you.

Respectfully,

Idward A. Tana

error of the same



"al Burrau of Investigation" United States Department of Iustice Washington, B. C. June 27, 1941

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Colonel William Donovan called me by reference from your office. He was extremely anxious to allay any fears you might have of his proceeding, in his capacity as Coordinator of the various Intelligence services, along lines suggested in the press. He wanted to tell you not to believe any of the newspapers and that his organization will function in the manner which he previously described to you.

He stated that the President had sent for him and asked if he would accept the position of Coordinator; that the President knew he did not want this position because he would prefer to handle troops and that, when he accepted the post, it was upon the President's promise that Donovan could later handle troops if he would set up the coordinating agency. He stated that he had prepared a memorandum for the President after the proposition had been presented to him in which x. he had stated that the new agency was not in any way to interfere with? the functions of the Bureau, ONI and Kilitary Intelligence. He stated that, of course, there is considerable information which must be accumulated and studied on the economic and political situation; that tresearch work would be necessary, and that in such operations there may be times when all of the various Governmental Departments will be the called upon for information. He stated that he had seen the memorandum which you signed concerning coordination of intelligence services and that you were mistaken in drawing up such a memorandum because the thought which the President had in mind in creating a coordinating agency did not touch the matter referred to in the memorandum. I inquired what Colonel Donovan meant by this and he stated that he was of the impression that you had prepared this memorandum concerning? coordination of intelligence in the belief that Colonel Donovan had & some plan or program which would interfere with the coordination. told the Colonel that the report which he had seen was a periodical report which is sent by you to the White House from time to time in order that the President may be kept currently advised of the coordination of the intelligence activities between G-2, ONI, and the FBI.

I mentioned to Lonovan the fact that one of the newspapers had retated that his avency would coordinate information of the Customs, the vervice, the Narcotics Service, etc., and he stated he believed that someone in the Army or the Navy was fearful that the coordinating arency would encroach on their functions, for which reason they first released some ridiculous stories to the press. He stated this

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Memo for the Director

statement In the newspapers is untrue but that, of course, if one of those arencies had information bearing on some matter under consideration in the coordinating agency, they would be called upon for assistance.

He stated that when the President presented the matter to him the question arose as to whether the agency should function in a configuration civilian or military capacity. Donovan told the President that he preferred to operate the organization on a civilian basis, although it is through the President's position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army that he is able to call Donovan to this post since Donovan is a member of the Army Reserve. Colonel Donovan stated that it is for him, Ponovan, to decide whether he will have the rank of Major General as indicated in the press. Donovan continued by stating that he 14 didn't know whether to accept the post as an officer or as a civilian. He stated that he would like your views as to which status he should it accept. I told him that the matter was one, of course, upon which it it would be difficult for you to express an opinion because you 😥 🕵 did not know the complete ramifications and extent of operations of the organization. I commented to Colonel Donovan that of course if he were to function as an Army officer he should have a top rank otherwise he would find himself seriously hamstrung and his operations curtailed.

Ponovan stated that an Executive Order creating this agency is the presently being worked out with the Army and Navy who are afraid their furisdictions will be usurped even though Donovan has expressly stipulated that nothing of this nature will occur. He stated he hopes the agency will be established sometime next week. Mr. Donovan stated that the money for his agency will come from the President and that the funds are entirely independent of the War Department.

Denotes stated that he acreed to accept the post of coordinator only upon the specific conditions which he laid down to the President and which the President approved for incorporation in the Executive order which would establish Ponovan's organization:

- 1. The agency is directly under the President;
- 2. He will report only to the President;
- 3. He will report directly to the President;
- 4. Any Department of the Government, upon request, will furnish necessary information to his agency.
- 5. The agency is a defense information bureau.

research work on the base of information already on file in the various Governmental Departments, particularly data of economic interest, and that his organization will have no police function. He pointed out that although there are approximately seven Governmental Departments at the present time, there is no central coordinating organization. I pointed out to Colonel Donovan that in so far as Intelligence operations were concerned, there was complete coordination between G-2, ONI and the FBI, not only at the beat of Government but throughout the field services through daily personal liaison and weekly staff meetings of representatives of the three agencies.

He plans to have an advisory group consisting of representatives from the bureau and other convernmental agencies to assist him in what has been done about space for his organization, he having stated that he has been keeping quiet until all the controverses in connection with this matter had been settled. He stated he would like to come to the Bureau in the near future and go over their manner in which it handles the administrative end of its work since the way we handle this phase of our work is the way in which he would like to have his agency function.

Denovan stated he felt you would not have any misunderstanding about or be misled by the statements in the press, but he wanted to advise you of the true situation anyway. He asked that the matters mentioned by him be brought to your attention.

Ponovan reiterated that he did not seek this job and did not want it; that his desire was to be with his troops and that he had accepted this position only on the President's promise that had as soon as he not the organization set up and functioning, he would be sent to the troops. He stated further that the organization as it would be established and operated would be no different in any aspect than that which he described to you. He stated that the orency was to be a service agency - "a laundry" - through which the material of the various agencies would be ironed out and distributed to the persons interested in it.

Imnovan stated he would like to come over to the Bureau some time and spend several hours in studying the Bureau from an administrative viewpoint to determine how the Bureau handled its administrative operations. He stated that his organization functioned particularly and principally in the economic field. He mentioned

Memo for the Director

then that he desired to establish an advisory group which would function at all times in shaping policies for his coordinating agency and reiterated his statement that he would like to have the Bureau represented on this advisory group.

Respectfully

Edward A. Tamm

JAN 1 5 1942

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jm New York, New York July 19, 1941 JRJ:MCS Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Ã WILLIAM J. DCNOVAN Dear Sir: During the course of a call made by Special Agent John R. Jones at the office of Attorney Walter Thayer 3rd, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, Attorney Thayer was overheard in a telephone conversation with WILLIAM J. (WILD BILL) DONOVAN at which time Attorney Thayer was interceding with Colonel Donovan in behalf of one HARRY HATNES. It seems that MARRY MINES, recreational and or physical education director, New York State Prisons, is interested in becoming a Physical Education Director, United States Navy but had been informed that applications were no longer being received. Attorney Thayer presented the problem to Colonal Donovan, asking that Donovan use his influence and place HAINES. After some discussion, THAYER remarked that he would put "Haines on a train this afternoon and send him to Washington to report to O'KEEFE in the Navy Department." It was understood that these were the instructions given by Donovan to Thayer. The conversation took place on July 17, 1941. This information is being transmitted to you for your infor mation. RECORDED SLIP (S) OF B. E. SACKETT A.H.S.D. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CITY REPORTER

To Heroca

pine Trefe

Vol. 11 No. 28

FOLD SUMLLEWGED TO REPUBLITE HITLER TIE-UP

Then Adolph Mitler was just a Bavarian Joe McWilliams, Haar Ford was publishing millions of copies of The International Contractions of the "Protocols of Zion"-circulated the world with York's endorsement. From Dearborn, Mich., an avalanche of proper ganda covered every continent, leaving in its wake a world with follower of anti-Somitism. When Ford covoted the presidency in 1933, the Chicago Tribune quoted Hitler, on March 7:

"I wish that I could send some of my shock troops to Chicago and other big American cities to help in the elections. The sound leader of the Bavarian Fascisti said grimly the look on Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing Fascisti movement in America. We admire particularly his anti-Javish policy which is the Bavarian Fascisti platform. We have just had his anti-Jewish articles translated and published. The book is being circulated to millions throughout Germany.

This was the least litler could do for the men who had under rit ten his rise from obscurity to leadership of National Socialism. He refers to Ford in Mein Kampf at the "great man. Ford Land 1938 docorated his american financial backers.

Ford's uttorances brought a libel suit, and in 1927 he was forced to publicly recent. The trial brought out the ignorant beenighted side of the "great industrialist", and his reputation as well as his car sules was hurt. Since 1932 Chevrolet has journally hush and resently Ford sales dropped to third place nationally. Much has been spent to restore the Ford myth and to prove that he is respectable and loyal American. His agreement with Florante Workers has been hailed in some quarters as proof that Ford has ended his Model-T labor relations, and that he is through with his sordid associates.

Priords of Democracy, 103 Park Ave., has just published HENRY FORM
MUST CHOOSE in which documents trace Ford's support of Tassism
from the World War to the present moment. Ford still employs to the
J. Comeron, hand of the Anglo-Saxon Federation. Ford's literature
remains in the vanguard of Mazi propaganda. In a forework to the
pamphlot, Robert Sherwood explains that Henry Ford mide itseasy
for the Nazis to think of the conquest of America as and inside y
job." There are 30 pages of illustrations backing this up, The
conclusion outlines a 6-point program Ford must follow thands
the damage he has done. The pamphlet costs 104.

Ford's henchmon have kept this material in the philipself they hope it will be forgotten - important books on altisemitism appear without mentioning his name. Commenting of this pumphlet, Dr. L.M. Birkhend, Director of the Friends of Democracy, said. The public would be sheeted to more of the pressure that was brought to stop publication of his pamphlet.

MEW YORK CITY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(2)

2 WEST 43RD STREET PE: 6-7948

CH-22

SOCIAL JUSTICE BREAKS WITH GENERAL WOOD

Complaining of mistreatment by General Wood, Coughlin asks in his leaded torial, July 7, "Is America First Committee Loco?" Social Justice goes on to say:

The America First Committee supplied an opportunity to two of our most outstanding Americans to tell the suppressed truth to their fellow citizens -- ex-Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler. These two men we applied and revere. However, General Wood indicated his Committee's policy -- a policy unfortunately stemming from bigotry; a policy subservient/to the dictates of his "cloistored advisors". This is the same clique that engineered the Willkie repudiation of our support in the Republican campaign.

For two months the CITY REPORTER has watched the splits widon in the loose to condition called America First. The cleavages are caused by divergent aims. Business appearers, such as Gon. Wood and Edward Ryerson, seemed to want a prescript and peace for the sake of business; pacifists of the left, such as John Flynn and Derothy Bromley, wanted peace for humanitarian reasons; properciets, such as Coughlin, the Christian Front, the Bund, Merwin K. Hart, William L. Castle, Verne Murshall and the anti-Semitic rabble, wanted Hitler to win, britain to collapse, a fascist state to rise in America.

Those who hoped to use the America First Committee to build a permanent storm-trooper organization realize now that they were working with men who had no stomach for this. They remain loyal to Lindbergh and Wheeler in whom Coughlin has passionate faith, but they no longer want a united front with groups whose sole outlook is "keep-out-of-war."

Coughlin Sounds Attack

"Are we ashamed of a Christian Front? Why not a Christian Front? Lasks Coughlin. The most outspoken call for making it happen here that has appeared in Social Justice for months fills the pages of its latest issue.

"We are opposed to having atheistic Jows impose their code of life upon our political structure, our social structure, our economic structure and our mational structure."

"We remember that atheistic Communism was conceived and brought to birth in muscia chiefly through the instrumentality of godless Jews."

"The Christian Front is looking for leadership in high places - leaders around whom the common people can assemble."

"As for Social Justice Magazine, it openly, boldly and publicly refuses to collaborate in any Government plan for all aid to Communist Russia liost what it may I Call this defiance, if you please. It is defiance, collithis treason, if you please. It is a preference for death rather than surrender our Christian conscience and our lives to any group of men who collaborate with Communism in any mann whatsoover."

COUGELINITES CLAIM JEWS THWART "RELIGION" IN SCHOOLS

Using anti-Semitiam, the Brooklyn Tablet has opened an assault on all who are opposed to the "release time" program for religious education duming school hours. In a page-one article, July 5, the Tablet says the Coudert-NoLaughlin bill, passed by the State Legislature last year, "is opposed through hidden means by a group with headquarters in New York." The first and main group mentioned is the American Jewish Congress. The Tablet prints a photostated letter from the Congress which asks its members to give attention to "the problem of maintaining the traditional separation between Churc and State."

Many organizations and individuals have opposed the Coudert-McLaughlin bill and cimilar bills which are being pushed in the logislatures of Colorado, a california, North Carolina, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Carolina, and Oregon. Such outstanding leaders as John Dewey, John Court Holmes and William Jay Schieffelin, as well as the American Civil and the Union, have been in the forefront in opposing legislation of this type.

Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, protesting against a bill for retime" religious study in Chicago, noted that the law would provide children receive full credit for such religious instruction and that liely paid terebers must handle arrangements. Appropriation of public usury to religious groups is forbidden in the Illinois Constitution.

In side-light on this issue is the fact that one of the sponsors of the New York "release time" act was Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Sen. Coudert has since undertaken to director what is wrong with public, tax-supported schools, but to date has ignored Coughlinite, Italian and other pro-Axis elements, Axis.

FASCION'S POWER TO WIN CHRISTIANS DISCUSSED BY FATHER FORD

"How is it that people raised as Christians have accepted fascist doctrines?" was the question posed by Fr. George Ford, rector of Corpus Christi Church, in an address, Sunday, June 25.

Speaking before a select group, Fr. Ford declared he had no ready answer, but that the leaders of our religious and educational institutions must quick by find out where the fault lies, if democracy is to be preserved here. The Italian people were indectrinated by the essential verities of the Church, and the Lutherans and Catholics in Germany have been brought up in a religious tradition. Everything in their spiritual training was foreign to fascism yet they accepted it. Why weren't they more sensitive; why did they permit a slave state?"

Fr. Ford questioned whether their schools were at fault, whether the fault lay with the religious leaders. "We are sending young people to schools without getting over the significance of the society in which we live. In the public schools, parachial schools and colleges youth remains untouched by the values of a free country." Fr. Ford read a list of 20 anti-democratic groups in which he said Catholics were notive. He concluded with the comment, "It appears that a crisis must first take place for people to develop an understanding of what their civil liberties and other democratic rights mean."

LINDBERGH FOLLOWERS LAUNCH BRONX POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Imploying the age-old precinct pressure technique, the America First Committee in the Bronx is preparing to enter politics. Having used propaganda by mail, pamphlet, advertising, rallies and radio speeches, the Committee is now building a political machine. The Bronx chapter is organized into Compressional "units", each designed to bring pressure where it hurts on the local Compressmen. A Mr. Sander, America First leader, described his method as follows: "We will tell our Congressmen to do as we say - or else!"

America First officials are ready, if necessary, to enter their own candidates in the primaries. They are rounding up the votes and building a party where a party's strength resides - in the neighborhoods. They will support a Congressman only so long as he shows sympathy with their brand of Americanism. Should the technique prove successful in its tryout in the Bronx, America First intends to turn the screw locally in each Congressional district throughout the country. They will draw on the dissident elements in the regular parties for their mass support - Democrats who think Roosevel is a "rod", Republicans who think Willkie is a "rat".

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McWILLIAMS RETRIAL POSTPONED

Joseph McWilliams' new lawyer, Hallam M. Richardson, requested and got a postponement of the disorderly conduct trial until Tuesday, July 15. McWilliams is up for retrict on charges of anti-Semitic utterances made during last Pell's election campaign. His earlier conviction was reversed by the Appellate Party of Special Sessions and a new trial was ordered. On July 7, in Harlem Court, Judge Peter A. Abeles granted this latest delay.

DONOVAN GOES ON THE AIR

Col. William Donovan, who is reported in Washington to be slated to head a super spy-entching agency, spoke on the radio, June 28, for the Laymen's washingtonal Committee. This was once Lambert Fairchild's Committee for Roligious Resovery. Its present executive director is Howard Kironek, who (1) was a spensor of the Queens Coughlinite group, Americans United, and (2) addressed the Christian Front-Verne Marshall rally, January 13, in Lost Battalion Hall.

DISHOP MURISH HITS CONGULARITES

THUSE THINGS HAPPENED IN JUNE

June 1 FIGHT FOR FREEDOM asks revocation of Generose Pope's citizenship

June 2 BOSTON CHRISTIAN FRONT exhibits Nazi film "Siog im Westen"

June 3 JUDGE ANNA KROSS denounces throatening letters from look! Nazis

June 4 BUND'S CHARTER revoked by New Jersey legislature

REP. EDELSTEIN dies in House after anti-Somitic attack by Rep. Rankin

June 6 WILLMIN decries Lindbergh's appeals for "new loadership"

June 7 MU KLUX KLAN orders million-dollar organizing compaign

Juno 8 PAUL CASTORINA, of American Union of Fascists, to run for Mayor

June 9 LINDRELGH explains "new leadership" demand as referring only to "interventionist leaders"

June 12 PM publishes major expose of Fascist Front in New York

June 15 WHIFLER accused of giving franking privilege to pro-Nasi groups

June 16 UNITED STATES closes Nazi propaganda offices

June 17 HING OF FREEDOM movement presents program RED-BAITING compaign begins in Quoens

June 18 KUIIII fails to get parole

June 20 PAUL REVERE SENTINELS DISPOSSESSED from headquartors
LINDELRGH predicts future "account" of present leadership Control CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS, BUNDISTS break up Fight for Freedom rally

June 21 TABLET, AMERICA answer PM expose with red smear

June 22 HITLER invades Russia

ANTI-COMMUNIST FEDURATION OF AMERICA revived by South Carolina Nazis.

Moil boxes to be stuffed with propaganda material

Juno 24 NATRICA FIRST slogen appears - "No Red Allies for D.S."

June 28 LEP. DICKSTEIN discovered to be lawyer of Generose Pope

June 29 NATIONAL CHRISTIAN FRONT colebratos Coughlin's silver jubilee

ITEMS ON PURADE

John Henihan, Christian Fronter orating at Coughlin jubilee breakfast in Brooklyn, announced: "Your cross, Father Coughlin, and the vile epitaph that has been written on it by modern pharisees shall be honored as long as America is America. A so-called rabble-rouse is and will be the here of our nation."

William Shirer's "Berlin Diary" says on page 213 (Sept. 10-20, 1939, Danzig)
Dr. Boehmer, press chief of the Propaganda Ministry in charge of this trip,
insisted that I share a double room in the hotel with Phillip Johnson, an American Fascist who says he represents Father Coughlin's Social Justice. None of
us can stand the fellow and suspect he is spying on us for the Nasis.

Mrs. Hall Herrick, a chieftess of Wemon United, says: "That business about Hitler wanting to conquer the whole world is just political campaign ballyhoo. He doesn't."

General Wood, specking on the radio, July, endersed Lindbergh's demands for a "change in our policies and our leadership."

The purpose of the N.Y.C. Co-ordinating Committee for Democratio Action is to promote democracy....Wo will oppose all anti-democratio tendencies, movements and organizations, and all forms of totaliaterian dictatorships--Nazi, Communist, Fascist, or any similar movement that may arise in the future..."--from By-Laws of the Committee.

August 1, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan 1647 - 30th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bills

There is a story current in Washington, in which I frankly do not place much credence, but I wanted to pass it on to you in order that you would be informed as to the facts in the situation to which it pertains. It is rumored that Leon G. Turrou will be engaged by you to become associated with your organization. The rumor states that Turrou has made representations portraying himself as a master investigator, as an authority on espionage, counterespionage and other intelligence operations, and has succeeded in obtaining assurances from someone speaking in behalf of you that he would be tendered an appointment to a responsible position.

I don't know whether Turrou and his activities have ever come to your attention, but I did want you to know that he is one of the very few former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was dismissed from the service with prejudice. Mr. Turrou was in the service of the FBI from April 1, 1929, to June 20, 1938, on which latter date he was displayed with prejudice. action was taken after Turrou had deliberately sold confidential information relating to espionage and counterespionage operations to a newspaper publisher. Investigation of Turrou's activities in connection ith this matter convinced me that he was absolutely and completely untrustworthy and consequently he was. Thereafter, a considerable diamissed with prejudice.

REC-13 94-4-4672.9

... MAR 17 (1956

sent from 1009.

