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~~✓ 100-26093 60-A Wash. News.~~

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Donovan, William J.

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Deavor, William J

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

97-2753

121

ACW:JCH

J
SAC, New York

~~August 6, 1946~~

Re: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
REGISTRATION 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 the Department. Individual abstracts will be furnished by separate letter on any other registrant in your territory.

If you have an investigation of a national defense character pending regarding 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 files 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 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 a 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 copies 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 RECORDED 97-2753-
Ver. 11/14/46 ORDERED

53 AUG 7 1946

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

6 1946

SAC, New York

October 7, 1947

Director, FBI

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to the Bureau letter of August 6, 1946, transmitting to you a photostatic copy of an abstract prepared from a registration statement number 365, which was filed by the subject with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

It has now been learned that the subject's registration statement has been withdrawn ^{M.A.L.} from the files as of January 26, 1947.

Oct 7 - 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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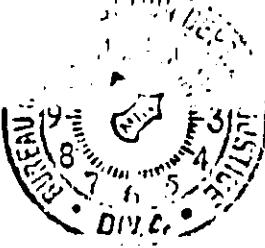
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170

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

94-4-4672

RECEIVED



JAN 9 1931 AM

January 9, 1931

3/1/31

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
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 im-
pression 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.

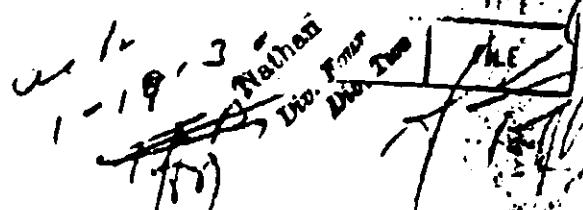
Very truly yours,

b7D

MAILED JAN 1931

JAN 21 1931

JAN 29



132

Dear Isis

Practiced System's
being used by a physician
family. And three of the
Dorothy Long going
New York, Newark, and Hoboken
N.J.

W. Burns' sister, and mother,
daughter of Shapiro Bros.
York Pa was employed three
months by them. But will find
it is to tell.

Please send and follow
from home and see for
yourselves.

A large small place called
Estates. Run by sisters

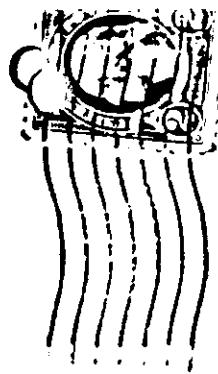
J. Gould Baltz & Long

1-14-11-1909

Drayton
Rev. from St Mary's at
Balts. Md.

Many ferns and
Mustard

Please hand to



Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Johnson
100 Madison Avenue
New York City

135

74-4-4612-X

62-27-1 HN:AMP

January 17, 1931.

RECORDED & INDEXED

b7D

New York City.

My dear [redacted]

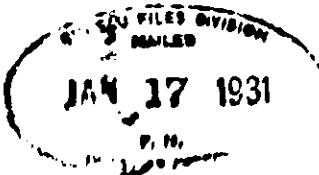
I am in receipt of your letter dated January 9, 1931, inclosing an anonymous letter mailed from Altoona, Pa. and directed to Colonel Donovan, and beg to thank you therefor.

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

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Director.



HHC:ENM

October 4, 1940

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-4-4672-1

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

Dear Colonel:

Upon my return to the city I find your letter of September 27, 1940, with which you enclosed a communication addressed to you by [REDACTED]. I am taking the liberty of furnishing [REDACTED] 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 ask that a representative of the Bureau call on him and explain in detail the qualifications for the position of Special Agent in this Bureau. I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in referring [REDACTED] inquiry to me.

I also want to let you know that I am now back in the city and, of course, I shall be very glad to see you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Chicago with copies of incoming

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ OCT 7 1940 ★

P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

OCT 14 1940
25 PM '40

DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBAR

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

2 WALL STREET

CABLE ADDRESS: DONLARD, NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBAR, JR.
RALSTONE R. IRVING
THOMAS J. MCFADDEN
OTTO C. DÖFRINGA
DAVID TEITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICKLEY
GRANVILLE WHITTEMORE, JR.
CARBERRY O'SHEA

BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HENRY HERRICK BOND
COUNSEL

NEW YORK, September 27th, 1940

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

Dear Edgar:

I enclose a letter received from
[REDACTED] b7c
I haven't seen him in years, but
I knew him in college and he is a high class honor-
able 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 Donovan
BILL J. DONOVAN

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-4-4672-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
6 OCT 10 1940	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

RECORDED COPY FILED 10/27/1940

b-6
b7C

August 28, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN
DATE 12-13-84

sp6 Bujba

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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b-6
b7C

I have encountered a visit
of a gratifying indifference.

I am writing to you
on the chance that you may
know of some individual or
source of gainful labor with
representatives in Chicago to
whose strength offer my
services if you can write

b-6
b7c

August 28th 1940

Colonel William J. Stoverall,
Alumni Association
Columbia High University
New York City.

one of them or pass my
resume along to them. I will
welcome a chance to offer
my services.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

b-6
b7c

My Dear Dick:-
Recent accounts
of recent 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 per-
petually in contact with
pro-German sentiment,

-50-

3
Magic propaganda, and a
most amazing account
of what they towards it all.
Handless you are
well enough acquainted
with this part of the country &
picture how this operates without my giving
idle details.

However, I have been
educated and raised in
another section of the United
States where similar conditions do exist exist in much
measure as they are found
here, and where they would
be positively and actively
fought, if they did. In fact,
I stand myself in a position

where I am continually in
contact with an abominable
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 in
sufficiently well known in
Chicago and I was born & 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 bigged up to
decide work hard & where
I could realize their very effort.
However, where I have approach-
ed any one on this subject, I

COPY

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.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

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 unfortunate. 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 Wheeler Defense Committee, of which the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot and a large group 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 shining armor.

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DATE 11/13/78 BY *adm*

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fjm

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"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 sportmanship 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 return.

"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 fair 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

MGJ/dls.

WASH. STAR
February 2, 1941

Mr. G. A. Ward
Mr. Reed
Mr. Ward
Mr. Wood
Mr. Gates
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Wadsworth
Mr. Reed
Mr. Terry
Miss Connelly

Col. Donovan Will See Three Turkish Leaders

© The Associated Press.

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

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.

94-4-4-12-12-

N.Y.O. Port - Apr. 29, 1925
62-NL

The Daily Mirror of Washington

By Clinton W. Gilbert

Donovan, the Driving Force in the Department of Justice

Washington, April 28.

WHEN the case against Senator Burton K. Wheeler comes to trial in Washington the country will see the 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 probably is not a better courtroom lawyer in the country than Senator Borah, and there is not a better prosecutor than Mr. Donovan. When Attorney General Stone was reorganizing the Department of Justice Earl Davis, who was retiring from it, said to him: "Get Donovan of Buffalo. I 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 doing telling the President of Donovan's remarkable record as a prosecutor. So the White House and the Attorney General 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 Sargent, had—actual

working knowledge of the enforcement of the Federal criminal laws. He knows the ropes. So now he is the assistant 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 Attorney 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.

INDEXED

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62-294-367-2

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DONIVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUDARD
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

2 WALL STREET

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBARD, JR.
RALSTONE R. RYMLE
THOMAS J. RE FADDEN
OTTO C. DOLING, JR.
DAVID TEITZ BAUM
FRANCIS A. CHICK, JR.
GRANVILLE CHITTLESEY, JR.
CARBERY SHEA

CABLE ADDRESS: DONLARD, NEW YORK
N.Y. 100-4400

Mr. Z. A. T...
Mr. Foxworth...
Mr. Nathan...
Mr. Ladd...
Mr. Glavin...
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Borden...
Mr. Tracy...
Miss Gandy...

BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HENRY HERRICK, BOND
DOLING, TRACY
Miss Gandy...

NEW YORK, September 19th, 1940

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

Dear Edgar:

In Hawaii I saw Mr. Shivers. He is 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,

Bill

RECORDED

94-4-4672-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 OCT 15 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

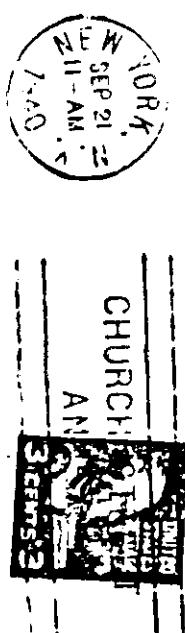
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FIVE

DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARO

2 WALL STREET

NEW YORK



CHURCH
AND
ART
MUSEUM
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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1940

JEN:CD
Time 12:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TALM

Col. William J. Donovan telephoned from New York City at this time to advise Lord Lothian and Secretary Knox 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 advise 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. He advises he will call me as soon as he knows something more definite and then will arrange to see me in Washington or New York City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Feltworth _____
Mr. Mohan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL RECORDED
NOV 30 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-4-4672-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 DEC 4 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RPK:LL

October 9, 1940

RECORDED

94-4-4672-2

Colonel William J. Donovan
Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lombard
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

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/13/2014 BY SP6 BYA/jga 12/13/2014
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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
OCT 9 1940
FBI - NEW YORK
P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAILED
OCT 11 1940

OCT 9 1940
FBI - NEW YORK
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

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COPY
hvw

DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARD
Attorneys & 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 Paris 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 Knox asked if we couldn't sit at luncheon some day soon so we could talk together.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill Donovan

RECORDED & INDEXED

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DATE 12-18-84 BY SP-6/Bpap

94-4-4672-4

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JEE:HCB

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Colonel William J. Donovan
2 Wall Street
New York City

October 17, 1940

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

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BATTS

June 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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Original file number 6-1623-209
William J. Donovan
Donovan indicated that he still thought a Controller would
be preferable and that he had in mind a set-up which would not
in any way interfere with what the FBI was doing. I told him
that your views were that a Controller was neither necessary nor
desirable at this time.

Name _____

C. A. Number _____

Class _____

Report No. _____

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Original Date _____

Total Term _____

Number _____

Year _____

Initials _____

NOTES FOR THE DIRECTOR

At this time Colonel Donovan stated he was most anxious
to have you meet a very good friend of his, Tom Morgan,
whom he described as head of the Perry Gyroscopic Company.
Colonel Donovan I would furnish this information to you.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

John _____
A. Tomm _____
Dogg _____
south _____
carin _____
add _____
Labels _____
soon _____
soon _____
wagon _____
Alice Tomm _____
London _____
easy _____
Gandy _____



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1941

EAT:GETS

Time - 9:55 A. M.

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 he had stated that the new agency was not in any way to interfere with the functions of the Bureau, ONI and Military Intelligence. He stated that, of course, there is considerable information which must be accumulated and studied on the economic and political situation; that research work would be necessary, and that in such operations there may be times when all of the various Governmental Departments will be 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. I 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 Donovan the fact that one of the newspapers had stated that his agency would coordinate information of the Customs Service, the Narcotics Service, etc., and he stated he believed that someone in the Army or the Navy was fearful that the coordinating agency would encroach on their functions, for which reason they released some ridiculous stories to the press. He stated this

EX-77 REC-13 94-44672-5

1/21/1941 (J.W.)
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Memo for the Director

statement in the newspapers is untrue but that, of course, if one of those agencies 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 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, Donovan, to decide whether he will have the rank of Major General as indicated in the press. Donovan continued by stating that he 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 accept. I told him that the matter was one, of course, upon which 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.

Donovan stated that an Executive Order creating this agency is presently being worked out with the Army and Navy who are afraid their jurisdictions 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.

Donovan stated that he agreed 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 Donovan'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.

He stated that his agency will coordinate and undertake research work on the basis 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 seat 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 governmental agencies to assist him in handling the various problems which will arise. He does not know what has been done about space for his organization, he having stated that he has been keeping quiet until all the controversies 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 the 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.

Donovan 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.

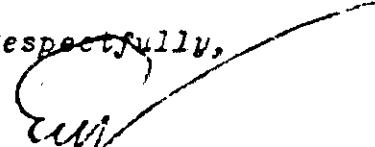
Donovan reiterated that he did not seek this job and did not want it; that his desire was to be with his troops and that he had accepted this position only on the President's promise that as soon as he got the organization set up and functioning, he would be sent to the troops. He stated further that 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 agency 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.

Donovan 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 15 1942

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62.64421-X2,X3

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justice

New York, New York

JRJ:MCS

July 19, 1941

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ON 12/14/78 Registration No. 12-13-87
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Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

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 HAINES.

It seems that HARRY HAINES, 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 Colonial 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 information.

RECORDED

94-4-4672-8

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

A.M.S.D.

STATE AGENCIES
ADMITTED OFFICES
ROUTINE
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

11-5

151

CITY REPORTER

T. Hovey John P. Quinn
John P. Quinn
John P. Quinn
John P. Quinn

Vol. 1 No. 23
July 5, 1941

NEW YORK CITY
CO-ORDINATING
COMMITTEE FOR
DEMOCRATIC
ACTION

2 WEST 43RD STREET
PE. 6-7948

FORD CHALLENGED TO REJUDGATE HITLER TIE-UP

When Adolph Hitler was just a Bavarian Joe McWilliams, Henry Ford was publishing millions of copies of "The International Jew". Translations of the "Protocols of Zion" circulated the world with Ford's endorsement. From Dearborn, Mich., an avalanche of propaganda covered every continent, leaving in its wake a worldwide folklore of anti-Semitism. When Ford coveted 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 young leader of the Bavarian Fascisti said grimly. "We look on Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing Fascisti movement in America. We admire particularly his anti-Jewish 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 Hitler could do for the men who had underwritten his rise from obscurity to leadership of National Socialism. He refers to Ford in Mein Kampf as the "great man". Ford, Ford in 1938 decorated his American financial backers.

Ford's utterances brought a libel suit, and in 1927 he was forced to publicly recant. The trial brought out the ignorant, benighted side of the "great industrialist", and his reputation as well as his car sales was hurt. Since 1932 Chevrolet has outsold him, and recently Ford sales dropped to third place nationally. Much has been spent to restore the Ford myth and to prove that he is a respectable and loyal American. His agreement with P.I.G. Auto 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.

Friends of Democracy, 103 Park Ave., has just published HENRY FORD MUST CHOOSE in which documents trace Ford's support of fascism from the World War to the present moment. Ford still employs J. Cameron, head of the Anglo-Saxon Federation. Ford's literature remains in the vanguard of Nazi propaganda. In a foreword to the pamphlet, Robert Sherwood explains that Henry Ford made it easy for the Nazis to think of the conquest of America as an "easy job." There are 30 pages of illustrations backing this up. The conclusion outlines a 6-point program Ford must follow to undo the damage he has done. The pamphlet costs 10¢.

Ford's henchmen have kept this material in the back room where they hope it will be forgotten - "important" books on anti-Semitism appear without mentioning his name. Commenting on the preparation of this pamphlet, Dr. L.M. Birkhead, Director of the Friends of Democracy, said: "The public would be exposed to most of the pressure that was brought to stop publication of this pamphlet!"

CH-22

SOCIAL JUSTICE BREAKS WITH GENERAL WOOD

Complaining of mistreatment by General Wood, Coughlin asks in his lead editorial, 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 applaud and revere. However, General Wood indicated his Committee's policy -- a policy unfortunately stemming from bigotry; a policy subservient to the dictates of his "cloistered 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 widen in the loose coalition called America First. The cleavages are caused by divergent aims. Business appeasers, such as Gen. Wood and Edward Ryerson, seemed to want a negotiated peace for the sake of business; pacifists of the left, such as John Flynn and Dorothy Promley, wanted peace for humanitarian reasons; pacifists, such as Coughlin, the Christian Front, the Bund, Merlin K. Hart, William E. Castle, Vern Marshall 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?" asks 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 Jews impose their code of life upon our political structure, our social structure, our economic structure and our national structure."

"We remember that atheistic Communism was conceived and brought to birth in Russia 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 - ~~toost~~ what it may! Call this defiance, if you please. It is defiance. Call this '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 manner whatsoever."

COUGHLINITES CLAIM JEWS THWART "RELIGION" IN SCHOOLS

Using anti-Semitism, the Brooklyn Tablet has opened an assault on all who are opposed to the "release time" program for religious education during school hours. In a page-one article, July 5, the Tablet says the Coudert-McLaughlin 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 Church and State."

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

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

A 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 discover what is wrong with public, tax-supported schools, but to date has ignored Coughlinite, Italian and other pro-Axis elements.

• •

FASCISM'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 quickly find out where the fault lies, if democracy is to be preserved here. "The Italian people were indoctrinated by the essential vorities 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, parochial 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 native. 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

Employing 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 Congressional "units", each designed to bring pressure where it hurts on the local Congressman. 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 Roosevelt is a "rod", Republicans who think Willkie is a "rat".

• •

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 retrial on charges of anti-Semitic utterances made during last Fall'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-catching agency, spoke on the radio, June 28, for the Laymen's National Committee. This was once Lambert Fairchild's Committee for Religious Recovery. Its present executive director is Howard Kiroack, who (1) was a sponsor of the Queens Coughlinite group, Americans United, and (2) addressed the Christian Front-Verno Marshall rally, January 13, in Lost Battalion Hall.

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BISHOP MURLEY HITS COUGHLINITES

Bishop Joseph Hurley, of St. Augustine, Florida, made a radio address July 6. Among those who seek "in a time of crisis to undermine legitimate authority", said the Bishop, "is a small but noisy group of Catholics. We have long suffered from their tantrums....Years ago they established the crank school of economics; latterly they have founded the tirado school of journalism; they are now engaged in popularizing the ostrich school of strategy."

THESE THINGS HAPPENED IN JUNE

- June 1 FIGHT FOR FREEDOM asks revocation of Genoroso Pope's citizenship
 June 2 BOSTON CHRISTIAN FRONT exhibits Nazi film "Siegl im Westen"
 June 3 JUDGE ANNA KROSS denounces threatening letters from local Nazis
 June 4 BUND'S CHARTER revoked by New Jersey legislature
 REP. EDELSSTEIN dies in House after anti-Semitic attack by Rep. Rankin
 June 6 WILLKIE doctes Lindbergh's appeals for "new leadership"
 June 7 KU KLUX KLAN orders million-dollar organizing campaign
 June 8 PAUL CASTORINA, of American Union of Fascists, to run for Mayor
 June 9 LINDBERGH explains "new leadership" demand as referring only to "interventionist leaders"
 June 12 PM publishes major exposé of Fascist Front in New York
 June 15 WHEELER accused of giving franking privilege to pro-Nazi groups
 June 16 UNITED STATES closes Nazi propaganda offices
 June 17 KING OF FREEDOM movement presents program
 RED-BAITING campaign begins in Queens
 June 18 KUHN fails to get parole
 June 20 PAUL REVERE SENTINELS DISPOSSESSED from headquarters
 LINDBERGH predicts future "account" of present leadership
 CHRISTIAN MOBILIZERS, BUNDISTS break up Fight for Freedom rally
 June 21 TABLET, AMERICA answer PM exposé with red smear
 June 22 HITLER invades Russia
 ANTI-COMMUNIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA revived by South Carolina Nazis.
 Mail boxes to be stuffed with propaganda material
 June 24 AMERICA FIRST slogan appears - "No Red Allies for U.S."
 June 28 REP. DICKSTEIN discovered to be lawyer of Genoroso Pope
 June 29 NATIONAL CHRISTIAN FRONT celebrates Coughlin's silver jubilee

• •

ITEMS ON PARADE

- John Henihan, Christian Frontier 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 hero of our nation."
- William Shirer's "Berlin Diary" says on page 213 (Sept. 10-20, 1939, Danzig) Dr. Bockmer, 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 Nazis."
- Mrs. Hall Horrick, a chieftess of Women United, says: "That business about Hitler wanting to conquer the whole world is just political campaign ballyhoo. He doesn't."
- General Wood, speaking on the radio, July, endorsed Lindbergh's demands for a "change in our policies and our leadership."
- "The purpose of the N.Y.C. Co-ordinating Committee for Democratic Action is to promote democracy... We will oppose all anti-democratic tendencies, movements and organizations, and all forms of totalitarian dictatorships--Nazi, Communist, Fascist, or any similar movement that may arise in the future..." --from By-Laws of the Committee.

EAT:DS:AI

August 1, 1941

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

~~Personal and
Confidential~~

Dear Bill:

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, counter-espionage 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 dismissed with prejudice. This 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 with this matter convinced me that he was absolutely and completely untrustworthy and consequently he was dismissed with prejudice. Thereafter, a considerable

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-13

94-4-4672. 9X

MAR 17 1958

File No. 8-2-41
Sent from FBI
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3-20-58

67 MAR 25 1958

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amount of political pressure was developed in an 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 Military and Naval Intelligence Divisions and that both of these agencies declined to utilize his services in any capacity whatsoever.