A P. G

Mr. Quinn Tomm

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Tracy

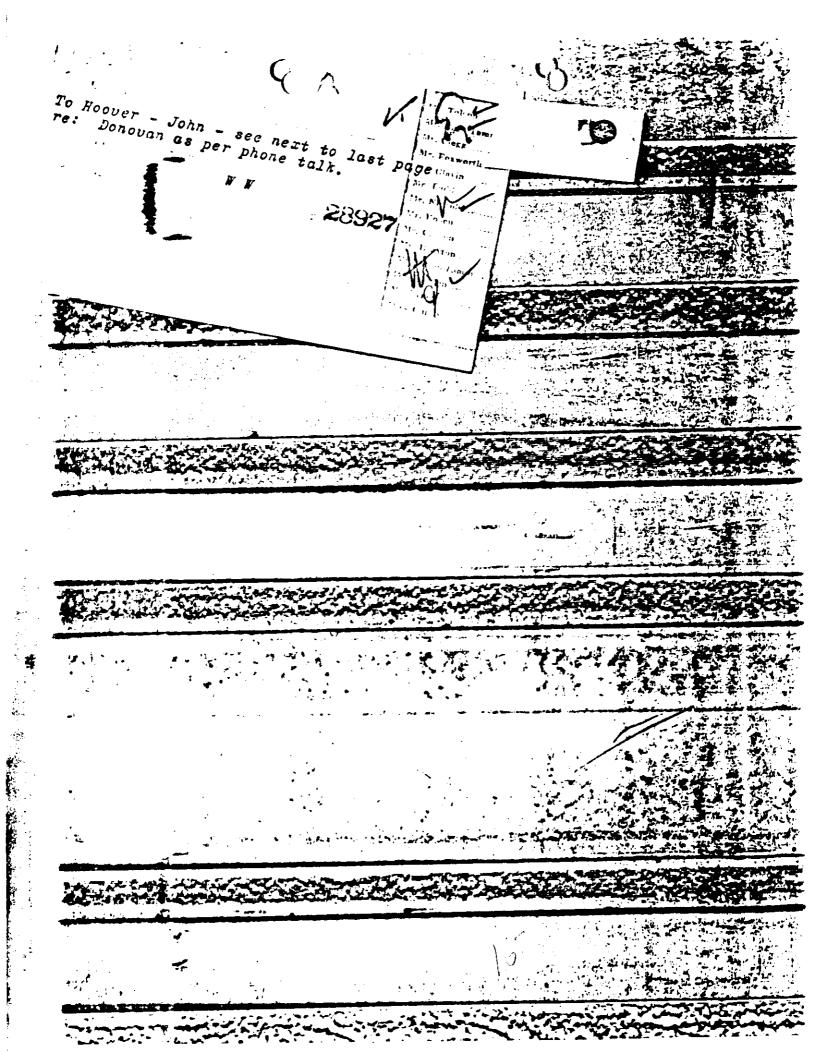
Mitae Gandy

67 MAR 25 1958

emount of political pressure was developed in the effort to have this dismissal removed, but the facts against Turrou were so overwhelming that Departmental authorities have consistently declined to alter the dismissal.

I have learned that recently Turrou endeavored to secure an appointment with both the Hilitary and Haval Intelligence Divisions and that both of these agencies declined to utilize his services in any capacity whatsoever.

Sincerely,



January 5,

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION.

Attention is called to the fact that from time to time news stories have made reference to Colonel Donovan being a logical successor to the present Director of the Federal Boreau of Investigation. It does not appear what connection Donovan had with the source of these stories and the only reference to a definite charge being made that Donovan was interested in the discharge of the Director was a letter from I. J. *Connelley in St. Paul, Minnesota, dated July 14, 1936, relating that former Bureau Agent O. G. Hall told of Grady L. Boatwright making the statement to him that William J. Donovan was going to have the Director fired. Boatwright, you will recall, was one of the "investigators" allegedly engaged by the Secret Service to check on Bureau activities in St. Paul in 1936. (62-43010-1-45X)

On two different occasions, Donovan's name has h ascelated with German activities. In a report of called attention to the fact that Colonel Donovan's name appeared as an honorary member of Edwin Emerson's "Friends of New Germany". Emerson was described as an active Masi propagandist who had offices on the same floor as the German Consul at 17 Battery Place, New York City. There was no indication that these honorary members whose mames appeared on the letterhead of that organization authorised the use of their names in that connection and it was said that shortly thereafter, the names of many prominent individuals were withdrawn. Whether Donovan's name was one of those withdrawn does not appear. (61-5062-5)

In the fall of 1940, Raymond Joseph Healy a "reformed" former member of the German-American Bund and author of "I Did

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Hitler's Dirty Work" which ran in installment form in the Chicago Daily News, appeared at the Chicago Field Division and dictated a 60 page report on German activities in the United States. Each of Healy's material has been substantiated by other information although his reliability is open to question.

Healy stated that Colonel Billiam Donovan, 1 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin, had sent Hobert Hurst to Healy in Mami in connection with Healy's White Front activities in Florida. Donovan wanted to put Hurst in touch with Captain Harlan Spencer in Palm Beach, Florida. Spencer, it is to be noted, was an anti-Semite who either financed or published the "American Gentile". There is no indication from the dictated report whether or not Healy associated this Colonel Donovan with the head of the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Healy's report gave no date in connection with this information but it should be noted that the address, 1 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin, is the location of the principal law offices in Madison, Wisconsin, where it is believed Donovan made his headquarters during the famous oil trials which were conducted in the Federal Court, House which is almost adjacent to the aforementioned address. (05-0990-9)

The files also contain two brief references relating to Donovan and Communist elements. On April 22, 1940, informant to told of Vincent Sheehan approaching Donovan with regard to his defending the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. It was reported that Donovan declined to accept but named another member of his firm, one Howley, who assisted a known Communist Party attorney, Irving Schwab, in the defence of the Veterans.

On October 1, 1941, Robert Minor was granted permission to interview Earl Browder at the Atlanta Penitentiary. According to the Warden, Joseph Sanford, Minor told Browder that Colonel William J. Donovan had made statements favorable to his cause. No further amplification was made with regard to that statement.

Several incidents occurred during Donovan's trip to the Balkans and Asia Minor last winter which have received adverse

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criticism. The press played up the fact that Donovan lost his passport and diplomatic papers at a prominent Sofia might club. On January 25, 1941, informant stated that Donovan was criticised in his handling of the Bulgarian situation. On the occasion of his audience with the King, Premier, and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, Donovan described the position of Bulgaria as all important to the peace of Europe and the ultimate outcome of the war. This placing of the responsibility upon Bulgaria appeared to be not only unjustified but also obviously displeased the rulers of that country. (66-5424-3-217)

Michael J. McDermott called attention to a newspaper story dated Movember 25, 1941, from Egypt which alleged that Eve Curie had arrived in Egypt without a passport, carrying instead a letter from Colonel Donovan stating that this letter was in lieu of a passport and that she was traveling with the full knowledge and approval of the President. (61-7566-3109)

Attention is also called to several observations which have been made concerning the Office of the Goordinator of Information itself.

fact that some Communists had been recently discharged and that;

"The Donovan effice has ordered all existing lists (those prior to November 1st) of its employees destroyed so that newspapers could not learn how many Communists and phonies had been on their pay roll prior to this date."

made the following comments on the occasion of his visit with

"The whole atmosphere of not only much of the undisciplined the entire office reminded me very much of the undisciplined atmosphere which I had seen so often in the offices of the .the same atmosphere of playing

and not working and of 'boondoggling' struck me when I observed the secretaries in the antercome.

He mentioned that the and and completely forgotten what he was to have seen him about and that in spite of the fact that the talk was to have been confidential, people kept coming in and going out of the room and put his feet on the desk. (61-7560-2107, p. 20)

Reference is also made to the Donovan Committee's handling of the radio censorship program. The Bureau was advised that en December 7, 1941, Colonel Donovan had announced to ONI and G-2 that he wished to take over the censorship of radio broadcasts. The following day, Mr. Mumford proceeded to Colonel Donovan's office for a conference on the subject. Neither Donovan nor any member of his immediate office had any knowledge of such a meeting but after considerable inquiry, Mr. Mumford was referred to the office of Melson Poynter who with Mate David, head of the Technical Division of that office, was handling the censorship program.

The results of this conference and another conference later the same day are set forth in full detail in the memorandum dated December 8, 1941. Pertinent to the subject matter of the present memorandum, however, is the fact that the representatives of Mr. Donovan's committee had failed to take into consideration several obvious angles of the censorship program and had concerned themselves entirely with the question of short-wave radio releases leaving the matter of other broadcast facilities entirely unanswared. Mr. Mumford described this conference as chaotic to say the least and pointed out that it was apparent that the representatives of the Mar and Mavy Departments were thinking of the matter solely in the negative light of censorship, that is forbidding the transmission of information, whereas the representatives of Donovan's organization were approaching the problem from the positive angle of controlling the disconnation of propagands.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER



ral Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice Mashington, D. C.

DML:WGR Call: 4:35 P.M. Transcribed: 4:40 P.M.

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February 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

	Mt. Callet
	Mr. Hondon
	Mr. Helloman
•	Mr. Quinn Temm
	Mr. Harbo
	Tele, Room
_	M. Massa
ial	Miss Boshm
eral	Miss Boahm

In connection with your telephonic conversation with Special Agent Van Pelt of the San Francisco Office yesterday relative to General David Barrows, I desire to advise that I telephonically contacted Mr. Van Pelt on the afternoon of February 28, 1942 and inquired if they had as yet received the letter which was referred to by Mr. Van Pelt in his conversation with you yesterday.

Mr. Van Pelt stated that they have not yet received this letter, that the entire clerical force was on the lockout for it this morning, but it did not come in; and Mr. Van Pelt was hesitant about calling General Barrows telephonically relative to this letter inasmuch as he did not want to let Barrows know that we are unduly interested in it.

I pointed out to Mr. Van Pelt that we have to know the contents of this letter as soon as possible so that we can take the matter up with the Attorney General tomorrow. I suggested to Mr. Van Pelt that he contact General Barrows in line with his conversation with him yesterday, tell him that we are looking for the letter and wondered if he had sent it, and inquire if he, Van Pelt, could have an agent pick up a copy of this letter. I pointed out to Mr. Van Pelt that he should not hesitate in calling General Barrows inasmuch as we have to know what his position is so that we will know how to cooperate and in order to make our plans so that cooperation can be worked out.

I rejuested that Mr. Van Pelt obtain a copy of this letter as soon as possible and read it to me verbatim so that we will have the contents thereof available at the Bureau. Mr. Van Pelt stated that he would do this.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE

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94-4-4672-11

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WAR 24 1942



several Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice Mashington, D. C.

EJY:WGR	

February 28, 1942

Cail: 8:55 P.M.

Transcribed: 9:15 P.M. MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: Instructions issued to General David P. Barrows, West Coast Coordinator for Colonel William J. Donovan.

Special Agent Van Pelt of the San Francisco Office telephonically contacted me on the evening of February 28, 1942 and referred to his conversation with you this afternoon relative to instructions issued to General David Pharrows, West Coast Coordinator for Colonel William J Donovan.

Mr. Van Pelt advised that in compliance with your request, he telephonically communicated with General Barrows and asked him for a copy of the instructions which he received from Colone! Donovan as to his duties and responsibilities in that area, which copy he had previously promised to deliver to the San Francisco Office some time today. General Barrows pointed out that he had turned the copy of his instructions from Donovan over to his secretary and that he would endeavor to get in touch with her at her residence in Alameda tonight and would arrange for her to go to his office at 9:00 A.M. tomorrow and provide Mr. Van Pelt with a copy of the instructions.

Mr. Van Pelt stated that he pointed out to General Barrows that he desired to utilize the copy of these instructions in study work at the San Francisco Office tomorrow inasmuch as Sunday is the best day for making plans and preparations for future developments, matters of cooperation with OMI and G-2, et cetera.

Mr. Van Pelt stated that he will call you some time after 9:00 A.M. tomorrow, (San Francisco time) and be prepared, if possible, to read to you verbatim the instructions which Colonel Donovan issued to General Barrows.

ALL INITIAL ATION CONTAINED
HEREIT IS UNCLASSIFIED

Apply 19-12-54

Apply 19-1

E. J. Younger 4-4-4672-/2

E. MAR PA 1942

DESTREE

Mr. Clogg

Mr. Clogg

Mr. Clovin

Mr. Lade

Mr. Hichois

Mr. Trooy

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Quina Tamm

Ar. Rarbe

Mr. House ____ Miss Bookm ____

Miss Condy

JPG:RLE Tr. 4/5/43 Printier General William J. Donovan Director Office of Strategic Services 25th and E Streets, Northwest Fashington, D. C. Dear Billi I wanted to write you this personal note to extend my congratulations on your pronotion to the rank of Brigadier General. This is an enviable achievement, and you know that you have my best wishes. With kindest regards, Sincerely, :: . 57 Edyur Hoovet i. Tamm J 415 RECORDED

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 9, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Dear Edgar: Thank you very much for your kind note of congratulations. It was good of you to write. My best wishes to you. Sincerely, William J. Donovan , 20 1000 RECORDED 94-4-4672 56 M1-27 1903

New York, N. 1. Clear

May 27, 1943

DETERMINE AGENCIES

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

No. Trace

N

Colonel Frank Knox.

Secretary of the Navy and

During a conversation with the inquired of Mr. Doyle as to the present activities of Colonel WILLIAM J. DONOVAN who had been introduced to Mr. Doyle by in July 1941 at Washington, D.C. Mr. Doyle was noncommittal as to Colonel DONOVAN's present activities but asked why he was interested and stated that he brought up the subject of Colonel DONOVAN inasmuch as Colonel DONOVAN had become, in estimation, a fairly contemptible individual.

advised that he has known Colonel DONOVAN for a number of years and has finally come to the conclusion that DONOVAN is interested in no one unless that person can help him along political lines.

Idded that he now knows of instances where DONOVAN was very cordial with certain individuals in order to gain some particular political favor and has completely ignored these individuals ever since the favor was gained.

Added that in his estimation, DONOVAN is only good for one thing these days and that is playing the Washington game.

Mr. Doyle asked confidentially if he had heard any remarks to the effect that Mr. DONOVAN was interested in becoming the head of the Army's G-2 Division. Stated that in his estimation Mr. DONOVAN should not be the head of such an important branch of the Army.

This conversation is being called to the Bureau's attention not so much because of the fact that the comments of are derogatory to Colonal DONOVAN, but because Colonel DONOVAN was originally sponsored and backed in 1941 in high Government circles by Colonel Frank Knox. It may well mean that disillusionment as to DONOVAN's fidelity and character is a reflection of Colonel Knox's feelings along the same line inasmuch as is in daily telephonic contact with Colonel Knox in Washington.

ON 13/14/28 mo later 476 19/190 13-18-14 27 JUN 8 1943 248 08 5 047 JUN 2 1943

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Director, FBI

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May 27, 1943

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As of further interest. stated that since he has returned to Chicago he has become more and more convinced that the one worthwhile investigative agency in the United States is the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While Mr. Doyle was in Chicago, he was able to introduce to Special Agent in Charge Spencer Drayton who probably will continue this contact with for the benefit of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY

SAC

Scderal Bureau of Investigation United States Bepartment of Justice

Ottawa, Ontario.

PERSONAL AND

SPECIAL DELIVERY

October 27, 1943.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Attention: Mr.

Dear Sir:

I have received a report to the effect that Colonel William Donovan is proceeding to Ottawa from the United States and is expected to arrive here tomorrow, October 28, 1943. My source of information could not definitely state that Colonel Donovan is arriving, but I do know from other sources that enquiries have been made of the American Legation as to Colonel Donovan's official rank and his correct initials.

The American Legation have received no report from the United States that Colonel Donovan is arriving in Ottawa. However, when an enquiry is usually made of the American Legation concerning a certain prominent person, as in this particular case, this person usually does arrive in Ottawa within a day or two.

I will follow this matter and advise the Bureau accordingly.

Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch Inspectagos

Sederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Ottawa, Ontario.

AIR FAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

October 28, 1943.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Attention: Mr. C. H. Carson

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter to the Bureau dated October 27, 1943, communication *#*593.

For the Bureau's information, the individual mentioned in reference letter was in Ottawa on October 27th, and according to my information, left the same day.



Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch Inspector.

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Mirector, FDI

Assistant Director

COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN INFORMATIO: CONCERNING

Doar Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation botween Assistant Special Agent in Charge, T. J. Donegan of the New York Office and Assistant Director, D. M. Ladd of the Bureau on the above date, at which time, Mr. Ladd was advised that as a result of the examination of the records of the Germus Consulate prosently stored in the Ikilin Warehouse in New York City, information was brought to the attention of the New York Office regarding the above captioned person.

For the information of the Bureau, I am enclosing & copy of a lotter dated Nevember 22, 1938, from the German Consulate Coneral at New York City to the Foreign Office in Berlin in which? information is contained regarding COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and numerous other prominent atterneys.

In the event the Bureau desires photographic copies of the original letter, it is requested that the New York Office be advised in order that the same may be transmitted to the Buroau.

Vory truly yours,

MAR 22 U. S. DEPARTMENT CE

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Sederal Bureau of Investinatio United States Department of Justice New York 7, New York March 20, 194 Director, FBI Attention: Assistant Director D. COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated March 10, 1944, in the above captioned matter wherein the Bureau was furnished with a copy of a letter dated November 22, 1938 from the German Consulate General at New York City to the Foreign Office in Berlin concerning COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and numerous other prominent attorneys.

In connection with this matter, I am forwarding copies of three additional letters concerning the same subject matter which I believe to be of interest. In the event you desire photographic copies of the original letters in this matter, it is suggested that the New York Office be advised.

Very truly yours,

Encs.

Dear Sir:

EX - 54

Rederal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

HVE/eab

New York, New York

March 9, 1944

METORANDUM:

RE:

The following information was obtained from confidential informant It appears on micro photo film reel #100-56454-1A52. This information is from a strictly confidential source. It should not be disseminated outside the Bureau and should not be set out in a report at this time without consulting the supervisor.

COPI

The Foreign Office

Berlin, March 31, 1939

Party 1122

Enclosed copy with 26 enclosures in hereby submitted to the German Embassy in Washington,

for their information, with the request to forward theinvitations insofar as such action is deemed politically adviable by your department.

by: signature.

oc 100-56454-1A52A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED
DATE 13-13-64 BI 46 April 194



9-4-9672 1 ENCLOSURE

Nederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice New York, New York

HVE/eab

March 9, 1944

METORANDUM:

RE:

The following information was obtained from confidential informant It appears on micro photo film reel #100-56454-lA . This information is from a strictly confidential source. It should not be disseminated outside the Bureau and should not be set out in a report at this time without consulting the supervisor.

GERHAN EMBASSI

Copy Party 1122 National Socialists Jurists Association The Reich-Director Main Section Organization D. P.F./8ch. Your letter of 1/11/1939

Berlin, 3/6/1939

D the Foreign Office. Berlin

RE: "Day of German Law".

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1/11/39 and should like to ask you to forward the enclosed preliminary invitations for the "Day of German Law". Inasmuch as the final invitations will for technical reasons not be ready for another couple of weeks we feel particularly in view of the distance, involved - that preliminary invitations should be sent out.

Heil Hitler

(sig.) Dr. Pfifer

- 26 enclosures -

100-56454-1A52A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS ELECTRICAL DIFFED
DATE 13-13-54 Diffe Bjalgar

Federal Bureau of Investigation

HVE/eab

United States Department of Justice New York, New York

March 9, 1944

METORANDUM:

MEL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RE:

TF 12-13-84 BY 46 Balg

The following information was obtained from confidential informant. It appears on micro photo film reel #100-56454-lA. This information is from a strictly confidential source. It would not be disseminated outside the Bureau and should not be set out in a report at this time without consulting the supervisor.

GERMAN EMBASSI

Washington D.C. April 24, 1939

Pa rty 1122

Enclosed copy with 17 enclosures is hereby submitted to the German Consulate General in New York and the Consulate in Boston, separately, with the request to dispose of the matter.

An invitation addressed to Mr. Paul Cravath, attorney, has been retained by this department in view of his firms participation in the sabotage trial.

The invitations addressed to Consul Schneider in Baltimore and Consul Nowits in Philadelphia have been forwarded by this department.

by: (sign) Resemberg

Preliminary invitations sent to:

Attorney C. Ballmann, New Haven

- M. Schloeder, Union City
- B. Hunt, New York
- Tr. J. Goodbar, New York
- " George F. Haendel, New York
- Prof. Dr. J. Goebel, Jr. New York
 - Tom Carret, New York
- Colonel William J. Donovan, New York
 - E. Odahan, New York
- Hans von Briesen, New York
- William C. Breed, New York
 - Karl B. Newton, New York

Mr. Oscar A. Geier, New York

Mr. C. P. Goepel, New York

Mr. F. von Briesen, New York

ce 100-56454-1A52A

VICTORY

18



eral Bureau of Investigati. . (

United States Department of Justice)

HawaMid T. H.