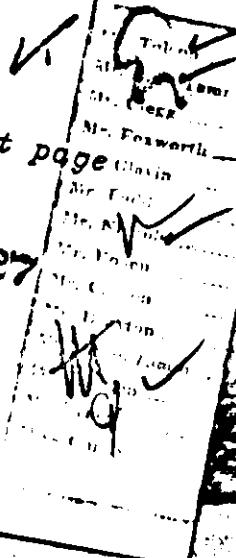
Sincerely,

116 ✓

To Hoover - John - see next to last page
re: Donovan as per phone talk.

W W

28927



RWB:MEB

January 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM

RE: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, and the
OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR
OF INFORMATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-2024 BY SP6 SP/je 13-13-84

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 Bureau 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 E. 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)

b-6
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b7D

On two different occasions, Donovan's name has been associated 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 Nazi 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 names appeared on the letterhead of that organization authorized 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

SEARCHED & INDEXED

JAN 31 1942

94-44672-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 JAN 21 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"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. Much of Healy's material has been substantiated by other information although his reliability is open to question.

Healy stated that Colonel William Donovan, 1 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin, had sent Robert Hurst to Healy in Miami 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. (65-6990-9)

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The files also contain two brief references relating to Donovan and Communist elements. On April 22, 1940, informant [redacted] 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 defense of the Veterans. (61-8381-35)

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. (40-3798-69)

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

16 ✓

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criticism. The press played up the fact that Donovan lost his passport and diplomatic papers at a prominent Sofia night club. On January 25, 1941, informant [redacted] stated that Donovan was criticized 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 [redacted] attention to a newspaper story dated November 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 Coordinator of Information itself.

[redacted] report of November 11, 1941, referred to the fact that some Communists had been recently discharged and that:

"The Donovan office 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."

[redacted] made the following comments on the occasion of his visit with [redacted] on [redacted]. He stated that:

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

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

b-6
b7C

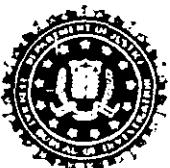
He mentioned that [redacted] had completely forgotten what he was to have seen him about and that in spite of the fact that the talk was to have been confidential, people kept coming in and going out of the room and [redacted] dropped in and put his feet on the desk. (61-7566-510, p. 20)

Reference is also made to the Donovan Committee's handling of the radio censorship program. The Bureau was advised that on December 7, 1941, Colonel Donovan had announced to ONI and C-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 Nelson Poynter who with Kate 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 unanswered. Mr. Mumford described this conference as chaotic to say the least and pointed out that it was apparent that the representatives of the War and Navy 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 dissemination of propaganda.

17

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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

February 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

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 requested 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,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

(b) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/14/78 BY *dmw*
2006 RFO 12-1384-003
2H8 085 INDEXED

COPY IN FILE

9 MAR 31 1942

94-4-4672-11

11	MAR 24 1942
WHR	RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Hellman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Baum _____
Miss Gandy _____

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



General Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EJY:WGR

February 28, 1942

Call: 8:55 P.M.

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

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carter _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Booth _____
Miss Gandy _____

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 P. Barrows, 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 Colonel 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 ONI 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 INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/14/78 BY elm

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16 MAR 1 1942

Respectfully,
E. J. Younger

94-4-4672-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 MAR 24 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

171

JPG:RLE
Tr. 4/5/43

Brigadier General William J. Donovan
Director

Office of Strategic Services
25th and E Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I wanted to write you this personal
note to extend my congratulations on your
promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.
This is an enviable achievement, and you know
that you have my best wishes.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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i. Tamm _____
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94-4-4672-13

REC'D APR 6 1943
FBI - WASH. D. C.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

7-15-43

OF STRATEGIC SER^V
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 9, 1943

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. H. M.
Mr. E.
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hodson
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piner
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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,

Bill

William J. Donovan

Kate Garrison

RECORDED

94-4-4672-14

APR 21 1943

EDGAR HOOVER
APR 27 1943

New York, N. Y.
May 27, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JD:EMC

et-6 Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

NO FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF

DATE

1/3/43

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Leahy
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Abbott
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford

DELETION

Colonel Frank Knox,

Secretary of the Navy and

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

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

Mr. Doyle asked [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] are derogatory to Colonel 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 [REDACTED] disillusionment as to DONOVAN's fidelity and character is a reflection of Colonel Knox's feelings along the same line inasmuch as [REDACTED] is in daily telephonic contact with Colonel Knox in Washington.

RECORDED

INDEXED

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94-4-4672-1

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sp6 8/19/43 12-18-84 2H8085
27 JUN 8 1943

Director, FBI

May 27, 1943

b6
b7C

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 *(Signature)* *JB*
E. E. CONROY
SAC

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

No. 593

October 27, 1943.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Hunter	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Stark	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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

Attention: Mr. C. Carson

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

M. Joseph Lynch
Inspector

RECORDED 94-4672-16
& INDEXED NOV 12 1943



50 NOV 18 1943

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

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

No. 595.

October 28, 1943.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Avery _____
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Blumford _____
Mr. Starkes _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gandy _____
Burt B. B.

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.

N.R.

b-1

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch

M. Joseph Lynch,
Inspector.

94-4672-17

13 NOV 4 1943



New York 7, New York

JJR:MCS

March 10, 1944

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

RE: COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between 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 German Consulate presently stored in the Kuhn 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 a copy of a letter dated November 22, 1938, from the German Consulate General at New York City to the Foreign Office in Berlin in which information is contained regarding COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and numerous other prominent attorneys.

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 Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. 94-44-4672-13

SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 23 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

4 APR 14 1944

180

SAC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

JJR:LCS

March 20, 1944

Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Accola _____
Mr. Carman _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Miss Nease _____
Mrs. Gandy _____

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

RE: COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

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,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY,
SAC

Encs.



5 APR 14 1944

RECORDED 194-4-4672-19
F B I

36 MA 25 1944

EX-54

HVE/cab

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

March 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM:

RE:

b-2
The following information was obtained from confidential informant [redacted]. 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.

C O P Y

The Foreign Office

Berlin, March 31, 1939

Party 1122

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

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

by: signature.

cc 100-56454-1A52A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-04 BY SP6/BF/jgc



4-4-4672-1
ENCLOSURE

13

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

HVE/eab

March 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM:

RE:

b2
The following information was obtained from confidential informant [REDACTED]. It appears on micro photo film reel #100-56454-1A. 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.

GERMAN EMBASSY

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

Berlin, 3/6/1939

To 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 -

cc 100-56454-1A52A



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 13-13-84 BY SP6/BPA/ga

94-4-4672-11
ENCLOSURE

HVE/cab

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

March 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM:

RE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

WTF 12-13-84 BY SP6/Bal/pe

b-2
The following information was obtained from confidential informant [redacted]. It appears on micro photo film reel #100-56454-1A. 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.

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington D.C.
April 24, 1939

Party 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 firm's participation in the sabotage trial.

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

by:
(sign) Rosenberg

Preliminary invitations sent to:

Attorney C. Ballmann, New Haven
" W. Schloeder, Union City
" E. Hunt, New York
" Dr. J. Goodbar, New York
" George P. 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 E. Newton, New York

Mr. Oscar A. Geier, New York
Mr. C. P. Goepel, New York
Mr. F. von Briesen, New York



cc 100-56454-1A52A

4-18-74
181



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

جی: ب

April 14, 1944.

Director, FBI.

inc. Sir:

This will advise that Brigadier General
WILLIAM J. MCGOWAN, head of the OSS, was recently in
Honolulu and spent some time with General ROBERT L.
RICHARDSON, Jr., and Colonel KENNETH J. FIELDER. He
is presently in the South Pacific and is expected to
return to Honolulu and then to the mainland in approx-
imately ten days or two weeks.

Very truly yours,

J. E. THOMTON,
S.C.

S.C.

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INDEXED
1977 APR 20 1974



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTINE
SLIP (S) OF

JD:EMC DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

New York, N. Y.

April 13, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Attention: D. M. LADD

RE: BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN,
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. T. Clegg	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
Bullock	

Dear Sir:

On April 11, 1944, during the course of a conversation between Mr. Jerome Doyle at New York City and [REDACTED] the Navy, the name of Brigadier General William J. Donovan was introduced into the conversation by [REDACTED]. In view of [REDACTED] position in the Navy Department and his close personal relationship with the Secretary of the Navy, it is believed that the Bureau would be interested in [REDACTED] comments concerning Brigadier General Donovan.

[REDACTED] stated that everybody in the Navy Department seems to be afraid of Donovan. He advised that [REDACTED] had told him that Donovan 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 and the Secretary has no knowledge of nor has he discussed the subject matters previously with Brigadier General Donovan. [REDACTED] added to [REDACTED] that the less that Donovan is seen around the Secretary's 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.

[REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] felt that the contents of these notes were of such a personal character they should not be made available to Donovan. However, [REDACTED] acted upon the advice of [REDACTED] and showed the notes to Donovan as it was felt that if he did not show him, Donovan would cause trouble some place for someone. [REDACTED] learned, in showing these notes to Donovan, that Donovan was about to leave for Australia where he intended to see General MacArthur. [REDACTED] and persons whom he asked, were at a loss to understand what motivated Donovan's trip to see and meet General MacArthur. They felt, however, the purpose of his trip might have more political ramifications than anything else.

SEARCHED & INDEXED

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94-4-4672-1
F B I
14 APR 29 1944

SEARCHED
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4-24-1944
S. F. C.
EX-9

Director, FBI
JD:EMC

New York, N. Y.
April 13, 1944

For the interest of the Bureau, ██████████ stated as to Donovan's 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 ██████████ wherein Donovan's power lay with 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 constant 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,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()

Remarks:

127

To: W. C. R. CARDO

December 20, 1944

11:40 AM

From: D. LADD

In reference from the Director's Office, I spoke with Mr. Ransom of the FBI Department, Extension 3503 or 3765. He stated that General Bissell reported that he ran down a copy of a letter that Mr. Hoover was presumed to have written to the Navy concerning General Donovan's intelligence plan. It is believed that copy of this letter was presumably sent to the War Department, but he has not been able to locate it.

Told Mr. Ransom that a check would be made to locate a copy of this letter and he would be called back.

127
127 p. - I called Mr. Ransom back and advised him that I could find no record of any such letter having been sent from the Bureau. I suggested that if he could give me any further identification on it I would be glad to make a further check regarding it. He wanted me and said that apparently they had been told by someone that such a letter had been sent and he was trying to verify it. If possible, a copy could be made available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

D.L

94-4-4672-23

B-164

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

74.114-6 1545

The Attorney General

Mar 10, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF SECRET MATERIAL CONCERNING
DONOVAN PROPOSALS

Reference is made to the letter directed to you on February 17, 1945,
by [REDACTED]

A search of the Bureau's files has failed to locate any record of [REDACTED]. However, 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 Wartime Censorship.

I have made no reply on the basis of [REDACTED] communication to you, inasmuch as such a reply would involve a legal conclusion. The correspondent's 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 [REDACTED] that the matter has been referred to you for appropriate consideration.

RECORDED

94-44672-24

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

SENT TO P. D. O.

TIME 5:37 PM

3/12/45

59 RAC 6104

/3X

FAT:

THE SECRETARY

Mr. A. Tamm

December 22, 1944

Pursuant to your instructions I called upon General Strong on December 21st. You will recall that on the previous evening Admiral Train had called and inquired whether you would be available to discuss the Bureau's views on SIS operations with Admiral Russell Willson of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee and that you had instructed I advise Admiral Train that due to your absence you would designate me to confer with Admiral Willson. When I arrived at General Strong's office, Admiral Train was waiting there and immediately inquired whether you had indicated that I should see Admiral Willson. It told Admiral Train that you had so instructed and as a matter of fact I was going to proceed from General Strong's office to call on Admiral Willson. I told General Strong in Admiral Train's presence that you had instructed me to bring both General Strong and Admiral Train up to date on the SIS matter from the data which you had received and I accordingly asked Admiral Train if he would sit in on my discussion with General Strong.

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

Admiral Train then announced that Admiral Willson would see us at 11:30 and he indicated that General Strong had agreed to accompany us to the conference with Admiral Willson. Upon arrival at Admiral Willson's office for what General Strong and I thought was to be a conference with him, it turned that we were meeting with the full Joint Strategic Survey Committee. Included on the Committee and participating in the meeting which was thereafter held were Lieutenant General Embick, senior member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, representing the Army Ground Forces, Major General Fairchild, representing the Army Air Services, a Colonel Kress (phonetic) secretary, and a miscellaneous group of officers who General Strong told me were the working members of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee. A subsequent inquiry as to the jurisdiction

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INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
FBI - WASH. D. C.
21 1945
RECORDED ON ORIGINAL RECORDER
EX-73

74 APR 5 1945

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

Admiral Willson announced that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the need for a worldwide intelligence service. He stated that General 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 plans from which it could not choose, but that this number had been reduced to two. He stated that the purpose of this meeting was to consider the possibility of working out some comprehensive intelligence program. He asked for the views of the FBI upon this subject and I accordingly outlined in considerable detail the Bureau's views.

The Committee was first informed of the origin, the set-up and method of the operation of the Bureau's SIS program. I pointed out that the Legal Attaches and open members of the Embassy staff were augmented and aided by corps of undercover men and outlined in detail the training which we gave to them. I described police liaison work, the Bureau's radio system, with clandestine 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 codes, utilizing technical surveillances in strategic situations, making surveys and locating taps on the telephones of Ambassadors and even Military and Naval Attaches, and outlined in some detail the Bureau's accomplishments in the SIS field, including the location and identification of 783 espionage agents in the Latin American countries, the apprehension and prosecution of 209 of these, and the operation of the others for counterintelligence purposes. I described in general terms the ramifications of the Clog case in Mexico City, the internment program inspired by the Bureau in the Latin American countries resulting in the internment of more than 7,000 aliens, the recovery of three quarters of a million dollars of strategic materials and the breaking up of the ring trafficking in these materials, etc. etc.

It was very obvious shortly after I began to talk that none of these men, other than Admiral Train and General Strong, had any conception whatsoever of the Bureau's operations in espionage 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 Military and Naval Intelligence and the FBI in the Latin 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 tussle 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 out the probable impossibility of maintaining secrecy if a great superstructure were formed in Washington and pointed out the various defects in the Donovan all JIC plans without referring specifically to them but rather talking on an objective plane about the ponderous plans which had from time to time been suggested.

General Strong from time to time interrupted to cite an illustration of his experience in dealing with SIG or to draw some comparison between his experiences with SIG and the FBI, in each of which he belittled the OSS efforts. Admiral Tamm likewise on various items corroborated my statements on behalf of the efficiency or thoroughness of the Bureau's operations, etc.

There was much discussion about the need for an evaluation and analysis unit. The opinion was expressed, particularly by General Eddick, that there was a crying need for such a unit which had never heretofore existed in the American Government. It was agreed generally, even by General Strong, that Donovan's evaluation and analysis unit was a good one, but it was pointed out that the majority of the people 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 practically impossible to keep people of this caliber on the salary that would be paid them as government employees in the postwar period. There was a lot of discussion about an evaluation and analysis unit, as to where it should be placed in the Government setup. Willson favored placing it in the Department of State and I of course indicated that we concurred in the view that that would be a good place for it. General Eddick was afraid that if the State Department got control of the evaluation Unit, they would ruin it like they ruin everything else. General Fairchild was also afraid that the State Department would wreck such a unit and the view was expressed that you could not put it in the State Department and have it under control of an intelligence committee.

without having the State Department devour the Committee. I expressed the view that the principal thing was to get an intelligence organization established, controlled and 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 committee in a place where it would be effective and not dominated by any one group.

Admiral Willson was a little dubious as to the flow of intelligence information from a committee possibly composed of Director of Military and Naval Intelligence and the FBI, because he did not see how the President could obtain the intelligence information without having to go through some ponderous setup. Admiral Willson felt that the President could not deal with the Directors of AID, ONI and FBI, because by so doing he was acting behind the backs of his Cabinet members. I told him that there would be no difficulty here and that the President could logically ask each of his Cabinet members for intelligence in their respective fields, that is, he could look to the Secretary of Navy for Naval information, to the Secretary of War for military information, and to the Attorney General for data relating to subversive activities, etc. Admiral Willson did not think too much of this, however, and wondered whether there wasn't some possibility of designating one person as the Director of intelligence and having the President look to him. I pointed out that such a Director would be in effect a coordinator and cited the Bureau's unfortunate experience with coordinators. I further pointed out that the British had attempted at one time to use a coordinator of intelligence and that it had failed miserably. I think the position in this regard that the present system for Western Hemisphere intelligence had worked and worked well without a coordinator and it seemed logical that it could be continued.

The discussion which lasted for some three hours resulted in a brief summary by Admiral Willson that it appeared to be the consensus of views expressed that there should be a worldwide intelligence organization, probably composed of Military and Naval Intelligence and the FBI, without a superstructure imposed upon it and operating in defined fields. He stated, apparently for the record, that the Committee felt that an Evaluation and Analysis unit 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 should probably have representation with the heads of the Intelligence Services on a Joint Committee in Washington.

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- 5 -

I advised the Committee that the Bureau would be available to furnish such additional information and data as the Committee might require at any time.

In a sidelight on the meeting, Admiral Willson advised me in his view that he believed his next move would be to call Colonel Donovan and ask him to submit any justification which he could possibly offer for the plan which he had originally submitted.

[REDACTED]

b7D
Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm

American Embassy
London, England
July 12, 1945

ATTENTION: SIS EUROPEAN DESK

VIA US ARMY COURIER SERVICE

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, General William Donovan, head of OSS, is presently in London, and is preparing to return to the States which trip is expected to be made very shortly. He allegedly hopes on his return to the States to catch a plane to the South Pacific so that he can "jump 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 OSS to forward him one copy of everything in the files of OSS so that he could peruse same while flying back to the States and that he decided this information immediately. Because of the huge task in assembling 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 officers, 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 between him and the British Intelligence Service, probably because of the articles which appeared in the Washington press during the month of May.

EX-6

94-4446-4672-26

I felt the Bureau might be interested in receiving the above information.

JUL 24 1945
Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch

M. Joseph Lynch
Legal Attaché

MJL:111

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147:

Q 28926

August 22, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM TO AGENT GENERAL

Information obtained from a source prominent in the cement industry and among the cement people here retained full military power to defend them against antitrust proceedings and criminal actions initiated by the Federal Trade Commission. The largest manufacturers apparently through individual associations are reported to have paid General Donovan approximately one-half million dollars.

Please advise if you are interested in this information.
Also advise if it appears that General Donovan is still on
or about to leave the Service.

Harold F. Sullivan

J. Edgar Hoover

John E. Clegg
Director

94-4-4672-26X

1. Tolson
2. E. A. Tamm
3. Clegg
4. Coffey
5. Glavin
6. Land
7. Nichols
8. Rosen
9. Tracy
10. Clegg
11. Egan
12. Hendon
13. Pennington
14. Quinn
15. Nease
16. Dandy

EW

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1946

To: Director Mr. Leonard
Mr. Tolson Mr. McGuire
Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Nease
Mr. Clegg Mr. Quinn-Tamm
Mr. Gleason Miss Gandy
Mr. Harbo Records Section
Mr. Ladd File Records Sec.
Mr. Rosen Reading Room
Mr. Tracy Mail Room
Mr. Carson Room 5627
Mr. Cartwright Miss Ledman
Mr. Heinritz Miss Middleton
Mr. Henden Miss Mumford
Mr. Jones M

See Me
and File

For Appropriate Action
Prepare Reply

23918

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Washington, D.C.,
March 20, 1946

Personal

23917

Hon. Louis B. Nichols,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
9th & Penna. Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear L.B.:

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

Of course, you know and I know that Mr. Gillman could not have written his article without the "help" of General Donovan. Gillman gathered the "facts" 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,

b7D

PJ

You will recall

As you know, Mrs. Pratt is very rich --and Bill Donovan was one of her friends. I know a lot about Bill Donovan. 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 feels that he is above and far beyond the average man in life.

RECORDED

19 MAY 1946

94-4-4672-27

194

THEY SAY that it's news when pretty interesting when the American Government takes a law-abiding citizen and teaches him how to undercover and blow safes, dynamite bridges, throw sand into truck motors, set buildings afire, spy and shoot to kill.