JiJ: I'd

April 14, 1944.

Director, FBI.

Duc - Bir:

This will advise that Brigadier General ...I.J. J. John J. head of the OSS, was recently in denotulu and spent some time with General ROCERT I. RICHARDSON, Jr., and Colonel KARPALL J. FIELD R. He is presently in the South Pacific and is expected to return to denotulu and then to the mainland in approximately ten days or two weeks.

Very truly yours,

D. E. THO. WTON,

S..C.

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ADD SO 1914

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APPROPRIATE AGENC New York, N. Y. April 13, 1944 Personal and confidential SLIP (S),09 JD:EMC DATE Director, FBI D. M. LADD Attention: BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN. RE: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES Dear Sir: On April 11, 1944, during the course of a conversation between Kr. Jerome Dovle at New York City and the Navy, the name of Brigadier General William J. Donovan was introduced into the conversation by In view of position in the Navy Department and his close personal relationship with the Secretary of the Navy, it is believed that the Bureau would be intercomments concerning Brigadier General Donovan. ested in stated that everybody in the Navy Department seems to be afraid of Donovan. He advised that had told him that bonovan was a constant cause of embarrassment to the Secretary due to the fact that Donovan used the Secretary's name all over Washington with all sorts of people with respect to subject matters a<u>nd</u> the Secretary has no knowledge of nor ha<u>s he discussed</u> the subject matters previously with Brigadier General Donovan. that the less that Donovan is seen around the Secretary's added to office, the happier everybody is as he has such an apparently unstable personality that there is no way of predicting what he will ask for or do next. was requested by Donovan recently to show him the notes taken by the late Raymond Clapper after Clapper had interviewed General Douglas MacArthur in Australia. felt that the contents of these notes were of such a personal character they should not be made available to Donovan. However, acted upon the advice of the notes to Donovan as it was felt that if he did not show him, Donovan would cause trouble some place for someone. learned, in showing these notes to Donovan, that Donovan was about to leave for Australia where he intended to see General MacArthur. and persons whom he asked. were at a loss to understand what motivated Donovan's trip to see and meet General Kacarthur. They felt, however, the purpose of his trip might have more political ramifications than anything else.

ORDED & INDEXED

Jacob Jack

New York, R. Y. April 13, 1944

Director, FBI JD: Fisc

characteristics, he was a most dangerous individual in his present position and could serve no really worthwhile purpose to the war effort.

Mr. Doyle inquired of staff. Stated that as far as he could see, the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Stated that as far as he could see, the Army spokesman in intelligence matters was Lt. General McNarney who seemed to follow generally the recommendations of Donovan. He added further that Vice-Admiral Horne was the Navy spokesman in intelligence matters and took the position that the Navy should keep out of domestic intelligence to a very great extent and keep out of foreign intelligence activities. He added further that Lt. General Somervalle likewise seemed to be the outstanding opponent of the Navy and the Combined Chiefs of Staff and that among the hierarchy of the Navy, Somervalle was most unpopular because of his gonstant opposition to Navy policies and plans.

The foregoing information is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for its interest and as general background. Of course, the Bureau realizes that the information was given to Mr. Doyle in confidence.

Very truly yours,

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E. E. CONROY SAC

IFICT OF DIRECTOR, MAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK Mr. Tolmon ₫ Mr. E. A. T Mr. Clegg 🔏 Mr. Coffey Mr. Glavin Mr. Ledd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Cerson Mr. Hendon Mr. Jones () Mr. Mohr () Mr. Mumford _____ () Mr. Quinn Tamm 📴 🚉 Mr. Nesse Miss Gandy ___ See Me Note and Return Remarks:

an: T. O. T. CARDON

December 20, 1944

Fig. 1: 14 - LADD

reported from the Director's Office, I spoke with Mr. Ransom of the office of the Department, Extension 3503 or 3765. He stated that General Bisselv reports that it run down a complete a letter that Mr. Hoover was presumed to have the Day officential entered Donovan's intelligence plan. The has a complete fellow that letter that the the War Department, the complete fellow are not been also to lead to it.

thin letter and he would be called back.

helder. . - I called in mansem back and advised him that I could find no remain a amplification as the uneau. I suggested that if the relative is any further identification on it I would be glad to make a first some of regarding is. We ununted me and said that apparently they had a resort that sign a lewer had been sent and he was trying to verify it as a relative processes, if possible, a copy could be made available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

D. L

94-4-467272

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MIPIALS O

The Attorney neral

Lui) 10, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Birector, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF SECRET MATERIAL CONCERNING DONOVAN PROPOSALS

Reference is made to the letter directed to you on February 17, 1195

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A search of the Eureau's files has failed to locate any record of Homever, information was received by the Bureau to the effect that the material released by the newspapers concerning the Donovan proposals was cleared with the Office of Censorship in compliance with the Voluntary Press Code for Warting Censorship.

I have made no reply on the basis of communication to you inarmuch as such a reply would involve a legal conclusion. The correspondent letter is being returned to you at this time for such disposition as you deem advisable.

Although the referenced communication indicates that a copy thereof was designated for me, such copy has not been received. If the copy is received I shall advise that the matter has been referred to you for appropriate consideration.

Enclosure

(An expensive search was conducted by the Records Section in the effort to locate the corp designated for the Director. This search was made with negative results. A stop has been placed in the Records Section against the copy.)

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TILE 5:37 PM

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December 22, 1944

Dir. A. Iana

Pursuant to your instructions I called upon' General Strong on December 21st. You will recall that on the previous evening Idmiral Train had called and inquired atisther you would be available to discuss the Bureau's views on \$15 operations with Admiral Mussell Willson of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee and that you had instructed I advise Admiral Train that due to your absence you would designate as to confer with Admiral Willson. . When I arrived To at Ceneral Strong's office, Admiral Train was waiting there and immediately inquired whether you had indicated that I should see Admiral Willson. Ittold Admiral Train that you had so instructed and as a matter of fact I was going to proceed from Coneral Strong's office to call on Admiral Willson. lateld Comerci Strong in Admiral Train's presence that you had instructed me to bring both General Strong and Addiral Train up to date on the SIS matter from the data which you had received and I secondingly saked Admiral Train if he would bit in on my discussion with Ceneral Strong.

I then furnished to General Strong and dimiral Train the substance of Admiral Thebaud's call to the Bureau on Incomber 19th as outlined in a memorandum previously prepared and also assisted that their their you called at the White House on I comber 16th, in Hopkins has indicated that there would probably be "nothing deing" on the SIS matter for at least two weeks. Consent through furnished to me a copy of the memorandum which he addressed to Er. Hopkins on December 19th, which proposed the establishment of a Central Intelligence we service, which is parallel to the Bureau's suggestion and a copy of this is attached hereto.

Adviral Train then amounced that Admiral Willson would see us at 11:30 and he indicated that General Strong had agreed to accompany us to the conform a with Admiral Willson. Then arrived at Admiral Villson's office for what Contral Strong and I thought was to be a conformage with his, it turned that we were meeting with the full Joint Strategic Survey Condittee. Ancluded on the Committee and participating in the meeting which was the mafter held were Lieutenant Ceneral Embick, senior member of the soint Strategic Survey Committee, representing the Army Ground Forces, Major Ceneral Fairchild, representing the Army Air Services, a Colonel Brass (phonetic) secretary, and a missellaneous group of officers who Ceneral Strong told rewere the working members of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee. A subsequent inquiry as in the invisition.

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of this Committee resulted in the information that this Committee in the adviser to the Joint Chiefs of Staff upon all matters of policy. General Strong advised me a after the meeting that this was a "very highpowered" committee

Admiral Willson announced that the purpose of the mesting was to consider the need for a worldwide intelligence service. He stated that Ceneral Donovan had submitted a plan which was objectionable in various of its aspects, as a result of which the Joint Intelligence Committee had attempted to draft plans, which plans up to the present time were so wholly irreconcilable that at one time the committee had five different plands from which it could not choose, but that this number had been raduced to two. He stated that the purpose of this was meeting was to consider the possibility of working out some comprehensive intelligence program. He asked for the views of the IBI upon this subject and I accordingly outlined in considerable detail the Eureau's views.

The Committee was first informed of the origin, the net-up and method of the operation of the Bureau's SIS program. I pointed out that he sal Attaches and open members of the first Embassy staff were authorited and aided by corps of undergover were and outlined in detail the training which we gave to them. with clandectine stations, the use of double agents, both for intelligence purposes and for the purpose of sending misleading information to the enemy, described the Bureau's surreptitious. work in obtaining cours, utilizing technical surveillances in strategic situations, making surveys and locating taps on the telephones of Deliaspadors and even Military and Maval Attaches, and outlined in some detail the Bureau's accomplishments in the SIS field, including the location and identification in the of 733 espionage agents in the Latin American countries, the The apprehension and prosecution of 209 of these, and the operation of the others for counterintelligence purposes. I described in general teams the ramifications of the Clog case in Mexico, City, the interaspose program inspired by the Bareau in the Latin American countries resulting in the internment of more than 7.000 alienc, the recovery of the terms quarters of a million dollars of strategie autoricle and the breaking up of the ring trafficing in those asterials, ohe. otc.

It was vary obvious shortly after I began to talk that, fore of these sen, other than Admiral Train and Coneral Streng, the had any conception whatevever of the Duranu's operations in explorage and counterespionage within or without the United States and it was consequently relatively easy to interest them and to maintain their interest.

I pointed out that the system followed by the A. Abilitary and Haval Intelligence and the FBI in the atim
American field was simple, was economical, operated with
assured secrecy, and what was most important, had, as
illustrated, produced terrific results. I pointed out that
there was no conflict of jurisdiction but there was fixed
responsibility, that there was no administrative overhead,
that there was no budgetary problem and resulting Congressional
terrot and otherwise made a point of each of the advantages
in this system, always getting back to the point that the
results had proved the efficiency of the program.

I pointed but the probable impossibility of maintaining secrecy if a great superstructure were formed in Eashington and pointed out the various defects in the Bonovan at JIC plane without referring specifically to them but a their talking on an objective plane about the pondarous plans which had from time to time been suggested.

Concral Strong from time to time interrupted to the cite an illustration of his experience in dealing with fairly SIS or to done some comparison between his experiences with SIS and the FOI, in some of which he belittled the CSS Total officerts. Admiral Train likewise on various items corroborated applications or species of the officiency or thoroughness of the lunguages operation, one.

There was nuch discussion about the need for an evaluation and analysis unit. The opinion was expressed, An particularly by General Emblish, that there was a crying & nowd for such a unit which had nover heretofore existed in the American Covernment. It was agreed generally, even by Coneral Strong, that honovan's evaluation and analysis unil was a mord one, but it was pointed out that the majority of the propie in this unit are from private industry or universities; that they consider themselves as giving their services for the duration of the war and that it would be prostically impossible to keep people of this calibor on the salary that would be paid bloss as toversment employees in the posture pariod. There was a lot of discussion about an evaluation and analysis unit, as to mere it should be placed in the Voverneent setup. Willson favored placing it in the injertment of State and I of course indicated that we concurred to the view that that would be a good place for 1 General Embiok was afraid that if the State Department got control of the Evaluation Unit, they would ruin it like they. ruin everything else. Commeral Pairchild was also afraid that the State Pepartment would wreck such a unit and the view of the was expressed that you could not put in in the State Department and have it under control of an intelligence committee.

193

I expressed the view that the principal thing was to get an intelligence organization established, controlled and population operating at the security level and by professionally security minded and trained people and that the analysis and evaluation unit could be established under the sponsorship of this consister in a place where it would be effective and not would be any one group.

AC draw willian was a little dubious as to the flow of intolligence information from a committee possibly composed? of Directors of bilitary and "aval intelligence and the Falling" because he did not see how the President sould obtain AME ... intolligence information without having to go through some ponderous setup. Admiral Willson felt that the President" cools not deal with the Pirectors of MID, ONI and HBI, because by an do'th is was poing behind the backs of his Cabinat members. i to, the position there would be no difficulty here and that the armain of coold inginally to date his Cabinet mambers for, into this case in their respective fields, that is, he could look to the Secretary of Pavy for Pavel information, to the Fig. Secretary of Mar for military information, and to the Attorney General for ata relating to subversive activities, etc. Admired Fillron did not think toom much of this, however and mondared wheeler there wasn't some possibility of designating one parson a the limb or of intolligence and having the Problems look to him. I pointed out that such a Director vools be in all a becomington and cited the Bureau's unfortunate wage, cases with coordinators. I further pointed out that the Eritich had attempted at one time to use a coordina of intolligonoe and that it had failed imserably. I tank the position in this regard that the present system for Western Maria Theric Intelligence had worked and worked well mithout w coordinstor and it soomen logical that it could be continued.

The discretion of the land for some three hours and the summer by Admiral dilleon that it appeared to be the components of views expressed that there should be a conjunted intelligence organization, proceedly composed of allieony and exact intelligence and the Fil, without a superstructure imprised upon it and operating in defined fields. He attained, apparently for the record, that the Corrittee felt that an Evaluation and Analysis onit was a desirable part of an intelligence organization and that such a group should be established at a place where it could function efficiently and effectively without being subject to the domination of existing agencies, particularly the State Department. It was agreed that the State Department abound probably have representation with the heads of the Intelligence Services on a Joint Committee in Washington.

I swised the Constitues that the Bureau would be awaithed a terminal sectional information and data as the settions. The continue of any Milita.

is residelight on the meeting, Admiral Willson advised in in le vise that he believed his next move would be to call the Colonel Penov in and ask him to submit any justification shieh the nearly passibly office for the plan which he had originally submitted

920

Representfally,

Edw. A. Tenn

American Imbassy London, England July 12, 1945

SIS EUROPEAN DESK

VIA US ARMY COURIER SERVICE

PERSOUAL AND CONFI

Director, FBI Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, General William Donovan, head of QSS is presently in London, and is preparing to return to the States which trig is expected to be made very shortly. He allegedly hopes on his a return to the States to catch a plane to the South Pacific so that he can "jumy off a boat," landing on the Japanese mainland in the landings; which are apparently to take place in the not too distant future.

While here in London, General Donovan informed some members of the forward him one copy of everything in the files of OSS son that he could peruse same while flying back to the States and that he decired this information immediately. Pecause of the huge task in asse 'lin this information, he was persuaded it would be best for the organization not to assemble this information here inasmuch as he could review same in Washington, D. C. at OSS headquarters.

General Donovan while in London, insisted upon seeing many American afficers, both of OSS and the regular Army, but did not desire to see "any damned British." I do not know the reason for his attitude in this last statement but apparently there is some friction betieve him and the British Intelligence Service, probably because 45 of the enticles which appeared in the Washington press during the month of "av. $\mathbf{E}X = v_0$

MANY MILES IN ST. I felt the Eureau might be interested in receiving the above information.

Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch

Legal Attache

MJL: ! !!!

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1000 10. 1945

there iem of from a nowmen prominent in the coment the nevert people have retained rel tillene more to refend then against antitruct prothen and proposition initiated by the Federal Trace Come party life it in the continuenter million dollars.

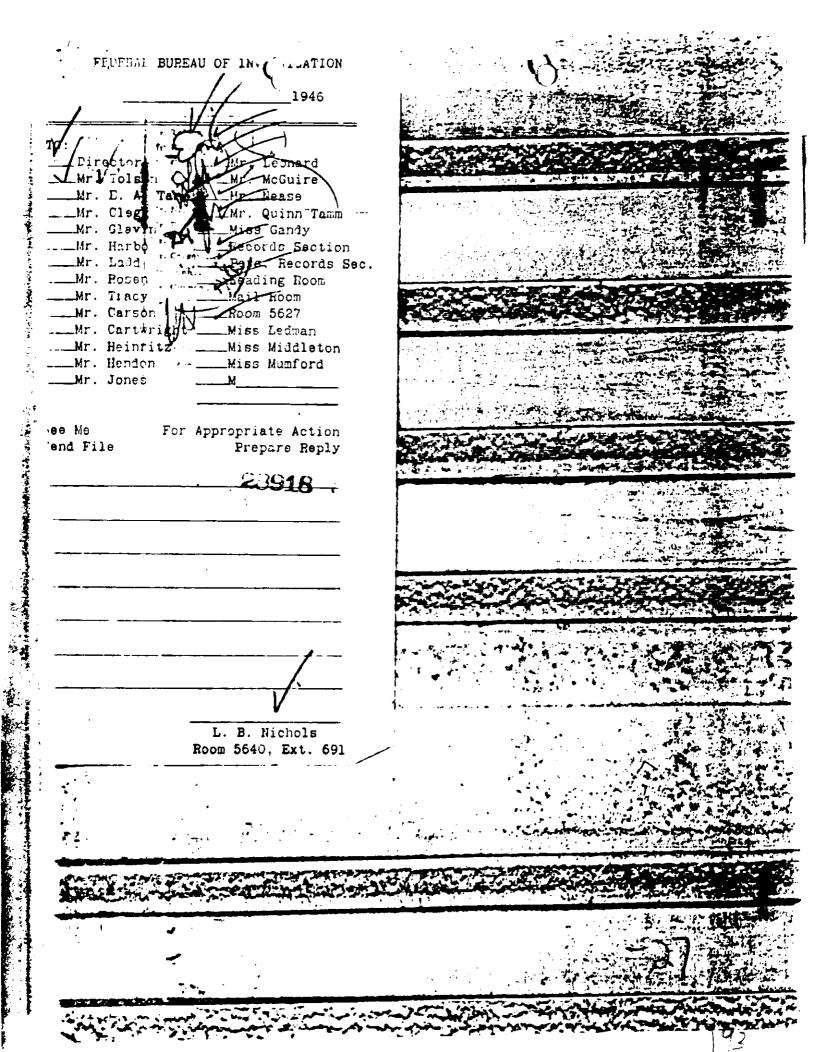
of the interpoled in this information. tt meren timb Conoral Fonovan to ettli

Forner Sully.

J. E. Jur House.

entin from Hoover Mrcotor

94-4-4 672-26X



Washington, D.C., Karch 20, 1946

rsonal

ouis B. Nichols, Moderal Bureau of Investigation, 9th & Penna. Ave., N.A., Washington, D.C.

Dear L.B.:

A few nights ago I was reading "True Detective" and 're across the enclosed story by William Gillman. The title, as you will see, is "C.S.S. Undercover" and it tells how General Donovan won the war.

Of course, you know and I know that Mr. Gillman could not with have written his article without the "help" of General Donovan. Gillman gathered the "fucts" from Donovan and then wrote the story. It is about the weakest article I have ever read. I hope you will read it and then I hope you will pass it on to Hon. J.Edgar Hoover to read.

Your friend,



P3

You will recall

As you know, Mrs. Prattile rich --- and Bill Longvan was one of her friends. n lot about Bill Lonovan. He is the most over-rated man I have ever known. His portion of "ego" is very-large He should have been born of royalty -- because he that he is above and far beyond the average man an

shoot to kill.

THEY SAY that it's news when a man bites a dog. It should also be pretty interesting when the A citizen and teaches him how to a man bites a dog. It should also be mican Government takes a law-abiding indercover and blow safes, dynamite bridges, throw sand into truck motors, set buildings afire, spy and

It really happened and this is the story—which can now be told—of the thousands of heroic volunteers who went undercover to destroy the Axis before it destroyed us, who risked torture, the firing squad and an unknown grave. There were the spies, saboteurs and guerrilla leaders of Major General Whiam J. "Wild Bill" Donovan's Office of Strategic Services—the OSS.

Its headquarters were a run-down section of Washington, on a little hill overlooking slums, riding stables and the Potomac. Armed guards saw to it that the OSS buildings were off-bounds for anybody whom General Donovan and This assistants didn't want to see. So fat as joing. " were concerned, trying V to get news out of the OSS was wasted effort, and it wasn't long before they began calling it "Oh Shush Shush."

front of him with a ready Luger in hand. That was to test the recruit's alertness and reflexes. Those who automatically whirled, fired, reloaded, fired again, were acceptable-on that one point. Those who hesitated, no matter how much basic courage they might have, were lostlost, that is, to the OSS.