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 William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan's Office of Strategic Services—the OSS.

Its headquarters were in 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 his assistants didn't want to see. So far as Johnson was concerned, trying to get news out of the OSS was wasted effort, and it wasn't long before they began calling it "Oh Shush Shush."

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 because 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 borrowed time when he mingles with a criminal gang in order to get evidence on its members. The shadowman's risk is far greater during war when the enemy is an outlaw nation.

Those who joined the OSS from civilian life, or were transferred to it from other services, simply dropped out of sight or gave friends and relatives a vague story to explain what they were doing for the war effort. A recruit had to fill out sixteen pages of questionnaire, 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 shut—and also keep a stiff upper lip if he got into trouble and the enemy began torturing him to find out things.

The OSS instructors were masked and recruits were nameless men with numbers while in training. They were driven in cars with drawn curtains to secret training ground outside the nation's capital. There, they learned the not-necessarily-polite kind of hand-to-hand and gun-to-grenade combat. Fighting that

they had not been in a fight spot. They just through the works—what he might have to face some day. He sneaked down a dark hall with creaking boards, and with a phonograph adding the sound effects of clinking glasses and German voices. Suddenly, a lighted dummy, a Storm Trooper, popped up in

a man bites a dog. It should also be

and women, too—who had been clerks and doctors and waiters. However, it was Donovan's idea that the person best qualified to go undercover was somebody who had never gone undercover before. He needed people he could depend 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 General Donovan got his historic assignment from President Roosevelt—to build up a secret service that would act as a spearhead in the coming offensives. It would be a military agency operating under the 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 Hitler'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 prisoner-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 "Wild Bill" nickname as leader of the

Fighting 89th 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. Even 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 various countries.

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

In his previous work, Donovan already made valuable contacts abroad. From other Washington agencies, from 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 76)

Spotlight

Yes—it really happened.
Samuel Gomel, of Philadelphia, 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 twenty \$100 bills. Do they belong to you?" asked a mysterious caller.

"They do," Gomel replied.

"What's it worth to you to have them back?"

"Whatever you think is right," Gomel answered.

Later, bank officials informed Gomel that the entire \$2,000 had been returned to them intact!

★ ★

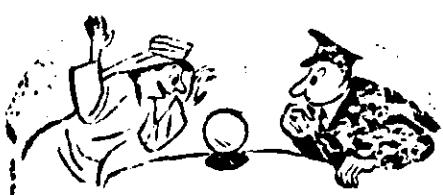
Tobias Kell, sixty-four, Dayton, Ohio, set out to get his boss, one way or another, but Justice got him.

He confessed to FBI Agents that he set fire to the Joyce-Cridland war plant July 15th. The resultant damage amounted to \$260,000. He was held on a charge of sabotage.

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 detectives in Quebec recently found themselves confronted with a baffling mystery. When called to investigate a business house robbery, 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 examination revealed a hole in the corner of the floor. The boards were pried loose, and all the missing money, amounting to forty dollars, was found underneath. Only three one-dollar bills 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 it—but your guess may be just as good.



A FINE FORTUNE!

Patrolman Edward Leake of Detroit, Michigan, had his fortune told. But it was only a farce. Then he testified in Judge Arthur E. Gordon's court that fortuneteller Mrs. Lillian Baye had foretold one divorce and two marriages in his life.

Then Judge Gordon foretold a \$50 fine or thirty days in jail for Mrs. Baye.

A Cincinnati Judge has devised a new method of handling offenders who turn in false fire alarms. When a 19-year-old youth was brought before him on this charge, he promptly sentenced him to write a 500-word essay on fire prevention. The boy received a passing grade, but the Judge found that the author hadn't said a word about false alarms.

William B. Landuehr, thirty-one, St. Louis, Missouri, actually caught a bullet with his teeth while tussling 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 92nd Street*, takes place at "Charlene'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 commanding them as patriotic American citizens for helping to show how the FBI aided in safeguarding the atomic bomb. 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 DETECTIVE* reporter inquired some weeks after the premiere 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 greeting.

"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 inspection only at the discretion of the courts.

HEARSE THIEF

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

During his latest jaunt, scores of metropolitan police from the Bay State to Memphis, Tennessee, obligingly gave him directions along the 1700-mile route to Hazen, Arkansas, 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 glad to oblige when he paid, the big, shiny hearse. The same was true of a dealer in South Carolina where 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 cash. 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 authorities when commenting upon the courtesy of police officials. "But I found the police so nice in helping me through the city that I decided to catch my luck a little bit."

The authorities have fixed it so young Stoddard will not steal any more.

MEP COPS

In an effort to reduce traffic accidents by giving motor safety education to its teenage citizens, Cincinnati has put on a teen-age band which furnishes dance music for young people's church socials and other festivities, sandwiching a brief lecture or pungent safety slogan between each number played. The band is led by Police



Sergeant William H. Kipp, whose name inspired the advertising slogan: "Holding Out Dip With Sergeant Kipp and His Hot Coppers."

The tour, which is sponsored by the Cincinnati Traffic Safety Bureau, was conceived by Captain Guy York, its Superintendent.

CRIME WAVES

On a recent week end—Friday noon 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 Scotland Yard were put on the job of running down the criminals in the English city whose post-war population is estimated at four-and-a-half millions.

On the same week end and during the same period in Chicago, whose postwar population is estimated at four millions, the following crimes were reported to police: Five murders, fourteen holdups, twenty robberies, twenty-eight burglaries, seventeen stolen cars, one attempted and one criminal assault.

The Chicago Crime Commission states that hoodlums are again on the march and that there is grave danger that Chicago will again become the crime center of the world. The Police Department recognizing this has asked the City Council for at least 2,000 additional patrolmen to cope with the situation.

Convicted in Monmouth, Illinois, for robbing 78-year-old Mrs. Mary Johnson during a 25-cent robbery, Richard Lyle, a youth of thirteen, cried bitter tears as the Judge sentenced him to fifty years in the state reformatory at Pontiac. To newspaper reporters he said: "Why didn't they execute me and get it over with? No one ever loved me and no one ever will."

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

OSS UNDERCOVER

(Continued from page 51)

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

They used 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 Casablanca to Gibraltar. A fast plane then took him to the United States, where he sat down with our Navy 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 rendezvous, 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 Marine 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 Malverne. They brought out many other loyal French pilots to guide in the Allied ships. They smuggled 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 informers. 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 hurt 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.

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

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 122 men had been trained and had even gone through a full-scale rehearsal.

And so came the historic night of November 7th, 1942. A fleet of several hundred darkened ships is on the move from Gibraltar. German spies, on the watch in Algeciras, Tangier and Ceuta, feverishly radio the news to Wiesbaden. It looks like a big convoy heading for Malta—and German Stukas in Sardinia warm up to deliver their dive-bomber greetings. Or it may be the expected Allied invasion of Africa, by way of Dakar. But the Axis isn't worried. 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 Gibraltar 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:

"Ecoule, 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, Puritan—Robert is coming."

Well, Robert did come. And, thanks to 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 off as planned or, due to the inevitable confusion in America's first great invasion with reasonable success.

Loyal Frenchmen sped through the streets to seize Government buildings and hold them long enough to let the invaders in with a minimum of opposition—the city of Algiers, for instance, was taken over by less than 400 OSS-directed patriots before the 12,000 garrison troops and 30,000 Vichy



"She I thought she wasn't experienced"

through the apartment and to call you if I found anything."

As soon as he arrived at his office, Bengley sent a man out to the shipyard to pick up Edward Wasco. Then he sent another officer racing to Berkeley with the blood-stained clothing.

"Tell Heinrich this is urgent," he instructed, as the officer left.

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

"I've been answering questions ever since this happened," he told Bengley. "It's bad enough that my wife 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.

TWO hours later, Bengley had Heinrich's report. In the expert's opinion, the stains on both the shirt and the trousers were those of human blood. A detailed report would be submitted the following day.

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

Bengley called the District Attorney, and preparations were made to charge Wasco with the murder of his wife. Inspectors Fray and Flloyd set out to hunt for the evidence that was needed to convict him.

Immediately they hit a snag. Neighbors reported that they had seen him come home around midnight on the night of the murder. The lights had remained on in his apartment until two o'clock. During those vital two hours, no one had seen him leave. Wasco's car 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 hour.

Thus, even if he had 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 heard arguing with a man near the alley on Twelfth Street. No one doubted that that woman was Roberta Wasco. There was plenty of reason to doubt that the man was her husband.

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

"Okay," he said, "I'll tell you all about it. I was sorry at you guys for arresting me, but I guess you're only trying to do your duty. I got that blood on me during my last hunting trip."

According to his story, he and a friend named Jack Lashman had gone hunting on February 10th. They had killed a deer, and Wasco had not only skinned it but he had dressed the carcass.

"It was a messy job," he explained, "and I was in a hurry. I got blood all over me, and not just the deer's blood, either. I cut my finger and it bled pretty bad, but I went on dressing the meat until I finished."

The officers questioned Lashman, who confirmed the story of the hunting trip. They had shot a deer, he said, and Wasco had skinned it. He didn't remember whether his friend had mentioned cutting his finger, but he might have.

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

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

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 almost daily.

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

Leaving nothing to chance, Bengley investigated Wasco clear back to his birthplace, in Marathon County, Wisconsin. He had been born Edward Louis Wuskowink, but had early changed his name to Wasco. 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 never been in trouble before.

At the shipyard where he was employed, it was learned that he had not missed a day on the job 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 favor," 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 cut 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 released without prosecution on the vagrancy charge.

The Naval authorities succeeded in tracing the sailor who had been reported absent without leave, to Coronado Beach, where he had arrived in time to catch his ship.

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

HOPFULLY, the Captain scanned the typewritten pages. Slowly his hope died. The sailor had seen one of his buddies 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 or 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 sailor is innocent, why has he never come forward to clear himself?

And who is the soldier who lost a button from his uniform, at the exact scene of the stabbing? What would be his story, if he could be located and identified?

These and other questions remain unanswered. Anyone having information to offer in this case is urged to communicate with Captain of Inspectors George W. Bengley, of the Richmond (California) Police Department. Meanwhile, the savage murder of Roberta Wasco is a baffling mystery.

Note: The name Joe Moriarty in the caption above is fictitious—written to



This native of Bechuanaland is smoking tobacco in a sand pit.
Photo by old print.—Bettmann Archives

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"Leclerc" realized what was
happening.