Along with this, the recruit learned many tricks to fit him for total war-how to make microphotographs and run a

.id women, too-who had been clerks and doctors and waiters. However, it was)novan's idea that the person best dalified to go undercover was somebody who had never gone under an alias before. He needed people he could de-pend on, come what might. He could teach smuggling to a Sunday School superintendent far easier than he could teach strength of character to a professional smuggler,

It was early in 1942 when Gener Donovan got his historic assignment fro President Roosevelt-to build up a secr service that would act as a spearhe in the coming offensives. It would be military agency operating junder the 7 7 Joint Chiefs of Staff.

So far as our secret service defenses were concerned, they were already in very capable hands. Cooperating with Army, Navy and other agencies, the FBI had shown itself well able to handle any enemy spies and saboteurs who might try to penetrate our security in the

United States. The OSS was created for offense and this meant operating behind enemy lines wherever the Axis pestilence had spread. Its members would be hunted relentlessly by Hitlar's Gestapo, the Japanese secret police and the enemy's counter-intelligence soldiers. Much of the work would have to be done out of uniform. That meant torture and death, instead of prironer-of-war treatment, if caught & **:

But it was a job that had to be done and Donovan, who had earned the Congressional Medal of Honor and Wilds Bills nickname as leader of the

Fighting 69th in World War I, was well qualified to head the new outfit. For over a year, he had been giving the low-down to the President as head of a confidential little agency which had been 📧 keeping track of military and political matters that concerned America's safety. His title in this job had been Coordinator of Defense Information. Fiven. before that, he had made a quiet tour of Allied listening posts in Europe, on behalf of the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, to find out how the Fifth Column worked. That mission had been for the purpose of preparing our defenses against the enemy's Fifth Column, by learning how it had operated in the warious countries. A TOP AND

NOW it was up to Donovan to give the enemy a dose of his own medicine. The prescription called for enouge to kill the patient.

In his previous work, Donovan already made valuable contacts abr From other Washington agencies if our Allies, from refugees and other sources, he was tipped off to many more persons who could be counted on to extend a helping hand-the kind who could be organized into a Resistance movement.

His OSS took (Continued on page 78)

OSS UNDERCOVER

By WILLIAM GILMAN

The amazing story of Uncle Sam's secret army—the men behind the enemy lines to whom each new move might mean death

The secrecy was due to the nature of the work going on there at headquarters in little box-like rooms. It was necessary for the protection of OSS undercover men scattered throughout the world. Their missions were dangerous enough without harm coming to them be-- cause somebody had uttered a careless word or because a counter-spy had wormed his way into the OSS brotherhood. During peace, the undercover detective is living on bor-rowed time when he mingles with a criminal gang in order to get evidence on its members. The shadowmau's risk is far

greater during war with the enemy is

an outlaw nation.

Those who joined the USS from civ-Hian life, or were transferred to it from other services, simply dropped out of aight or gave friends and relatives a vague story to explain what they were doing for the war effort. A recruit had to fill out si: teen pages of questionhalte; even giving details about his mother-in-law, and that was only the beginning of the screening to determine whether he was loyal, had brains as well as courage, could keep his mouth shutand also keep a stiff upper lip if he got into trouble and the enemy began torturing him to End out things.

The OSS instructors were masked and recruits were nameless men with numbers while in training. They were driven in ears with drawn curtains to secret training ground outside the nation's capital. There, they learned the notellwise-polite kind of hand-to-hand and

-what he might have I face some day. Be sneaked down a dark hall with creaking brands, and with a phonograph adding the sound effects of clinking glasses and German voices. Suddenly, a lighted dummy, a Storm Trooper, popped up in

clandestine radio transmitter, how to blow sales and bridges, and do a lot of things that the Capones and Dillingers never got medals for.

General Donovan's unorthodox warfare was waged by a secret army of several thousand such volunteers. Some were soldiers, sailors and marines-officers and enlisted men-who had special abilities and skills. Others came from civilian life. Not all of them, of course, became secret agents and commandos. There were research professors and bankers who knew a lot about the enemy's strategic industrial areas. But there were also brand-new Americans of German, Italian or Japanese descent eager to go back and fight the dictators. Their knowledge of foreign languages and cusioms made them valuable agents.

Into the OSS came headliners like Hugh Wilson, the diplomat; President James P. Baxter, of Williams College: Brigadier General John T. Magruder, former head of Army Intelligence; Captain John Ford USNR, who had been an ace Hollywood director; "Jumping Joe" Savoldi, of Notre Dame football and wrestling fame: Serge Obolensky, the New York and the bluebload. But the bulk were just plain Americans, men-

PERSONALISE OF DIER PRITER



Yes—it really happened.
Sarbuel Guuel, of Littadelphia, Pennsylvania recently missed 2,000 just as he was about to deposit it in a local bank. A short time later his phone rang.
"I have tweaty \$100 bills. Do they belong to you?" asked a mysterious caller.
"Thisy do "Gomel replied."

They do." Gomel replied.

"Witot's it worth to you to have them back'

"Whatever you think is right," Gomel enswered.

Later, bank officials informed Gomel that the Entite \$2,000 had been returned to them intać i

Town Roff, sixty-four, Dayton, Ohio, set out to pet les boss, one way or another, but Justice por bim.

He conferred to FBI Agents that he set fire to the Joyce-Cridland war plant July The resultant damage amounted to \$260,000. He was held on a charge of equiredos

At his trial the court found him guilty and sentenced him to thirty years in prison plus a \$10,000 fine.

MEN OR MICE?

City defectives in Quebec recently found themsels as confronted with a baffling mystery. When called to investigate a business house robots, they found an empty cash box on the floor, but no evidence whatever that any entry had been made into the locked building. Finally a painstaking examinution rescaled a hole in the corner of the floor. The boards were pried loose, and all the making money, amounting to forty dollars, v.a. found underneath. Only three one-dollar hills had been chewed beyond redemption. The theory is, because paper money contains a small amount of glue, that that is why the rats like to chew itbut your gives may be just as good.



A FINE FORTUNE!

Patrothian Edward Lesko of Detroit. Patroinen Edward Lesko of Detroit, Michigan land his fortune told. But it was anly a tell on c. Then he testified in Judge Arthur E. Gerdon's court that fortuncteller his Lillian Raye hadsforetold one divorce and two for it murriages in his life.

Then Judge Gordon Foretold a \$50 fine or thirty days in hall for Mrs. Raye.

M. Chicago Judge has devised a new method of hamiling offenders who turn in foliar for clarms. When a 19-year-old youth was brought before him on this charge, by prohiptly sentenced him to write a 500-word emay on fire prevention. The exact received a passing grade, but the Judge found that the author hadn't said a word about false alarms.

William B. Landmehr, thirty-one, St. Louis, Missouri, actually caught a bullet with his teeth while turnling with a deputy sheriff in the St. Louis County Court House recently.

It cost him five teeth.

SPIES AT "CHARLENE'S"

Part of the action in the movie, The House on 22nd Street, takes place at "Char-lene's Beauty Shop," portrayed as a New York rendezvous for Nazi spies and saboteurs. And this is no mere Hollywood set, made up of props and trick fixtures. The beauty shop itself is real and operates under the name of the American Beauty Shop, where Piri Rose and her brother, Sam Weinberger, dispense facials and hair treatments to their clientele on upper Broadway.

There was some difficulty when the movie people wanted to make use of the place in their spy thriller. The owners were afraid that people would believe the shop really had been a meeting place for enemy saboteurs and that it might hurt business in the future.

To allay their fears, 20th Century-Fox ordered brochures printed which the owners of the shop could afterward mail to customers explaining the arrangement. Also, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover sent them a personal letter commending them as patriotic American citizens for helping to show how the FBI aided in safeguarding the atomic borph. He freely gave them permission to have his letter reproduced and to place it in the window of the shop, if they so desired.

And that's where the FBI Chief's letter

may be seen at this writing.

"And how's business?" a True Deserve reporter inquired, some weeks after the

promitre of the movie.
"Wonderful!" Piri Rose replied happily. and explained that the printed brochure had not yet been mailed to the customers. It was being saved to use as a Christmas

Did any of your patrons recognize the place when they saw it on the screen?"
"Oh, yes! Several of them saw it on the

opening night and screamed aloud: "That's my beauty shop!"

The records of youthful offenders, unlike those of adult criminals in New York State. are held confidential now and subject to inapertion only at the discretion of the courts.

HEARSE THIEF

There's no thrill in stenling pleasure cars, even to go on a joy ride, for inneteen-year-old Robert W. Stoddard of Boston, Massachusetts. For the second time in four mouths he stole a hearse.

During his latest jount, scores of metropolitan police from the Bay State to Memphis, Tennessee, obligingly gave him directions along the 1700-mile route to Hazen,

Arkansa, where a rural cop became suspicious and arrested him.

Adding insult to injury, the youth financed the trip at the expense of the man who owned the vehicle. He simply told gas and oil dealers to "charge it" and

all were gind to ability when a me, me big, shiny hearse. The same was Stoddard purchased a tire on the owner's credit after obtaining a certificate from the OPA. He then sold this tire and the spare that was on the vehicle, for each. Still later.

that was on the vehicle, for each. Still later, he swapped the four tires on the wheels for others of a lower grade, thereby obtaining additional funds.

"In Memphis I thought of driving to Police Headquarters and surrendering," he told Arkansas anthorities when commenting upon the courtesy of police of sale:

"But I found the police so lace in a ping me through the sity that I decided to satch my luck a little bit."

The authorities have fixed it so lung stoddard will not steal any more in the same and sales a

3

HEP COPS

in an effort to reduce traffic accidents by giving motor safety education to its teenage citizens, Cibcinnati has put-an ivir a swing band solich furnished dence music for young popple's church socials and other destinities. festivities, sandwiching a bilef lecture or pungent safety slogan between each numbend is led by Police ber played. The



Sergeant William H. Kipp, whose name inspired the advertising Hople: Boing and Dip With Sergeant Kipp and His Hot Coppers

The tour, which is sponsored by the cinnati Traffic Safety Bureau, ceived by Captain Guy Apric tendent.

CRIME WAYES

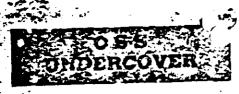
On a recent week end Wridey moon to dawn on Monday London newspapers carried stories of two holdups and three robberies. The papers referred to it as a "crime wave." The best brains of Soutland Yard were put on the job of running down the criminals in the English city whose postwar population is estimated at four and helf millions.

On the same week and and the same period in Chicago, whose postwar population is estimated at four millions. following crimes were reported to police: Pive murders, fourteen boldups, twenty robberies, twenty-eight burglaries, so eximinal assault.

The Chicago Crime Commi that hoodlums are again on the march nnd that noodlums are again on the march and that there is grave danger that Chicago will again become the crime enter of the world. The Police Department recogniting this has asked the City Council for at least 2,000 addition patrolmen to espe with the attactor. Cro

Convicted in Conmouth, Flancia Convicted in Conmouth, Flancia Convicted in Conmouth, Flancia Convicted in Second 1881 of thirteen, cried littleris Convicted, and the Judge sentenced him to After years in the state reformators at Poneise. To necospaper reporters he said: "Why didn't they execute me and pet it over with." He one ever loved me and no one ever will." "I'm convicted wouth will be thirty before

The convicted youth will be thirty before he will become eligible for parale.



Continued from page 51)

root and grew. Its agents began turning up in all parts of the world, Portugal, Indiamand then their would vanish. Their lives were now forceit. They were behind enemy lines.

all sorts of methods for infiltration. The OSS soon learned that one of the most effective was by "dropping bodies." In charge of parachute training was Lieutenant Colonel Lucius O. Rucker,

Jr. who joined the OSS in May, 1942.

A few weeks later, he established the secret organization's first jump school. He was a strong believer in using psychology in what he called "the unnatural art of jumping out of planes with nothing between them and death but an old sack of laundry." It was his policy that the instructor should jump first, to give the trainees confidence for their first "drop."

"He didn't have much to work with in the beginning at that first jump school. As he puts it, "just one old, beat-up B-18, and thirteen elderly parachutes." Nevertheless, 250 OSS men were trained there.

.. The OSS in South Africa

The OSS was just about a half-year old when it had its first chance to pay dividends. That was at the time of our invasion of North Africa. What happened at Oran and Casablanca became newspaper headlines, but the preparations that turned this historic invasion into such a walkaway can now be told.

For instance, there was the rôle played by Monsieur Malverne, chief harbor pilot at Port Lyautey. He was eating out his heart with hatred of the Vichy French when an OSS man contacted him and smuggled him out of Casablancs to Gibral-tar. A fast plane then took him to the United States, where he sat down with our Mavy chiefs to give the inside dope about landing facilities, harbor setups, channels, coastal defense guns.

Also, before the actual invasion, there was the midnight ride of General Mark W. Clark—aboard an American submarine, and then in a rubber boat with muffled oars to the hostile African coast. Standing in the surf, with his flashlight winking a code message that this was the place and everything was ready, was the OSS agent Ridgeway Knight. He had a car waiting and Clark went off to the meeting arranged for him with the Underground leaders who wanted to get rid of their Nazi and Vichy masters. At that rendexyous, the plans were approved for an uprising on shore to coincide with the American invasion.

The OSS group that softened up North Africa numbered only fifteen men. But they had brains and great energy. Their leader was a Mafine officer, Colonel William A. Eddy, who had won the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I. A general who was introduced to him before the North African show remarked, "I don't know him, but the has certainly been shot at enough."

Eddy and his men did many things besides bring in Mark Clark and bring out Malvarne. They brought out many other ployal French pilots to guide in the Allied ahips. They amuggled out the text of the German Army's plan for combating such an invasion.

They also engaged in the fine art known as giving the enemy a bum steer. They enlisted two loyal Frenchmen and planted

them among the Germans as pro-Nazi'il formers. These two began passing information on to the German Armistice Commission, which was keeping an eye on Africa for Hitler. The information wasn't important enough to nurt the Allies. And it was accurate.

As a result, General Auer, head of the German group, began considering his two informers very reliable men. One day, three months before the invasion was to occur, the French informers brought him a big scoop. There was to be an Allied invasion, they said, at Dakar.

invasion, they said, at Dakar.

As it happened, Dakar was 2,000 miles down the African coast from where the invaders were coming in. But General Auerdidn't know that. He flashed this top-secret tipoff to his headquarters in Wicsbaden.

Contact with the Fifth Columnists

What was probably the most important of the OSS feats in Africa was the clandestine radio network it set up and operated right under the enemy's nose. These stations, to which we shall give the fictitious code names, "Hoosier," "Stanton," "Jefferson," "Wake" and "Puritan," communicated with one another and with the Allied High Command. It was through these stations that the secret agents radioed the details upon which the invasion was planned. Through them, also, the Allies kept in day-to-day contact with the French Underground leaders who would be their Fifth Column on D-Day.

Organized by the OSS spearhead, loyal Frenchmen would have a lot of things to do when the go-ahead signal came: Guide landing parties to the beachheads, prepare landing grounds for our paratroopers, rise in armed rebellion against the Vichy French, block off any danger of flank attack from the pro-German Spanish Africa zone, and even capture the entire personnel of the German and Italian Armistice Commission, which arrived to govern North Africa for the Axis after the downfall of France. For this last-named job, a com-

Mando force of 182 men had been trained not had even gone through a full-scale re-

And so came the historic night of November 7th, 1942. A first of several hundred darkened ships is on the move from Gibraltar. German spies, on the watch in Algeeiras, Tangier and Ceusa feverishiy radio the news to Wigstaden. It looks like a big convoy heading for Malta-and German Stukas in Sardinia warm up to delive their dive-bomber greetings for it may be the expected Allied invasion of Africa, by way of Dakar. But the Axis isn't worned Every German submarine in the South Atlantic, and the entire Vichy French air force, are standing guard over that vital gateway into Africa.

Meanwhile, Colonel Eddy is in Gibraliar and is flashing the code signal to his network of clandestine stations in Africa-General Eisenhower has just told him the time is now.

Over the air goes the short message: "Ecouse, Hoosier, Stanton, Jefferson, Wake, Puritan-Robert arrive."

"Robert" was the code word for the invasion armada. In English, the message said:

"Listen, Hoosier, Stanton, Jefferson Wake, Purlian—Robert is coming."

Well, Robert did come. And, thanks is the secret preparations, he didn't lose several thousand lives crashing the gate. The capture of the Armistice Commissions failed because the High Command, at the last moment, canceled the order to the commando group waiting to carry it out. But all other phases of the program came of as planned or, due to the inevitable confusion in America's first great invasion with reasonable success.

Loyal Frenchmen sprd through the streets to seize Government buildings and hold them long enough to let the invaders it with a minimum of opposition—the city of Algiers, for instance, v. as taken over by less that 400 OSS-directed patriots before the 12,000 garrison troop, and 30,000 Vich)



tile I thought she wasn't experiences."

through the epartment and to call you it found anything."

As soon as he arrived at his office, Bengher sent a man out to the shippard to pick ip Edward Wasco. Then he sent another officer racing to Berkeley with the bloodstained tlothing.
"Tell Heinrich this is urgent," he in-

Tell-Heinrich this is urgent," he instructed as the officerilett.

Wasco was brought to Headquarters for questions. He was furious.

"Two been answering questions ever since this happened," he told Bengley. "It's bad snough hat my was has been murdered. Now you're trying to pin it on me. All right, do it if you can—I'm not talking."

"Efforts to break him down were wholly unsuccessful. He would say nothing, one way or the other, about anything. The Captain ordered him held for investigation on suspicion of murder

suspicion of murder

4.4 TWO hours later, lengley had Heinrich's a report in the expert's opinion, the stains on both the shirt and the trousers were those of burnan bloid. A detailed report would be submitted the following day.

would be submitted she following day.

The Captain again tried to question wasco, fitally asking him point-blank to explain the blood on his clothing. The man declined to explain anything.

Bengley called the District Attorney, and preparation were made to charge wasco with the trunder of his wife. Inspectors Fray and Fleyd set out to hunt for the widence that was needed to convict him.

Immediately they hit a snag. Neighbors

; immediately they hit a snag. Neighbors reported that they had seen him come home around mighight on the night of the murder. The lights had remained on in his apartment until two clock. During those wital two fours, no one had seen him leave.

Wasco's dar had remained in the garage.

If he had slipped out of the apartment, he must have walked. It would have been impossible for him to walk to MacDonald Avenue and Twelfth Street in much less than half an bour.

than hall an bour, with he has known exactly where to find his wife he could hardly have confronted her at around midnight—the hour when a woman had been seen and meand arguing with a than near the alley on Tweffth Street. No one doubted that that we are wat Roberts Wasco. There was plenty of reason to doubt that the man was

Nevertheless, those bloodstained garments had to be explained. Heinrich presented arong scientific evidence that the spots were those of human blood. On the day following his arrest, Wasco was again questioned.

"Okay," he said, "Til tell you all about it. I wasloore at you gays for arresting me, but I guess you're only trying to do your duty, "I so that blood on me during my "last hunting trip."

"According to his story he and a triand

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rancording to his story, he and a friend filamed Jick Leahman had gone funting on February 10th. They had killed a deer, and Wasco hid not only jearned it sut of the

Wasco hid not only jearried it jut of the woods, but he had dressed the circass.

"It was a messy job," he explained, "and I was a messy job," he explained, "and I was a hurry. I got blood as over me, and not just the deer' blood, either. I cut my finged and it bled pretty lad, but I went on dressing the meat until finished." to The officers questioned Leafman, who sonfirmed the story of the husting trip. They had shot a deer, he said, ind Wasco had dressed bit. He didn't remember whether his friend had mentioned cutting his finger, but he might have.

Wasco now recalled that he had also gone their hunting on January 18th, this time with W. F. Carley. As in the later occasion, they had bagged sideer and he had dressed the meat. He was sure he had got some blood on his clothes that time, too,

seco had been wearing dark jeans and a anaki shirt. He wasn't sure, though, because he was used to seeing him in either garb at the shippard.

A thorough search of Wasco's home failed to disclose any knife that could have been used in the slaying. There was an incinerator in his back yard, but he had made no attempt to destroy the bloodstained clothes, although he burned trash there almosi dally.

Nor could the investigators discover any motive the man might have had for murdering his wife. They had, always got on, well, it memed.

Leaving nothing to chance, Bengley in-vestigated Wasco clear back to his birthplace, in Marathon County, Wisconsin. He had been born Edward Louis Waskowink, but had early changed his name to Wasoo. He was thirty-six years old. In all the places where he had lived, his reputation was excellent. So far as could be learned, he had sever been in trouble before.

At the shippard where he was employed, it was learned that he had not missed a day on the jbb in more than two years, except for the two days of his hunting trips. His fellow workers said he had an even temper and was easy to get along with. His record with his employers was excellent.

When the District Attorney reviewed the evidence against him, he discovered that it consisted of nothing more than the bloodstained shirt and trousers. Significantly, although the victim had unquestionably scratched her attacker, Wasco's face and body were free of scratches or abrasions.

"Most of the evidence is in his flavor," the District Attorney said. "I believe those bloodstained clothes are satisfactorily explained by the hunting trips. He dressed two deer, and it's reasonable to believe the traces of human blood came from his own eut finger.

Cleared of all suspicion, Edward Wasco was released. No charge was ever placed against him. Joe Moriarty was likewise exonerated by the investigation, and was against hind. released without prosecution in the vagrancy charge.

The Navel authorities succeeded in trac-

ing the saffor who had been a ported absent without leave, to Coronado Beach, where he and arrived in time to catch his ahio.

The Naval authorities questioned this witness are sent his sworn statement to Bengley. By the time it arrived, the sailor was many miles out at sea.

TOPEFUILY, the Captain scanned the typewritten pages. Slowly is hope died. The sailor had seen one of his huddies sitting on the park bench, and there was a woman at his side. This was sometime around midnight; but he could not identify either the man of the woman, nor could he furnish any description of them;

Who, then, was the sailor who was seen with Roberta Wasco in both the barrooms she visited. Did they go from the B. B. Gardens to the park, and did they later stand quarreling where the woman was attacked?

If not, if this saller is innocent why has be never come forward to clear himself? And who is the soldier who lost a button from his uniform, at the exact scope of the stabbing? What would be his story, if he could be located and identified?

These and other questions remain unanswered. Anythe having information to offer in this case is urged to communicate with Captain of Inspectors George W. Bengley, of the Richmond (California) Police De-partment. Meanwhile, the savage murder of Roberta Walco is a balling mystery.

Nors: The name for Moriarty in the ennoing story is fir stious . Drutes the

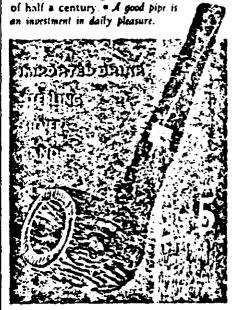


This native of Bechuanaland is smoking tobacco in a sand pit. m en sid pript. – Nytten

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From Oran, however, they had to rad warning to the task force to expect en resistance and come in fighting.

The first destroyer to hit Casablanca was steered in by pilot Malverne. On the beaches were men with torches, guiding in the landing boats. Over the air waves came the voice of President Roosevelt, announting that the Second Front had been opened, that the Yanks were coming to liberate the French.

liberate the French.

Also over the air went startled German messages informing Dakar that there had been a horrible mistake. The OSS ruse had worked. Alled invaders didn't have submarine trouble until four days after the landings began—and by that time the military situation was well in hand. Not until later did the Germans learn how small General Eisenhower's expeditionary force had really been.

North Africa was the beginning for General Donovan's secret army. It set a pattern for the rest that followed. No single outilt, of course, can claim it won the war. The OSS undercover men looked for the vulnerable apots in the Axis armor. The rest was up to General Eisenhower's troops, airmen and supporting navy.

Destruction from the Skies

From North Africa, the war swirled on to Sicily, Italy, the Balkans and finally into France and Germany. And behind each new enemy line lurked the parachute-dropped men of the OSS. Some of the commando type and their units were known as "OG"—Operational Groups of from ten to thirty men apiece. Their missions usually were the destruction of key warplants, the cutting of railways and roads, and any other sabotage they could cook up.

There were also smaller groups of from two to four men who dropped behind enemy lines to work with Partisans, and often entirely on their own. Much of it was living on borrowed time.

In February, 1945, two German-speaking American corporals, Frederic Mayer and Hans Wynberg, with an Austrian helper, parachuted into Austria. They burled their equipment in the snow for the time being, except for German capes that they were over their American uniforms.

They went to the nearest town, where sympathetic officials thought they were German ski troopers and helped them to get a train to the important city of Innsbruck. Even German M. P.'s on the train didn't suspect them.

In a suburb of Innsbruck, they set up headquarters in a rented house. Corporal Wynberg, the radio operator member of the trio, began printing an underground newspaper, uring British news broadcasts for his material.

Mayer used their ample funds to get things from the local Black Market. Among other things, he obtained a German officer's uniform and fake papers to show that he was under hospitalization. These enabled him to move around boldly.

He began building up a network of anti-Nazis. He found this surprisingly easy— Innsbruck was full of Hitler-haters waiting for somehody to organize them. He was introduced 'of a couple of Gestapo men who wanted to leip. Even the commandant of the Germal Army barracks was anti-Nazi, and willing to help with sabotage.

A little later, blayer decided that he was becoming too well-known for his own safety. He changed his identity, posing as a French technician imported by the Germans as an expert. In this way, he hoped to get into war factories for more effective sabotage.

But on April 20th, one of his Black Mars, ket acquaintances was caught by it Gestapo and betrayed Corporal Mayer. The Gestapo came to the room where Mayer living and took him away.

They beat him about the body and face for four hours. But he wouldn't confess anything, claiming he was a French worker. Then he was confronted with the black marketeer and had to admit he was an American. But that's all he would admit.

The Gestapo men doubled him over a bar placed between his arms and knees, and hung it from the ceiling. While hanging in this position, he was tortured some more. Water was poured up his nostrils and into an ear that had been perforated during the earlier beating. It went on for six hours and still he wouldn't talk.

He was confronted with other local confederates of his but kept silent. By this time, the Gestapo had learned of Mayer's coming to Innsbruck with two companions and had found Wynberg's radio. But Wynberg and the Austrian had escaped. Mayer wouldn't even admit knowing them.

A local girl was called in and instructed to tell him that he would be shot unless she led the Gestapo to the hiding place of his companions. The girl was suspected to be an anti-Nazi and the Gestapo figured that she knew where the other two fugitives were, but wouldn't betray them unless Maver told her to.

He gave her a wink and she led the Gestapo men on a five-hour wild-goose chase around the mountains. Giving up in disgust, the Nazi bloodhounds threw Mayer into a concentration camp. But he got out word to the two Gestapo men who had joined his underground ring, and they helped him escape.

When American troops reached Innsbruck a few weeks later, Mayer was there to welcome them. He had been a good organizer—there were hundreds of redwhite-and-blue flags flying from windows of the town. He later received the Legion of Merit award from General Donovan and, with Wynberg, was commissioned a second lieutenant.

Intrigue Was Its Business

Infrigue was the OSS business. Through Switzerland, its representatives made contact with Germans who later identified for the Allies the Peenemünde base used by the Nazi High Command for V-weapon experiments. These same Germans later gave the OSS—months before it happened—general details on the plot to kill Hitler, even naming some of the leaders.

And there was the OSS man who had the code name we will call "Frankie." He was put ashore in Holland to establish an "underground railway" into Germany. But the Gestapo caught him red-handed with his radio equipment.

He saved himself by pretending to turn double agent. He agreed to radio propaganda to England. Gestapo men stood by to make sure he wouldn't try any tricks. In his transmissions, he frequently used the word, "hloody." The Gestapo noticed that and wanted to know why. Frankie said it was because he was another at the Allies and couldn't help referring to them as bloody so-and-so's. But "bloody" was a code word meaning that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

He was pretty convincing and eventually the Gestapo sent him to England as their spy. Before he departed, he let the Nazis in on a big secret which happened to be a tall lie. He told them that the Ailies were about to invade Denmark. The Nazis rushed two divisions of crack parachute troops to the Danish coast.

From then on, until the war was over, Frankie sat in Rugland and the Nazi paratroopers sat in Denmark waiting patiently for the "invasion."

Guerrilla work was one of the OSS biggest lobs.
The CSS 26

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Battalion earned the following pra-General Mark Clark in the Italian paign:

The task of these men was a difficult one, as they were constantly pursued and har-ried by the enemy forces. With the knowledge that, if corfured, they would probably be sor-tured and executed by the enemy, these men volunteered for these extra hazardous missions. The outstands—I success of Partisan operations and the excellent intelligence as to enemy dispositions restrict, was, in large measure, due to the present of those men and their leadership of Partien formations.

The energy also had something to say. Here is what Field Marshal Albert Kessel-ring the German Commander-in-Chief on that front, ordered in the way of a cleanup (this is from a captured enemy document):

Partisan activity in the Itelian areas has constantly increased recently and Portisans have appeared in areas which were hitherto practically free of them. Supply traffic is practicelly free of them. Supply traffic is severely handicapped, and acts of sabolage become more and more frequent. This must be countered with every available means. As a first measure, I therefore order the execution of an "Anti-Purtisan Week" from October 8th-18th. As part of this effort, large scale actions will be unifertaken in the areas chiefly infested by bands, which local actions will be carried out in the remaining areas on a smaller scale by troops stationed in the district.

Not Warfair-But Murder

Not all OSS men worked in groups, how-One captain, operating alone, failed in a during aftempt to blow up a main road in the finish Brenner Pass through which German supplies came into Italy, although he did destroy an important highway leading into the Brenner. His sabotage, how-ever, cost him his life. The Gestapo caught him tortured him thoroughly to make him talk and, when he didn't, killed him.

The Nazis felt that they had to smash the OSS menace regardless of their violating the fundamental rules of civilized warfare. There isn't much hope for a soldier who gets caught behind enemy lines without his uniform lie usually shot as a spy. But when such a soldier is caught, honestly wearing his rightful uniform, he is simply being a brown man, and if he surrenders he must be desently treated as a prisoner of

In one instance, which I will cite, the lives of fifteer OSS men depended upon this rule. The were young fellows-mostly Italian-speaking recruits from New York City. Operating in their legitimate Army uniforms, they volunteered to dynamite a vital timned slong the Genou-to-La Spezia constel reilroad.

The mission was completed and they headed back to the little cove where two Navy IT bonts were to pick them up. But German E-houls had come along, sunk one of the American craft and driven the other AWAY.

The stranded OSS men were never seen sine ar in. A year later, their boilies were found. Arms wired behind their backs they had been led before a firing equad, then dumped into a slit trench, still wearing their American Army uniforms.

It was murder, pure and simple, and OSS investigators hever forgot it. They found out what German troops had been in that area, and who their commanders were. In prisoner-of-war cages they began finding witnesses - Garman officers who claimed they had advised against the execution. Then they found General Anton Dostler, who had ordered the slayings.

He became the first officer of that rank to be brought to trial as a war criminal. His allbi was the expected one-he had been acting under orders from Hitler. He was found guilty and ordered shot.

Some of the OSS min had enough adventures to fill a few ordinary lifetimes. For just our there was Major J. A. "And

"WE COULD IDENTIFY HIM ANYWHERE"

On the night of Mar 14th, 1945, four guninen walked into a gam-bling club on Sixth Street in San Francisco, ordered the players to take off their trousers, and escaped

By the time the swearing victims had struggled back into their pants and called police, the robbers had disappeared. The fictims supplied officers; with detailed descriptions and swore they would recognize the four men again.

four men again.

A couple of months later, police picked up Harry Powell, 35-yearold seci-worked who fitted the description of one of the suspects— a thin man with a long nose, black

hair and a prominent Adam's apple.

He protested his innocence and said he couldn't name his accomplices because he hadn't had any. But neither could he prove an alibi. Police were convinced they had the right man and he was charged with armed robbery.

Three of the victims confronted Powell in the courtroom of Su-perior Court Judge Herbert C. Kaufman and identified him positively

"That's the man," they testified under oath.

Despite the pleas of Assistant Public Defender Stephen M. White, ton, who had been arrested in connection with another series of rob-

"By the way," Chavez remarked casually, "I find that Sixth Street, job. Me and three others, whose names I won't tell you. That fel-low Powell is innocent."

Chavez freely recounted details of the robbery, which only one of the bandits or victims souls have

Lieutenast Dan McKlen of the Lieutenary Dan McKlem of the Robbery Detail called in the three men who had identified Powell. He brought Powell from his cell and they identified him again. Then he confronted them with Ghaver.

It was only then that they discovered their mistake. They agreed instantly that Chavet and not Powell was the guilty than.

Powell was the guilty than. The two men actually hook only alightly alike—they both have long noses and prominent Adam's apples. but Chavez has curfy hair while Powell's is straight.

The witnesses shook hands Powell and apologized for their mistake.

Chavez also shook hands with the bewildered steel-worker. " .-

"I wouldn't want to send an innocent man up for a job I'd done, Chavez grinned. "..."





Do you think Harry Powell (left) resembles Pets Chaves (right)? * *

the jury found Powell guilty as charged.

He still protested his innocence and he seemed in a daze when on September 6th, Judge Kaufman sentenced him to the statutory term of five years to life in San Quentin.

Normally, the convicted man would have been taken to prison immediately, but Defender White was so convinced of his innocence that he persuaded Judge Kaufman to grant a stay of execution. Powell was held in the county jull while the defender sought new evidence.

On September 18th, the day before the stay was to expire, Police Inspector Ed Murphy was questioning young Pete Chavez, of Stock-

The District Attorney took both men before Judge Kaufman, Powell was immediately freed on a writ of records nobus and Chavez rase charged with the robbary.

On September 21st, 1945, Peter. Chavez pleaded gullty to one count of first-degree robbery in connection with the Sixth Street gam-bling-club foldup (several other) robbery charges against Mm were dropped), and Judge Kaufman sen-a tenced him to five years to life in San Quentin. He made no appeal and is now in San Quentin. One prior /conviction was certified, which means that he'll be there for a long time. -Edward B. Sullivan.

9. ...

wer name being resound from the Balk to an actioners to in which the OSS have much justifiable pride.

At its height in Europe, the escape system included a network of secret airfields built by guerrilla bands who were led by OSS officers. To these fields the agents brought airmen by "underground railways"—hideouts in the daytime and travel by night-similar to those along which Negro slaves used to mape to the North. A secret radio network, as established, It notified the Air Force of the time and place at which the men could be picked up. At the appointed time, a ually in the early morning hours, the reduce planes would be guided into the homewade sirficids by flashlight and torch. In rettire for the valiant aid given by local patriots, the rescue planes would also evacuate the guerrilla wounded to Allied hespitals.

The rescues were also worked by sea, whenever the airmen could be reached at a point of the enemy coast. Here it was a matter of sneaking in with native fishing craft, equipped with high-speed motors, or with small craft of the U. S. Navy and British Navy, like PT boats. In this way, for instance, the OSS rescued fourteen American Army nurses whose plane crashed in Albania, in November, 1943, when fight-

ing was at its height.

The escape network began in the Balkans and was the pet project of OSS Major Lynn M. Farish, who gave his life in the work. It all began by accident. Farish had been dropped into Juposlavia, his mission was to

prowl through the mountains, picking lonely spots that might be converted a airfields.

On January 4th, 1944, he was waiting at a prearranged spot for a plane to take him back to OSS headquarters where he would make his report. A Partisan guide was with them. Then another Partisan showed up. He said that he knew where a downed American fighter pilot was hiding near-by. Would Farish take him along? By all means. So the fighter pilot, Lieutenant Gerald Johnson, was led to the spot and flew back with Farish.

The Farish Escape Plan

On the way, Johnson told of his adventures. There was one thing that impressed Farish—Johnson knew all about the business of being a fighter pilot, but he had not been briefed on the possibilities of escape if he had to hit the silk. Up to this time, airmen had been rescued by Major Farish and men under his command, and by British officers, but not in an organized way.

The Major thought about it. Aside from the humane elements involved, it was practical common sense to restore these fliers to combat. They were valuable men in whom a lot of time and money had been

invested.

He began working up the "The Farish Plan." He devised an "escape map" on which he marked the areas of Jugoslavia held by friendly Resistance peoples, and these were issued to all air crews. They were instructed that, if forced to bail out, they should navigate to the nearest "free"

Thous,

Mil: "On the phone he sold his friend had a face like a saint!" Lii: "No was right—like a \$7. Norm

area pefore taking to their parachules. When they landed, they should ask to be been to the persent American officer.

ken to the nearest American officer.

Then Farish prepared a poster showing the types of American aircraft and the uniforms and markings of American airmen. These were distributed throughout Jugo-glavia by OSS agents and their Resistance friends, so that the natives could tell an American from a German.

It worked beautifully. As for Farish, he refused to be an armchair leader and repeatedly undertook the most hazardous missions himself. To rescue only three wounded airmen, he walked 600 miles over terrain as rugged as any in the world passed through lines held by quisling troops, then a line of Bulgarians, then Germans and into Chemik territory. Using litters and oxcarts, he then retraced his steps with his wounded airmen, back through those successive enemy lines to a hidden airfield.

hidden airfield.

He lost his life when his plane crashed on September 18th, 1944, near the Greece-Jugoslav border. But his spirit and courage

On the day that Rumania capitulated, the OSS suggested to the 15th Air Force in Italy that a rescue team drop near Bucharest to round up as many as possible of the 2,000 American airmen known to be in German PW camps there. It was pointed out that, when Italy capitulated in September, 1943, the Germans had succeeded in removing large numbers of captive American filers to Rumania.

Lieutenant General Nathan Twining

Lieutenant General Nathan Twining agreed to place the entire air force on the project and sent a staff officer. Colonel George Kraigher, with the OSS air team. A total of 1,350 airmen, many of them seriously wounded, were rescued. An OSS officer, two days later, wrote:

In the midst of this report, shing B-17's are shuttling back and forth to Bucharest, bringing out airmen at the rate of B per plane. The 37th plane has fust shown up overhead. Enthusiasm is unbounded.

On the other side of the world, it was pretty much the same thing. A series of landing strips were hacked out in the Burma jungle for air rescues. Small hoats also played their part.

Commanding the OSS project here was Colonel Carl F. Eifler. He had no equipment until a Liberty ship reached Calcutta on November 22nd, 1943. It brought a crash boat and five crewmen headed by Ensign William B. Shepard.

Five days later, the crash boat was swung overboard from the Liberty ship and was floating free for the first time. At the same time. Colonel Eifler got word that a B-24 crew of nine Americans was floating in rafts close to the Jap-held Burma shore.

The crash boat wasn't in commission yet. It lacked fuel, provisions, stores and ammunition. Furthermore, it was a Saturday night and all stores and supply dumps were closed.

Crash Boat to the Rescue

Eifler and his men set out to beg, borrow and steal. By morning, they had rounded up the bare essentials. They had also, by hand, loaded 2,600 gallons of high-octabe gasoline, trucked them twenty-five miles and filled the boat's tanks by hand.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the OSS boat put to sea. Twenty-four hours later, it picked up the drifting airmen near Foul Island. Its green crew, none of whom had ever been in the Far East before, had navigated 250 miles through enemy-patrolled waters to rescue the nine men.

It was the opening of the most important "Second Front"—the invasion of France—that gave the OSS its most important task. By this time it had learned from experience and was in the pink of Regers, who should off by spend, days as a handed man behind enemy-line, in Greece. His objective was a main railroad and highway bridge on the Patras-Corinth-Athens line. He got local patriots to help him and they sneaked twenty-eight mule loads of explosives to the spot. He touched off the blast when a German train started coming across. The eruption left a crater over seventy feet deep. Surviving Germans made a hattle of it. When it was over, Rogers and the men had suffered no wounded 127 of the enemy, destroyed sixteen trucks, one lightway tridge, one culvert, one railroad bridge and the German field piece.

After that Rogers bears popping up all

After that, Rogers began popping up all over the Balkans. In Jugoslavia, he led the first American combat team into action against the Germans

The Commandos Move In

Then he and a patrol spent ten undertover days on the Dulmatian island of Hvar, preparing the way for a combined British and American commando assault. It was a case of kill or be killed. The Rogers band ambushed and wilped out a German patrol that was looking for them. The Hvar mision netted Rogers the British Military Tross

Then he helped stop bloodshed on the vland of Corfu—by openly advancing to machine-gun positions and bluffing the guners to move out of there. For this, he ecceived the Bronze Star and the Greek Bold Medal of Valor, one of the highest recorations of Greece.

A little time later, he and three mencere at an American airdrome, ready for a light and parachute drop into enemycupled territory in Northern Italy. Fourours before the scheduled take-off, OSS eadquarters got radio word from Italian artisans in the North, advising against the election.