From Oran, however, they had to radio a warning to the task force to expect enemy 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, announcing that the Second Front had been opened, that the Yanks were coming to 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. Allied 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 outfit, of course, can claim it won the war. The OSS undercover men looked for the vulnerable spots 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 buried their equipment in the snow for the time being, except for German capes that they wore 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, using 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 somebody to organize them. He was introduced to a couple of Gestapo men who wanted to help. Even the commandant of the German Army barracks was anti-Nazi, and willing to help with sabotage.

A little later, Mayer 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 Market acquaintances was caught by the Gestapo and betrayed Corporal Mayer. The

Gestapo came to the room where Mayer was 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 Mayer told her so.

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 red-white-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

Intrigue was the OSS business. Through Switzerland, its representatives made contact with Germans who later identified for the Allies the Peenemuende 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, "bloody." The Gestapo noticed that and wanted to know why. Frankie said it was because he was an "X" 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 Allies 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 England and the Nazi paratroopers sat in Denmark waiting patiently for the "invasion."

Guerrilla work was one of the OSS' biggest jobs.

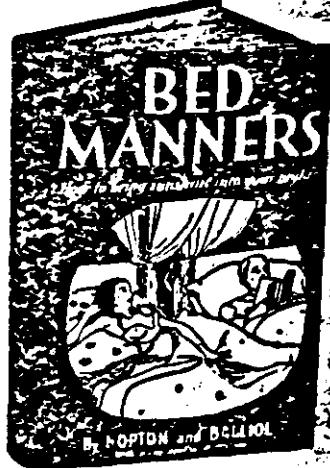
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Battalion earned the following from General Mark Clark in the Italian campaign:

The task of these men was a difficult one, as they were constantly pursued and harried by the enemy forces. With the knowledge that, if captured, they would probably be tortured and executed by the enemy, these men volunteered for these extra hazardous missions. The outstanding success of Partisan operations and the excellent intelligence as to enemy dispositions required, was, in large measure, due to the presence of these men and their leadership of Partisan formations.

The enemy also had something to say. Here is what Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, 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 Italian areas has constantly increased recently and Partisans have appeared in areas which were hitherto practically free of them. Supply traffic is severely handicapped, and acts of sabotage 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-Partisan Week" from October 8th-14th. As part of this effort, large scale actions will be undertaken in the areas chiefly infested by bandits, while local actions will be carried out in the remaining areas on a smaller scale by troops stationed in the district.

Not Warfare--But Murder

Not all OSS men worked in groups, however. One captain, operating alone, failed in a daring attempt to blow up a main road in the famed Brenner Pass through which German supplies came into Italy, although he did destroy an important highway leading into the Brenner. His sabotage, however, 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. He's usually shot as a spy. But when such a soldier is caught, honestly wearing his rightful uniform, he is simply being a brave man, and if he surrenders he must be decently treated as a prisoner of war.

In one instance, which I will cite, the lives of fifteen OSS men depended upon this rule. They were young fellows—mostly Italian-speaking recruits from New York City. Operating in their legitimate Army uniforms, they volunteered to dynamite a vital tunnel along the Genoa-to-La Spezia coastal railroad.

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

The stranded OSS men were never seen alive again. A year later, their bodies were found. Arms wired behind their backs, they had been led before a firing squad, then dumped into a slit trench, still wearing their American Army uniforms.

It was murder, pure and simple, and OSS investigators never 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—German 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 alibi was the expected one—he had been acting under orders from Hitler. He was found guilty and ordered shot.

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

"WE COULD IDENTIFY HIM ANYWHERE"

On the night of May 14th, 1945, four gunmen walked into a gambling club on Sixth Street in San Francisco, ordered the players to take off their trousers, and escaped with more than \$1,000.

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

A couple of months later, police picked up Harry Powell, 35-year-old steel-worker, 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 Superior 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 robberies.

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

Chavez freely recounted details of the robbery, which only one of the bandits or victims could have known.

Lieutenant 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 Chavez.

It was only then that they discovered their mistake. They agreed instantly that Chavez and—not Powell was the guilty man.

The two men actually look only slightly alike—they both have long noses and prominent Adam's apples, but Chavez has curly hair while Powell's is straight.

The witnesses shook hands with 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 Pete Chavez (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 jail 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 *coram nobis* and Chavez was charged with the robbery.

On September 21st, 1946, Pete Chavez pleaded guilty to one count of first-degree robbery in connection with the Sixth Street gambling-club holdup (several other robbery charges against him were dropped), and Judge Kaufman sentenced 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 S. SULLIVAN

were now being rescued from the Balkans at a point where it 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 escape to the North. A secret radio network was established. It notified the Air Force of the time and place at which the men could be picked up. At the appointed time, usually in the early morning hours, the rescue planes would be guided into the homemade airfields by flashlight and torch. In return for the valiant aid given by local patriots, the rescue planes would also evacuate the guerrilla wounded to Allied hospitals.

The rescues were also worked by sea, whenever the airmen could be reached at a point on 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 fighting 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 Yugoslavia, his mission was to

prowl through the mountains, picking lonely spots that might be converted to 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 Yugoslavia 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"

area before taking to their parachutes. When they landed, they should ask to be taken 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 Yugoslavia 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 800 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 Chetnik territory. Using litters and oxcarts, he then retraced his steps with his wounded airmen, back through those successive swampy lines to a hidden airfield.

He lost his life when his plane crashed on September 16th, 1944, near the Greece-Yugoslav border. But his spirit and courage carried on.

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 fliers to Rumania.

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, shiny B-17's are shuttling back and forth to Bucharest, bringing out airmen at the rate of 80 per plane. The 37th plane has just 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 boats 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 2,800 gallons of high-octane 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 Poul 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



MIL: "On the phone he said his friend had a face like a saint!"
LIL: "He was right—like a ST. Remi."

Rogers, who started off by spending a day as a hunted man behind enemy lines 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 battle of it. When it was over, Rogers and his men had suffered no serious casualties. They had killed and wounded 127 of the enemy, destroyed sixteen trucks, one locomotive, one railroad car, one highway bridge, one culvert, one railroad bridge and one German field piece.

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

The Commandos Move In

Then he and a patrol spent ten underground days on the Dalmatian 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 wiped out a German patrol that was looking for them. The Hvar mission netted Rogers the British Military "ross."

Then he helped stop bloodshed on the island of Corfu—by openly advancing to machine-gun positions and bluffing the gunners to move out of there. For this, he received the Bronze Star and the Greek Gold Medal of Valor, one of the highest decorations of Greece.

A little time later, he and three men were at an American airdrome, ready for a night and parachute drop into enemy-occupied territory in Northern Italy. Four hours before the scheduled take-off, OSS headquarters got radio word from Italian partisans in the North, advising against the mission:

"The Germans are cleaning up. Too dangerous."

Rogers called his boys together and they risked it over. The decision was unanimous—they wanted to go, anyhow. Rogers asked for special permission to proceed and got it. The team bailed out into their area of operations, northwest of Osoppo, during the night of April 8th, 1945. The Germans were on the alert for such tricks. One night-fighter plane tried to shoot down the parachuting men. Another made passes at their descending supplies—the dynamite, food, weapons, etc., which were the bulk of their equipment.

The noise of the planes roused a near-by German garrison, which raided the locality in minutes after the OSS team arrived. The Americans had to abandon their supplies and run, clutching a few necessities, like a vital radio set. They reached a small Italian village at the foot of a mountain and hid in a barn for the rest of the night. They made contact with Partisans, whose leader said, "You shouldn't have come. But I'll do the best we can for you, now that you're here."

The Americans weren't much on theensive during the next week. They were busy hiding and running. Then they sent through a radio message to OSS headquarters that they were safe and ready for us to drop them supplies.

After that, they went to work. They were in the heart of enemy land, but they organized Partisan operations which led the liberation of five towns. Acting as spotter, they directed bombers to the largest enemy radar station and radio transmitter in the Alpine area. Using Partisan helpers, they arranged for the surrender of more than 18,000 enemy satellite troops.

They discovered a small village garrisoned by enemy troops whose job was to

cut the near-by north-south railway line over which the Germans were bringing supplies to the front. Rogers passed on the 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 easing 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 Yugoslavia, an OSS fleet of twenty-five small Yugoslavian 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, 650 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 parachuted 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 H. H. Arnold, commanding the Forces, had this to say in a letter to General Donovan:

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

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Their leader was a derrover group that negotiated with the Italian admiral and helped plan the day for the surrender of the Italian fleet. The men who went on that mission were an example of how the OSS drew on recruits from every walk of life.

The officer in charge was Commander John M. Shaheen of Chicago. His chief assistants were Navy Lieutenant Henry Ringling Nord of the Ringling Brothers circus family, and Edmund M. Burke, who had been a Penn All-American football star. With them were Marcello Girosi, a New Yorker of Italian descent who had valuable contacts in Italy; Carlos Conti, a Spanish Republican refugee who served as radio operator; Peter Tengkine, who had been a CBS announcer in peacetime; and swash-buckling Joe Savoldi, the Notre Dame fullback who had come into the grunt-and-groan business known as professional wrestling.

For really important plotting, however, it would be hard to match the work of the OSS in the dying days of the Reich. What happened was the kind of fantastic truth that rivals fiction.

The idea was to get the Germans to surrender unconditionally—and the war and bury their grandiose dreams of ruling the world. It was plain to see that the Nazis were doomed. They had lost France. They had lost the counter-offensive known as the Battle of the Bulge. Allied troops were breaking into Germany from the west. Russian troops were preparing their assault from the east.

But the war wasn't ended yet by any means. Hitler wouldn't listen to a word of surrender. He still had insane hopes for victory. The bloodied field didn't bother him—it never had. He demanded that his troops die fighting. If bad came to worst, he had his plan for retreating to the Bavarian mountains. There his rear would be protected, nearly a million German troops were in Northern Italy and Western Austria, holding firm against the Allied armies in lower Italy.

The Allies knew they couldn't count on revolution inside Germany. There had been an attempt, and the leaders had been butchered—still loyal to the Fuehrer was Bloody Hitler's Hitlers, head of the Gestapo, the Elite Guards and the rest of the Home Front army.

That was the situation. Germany was beaten, but wouldn't admit it. Nevertheless, the Allies felt that there must be some German general who might be willing to negotiate behind Hitler's back—if they could do so safely.