"The Germans are cleaning up. Too

Rogers called hir boys together and they alked it over The decision was unanimous—they wanted to go, anyhow. Rogers asked repectal permission to proceed and got it. The team bailed out into their area of perations, northwest of Ossoppo, during is night of April 5th, 1945. The Germans are on the alert for such tricks. One ight-fighter plane tried to shoot down the arachuting men. Another made passes at isin descending supplies—the dynamite, od. weapons, etc., which were the bulk of left equipment.

The noise of the planes roused a near-by erman garrison, which raided the locality n minuter after the OSS team arrived, he Americans had to abandon their supness and run, clutching a few necessities, he a vital radio set. They reached a small slian village at the first of a mountain and id in a barn for the rest of the night.

They made contact with Partisans, whose ader said, 'Vou shouldn't have come. But 'Il do the best we can for you, now that uire here'.'

4.

The Americans weren't much on the fensive during the next week. They were a busy hiding and sunning. Then they t through a radio message to OSS hend-carters that they were safe and ready for area to drop them supplies.

After that, they went to work. They are in the heart of enemy land, but they ganized Paritisan operations which led the liberation of five towns. Acting as rget spotters, they directed bombers to largest enemy radar station and radio insmitter in the Udint area. Using Paran helpers, they arranged for the surnder of more than 18,000 enemy satellite sops.

They discovered a small village garrined by snemy troops whose job was to ect the near-by north-south railway ame over which the Germans were bringing applies to the front. Regers passed on me word by radio. American bombers came in, killed over 1,500 of the enemy and made the railroad an easy objective for Partisans.

And when the enemy began retreating northward, pushed by the British 8th Army, it found Rogers still in its rear, dynamiting bridges as he went.

When that campaign was over, Rogers returned to the United States, married during a brief leave, and then volunteered for some more behind-the-lines work—in China. He was awaiting air transportation when V-J Day came along to make a peaceful man of him again.

As spies, the OSS men kept a steady stream of vital information flowing to Allied commanders. For instance, they did a thorough job of casing the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, whose output was a Number 1 necessity for the German war machine. As a result, the American air raids in August. 1943, practically wiped Ploesti off the map—thanks to the advance information which the bomber pilots had about the location of real refineries and fake ones, and where their targets lay beneath the protecting smoke screen.

As smugglers, the OSS men kept Partisans supplied by land, air and sea. While Marshal Tito was pinning down an estimated four German divisions in Jugoslavia, an OSS fleet of twenty-five small Jugoslavian ships furnished his 30,000 men with a great part of their equipment. The smugglers brought Tito 18,000 rifles, thirty-three mortars, twenty field pieces, 659 machine-guns, 165,775 hand grenades, and thousands of bales of overcoats and GI shoes.

Smuggling on Schedule

None of the ships was larger than ninety-five tons. They operated between Bari in Italy and the island of Vis on the Dalmatian coast through a safe lane marked off by the RAF. Safe, that is, against Allied air and sea patrols—not against German bombers. The smuggling eventually became a matter of timetable precision. Each ship reached Vis at 3 A.M., was unloaded by Tito's men, hid in a protective cove during the day, and made the return journey at night.

There was one phase of the war that couldn't very well be revealed while the fighting was going on—how so many downed American airmen were able to return to their fighting units and loved ones. The fact is that more than 5,000 officers and enlisted men of the United States Air Forces lived to thank the life-saving missions that brought them out.

It can now be revealed that OSS men who parachused behind enemy lines were the core of this system. The OSS is modest enough, however, to point out that its success was achieved only because of the full cooperation received from a similar British outfit, from the USAAF, the RAF, the U.S. Navy, and especially from resistance movements in enemy-occupied countries.

The special OSS paratroop corps that carried out this hazardous task was composed of volunteers from the armed services with the aid of civilian 4-F's who wanted to see action and were valuable because they knew foreign languages and could therefore go underground.

General II. H. Arnold, commanding the Forces, had this to say in a letter to General Donovan:

General Eaker has recently sent me a report of the rescue of American airmen from the Balkans. The release of these crews has given a tremendous boast to the morale of AAF personnel. He emphasizes the important role played by Office of Etrategic Services in the operations. ... During the last three months, General Euker info

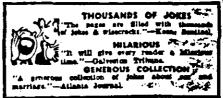


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The Carting

Ther decreves many that negatives of the surrender of the Italian decrease of the Italian decrease of the Italian decrease of the Italian decrease example of how the OSS drow on recruits from every walk of life.

The officer in charge was Commander John M. Shaheen, of Chicago. His chief assistants were Navy Lieuwanants Henry Ringling North of the Longling Brothers circus family, and Edmand M. Burke, who had been a Penn Albamerican football star With them were flurcello Girosi, a New Yorker of Italian a cent who had valuable contacts in Italy cross Conti, a Spanish Republican refugee who served as richio operator; Peter Tempkins, who had been a CBS announcer in peacetime; and swash-buckling Joe Savold, the Notre Dame fullback who had eathe into the grunt-and-grown buriness known as professional wrestling.

For really any a tant plotting, however, it would be hard to inatch the work of the OSS in the dying dars of the Reich What happened was the kind of fantastic truth

that rivals fiction.

The idea was to get the Germans to surrender unconditionally—end the war and bury their grandics—dreams of ruling the world. It was glow to see that the Nazis were doomed. They had lost France. They had lost the counter-offensive known as the Battle of the Balise. Allied thoops were breaking into Germany from the west. For stan troop, were preparing their assault roun the east.

But the war worn't ended yet by any neans. Little wouldn't listen to a word of surrend it. He still had insent hopes for metery. The island it of didn't bother him.—It never had the itemanded that his troops die fightier. It had came to worst, he had his plan for nelseading to the Bayarian mountains. There is rear would be projected; nearly a publish. German troops were in Northern lealy and Western Austra, holding firm or another halled armies in lower listy.

The Allies knew they couldn't count on revolution inside Germany. There had een an afterpolated the leaders had been authorized at 13 years to the Fueliter was bloody Home in Himmer, head of the Germane the Elite George and the rest of the close Front to 15.

That was the situations. Germany was a sten, but a coldest admit it Nevertheless, the Allies felt that there must be some German generals the might be willing to

regotiate behind Hitler's back—if they ould do so sololy

It was a chance worth taking. It could near the end of posteetly useless slaughter in both side

tart of the German Grack-Up

The first ries of loops came to Allied headourfers in Indix 105 in February, 1945. As e all in seek thin 5. It was a rautious aptoach. The interestion was in a secret in patch from Albert Dulles, OSS chief for outral Switzer Lord. Infles, fifty-two years Id, had be not a flex. York attorney before he war. It was a torother of John Forter outral, who had then Thomas Dewey's meign-affairs as where during the 1944 fresidential election campaign.

The OSS man reported that he had been reciving proce feelers and invitations to talk it over with German agents who ere stationed in Salitzerland. They wouldn't state what nigher-ms they were recenting and they wouldn't explain whether they had intrender in mind, or

ist an armistici.

At any rate, Dulles was instructed to go head and co. what might come of it. For I nearly one million German troops in hily and Austria cruid be persuaded to arrender their was a chance that the en-

Dulles person on the word that his superors were interested, then he waited for a reaction. It came on Merch 2nd, when two German officers from Italy, one of them a full colonel, reached the Swiss border region.

They explained that they wanted to set up some kind of secret communication channel with the Allies by way of Switzerland. Dulies replied that could be done quickly enough. He then asked certain questions. What kind of proposition did they have? And where were their credentials to prove they were who they claimed to be?

"This is only a preliminary visit," said the colonel. "We would be shot if the wrong people knew we were contacting you. I will be back in six days with the credentials and what you want to know. Meanwhile, you must trust us."

"I must know whom you are representing," the OSS man insisted.

"I have come from General Wolff's headquarters at Pasano."

Dulles was interested. That would be General Karl Wolff, Himmler's deputy who was supreme SS and Gestapo chief for German forces in Italy. His SS divisions were fanatic Nazis. They not only fought the Allier, but also were assigned to fight the regular German Army if it showed any signs of weakening—in fact, the SS Elite Guards had grown out of a band of cutthroats who were originally Hitler's bodyguard.

Was It a Trick?

This peace feeler could mean several things. Maybe Himmler was turning against Bitler. Maybe Wolff was planning to doublecross his chief. Himmler. Or it might be just a trick

Dolles had to find out if this colonel was really connected with powerful Wolfi.

"Naturally, I'm interested," he said. "But I must leave a clear indication of your good faith—within forty-eight hours. If I am convinced, I will then advise the Albed High Command to negotiate with your superior."

The colonel needed. He mentioned the names of two important Italian patriots who were being held prisoner by the Nazis.

"If they are delivered to you within fortyeight hours, will you be satisfied that you are dealing with responsible people?" Dulles agreed

The colonel turned out to be on the level. On the second day, the two Italians were turned over to Dulles. One of them was Ferricas Parci, who later became Premier of liberated Italy.

The two ex-captives knew nothing about the bargaining for surrender. All they knew was that they had been marched out of prison. They thought they were being led to an execution ground.

And now here they were in Switzerland, lies men under the protection of the Amerieans. They hooks down and wept with joy.

Unifies advised the Allied High Commond that the situation looked promising, and suggested that two key men be authorized to negotiate with the Germans in case the suitender talk turned out to be important.

On March 8th, right on schedule, two German officers arrived at the fown that previously had been arranged as a rendez-vous point. They had the best kind of credentials—none other than General Wolff himself.

Wolff was forty-five years old and arropaid, a typical Nazi et a had risen through the ranks by doing Himmler's hidding. He was now working him in playe with Marshal Kesselring, Supreme Commander of all German forces in Italy and western Austria. Kesselring was

He p



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83

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HIDDEN WEAPONS

The state of the s

When word was relayed to Warden Southy that a group of lifers were planning a break, he present a search which uncarthed a collection of weapons the convicts had cleverly hidden in the machine shop. You will - name of one of these weapons concealed in each of the words listed relow.

I. FETTER 3. FRISKINESS 5. HAWSER 7. LIFTED 9. BUCKLE Z. EMCTLY 4. COMBUSTIBLE 6. POETRY 8. NUGGET 10. FLINCHES

Example: A BILLY can be found in the word BLISSFULLY.

Score 10 for each weapon you find, 60 is fair, 70 good, 80 excellent, and over that you've done mighty good hunting.

(Answers on page 102)

The state of the s

wing glarser, they studied each other furtively

Laussucy was thinking: Can he be trusted?

Albert was puzzling: He has been an American for many years. Why has he now returned to Paris? It can only be that he has coric to help us in the war against the Nazi-but how can I be sure?

Laureurs decided to gamble on friend-

"Can you ruess why I am here, Albert?" he asked.

The effect nodded. "I think so."

"My mission is to make contact with

the Resistance. Will you help?"

His since ity was convincing. "I will meet you love tomorrow," Albert said. "But we have to be very careful."

Secret Rendezvous with the Underground

The next day, the Frenchman brought him to a recent rendezvous with some Undeignound men. They belonged to a group that made a specialty of rescuing downed ABi.d airmer and helping them get back te Englar I.

Among other things, they told Laussucq about a women who was one of their most valuable way-stations on the "Underground Railway." He went to see her and found her harboring seven fallen sirmen, five of whom were Americans. Through one of them, he sent word to his London headquarters that he was awaiting further instructions and badly needed radio apparatus.

It was name for him now to meet Resistance leaders. He found a group of them right at one of the villages where he had established a hideout. To his amazement, he learned that headquarters of this group. was at a chateau inhabited by missionary monks.

There monts had been in on every phase of the Resistance movement and bitterly hand the Na is. They had even been derailing Germ n supply trains moving to the Normandy beachbead.

Louising learned that their chaleau had become quite an arsenal-bulging with thirty-five tong of ammunition, arms and supplies. The Germans had furnished seven tens of this rupply cache without knowing It. They ha! been press-ganging townsfolk into unloading German army aupplies from trains to trucks, and the Frenchmen had stolen what they could and sent it to the chetenu.

Law toky not on his bievele and pedaled up the road hading to the hillion chateau. The monks' headquarters sounded like an ideal place to set up his radio station and store the machine-guns and other equipment which OSS planes would soon be dropping for his enthusiastic guerrillas.

But near the top of the hill he came upon an SS trooper standing guard.

"Why are you coming here?" the Nazi asked.

"Just taking some exercise," Laussucq explained.

"Old fools like you should stay home," the trooper said. "Go back."

Laussucq did so without argument, and without using his brakes on the downhill

Tuen he learned the tragic news. The Gestapo had raided the monks' headquarters, shooting five of the patriots then and there, and taking the other sixty away as prisoners-probably for execution.

This was war, and no time for mourning. The elderly American knew that his radio equipment would soon be dropping at a prearranged field and he would need help in transporting it.

He sped back to Paris and looked up a teen-age youngster named Rabut, who was a brother of one of the captured monks. The youth also wasted no time mourning. He was eager to help in anything that would harm the Nazis.

The radio equipment came. Rabut, and his mother as well, were there with Laussucq to pick up the packages and smuggle them to the hideouts the American had set up in the Paris area.

Laussucq was next put in contact with a 76-year-old Frenchman, Maurice Charbounier, who would go out every day to emply the woods and neighborhood for Allied aviators who had been shot down. He had a secret cellar where he would hide the fliers, give them civilian clothing and food until they could be put on the "Underground Railway."

The OSS man asked if there was any assistance he could give.

said Charbonnier. "I can find "Y'es." fliers easier than I can find food and clothing for them."

So Laussuce got busy being a supply quartermister. He got some of the sup-plies in the Paris Black Market. He also radiord Loncor and supplies began reaching him by parachute. Then he learned that a foreign diplomat's daughter in Paris was doing the same kind of rescue work as the aged Charbonnier and he became her quartermaster, too.

Rut all " 'te show. The big

of liberation was coming. Allied force had broken through from the Normand beachheads and the Resistance forces wer keyed up for their big moment when the would come out in the open. They espcially wanted to capture Paris, so that th Nazis couldn't apply the scorched-eart policy to the great city.

Laussucq was in the thick of the Under ground movement by now. In prepara tion for the big day, he moved into the Hotel de Ville in Paris, planning to tak it over and use it at a priress when the shooting began. Into his room, he smuggle Tommy guns, automatics and plenty cammunition. He was soined there b young Rabut and two other patriots.

Then he was visited by another Resist ance leader who wanted the American Would he take charge of some im help. portant papers? It turned out to be a fan tastic story. Patriots had figured out : daring plot to "kidnap" the confidentia cious information that could boomeran against the quislings in war criminal trial:

Laussucq was only too happy to be of assistance with OSS guns and funds. Two days later, his room began filling up with suitcases crammed with vital documents.

Then, with the help of a man who had been a police informer, he was able to learn of the German plans for all strong fortifications on the left bank of the Seine River. The plans also gave the location of the headquarters of German armie: fighting in France. This information warquickly flashed to the attacking Allies Bombers got to work, and then the tanks began breaking through. 😁

The Liberation of Paris 😽 🥍

The hour for rebellion had come. The actual insurrection—the liberation of Paris—began on August 24th. Laussucce immediately "captured" his hotel. That part was easy. The rest wasn't. There was savage battling at the Hotel de Ville,

just as there was all over Paris.

Throughout the wild day and night.
Laussucq and his three-man "army," aided by bellhops and chambermaids, held the hotel against Vichy gunnen and without any injury to themselves, they killed around thirty Germans and cap-tured a dozen more. They had done their part in presenting an already captured Paris to incoming American troops who were to go on from there to crash the Siggiried Line and fight the Battle of Germany. And they were able to deliver intact the precious Vichy police files.

On September 11th, Laussucq was flown back to England where he finished his report on the six months' mission in occupied France with these words:

"I do not know of any man or woman, who worked against us, who is still alive and able to do us any harm."

Later, the elderly man from Pittsburgh was decorated with the Silver Star for his daring undercover work in the Battle of France.

But bravery was common in the ranks of the OSS. More than 1,200 of its members received decorations in the first few months after the war. There was Captain Howard Chappell who was captured behind the lines and who, the citation read, "overpowered his German guard, and with his bare hands broke his neck, and escaped."

was Lieutenant Colonel Ilya There André Tolsloy who led a two-man mission into Tibet where, on behalf of the President of the United States, he negotiated with the Dala! Lama and "acted with rare tact and diplomacy." There was Mayor Nicol Smith, the writer, who had plenty of real adventures when he led a group that infiltrated into enemy territory of the India-Burma region.

consistent Open and e bires it units in a trail December of the army was known the code name of "Jedburgh". It was a international provise consisting of American, British, Inemin, Belgion, Dutch and Polish sold crs. It was divided into teams of three men apicer-an American or British officer, an officer from one of the other Allies, and an Anorican or British wireless operator.

Before D-Day and during the battles that followed the teams parachuted into enemy-held territy to organize and arm the Resistance en line. There was hardly a Maquis bat d in france or the Lowlands that didn't have a Jedburgh team. One of the OSS mental o dropped into France on D-Day come lack mrough the German lines a few cays later with the complete plans for the Mazi defenses of St. Nazaire.

The secret army crole in the ETO was described by Central Eisenhower in a letter to the OSS commander under him:

In no provides was, and in no other theatre during the rear, has a resistance forces been so closely harnessed to the main nulttary effort. I consider that the disruption of eventy tall communications, the harassing of German road moves, and the continual and increasing strain placed on the German was and increasing strain placed on the German was recommy and internal security retires throughout occupied Europe by the coupaired forces of the resistance, place to the incomplete part in our complete and 5 of electory.

Spies in Occupied I rance

How the undercover army prepared for D-Day is exemplified in the story of Henry L. Laussuch, a mild-looking man, sixtythree year old, who had been a commerial artist before the war, employed by the dardner Di play Company, of Pittsburgh. He was a viterous of World War L. His due to the OSS v ic enhanced by the fact that he could up alt I rench without a trace f secont

D-Day was selectuled for June, 1944. ong before that it the night of March (%), he let hugher, I for a parachute visit o occupied France. With him went his adic operator, a vering woman who can ally be identified here as "Diane."

They landed sately with their radio aparatus, on the cost of France. The next by they made their way to Paris and got hemselfor a couply of rooms where they in sined safety out of Gestapo hands for re dans

Paris will swarmed a with Nazi secret poce and then French informers. They also cared the Gestin is radio directionnders, which could pin down an outlaw adio transmitter. For they took some trins nd found a little repreby town that looked ke a fairly quiet and safe place for a hideut. This was where Diane would set up er communications with London.

Laussucq harf to withrn to Paris, set up chain of hillsout and make contact with be Resistance morement. It meant coron death if he was cought, but the job d to be done

In order to keen to touch with Diane, he meded a mean agent to serve as interedlary. He cho wa peasant named Jean he seemed to be reliable. At any rate, it us a chance that had to be taken.

Returning to Porty Laussucq set up a ster-box arrangement by which he could recive letter; and instructions from Lonin as well as meanings from Diane. He so had to have more than one hideout, so at if one were raide. Whe could excape to other. They were necessary, too, as wes where he could meet leaders of the interground whom lie was supposed to intact.

Every move required extreme caution, iter checking on the landlord and all lighbors, he rented an apartment at 22 Whelis pussed as he tried to

and a cound place that would be safe. He finally found a likely spot a sociuded house southwest of Paris. It was for sale. But to buy it, he needed a prefectural permit. As a spy, with no legal business in the country, he had none.

He therefore had to take another chance. do some bribing, and buy the house through an intermediary.

Then he received bad news from Diane. Villagers had got wind of what was going They were gossiping and boasting about the Allied spy in their midst who was helping the cause of freedom. In her message. Diane said that she had been forced to slip away to another town, but would keep in touch with him.

Then came D-Day-June 6th, Allied forces pushed their way slowly and stubbornly along the Normandy beachheads, building up strength for the big break-through. Throughout the rest of France, the Gestapo and Vichy secret police redoubled the fury of their manhunts-seeking to break the back of the Resistance movement before it was ready to come out into the open as a guerrilla army to assault the Nazis from the rear.

Toward the end of June, Laussucq was able to establish the third and last hideout he had been instructed to set up. This gave him three islands of safety-one in Paris, two in villages outside.

Then he got another message from Diane. It said that London wanted him to establish five more hideouts in the triangle bordered by Paris, Sedan and Dijon.

It also said that Diane had been ordered off on another assignment.

"But you will surely hear from some-body, somehow," the message said.

Then came another disappointment. In Dijon. Laussucq had made contact with a man who went under the nickname, "Sous Chef de Gare." This person had promised to introduce Laussucq to members of the Underground. But he turned up one day very worried. He had learned that the Gestapo was on his trail.

Whether he mistrusted Laussucq as an chemy informer, or whether he was caught by the Gestapo, the American couldn't then find out. The man simply vanished. Laussucq waited three weeks for further word and then finally learned that his contact had find from town an hour ahead of the Gestapo.

The American now found himself in a strange predicament. Here he was in enemy-occupied territory without any means whatsoever of contacting his London base. His radio operator, Diane, had vanished. Just as tantalizing, he was unable to make contact with leaders of the Resistance. The Underground movement in France was organized so tightly that it was almost impossible for an outsider to break into the ring without the best of references. There was too much danger from Nazi stoolpigeons.

Laussucq had to be afraid of informers himself. However, he would drop hints here and there-to a taxi-driver, a waiter, a schoolteacher. They were friendly enough when he talked about the weather, but they turned stupid when he tried to talk about the war

One day, as he puzzled over his predicament, he was walking down a Paris street when he bumped into a fellow soldier of World War I days. They had been in the French infantry together,

They shook hands warmly and looked each other over to see what changes had been made by time in the twenty-five years since they had jast met. They adjourned to a little rafé to talk over old times-and the present.

Henry Laussucq and the man whom we will call Albert had been war buddies. But these were demer the Secrets entrusted TO A FEW



THERE are some things that can not be generally told—things you ought to know. Great truths are dangerous to some —but factors for personal power and accomplishment in the hands of those who. understand them. Behind the tales of the miracles and mysteries of the ancients, lie centuries of their secret probing into nature's laws - their amazing discoveries of the bidden processes of man's mind, and themastery of life's problems. Once shrouded in mystery to avoid their destruction by mass fear and ignorance, these facts remain a useful heritage for the thousands of men and women who privately use them in their homes today.

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obvious. If they surroudered, the Ore Gern in real-lance would callapse. It isse German gener is in the rest of Europe were warring for comebony in authority to take the fired in ending the war.

Duller explained that he had no authority to enter into any agreement, but would keep Well' informed of developments

Rich Well informed of developments

If my nile Find Marshal Sir Harold
Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander
in the West ranean Theater of Operations, had the en two men to be his repreentations. The was Major General L.
Lemnitre, the United States Army, who
had been two General Mark Clark's
town regun-armed communions hack in tome vegun-asmed companions back in 1912 within the visited North Africa secretly by submorine and arranged for the impending im asion. The other was Major General I times Airey, of the British Army, who was Alexander's G-2 chief.

A third rear went along. He was Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin, OSS chief for the et tire libeliterranean region. He would take care of the undercover work-arrange the seriet my times, set up clandestine radio communicates with the dickering Germans and so on. The big thing was to precent out bak from reaching Himmler's Pars

The three officers left, on March 13th, from the Albed air strip at Casorta, Italy. In a 1/-25 to 5 flew to Lyons, France, where they clayed overnight. The two generals got rid of their brass that night. Colonel Girain Lad Larrowed the "dog tags" of two enlisted men. The generals became if "Insistants"—"Sergeant Nicholson" atthrough a rehearsal and they spoke up like true sergeants

Himmler Becomes Suspicious

But Dulles had bad news for them when they reached their destination. Suspicion was Himmler's business. And the dreeded Gretapo chief had just got Marshal Kesselring transferred to western Germany for reasons of his own, which could only be guessed at.

That left Wolff to his own devices. How

would be react?

Word came on March 17th that he had been near Locarno, which was near the Italian border. Colonel Glavin and his two "sorgeonts" took different trains to the area and rented a small house. General Airry even bought a dachshund so that he would have an excuse to walk around town without suspicion.

Although Wolff had a headquarters only eight miles south of the border, he had to be cautious, too. But on March 19th, he had a meeting with the OSS men he had spoken to before. They, in turn, arranged a rendezvous at a lonely villa.

The Allied party didn't reveal their identities, but made it plain that they were empowered to talk business. And business meant nothing less than an unconditional surrender.

Wolff seemed agreeable. But with Kessolving gone, he now had a new Commander-



THE \$74,000,000 QUESTION

About the Queen Elizabeth saillan hone from Europe, returning G1. told of one of their number, Pic Barold Ray Phillips, and how the news had reached him while in the might of battle that his rich un.1 Ind died and left him \$74,-009 000 "That's fine," Phillips had soid, morposedly, and kept on shooting Germans.

Newspapers tried to check the various rumors. One that the uncle's name was Augustos A. Smith of Chiengo proved false. Don'the so was another, that I'hil-lips was the uncle's name and that he hed died in White Plains, New York

At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, the report sits multi-millionaire Glac-I a formal statement through il e Arngalublic Relations giliec, нк tellows

"I coulify that these facts are accurate. I do not care to give any further information at this time. How wer, on my retarn from my vacation after my Army discharge. I will consent to be interviewed by the press."

The reporters asked themselves, "Wint facts does he refer to?"

He gave his address as RFD 11. Springfield, Missouri, but no such name was listed at that RFD number as Smith or Phillips.

Reporters eventually discovered Roy Handy, the soldier's father-inlaw, in that city; also his wife. The former laughed inproariously. "I've known the boy to stretch a point be-fore," he said, "but never that far." The soldier's wife, awakened late at post out of a sound sleep, didn't see anothing to bugh at. She had called Barold long distance to find out who eprend the rumor of the \$74. 000,000 inheritance. As she kitspected, it Ifod acen Harold himself

"It wasn't tunny," she told bre-porters, and went back to bed. " Every year there is a national

connectition among tellers of tall tales. Harold on the line into it.

in-Chief-Colonel General Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel. He said he didn't know how Vietinghoff would react.

"But I believe he will join the plan," he said, "if he knows that Kesselring has consented."

He said he would go to Germany to see Kesselring and get his informal approval

The Allied emissaries couldn't tell whethor they were just being strung along: but the stakes were high and they were willing to play the game for a whill longer. They agreed to have another meeting in five days.

"Unless." said Wolff, and he drew his finger across his throat.

He explained that Himmler's personal spies were all over the place, also that German commanders were living in constant fear that Hitler or Himmler would drop in, any day, on a tour of inspection.

He had another complaint. Allied bombers were constantly smashing the road between his headquarters and the Swiss border, which made his secret trips very difficult.

"Just the other day," he said, "my car turned over in a blackout when we ran off the road."

He was reminded that this was war. The Allies weren't ordering any cessation of hostilities until unconditional surrender had been signed on the dotted line.

Five days passed, and five more. The OSS and Marshal Alexander's emissaries

were ready to write Wolff off.

But on March Sist, they got word that Wolff had returned from Germany with Kesselring's approval, had gone to see Victinghoff, and this important commander agreed that surrender would be a good thing. Wolff's message said that he would see the Allied agents on Easter Sunday, April 1st.

But again, he didn't show up. The next day, he sent word that he couldn't come because suspicious Himmler had entered the picture again,

Himmler had telephoned Wolff from Berlin and ordered him to stay out of Switzerland!

To make sure that Wolff wouldn't go wandering, he informed him that he had just had Wolff's family removed from their residence near the Brenner Pass and taken to Salzburg, where they would be "safer" under Himmler's "personal protection." plain words, they were hostages.

The Allied agents said nothing and waited.

Generals Lemnitzer and Aires sent Wolff word that they understood his difficulties, but couldn't hang around waiting any longer. They returned to their Italian headquarters at Caserta on April 4th. Five days later, the Allies launched their spring offensive.

l'ietinghoff Tries to Bargain

That brought an immediate reaction. Vietinghoff sent word that he had decided to go through with the surrender. He informed the OSS that his troops would give up "if the appearances of honor could be kept." By that, he meant he wanted Ger-man soldiers to be allowed to stand at attention when the surrender occurred; he wanted his soldiers put to work on useful projects when they were prisoners; he wanted his troops allowed to keep their belts and bayonets so that they wouldn't link like defeated soldiers when they got

back to Germany.
The German evidently still couldn't understand what unconditional surrender meant. Then he asked for an advance copy of the surrender document, so that he could look it over and make suggestions.

Dulles sent back a very short answer: the surrender document would be handed to accredited German representatives when they appeared at Allied headquarters to eign it

of something in the time a number from . 1 a patience and silent their thy send him a radio ever, for se the co unication channels could be kent our

Asab from the danger of Himmler's spies, Asab bein On danger of Himuler's spies, he such it is a impossible for him to come to the result arous point because of the Alli twomplaces. He had just gone through a norr wise to Planes had attacked his personal curve ounding some of his staff, alcheure had seen to the would be responsible for the staff of the radio operator.

Dangeron Mistig

An OFS of interr was given the code rates (Note: and shangeled into Northern Italy to due in mid-April, He carried a small tad a few smitter, which he ret up in the home of one of Wolff's aides. He was wearing the millorm of an SS trooper and if goe will out saying that the fanatic Nazir who are him every day would have killed him anniediately had they known what he is or up to.

Special to thods of transmission and cipher coden is dibeen prepriatized. Wally frame and the combished two-way contact with the hor OSS radio base where Colonel Glatin could keep his fluxer on deviolaumichis

In his own view, Wally helped speed the nog dia low by reminding Victingnoff that was vas determined. He did this by radioing the sharf is intion of the German commanders headeracters. It was promptly bonded Servel of Vietinghoffs aides were "1 / " and the German commander him with his life.

But the control for itself was running into one of such that a number

II. mental a recordered Well to come to B. Pu, for a scheme. Fearing a trap, the latter law feecuses about how busy he was a letter April 17to came an order from Hell t his. If and Wolff had to go

In Burling the had to see Himmler first Hitter's (indated a man openly accused him of compared the surrender. Wolff said that bis triple of the Series border area had been for the proper of exchanging premores with the Z West Binniher wouldn't believe H Vest = 1 to a bold front

ted as if I'm on trial." he Inn Il I we done anything wrong, shot. take no seed of choose me."

Very life by boundaries would have been granted : "one other time, But Himmler and the reit von already trapped by the Wolff es told that the Fuehrer Allies wanted to see him.

The mosting took place in Hitler's bombproof shelter, the top Nazi was gray and baggard. Insteam of ranting or threatening, he quielly instructed Wolff to use the scorched earth solicy whenever retreat Was Been sary

Hiller, a was revealed later, still be-lieved that the Cormon Army could hold out for a bast two more months, and that by that there there would be an open break between the Di rians and Anglo-Ameri-

Wolff Jeff the Fomb shelter more convinced thus ever was all over as tar as Germany was concerned. He was also certain that Himmeler was playing an indeperiod of same the wanted to be the mi y ho would surrender Germany, and there by go mantee personal safety for himself.

Hummler ordered hum not to leave Germany, but Wolff returned to his own headquarters in Italy in defiance of the Gestapo chief.

He found the Allied troops surging northward after conquering the Po Valley, and Victinghoff was now frantic to surrender. On April 23rd, he reached Switzerland with a deputy and Lieutenaut Colonel Viktor von Schweinitz, a staff officer from Victing-hoff's headquarters. They had full powers to arrange for unconditional surrender. They were furnished a plane, which flew them to Caserta

Here. Welff left the deputy to sign for him and had himself flown back to Northem Holy. It was necessary for him to be with the German troops when the surrender order came, so that it would be obeyedthere was too much chance of Himmler showing up to stage e massacre.

But once again, Wolff ran into trouble. This tune, while driving to his headquarters, his car was attacked by Italian Partisans who had risen behind the lines. He and his party were forced to take refuge in a ville at Lake Garda.

A call for aid reached the OSS. It said that the Nazi would undoubtedly be captured and killed if not rescued within twenty-four hours.

It was necessary that Wolff be at German headquarters to personally order the surrender. Since everything was still secret, the Partisans couldn't very well be told to lay off the Nazi general. So there was but one thing to do--he would have to be res-

Radio word was quickly flashed to an OSS agent who had been helping the Partisans for two years. He set out in a car for Lake Garda.

Along the way, he was ambushed. But when he stepped into the glare of his car headlights, the Partisans recognized him as Donald Jones, the American who had been through thick and thin with them. The bullets stopped. He was given an armed escort, and he brought Wolff safely out.

From here, the Nazi premared to head for the new German headquarters at Bolzano. He realized that the OSS had saved his life and he promised to arrest Himmler if the Gestano chief showed up at Bolzano. He also wrote orders to Colonel Rauff, the SS commander in Milan, directing him to avoid bloodshed and to surrender to the Partisans if Allied troops couldn't get there in time. He then headed for Bulzano.

Meanwhile, Wally had moved right along with the retreating German Army and his tiny radio and he was in Bolzano, in constant touch with OSS headquarters.

Two Days of Suspense

Back in Caseria, the surrender was signed nt 2 r kt. ou April 29th. Its full text was radiced to Wally and he hunded the paper over to Wolff.

Then followed two days of suspense. The Allies kept sending repeated requests to Wolff and Victinghoff, asking for confirmation of the surrender. Under terms of the agreement signed at Caseria, the cease-fire order was to be issued by the Germans at noon, May 2nd, Marshal Alexander wanted

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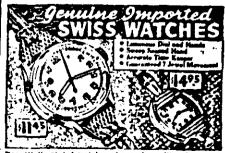
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A responsible problem who had a retimartialed and sensitive point terms for infractions of A) in discipling were giving the medical efficient in charge a great med of flices in charge a great deal (I trouble. The men were gentrelisme, frude, and forever finding with one another. The worst of the lot was a going fellow who frequently burst out in a fit of mysoc ramble temper—"blooming his for "was how it/could be best तक र्राज्य

Har de S. Hulbert, who had been study on such cases, reports that without having seen this prisoner. be was able, after the medical officer is differentiable all the outward manifestations, to conclude that the prigner was thin, thin-faced, immature of body, and didn't participies in games of any kind. This project a curate.

An fighert recalled the case s. a volmest v. who, in a pinn-read of irritability, picked up his for and-o-hab-year-old sisfor and dropped her out of a window. Doctors examined the boy. He lacked blood calcium. Regular doses of calcium glucose restored his disposition. Maybe that would also cure the fractious prisoner.

An X-ray examination showed poor calcium deposits in the shull, and blood chemistry tests also revealed low blood calcium.

One table: of calcium gluconate was administered to the prisoner at intervals of three or four days.
After four months there was a defigite change; he was brighter. quiet, happy, worked willingly, and no longer blew his top. The others began to ask for the pills, and a remarkable change came pver the prison population.

What remains to be done now is to undertake a series of, tests to measure the blood-calcium content of then in prisons, of youngsters in invenile detention homes, of incorrigibles generally, and find out what barriers when calcium gluconsider is administered.

It may be that one pill is worth a hundled "Wanted" posters.

-WALTER ROWLEY.

to know if the Comput were going through with it.

Birt commission unexpected developments had been opening at German headquar-ters. A 1.15 year, less than cleven hours before to such over was to take effect, the same Mushall Lesselring who had been transferr a to Germany because he had be to the one for surrender, sent order. to arrest hat. Vertingholf and his chief of gt art

Hospital will had been tipped off in and and there of seven tanks in front of his headers in a and called in 350 handpicked 53 to opens to repel attacks by anybod .

Hitler's death had been announced over the radio at midnight, so Wolff called Kesselfing by 6 lept me and arrued that his oath of all, super to the Fuebrer was no Jonger valid

It took supposime to get that little technicality jeriors to Kesselring. Finally, at 4:30 A.M., Wolf jot the Marshal's approval for the smarnder

At noon, the greek were silenced in North ern Italy and resulty a million Germans laid down their takes, to be followed in a few days by the surrender of Kesselring and the other German armies in Europe.

That, in turn, was the beginning of the end for Japan officere OSS men showed up lar in the the year on mercy missions -pural linte feature dropping down on prisones of your competto rescue our men who might of eraise be butchered by fanatical Nippones in the tense days between Japan's surrender and the actual landings of sufficient parametrial troops.

The secret army had strendy written a stirring chapter evente Asiatic part of the war. In Busine of a cost of lifteen Americans and 131 natives killed, the OSS led guerrillas accounted for 5.447 Japa killed. fifty-one bridges destroyed, nine railroad

trains and 277 military vehicles wrecked, and 232 airmen rescued. OSS parachutes had dropped more than 6,000 tons of supplies to Underground forces in Burma and Thailand alone. In China, OSS goerrillas were killing an average of 200 Japs a day deep behind the enemy lines. They wrecked Japanese lines of communication, paralyzing Nipponese resistance when Russia invaded Manchuria.

When the war ended, they not only located long-imprisoned veterans of Bataan and Corregidor, but discovered that these men, who had almost lost hope, still had a lot of pluck and ingenuity left. In fact, they had been sabotaging Japanese war production for three and a half years-and getting away with it.

Sabotage in Japan

One of the PW's rescued at Milkdon spoke for his fellows when he said, "I wouldn't take a million dollars to have missed the experience, but I wouldn't take a hundred million to go through it again." Sergeants James Gerry gave some of the detail: to OSS men who had themselves been schooled in schoinge and could appreciate the fine points.

"This will give you a general idea of what went on," he said. "I was walking through the MKK factory one day and saw one of our guys shoving a steel bar into n lathe. It was a nice sicel bar, about thice

"'Nice steel,' I swid to him.

"'It ought to be,' he answered. 'It's American.

"'What are yet coing?'

"'Making shavings."

"'Where did you get it?' "He pointed to a machine and said, "It's the near shift from that?

"The Japs never did find out what happened to that gear shift. It made some

Jucy weren t SHAVINGS. with . We used the shavings to foul upcith

hericans could get away with it.

"The Japs were just plain stupid. When it came to anything mechanical, they would take the American prisoners' word for it. We'd tell them anything and they'd believe 11

He was asked if the Japs became suspicious when "things went wrong." ?"
"Sure they did, but they gouldn't put

their fingers on what was wrong. We'd just say, 'We can't help it; your equipment's no good

As a pretty good example of sabotage, he explained about the floor of the MKK fac-

"In the early days, the Japs wanted to re-lay the floors. They needed cement bases about ten feet deep, fifteen feet long and twelve feet across. They used to go to lunch . before we did, leaving us alone in the factory. That's when the Yanks would lower some heavy equipment into a hole and cover it with cement.

"When the hole was about half full of cement, we'd take vital parts from other machines, parts we knew couldn't be replaced, and throw them in. Then we'd finish adding the cement. The Japs never did know what happened to those machines. That's probably the most expensive factory floor in the world."

An OSS officer asked Gerry how the Americans maneuvered themselves into a position where they could do so much wrecking.

"That's because the Japanese system just didn't work. They were glad to let us take over the details of operation. We handled the works from the blueprint stage right down through the inspection of finished products.

"You see, all of us in that area had been sent there as technicians. And we'd make mistakes all along the line. In the machine assembly section, if a part didn't fit, the boys used a hammer. If it was too small, they'd pad it with cork, so that it would work for a few minutes before fouling up the works. In three years, we constructed thirty-two index machines. All but thirteen of them came back. The other thirteen probably weren't in good enough condition even to be sent back."

Other liberated Americans told of similar sabotage in other parts of the Mukden area. The prisoners lived where they worked—at the MKK factory, which turned out machine tools; the TKK factory, which manufactured overhead granes; Camp No. 1, which handled leather goods; Camp No. 2, where textiles were processed; and Camp No. 3, devoted to lumber and steel produc-

The prisoners used finished leather in the heating stoves, along with rafters torn out of the roof tops. Scarce diamonds were removed from precision tools and used dor glass cutting. Jap machinery would dis-appear from the factory and turn up in Mukden's black market.

The way Gerry explained it, "Every piece of machinery, every pair of shoes, every item that didn't reach the Jap front meant that many American lives were saved. Most of us were caught on Bataan or Corregidor. We were prisoners of war for over three years, but we never stopped fighting the Japanese."

And there was the time when B-29's came over. American prisoners were injured in the bombing. Jap propagandists asked them to write notes of protest that would be radioed to B-29 bases.

One of the victims, Melvin Bumgarner, who had lost his right arm in the bombing.

"If that's what it takes to win the war, send a thousand B-29's every day."