It was a chance worth taking. It could mean the end of perfectly useless slaughter on both sides.

Part of the German Crack-Up

The first ray of hope came to Allied headquarters in瑞士 in February, 1945. As usual in such things, it was a cautious approach. The information was in a secret teletype from Allen Dulles, OSS chief for central Switzerland. Dulles, fifty-two years old, had been a New York attorney before the war. He was a brother of John Foster Dulles, who had been Thomas Dewey's campaign manager during the 1944 presidential election campaign.

The OSS man reported that he had been receiving peace feelers and invitations to talk it over with German agents who were stationed in Switzerland. They wouldn't state what higher-ups they were representing, but they wouldn't explain whether they had surrender in mind, or just an armistice.

At any rate, Dulles was instructed to go ahead and see what might come of it. For, if nearly one million German troops in Italy and Austria could be persuaded to surrender, there was a chance that the en-

emy Nazi regime might quickly collapse. Dulles passed on the word that his superiors were interested, then he waited for a reaction. It came on March 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. Dulles 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 Allies, 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 cut-throats who were originally Hitler's bodyguard.

Was It a Trick?

This peace seeder could mean several things. Maybe Himmler was turning against Hitler. Maybe Wolff was planning to double-cross his chief, Himmler. Or it might be just a trick.

Dulles had to find out if this colonel was really connected with powerful Wolff.

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

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

"If they are delivered to you within forty-eight 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 Ferruccio Parri, 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, free men under the protection of the Americans. They broke down and wept with joy.

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

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

Wolff was forty-five years old and arrogant, a typical Nazi who had risen through the ranks by doing Hitler's bidding. He was now working hand in glove with Marshal Kesselring, Supreme Commander of all German forces in Italy and western Austria. Kesselring was under and so would

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1. FLITTER 3. FRISKINESS 5. HAWSER 7. LIFTED 9. BUCKLE
2. EXACTLY 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)

wire glasses, they studied each other furiously.

Laussucq was thinking: Can he be trusted?

Albert was puzzling: He has been an American for many years. Why has he not returned to Paris? It can only be that he has come to help us in the war against the Nazi—but how can I be sure?

Laussucq decided to gamble on friendship.

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

The other nodded. "I think so."

"My mission is to make contact with the Resistance. Will you help?"

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

Secret Rendezvous with the Underground

The next day, the Frenchman brought him to a secret rendezvous with some Underground men. They belonged to a group that made a specialty of rescuing downed Allied airmen and helping them get back to England.

Among other things, they told Laussucq about a woman who was one of their most valuable way-stations on the "Underground Railway." He went to see her and found her harboring seven fallen airmen, 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 rare 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.

These monks had been in on every phase of the Resistance movement and bitterly hated the Nazis. They had even been derailing German supply trains moving to the Normandy beachhead.

Laussucq learned that their chateau had become quite an arsenal—bulging with thirty-five tons of ammunition, arms and supplies. The Germans had furnished seven tons of this supply cache without knowing it. They had been press-ganging townsfolk into unloading German army supplies from trains to trucks, and the Frenchmen had stolen what they could and sent it to the chateau.

Laussucq set off on his bicycle and pedaled up the road leading to the hilltop chateau.

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

Laussucq was in the thick of the Underground movement by now. In preparation for the big day, he moved into the Hotel de Ville in Paris, planning to take it over and use it as a fortress when the shooting began. Into his room, he smuggled Tommy guns, automatics and plenty of ammunition. He was joined there by young Rabut and two other patriots.

Then he was visited by another Resistance leader who wanted the American help. Would he take charge of some important papers? It turned out to be a fantastic story. Patriots had figured out a daring plot to "kidnap" the confidential files of the Vichy police—with their precious information that could boomerang against the quislings in war criminal trials.

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 armies fighting in France. This information was quickly 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. Laussucq 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 gunmen and without any injury to themselves, they killed around thirty Germans and captured 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 Siegfried 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."

There was Lieutenant Colonel Ilya André Tolstoy who led a two-man mission into Tibet where, on behalf of the President of the United States, he negotiated with the Dalai 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.

communications. One of the bizarre units in central Paris was the secret army. It was known by the code name of "Jedburgh." It was an international group consisting of American, British, French, Belgian, Dutch and Polish soldiers. It was divided into teams of three men apiece—an American or British officer, an officer from one of the other Allies, and an American or British wireless operator.

Before D-Day and during the battles that followed, these teams parachuted into enemy-held territory to organize and arm the Resistance groups. There was hardly a Maquis band in France or the Lowlands that didn't have a Jedburgh team. One of the OSS men who dropped into France on D-Day came back through the German lines a few days later with the complete plans for the Nazi defenses of St. Nazaire.

The secret army's rôle in the ETO was described by General Eisenhower in a letter to the OSS commander under him:

In no previous war, and in no other theatre during this war, have resistance forces been so closely harnessed to the main military effort. I consider that the disruption of enemy rail communications, the harassing of German road moves, and the continual and increasing strain placed on the German war economy and internal security resources throughout occupied Europe by the organized forces of the resistance, played a very considerable part in our complete and total victory.

Spies in Occupied France

How the underground army prepared for D-Day is exemplified in the story of Henry L. Laussucq, a mild-looking man, sixty-three years old, who had been a commercial artist before the war, employed by the Gardner Di Play Company of Pittsburgh. He was a veteran of World War I. His value to the OSS was enhanced by the fact that he could speak French without a trace of accent.

D-Day was scheduled for June, 1944. Long before that, on the night of March 11, he left England for a parachute visit to occupied France. With him went his radio operator, a young woman who can only be identified here as "Diane."

They landed safely with their radio apparatus, on the coast of France. The next day they made their way to Paris and got themselves into a couple of rooms where they remained safely out of Gestapo hands for two days.

Paris was swarming with Nazi secret police and their French informers. They also owned the Gestapo's radio direction-finders, which could pin down an outlaw radio transmitter. So they took some trips and found a little town-by-town that looked like a fairly quiet and safe place for a hideout. This was where Diane would set up her communications with London.

Laussucq had to return to Paris, set up a chain of hideouts and make contact with the Resistance movement. It meant certain death if he was caught, but the job had to be done.

In order to keep in touch with Diane, he needed someone to serve as intermediary. He chose a peasant named Jean, who seemed to be reliable. At any rate, it is a chance that had to be taken.

Returning to Paris, Laussucq set up a "ter-box" arrangement by which he could receive letters and instructions from London as well as messages from Diane. He so had to have more than one hideout, so that if one were raided, he could escape to another. They were necessary, too, because where he could meet leaders of the underground whom he was supposed to contact.

Every move required extreme caution. After checking on the landlord and all neighbors, he rented an apartment at 22 Rue ——. Which proved as he tried to

and a dry and place that would be safe. He finally found a likely spot a secluded house southwest of Paris. It was for sale. But to buy it, he needed a prefectoral 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 on. 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 breakthrough. 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 somebody, 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 enemy 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 fled 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 stool-pigeons.

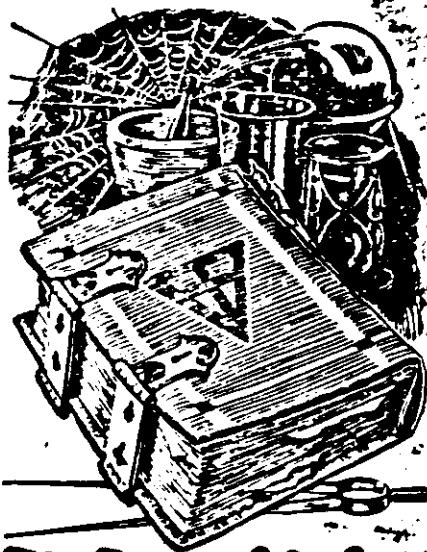
Laussucq had to be afraid of informers himself. However, he would drop hints here and there—to a taxi-driver, a waiter, a schoolteacher. They were friendly enough when he talked about the weather, but they turned stupid when he tried to talk about the war.

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 last met. They adjourned to a little café 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 dr

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obvious. If they surrendered, they are German resistance would collapse. Those German agents in the rest of Europe were waiting for somebody in authority to take the lead in ending the war.

Dulles explained that he had no authority to enter into any agreement, but would keep Wolff informed of developments.

Only one Field Marshal, Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, had chosen two men to be his representatives in negotiations with the Germans. One was Major General L. L. Lemnitzer, of the United States Army, who had been one of General Mark Clark's tommy-gun-armored companions back in 1942 when he visited North Africa secretly by submarine and arranged for the invading invasion. The other was Major General T. G. Airey, of the British Army, who was Alexander's G-2 chief.

A third man went along. He was Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin, OSS chief for the entire Mediterranean region. He would take care of the undercover work—arrange the secret meetings, set up clandestine radio communications with the dithering Germans and so on. The big thing was to prevent any leak from reaching Himmler's ears.

The three officers left, on March 13th, from the Allied air strip at Caserta, Italy. In a V-25 they flew to Lyons, France, where they stayed overnight. The two generals got rid of their brass that night. Colonel Glavin had borrowed the "dog tags" of two

enlisted men. The generals became "assistants"—"Sergeant Nicholson" and "Sergeant McNeeley." Glavin then put them through 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 dreaded Gestapo 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 he react?

Word came on March 17th that he had been seen near Locarno, which was near the Italian border. Colonel Glavin and his two "sergeants" took different trains to the area and rented a small house. General Airey 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 Kesselring gone, he now had a new Commander-

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 whether they were just being string along; but the stakes were high and they were willing to play the game for a while 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 31st, they got word that Wolff had returned from Germany with Kesselring's approval, had gone to see Vietinghoff, 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." In plain words, they were hostages.

The Allied agents said nothing and waited.

Generals Lemnitzer and Airey 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.

Vietinghoff 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 German 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 look 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 sign it.



THE \$74,000,000 QUESTION

After the Queen Elizabeth sailing home from Europe, returning GI's told of one of their number, Pfc. Harold Ray Phillips, and how he had reached him while in the midst of battle that his rich uncle had died and left him \$74,000,000. "That's fine," Phillips had said, "I'm sorry, and kept on shooting Germans."

News papers tried to check the various rumors. One that the uncle's name was Augustus A. Smith, of Chicago, proved false. Equally so was another, that Phillips was the uncle's name and that he had died in White Plains, New York.

At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, the reportedly multi-millionaire GI issued a formal statement through the Army Public Relations office, as follows:

"I certify that these facts are accurate. I do not care to give any further information at this time. However, on my return from my

vacation after my Army discharge, I will consent to be interviewed by the press."

The reporters asked themselves, "What 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-in-law, in that city; also his wife. The former laughed uproariously. "I've known the boy to stretch a point before," he said, "but never that far." The soldier's wife, awakened late at night out of a sound sleep, didn't see anything to laugh at. She had called Harold long distance to find out who had spread the rumor of the \$74,000,000 inheritance. As she reported, it had been Harold himself. "It wasn't funny," she told reporters, and went back to bed.

Every year there is a national competition among tellers of tall tales. Harold was in it.

ANTI-CRIME PILL

Will the postwar crime problem be solved with a pill?

A group of prisoners who had been sent to short terms for infractions of Army discipline were giving the medical officer in charge a great deal of trouble. The men were garrulous, rude, and forever fighting with one another. The worst of the lot was a young fellow who "frequently burst out in a fit of ungovernable temper—"blowing his top," was how it could be best described.

Donald S. Halbert, who had been studying such cases, reports that without having seen this prisoner, he was able, after the medical officer had described all the outward manifestations, to conclude that the prisoner was thin, thin-faced, immature of body, and didn't participate in games of any kind. This proved accurate.

Mr. Halbert recalled the case of a woman who, in a fit of irritability, picked up her four-and-a-half-year-old daughter and dropped her out of a window.

Doctors examined the boy. He lacked blood calcium. Regular doses of calcium gluconate restored his disposition. Maybe that would also cure the fractious prisoner.

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

One tablet of calcium gluconate was administered to the prisoner at intervals of three or four days. After four months there was a definite 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 over the prison population.

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

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

—WALTER ROWLEY.

to know if the Germans were going through with it.

But some more unexpected developments had been occurring at German headquarters. At 1:15 A.M., less than eleven hours before the surrender was to take effect, the same Marshal Kesselring who had been transferred to Germany because he had been blamed for surrender, sent orders to arrest both Keitelhoff and his chief of staff.

Hitler's M.F. had been tipped off in advance. Hitler had seven tanks in front of his headquarters and called in 350 hand-picked SS troopers to repel attacks by anybody.

Hitler's death had been announced over the radio at midnight, so Wolff called Kesselring by telephone and argued that his oath of allegiance to the Fuehrer was no longer valid.

It took some time to get that little technicality across to Kesselring. Finally, at 4:30 A.M., Wolff got the Marshall's approval for the surrender.

At noon, the guns were silenced in Northern Italy and nearly a million Germans laid down their arms, 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 where OSS men showed up later in the year on mercy missions—parachute teams dropping down on prisoners of war camps to rescue our men who might otherwise be butchered by fanatical Japanese. In the tense days between Japan's surrender and the actual landings of sufficient occupation troops,

The secret army had already written a stirring chapter in the Asiatic part of the war. In three at a cost of fifteen Americans and 181 natives killed, the OSS led guerrillas accounted for 6,447 Japs 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 guerrillas were killing an average of 200 Japs a day deep behind the enemy lines. They wrecked Japanese lines of communication, paralyzing Japanese 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 Mukden 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." Sergeant James Gerry gave some of the details to OSS men who had themselves been schooled in sabotage 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 a lathe. It was a nice steel bar, about three feet long."

"Nice steel," I said to him.

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

"What are you doing?"

"Making shavings."

"Where did you get it?"

"He pointed to a machine and said, 'It's the gear shift from that!'"

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

shavings. They weren't waste. We used the shavings to foul up another machine."

Sergeant Gerry was asked how the Americans 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 it."

He was asked if the Japs became suspicious when "things went wrong."

"Sure they did, but they couldn'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 factory.

"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 cranes; Camp No. 1, which handled leather goods; Camp No. 2, where textiles were processed; and Camp No. 3, devoted to lumber and steel production.

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 for glass cutting. Jap machinery would disappear 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 Bungerner, who had lost his right arm in the bombing, wrote:

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

1946

APR 18 1946

The Director
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Mr. Coyne
 Miss Gandy
 Mr. Carson

Records Section
Personnel Files
Send File
Bring file up-to-date
Search, serialize, and route
Reading Room
Mechanical Section
Bureau Supply Section
Mail Room

Call me re this
 Note and return

File

Miss Stalcup
 Miss Gray
 Miss Butcher
 Stamp and mail
 Prepare tickler
 Call these files

See Me

Modest Wild Bill

Edward A. Tamm
5734

-28

Not Like the Spy Books.

Intelligence service that counts isn't the kind you read about in spy 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 France 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 traditional 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 interior 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 even 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-1 and V-2 weapons, and the use of the island of Peenemunde as a testing area.

Checking on the Nazis

We had to know about German tank production. How would you find out about it? Well, we sent 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 consecutive, and didn't vary . . . because we already knew that was the German system. We did the same 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 obituaries. 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 German 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 seize 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 seeking to liberate. Thus we had units going to Greece, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, China, Indo-China and Siam.

Let me give you three illustrations:

In Yugoslavia we had units both with Tito and with Mihailovich. After the British had withdrawn their units from Mihailovich 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 force 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 Mihailovich in Yugoslavia and who was a year and a half behind the Japanese lines in China, leading Chinese guerrillas. I'll ask Walter Fansfield to stand up.

We had a joint mission to work with the underground in Slovakia. It 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 Malibens, tortured and shot. Only two British and two Americans were rescued. They owe their lives to the energy and intelligence of a young Slovak girl interpreter, Maria Gulyovich, who helped them escape.

Although she had her legs, feet and fingers badly frozen, the men she saved say she was courageous, uncomplaining and resourceful. She got them through the German lines by her ability to speak German, and by her knowledge of Russian, Czech and Hungarian. She got them the co-operation of the Russians and the Hungarians. Maria, who is now at Yasser, is here today. I'll ask her to stand up.

Outpost in Siam

Now let us tell you what we did in Siam. There were thirty Siamese students studying here who wanted to help, so we took 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 angry mob of Japanese, following a B-29 raid. Finally, to tie in more closely, we had to send in two more American O. 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 Gulf of Siam in a Catalina seaplane, 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 February 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 Palmer, of O. S. S., he rescued two flyers, Major Kellogg, 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 the steady disintegration of Japanese resistance and morale. And Dick Greenlee is right here, practicing law in New York. Stand up, Dick.

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97

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

Let me explain this: You probably have already seen that in many respects it is much more difficult to prevent war than to wage 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 be 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 rely upon rumor. Rumor might make us act in one way, and knowledge would compel us to act in another.

Now all of us want America to 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 true definition of intelligence. To obtain that, she must have a real intelligence service. We haven't got one. And now, since all foreign nations know that to be true, it's time our own people knew it too. To be the fact.

We had the makings of one during the war, but that has been disbanded. Experience has shown that the only kind of a system to us to have is a centralized, im-

partial, independent agency reporting 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 jobs 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 slanted or distorted by the views of the people directing operations. At present the director of intelligence is dependent upon the departments of 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 responsible to the same ultimate authority as 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 service at the time of Pearl Harbor. If we had had such a service, in 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 Navy Command, which, in the investigation showed, was obsessed with the idea that the Japs could not do what they did do to us.

It is even more important now, as we plan the peace, that we 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 eager 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, now 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 Fighting 69th Division . . . a mysterious "cloak-and-dagger" 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 Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre with palm and silver star, and membership in the French Legion of Honor.

Mr. Donovan was born in the City of Buffalo . . . attended St. Joseph's College . . . went to Niagara University . . . transferred to Columbia University . . . worked his way as tutor and companion . . . was graduated in 1908 . . . studied law at Columbia as classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . began practice of law in Buffalo . . . began military career in 1912 as captain of Troop 1, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard, which he had helped to organize

. . . returned to Buffalo after 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 post as Secretary of War or Governor of the Philippines by President Hoover . . . refused both and returned to private law practice . . . emerged in 1933 to run unsuccessfully as Republican candidate for Governor against Herbert Lehman . . . began preparation for career in World War II in 1940 by visiting all the capitals of Europe on a mysterious assignment . . . came back with warnings of Hitler's menace not only to Europe 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 Strategic Services with Mr. Donovan as its head . . . After the war Mr. Donovan served more than months as an associate of Robert H. Jackson, chief prosecutor of Nazi war criminals . . . resigned to return to law practice . . . likes this nickname, "Wild Bill."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. W. ADD

SUBJECT: ARTICLE APPEARING IN LIFE MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1946,
ENTITLED "INTELLIGENCE KEY TO DEFENSE" BY WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

DATE: OCTOBER 2, 1946

To: [Redacted]
W: [Redacted]
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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-NIA setup completely failed 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 all-powerful 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 information in order that the United States may be protected against its enemies. He 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 Marshall'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 that Russia through the N.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 the atomic bomb, as well as other secrets. He concludes, "It is a fair assumption 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 oceans, and a substitute defense must be developed. One method of defense would be a huge military 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 the 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, perpetuates some of its worse defects and is no safeguard at all."

The article states, "There were not even the glimmerings of a counter-espionage system to check on the foreign agents seeking entrance to our country."

RECORDED

My, my Col. Bill flings all the
answers but few of the facts
G. B. HILL 10/10/46

Memorandum for the Director

prior to World War II and we had only the conventional intelligence service of the Department of State, War, and Navy. Not only did we lack any intelligence organization, but according to Donovan, what intelligence we received was not put to 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. It is stated that in 1941, scattered through the various government departments were documents, memoranda, and 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 which the President 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 sociologists 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 OSS operators involving dropping by parachute in enemy territory, setting up of a clandestine radio network in Germany, etc., which illustrations of course apply entirely to wartime intelligence.

Donovan 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 National 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 G-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.

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(3) Coordination and Analysis of Information—Collection of information from all other agencies and evaluating and interpreting it in the form of strategic studies.

(4) Personnel—Staff of specialists with linguistic competence 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 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 job 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

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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 Donovan 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 Donovan presented his plan to President Roosevelt in which they proposed a very similar structure to that proposed by Donovan 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 Director 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-NIA 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 OSS operations are solely wartime military exploits, such as operations behind the enemies' lines 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 being done here. In his precepts for a successful intelligence agency, he is careful to point out that law enforcement and intelligence should be entirely separate, obviously referring to the Bureau.

VPK:mrl