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APR 3 # 1946 The Director Records Section Mr. Tolson Personnel Files Mr. Ladd ∠Send File Mr. Rosen Bring file up-⊯r. Clegg Mr. Glavin r. Nichols ize, and route Mr. Tracy Reading Room Mr. Harbo Mechanical Section _Mr. Hendon Bureau Supply Section Mr. Pennington ⊿Mail Room _Mr. Quinn Tamm _Mr. Nease __Mr. Coyne _Miss Gandy Call me re this __Mr. Carson Note and return File Miss Stalcup ____Stamp and mail _Miss Gray Prepare tickler Miss Butcher __Call these files See Me MODEST WILD BILL Edward A. Tamm 5734

How, Espionage Helped Win the War

Donovin Stresses the Key Role Of Post-War Intelligence Unit

Says an Alert Service Is Needed; Tells How U. S. Agents Penetrated Highest Nazi Circles, Even Getting Into a Gestapo Training School

The address at the first session by Major General William J. Donovan, former director Office of trategic Services, on "Our Foreign Policy Needs a Central Intelligence Apency," follows:

Imagine that you have been called in here today as consultants. Consultants on an important problem. Your government needs a foreign policy. How is it going to go about getting one?

What do you have to know, first

to give an opinion?

"Well, what are the first things, you have to know when you are planning your own future? What kind of policy are you going to have for that future? To determine that policy, you have to know what possibilities there are for you. I. where you can get a job... what you have to know to get the job, and hold it... where you can learn what you have to know. In other words, you've not to get information. I have you've got to get information. Then you've got to evaluate and en interpret that information. When wyou do this, then you have a decical

on formed decision.

only Government is no different participation of the facts. What facts? The capabilities, the intentions, and the policies of other nations. That's what an intelligence service means.

Let's debunk all this loose talk about intelligence. It's not cloak, and dagger. It's just the careful and dagger. It's just the careful and talk and analysis and inter-talk to be a first not easy. It's first not easy. It's first not easy. It's n

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Wereld Tribune

Not Like the Spy Books,

Intelligence service that counts lian't the kind you read about in apy books. Women agents are less often the sultry blonde or the dazzling duchess than they are girls like the young American with an artificial leg who stayed on in Prance to operate a clandestine radio station; girls like the thirty-seven who worked for us in China, daughters of missionaries and of business men, who had grown up there. I hope that the story of the women in O. S. S. will soon be written.

Our men agents didn't fit the fraditional types in spy stories any more than the women we used. Do you know that one of our most notable achievements was the extent to which we found we could use labor unions? Our informer in this war was less often a slick little man with a black moustache than a transport worker, a truck driver or a freight train conductor.

In war you've got to get two things-your long range information, and your immediate operational information. We did this kind of thing-from bases in Sweden, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland we sent agents into the in'erior of enemy and enemy-occupied territory. We got a man into the German Foreign Office. He had access to cables coming in from the commanding generals in the field, and from German ambassadors all over the world. Then we had a man in the Gestapo itself, in a leading position. We leven had one of our own men in a Gestapo_training school.

By such means we were able to get the first information on the V-i and V-2 weapons, and the use of the island of Peenemunde as a tening area.

Checking on the Nazis We had to know about Gern tank production. How would you find out about it? Well, we sant some of our young scholar economists in the O. S. S. out on patrols. They examined captured German tanks. Each tank had a factory serial number. We knew that these numbers were sconsecutive , - because, and didn't vary
we already knew that was the Gerg
man system. We did the same man system. thing with airplanes. And when we had looked at a sufficient number, we could estimate what production was. When the war was over, we checked. And we found we were only about 4 per cent off.

How were German casualties running? That was important to know, not merely to tell us about the forces that could be put into the field, but also about available man power for their internal economy. The names of German dead weren't published in the press. But in every little town we found that the local paper carried obituaries of German officers who had been killed. By various means we got the local papers from all the little towns and villages in Germany. We read these oblivaries. As in all armies, we knew that, there was a rather fixed proportion of men to officers. We knew that there was also a certain ratio between enlisted men and officers killed. So, in that way, our research men skilled in such techniques were able to make an estimate of the strength of the Ger-man Army, in 1943, that was found to be curiously exact.

Besides obtaining information this way, we also had to fight, for it. We did this by sending in small units to sieze radio stations, or to work with resistance groups. As far as we were able, we went to the minority groups of different nationalities in this country, and trained volunteers for hazardous work. Most of these were American citizens of the 'racial origin and of the language of the country, which we were secking to liberate Thus we had units going to Greece Yugoslavia, France, Italy, China Inda China and Biam.

Let me give you three dissipations:

一年のことは、大きなないのでは、これ

. In Yugoslavia we had units both with Tite and with Mihailevitch, After the British had withdrawn their units from Mihailovitch we kept an intelligence team in his area. We did that because it was the best way of getting into Austria. In addition, we worked with our air fo ce in setting up search parties throughout the Balkans to rescue American aviators that were shot down. We aided in the rescue of some five thousand airmen.

Right here is a young officer, a major of marines, an American, a lawyer, who was three months with Minailreitch in Yugoslavia and who was a year and a half behind the Japanese lines in China. leading Chinese guerrillas. I'll ask Walter transfield to stand up. 2. We had a joint mission to

work with the underground in Slovakia Il was made up of British and American O. S. S. men. under the command of Lieutenant Holt Green, of the Navy, who was part of the O. S. S. The Slovak uprising collapsed in the fall and winter of 1944. The Germans made a very determined and sustained search for this group. As you saw in the Herald Tribune yesterday, most of them were captured, taken to Mulhausen, tortured and shot. Only two British and two Americans were rescued. They owe their lives to the energy and intelligence of a goung Slovak girl interpreter, Maria Gulovich, who helped them erchip

Although she had her legs, feet and fingers badly frozen, the men abe sayed say ahe was couracous, uncomplaining and resourceful. She got them through the German lines by her ability to speak German, and by her knowledge of the Russians and the Hungarians.

Naria, who is now at Youngarians. Russian, Czech and Hungarian Maria, who is now at Vassar, is here today. I'll ask her to sland up.

Outpost in Siam

Now let us tell you what ∳e in Siam. There were thir Sia nese students studying he who wanted to help, so we too them into O. S. S., trained them in guerrilla warfare, taught them to parachute, and, with eighteen Americans, we distributed them throughout Siam in 1942. Siam was a most important observation point for us, because it was a strategic base for the Japanese. Once one of our agents was even able to tell us that Tojo's house in Tokyo had been stoned by an angly mob of Japanese, following a B-29 raid. Finally, to tie in more closely, we had to send in two more American D. S. S. representatives in 1944-John Webster. who had lived in Siam before the war, and Dick Greenlee, a major in the Army, a young lawyer from Scarsdale. They landed in the Gult of Siam in a Catalina sea-plane, transferred to a launch. went up the main river into Bangkok, and were able to make a detailed study of Japanese shipbuilding. They spent from January 25 to Pebruary 5 in one room in Bangkok, getting the details of proposed plans for our co-operation with the people of Siam. Greenlee returned to the United States with those plans, and then went back and stayed in there from April 1 to June 30, 1944.

With Major Webster and Captain Paimer, of O. S. S., he rescued two flyers, Major Kellogs, of the Air Force, and William McGary, of the Flying Tigers.

He lived in the house right next to the Prime Minister's, and sent by radio directly to Washington the most valuable information on tig signify disintegration of Jappnose resistance and morale. And Di k/Greenlee is right here, proctiding law in New York. Stand up

These are a few illustrations: the kind of thing you have to do in war time. They show that Ame ice was able to set up a system that could compare and compe with the intelligence systems of the older nations. But, you may say, that's all right for war. Bu how about peace? Why should w need an intelligence service peace time?

Let me explain this: "You pr ably have already seen that in many respects it is much more difficult to prevent war than? wase it. It is even more important in peace time, in a sense, to know what people are up to, and what's going on, so that the peace can preserved. If you want to have peace in the world, you've got to know the truth of what is happening and not be forced to relycupon rumor. Rumor might make us ad in one way, and knowledge would compel us to act in another.

Now all of us want America be reasonable and just. But only a strong nation can be resolute And to be effective in her resolution, that nation must have tested knowledge—which is a june definit tion of intelligence. To obtain that, she must have a real intelli-sence service. y. We haven it go one. And now, since all foreign nations know that to be true

time our own people knew it to to be the fact. The makings of or We had the makings of or during the war, but that has bee dispanded. Experience has show that the only kind of a system Yo us to have is a centralised in

pertial, independent agency orling directly to the President. or to the same unit to which the operational departments report. At present, we have a director of an intelligence group reporting to a committee called an intelligence disbanded. Experience has shown authority made up of the Secretaries of State. War and Navy. Now, these men have their own lobs to do, running their own departments. But intelligence is an all-time job. And intelligence must be independent of the people it serves so that the material it obtains will not be alanted or distorted by the views of the people directing operations. At present the director of intelligence is de-State. War and Navy for his funds his facilities and his personnel. To be effective, an intelligence agency should be on a basis of equality with other agencies and responalble to the same ultimate authoray ias they are.

Interpretation Essential Our present system still does give us a means of getting facts, but also the danger of getting facts that will conform to the particular prejudices or preconceptions of department heads. We have dissipated the unit of scholars skilled 'in research and analysis set up under O.S.S., scholars who could evaluate and interpret the factual material brought in. It's no use to have facts coming in, without interpretations. Without interpretations you have no real intelligence service at all, but just a lot of isolated facts. And that can be VERY dangerous,

Just think, if we had had such an intelligence arrives at the time of Pearl Harbor. If we had had such a service, to which the reported facts were available and which could have mobilized the very items of intelligence which were disclosed at the hearings we could have driven out the preconception of the Army and Natv Command, which after investigation showed, was obsessed with the idea that the Japa sould not do what they did do jo us.

It is even more important now, as we plan the peace, that we don't do it on some preconceived notions or half-baked concepts of what other nations are likely to do. We must build on the solid ground of what is actually happening, not on what we would like to see happen.

I know that the world you want is one based on better understanding. And you and I both know that the more we know about the other fellow the better we shall understand him. Thus, I firmly believe that the world you want will be nearer to realization if we build it upon knowledge that has been tested and found true.

There are many young men and women whose patriotism and skill in this kind of work have been tested and trained in war, and who are easier to be used if our government will only have sense enough to use them. These young men and women can well be the saviors of the peace.

Who Is Who at the Forum:

William Joseph Donovan

William Joseph Donovan, how practicing law as head of the Wall Street firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lumbard, had distinguished careers in both World War I and World War II. He was an outstanding hero in the former, as colonel of the old Pighting 69th Division a mysterious "cloak-and-dasger" figure in the latter, as chief of the Office of Strategic Services. He won medals in both wars. In the first was wounded three times, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Bervice Cross, the Croix de Guerre with palm and ailver star, and membership in the French Legion of Honor.

Mr. Donovan was born in the . al-City of Buffalo tended Bt. Joseph's College . . went to Niagara University transferred to Columbia University . . worked his way as tutor and companion was graduated in 1905 studied law at Columbia as classmate of Franklin D. began prac-Roosevell . tice of law in Buffalo beran military career in 1912 as captain of Troop 1, 1st Cavalry, York National Guard, which he like helped to organize

world War I became United States Attorney there appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States by President Coolidge in 1924.

He was offered choice of posts as Secretary of War or Governor of the Philippines by President Hoover refused both and returned to private law practice amerged in 1923 to run unsuccessfully as Republican candidate for Governor against Herbert Lehman for carser in World War II in 1940 by visiting all the capitals of Europe on a mysterious assignment. Let a menace not only to Europe ler's menace not only to Europe the Ilpited States.

but to the United States.

He was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1941 as United States Co-ordinator of Information, which office was absorbed in 1942 by the Office of Strategio Services with Mr. Donovan as its head.

Mr. Donovan served Mor. Head.

months as an associate of Robert H. Jackson, chief prosecution of Nazi war, criminal was resigned to return to law practices will be seen will

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THE DIRECTOR

APPEARING I LITE MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1946,

KEY TO DEFENSE" BY WILLIAM JY DON<u>OVAN</u> ENTITLES "INTELLIGE

An article appeared in Life Magazine on September 30, 1946, entitled "Intelligence Key to Defense" by William J. Donovan. This article essentially attempts to establish that we had no successful intelligence of any (kind prior to World War II; the establishment of the CIG-MIA setup completely fail to solve the problem since it perpetuates past defects; the OSS setup was highly 📆 successful through the war; and a new super-agency proposed by Donovan with an allpowerful Director completely controlling intelligence and with an independent budget is the only solution to the intelligence program.

The Article

Donovan starts his article by pointing out the necessity for accurate formation in order that the United States may be protected against its enemies. He was states: "Our hope for peace depends upon our foreign policy and to determine that " policy we must test the facts which bear upon the economic, spiritual, and political factors involved. This being so, common sense dictates that we do two things. First, we must at all times know what is going on in the world. Second, we must never again In General Farshall's phrase-slump so far in our 'military posture' as to encourage another nation in the belief the U.S. can be defeated in war. * Donovan points out it that Russia through the W.K.V.D. operates espionage on a mass basis and that British and French intelligence are built around a small number of highly trained specialists. He quotes from the Royal Commission report on the Canadian-Soviet espionage case and states that the prime object of the N.K.V.D. in Canada was to steal the formula for 1 the atomic bomb, as well as other secrets. He concludes, "It is a fair assumption in that whatever the N.K.V.D. did or is doing in Canada was done and is being done here. The article states that the United States no longer has the protection of the bosans, and a substitute defense must be developed. One method of defense would be a huge !! ndlitary establishment, which would be ruinous to the country, but the alternative which is cheaper and "more congenial to our institutions" is intelligence.

Donovan states that an intelligence service "with a skilled and trained, group of scholars and experts" could be of the greatest assistance in reaching the right decisions at the right time. He then states that we do not have such an intelligence service now. He points out that we do have a new organization called National Intelligence Authority which is supposed to take the place of OSS, "But it is my (Donovan's) considered opinion that the new agency, though outwardly different from the mechanism in use before the war, perpenualle some of its worse defects an is no safermard at all."

The article states, "There were not even the glimmerings of a counter espionage system to check on the foreign agents seaking entrande to dur counts

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prior to world war II and we had only the conventional intelligence service of the proper use. State, War, and Navy. Not only did we lack any intelligence organization, but according to Donovan, what intelligence we received was not put to the proper use. Donovan then describes how he watched the German 88-mm. gun operate in the Spanish war, which he reported to General Malin Craig, then Chief of Staff of the United States, but this information was never given to General Marshall and we were completely surprised in World War II by the performance of the German 88-mm. gun. II is stated that in 1941, scattered through the various government departments were documents, memoranda, am reports which, if properly brought together, would have given the United States leaders the needed insight and knowledge concerning the potentials of the Axis powers. Predicated upon such a state of disorganization, the task of organizing OSS was begun and Donovan concluded that it made no sense to try to coordinate the various intelligence agencies already existing, but that it would be necessary to set up a new, independent agency.

The article then describes the OSS organization briefly, pointing out that information was gathered and research specialists trained in various scientific fields: interpreted it. The strategic information thus obtained was the raw material upon to which the Fresident and his military and political advisors formed their operational decisions. He states, "The heart of American wartime intelligence was a collection" of highly implausible 'operators'-scholars and research men, economists, engineers, experts on European labor movements, historians, linguists, anthropologists and sociolcrists learned in the lore of strategic regions." Two instances were set forth showing the application of this strategic intelligence, one relating to predictions that the German food position would force her early collapse, which prediction was disagreed with by the OSS experts, and the other a prediction that German combat manpower would be most unlikely to limit German capabilities, with which the OSS experts were also in disagreement. In both instances it turned out that the OSS experts were correct. There follows a description of numerous wartime exploits of A OSS operators involving dropping by parachute in enemy territory, setting up of a 2. clardestine radio network in Germany, etc., which illustrations of course apply entirely to wartime intelligence.

Denovan concludes his article by pointing out that a year ago the OSS organization was broken up and replaced by the Central Intelligence Group, and he describes briefly the setup of the lational Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group. He states, "There has emerged a makeshift intelligence service, honoring in the breach every principle learned so painfully under fire." He then sets out the precepts upon which an American intelligence agency should be based, which are as follows:

- (1) Independence—Independence of all departments of the government, but not restricting the activities of U-2, Naval Intelligence and the State Department, which should assemble information for their own needs.
 - (2) Direction-An advisory board of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy

Memorandum for the Director

- (3) Coordination and Analysis of Information—Collection of information from all ther agencies and evaluating and interpreting it in the form of strategic studies.
- (4) Personnel—Staff of specialists with linguistic ompetence and regional knowledge, using active or retired officers in the diplomatic, military, and naval circles who are qualified. It is pointed out that foreign-born experts should be used, but that the present intelligence setup shies away from these people in error.
- (5) Wartime Operations—Central agency must have sole authority as to the conduct of morale, psychological, counterespionage and special operations in enemy or enemy-occupied territory.
- (6) Administration—A civilian director appointed by the President and an independent congressional budget.
- (7) Limitation—separation of law enforcement and intelligence. Donovan states the agency must not be allowed to become a Gestapo and it should be limited, by law to gathering intelligence information abroad.
 - (8) Security-Its own system of codes and facilities for communication.
- (9) Wartime control—During war or unlimited emergencies the agency should be coordinated with various military forces under the immediate command of the joint chiefs of staff.

The final point made in the article is that the agreement between President Roosevelt and Stalin regarding Russia's entry into the Pacific War was based on Information that the Japanese had 750,000 troops in Manchuria. This estimate was entirely wrong (a failure of intelligence) and, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt bid too high for Russian help. The reason the intelligence information was wrong was that by agreement with Chiang Kai-shek (according to Donovan), we did not have a single American agent in China. It is stated, "The consequences of Yalta will remain with us. To avoid such blunders in the future, our only hope is the kind of intelligence service we built at so heavy a cost—and junked." (OSS?)

Comment

The precepts laid down by Donovan for the establishment of a U. S. intelligence service are essentially the same as the plan he previously prepared for President Roosevelt, that is a separate, independent agency, all powerful in the intelligence of field, with an independent budget and Director reporting directly to the President. The weaknesses, of course, are evident, that is the creation of an agency to do the good in accordance with Donovan's concept would involve a colossal, expensive super-structure which, by its sheer size, could not preserve the necessary secrecy; it

Memorandum for the Director

would be in conflict with the regular agencies of the government in their statutory duties; and it would create a grave hazard as one agency would be entrusted with the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of all intelligence, subject to unavoidable bias and coloration. The latter is particularly important in view of the type of people Donnan proposes to employ, especially "foreign-born experts."

It will be recalled that the joint chiefs of staff submitted a plan for a central intelligence agency at the time ponovan presented his plan to President Roosevelt in which they proposed a very similar structure to that proposed by Ponovan except that a board composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and the Chief of Staff to the President was to be responsible for the overall intelligence organization. This board was to create the central intelligence agency which was to be headed by a Director appointed by the President and recommended by the board, but the central intelligence agency would actually be controlled by the board. Under Donovan's plan, of course, the pirector of the central intelligence agency would be all-powerful and he would be merely advised by the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy. The net result of both the JIC plan and the Donovan plan would be the same, that is a colossal, superstructure, all powerful, involving a huge setup with heavy expense, together with considerable duplication and conflict with the work of other governmental agencies.

The new Central Intelligence Group as set up by President Truman resembles, of course, both the old Donovan and the JIC plans inasmuch as they were both essentially the same, but it carries the concept of the JIC plan in that the National Intelligence Authority is a top governing authority rather than the Director of the CIG. It does not have the independent budget proposed by Donovan, but Vandenberg is trying to get it. The original directive of President Truman, of course, originally set up the CIG-MIA as a solely coordinating group, but the directive of the NIA setting up the Central Intelligence Group as a world-wide field operational agency essentially constitutes the new setup as Donovan and the joint chiefs of staff originally conceived it.

Donovan's article, when carefully read, reveals his concepts of intelligence are based chiefly on wartime operations and certainly the examples he uses of the successful USS operations are solely wartime military exploits, such as operations are the interest to the comies instituted by the use of parachutes, etc.

The Bureau is not mentioned in the article. There are a couple of statements, however, that could apply to the Bureau. Donovan stated that before the war there was no intelligence agency which was responsible for protecting the security of the United States by checking on foreign agents seeking entrance into our country. He also stated that what the Russians did in Canada was done and is using done here. In his precepts for a successful intelligence agency, he is careful to point out that liw enforcement and intelligence should be entirely separate, obviously referring to the Bureau.

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