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Donovan, William J.

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Donovan, William J.

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[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Donovan, William J.

562-762-7421

1-66-91472-3-53 1342

1-62-6614211

1-62-76878-2431 Daily News 5-16-45

1-61-7557 A Time, News 3-14-45

1-62-1084 4967

1-120
lorenzen, williams

61-51-26 (106)
662-76244-a

wash times herald 2-9-43

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Dr. Warren, William J.

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123
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.

Enclosure

6-6-1946

John Edgar Hoover
Director
SAC, New York

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 under 365, which was filed by the subject with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the United States Department of Justice.

It has not been learned that the subject's registration statement has been withdrawn from the files as of January 26, 1947.

Revised: 2253-2
F 12-64 10-01-47
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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

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

Very truly yours,
Anarchist System is being need by a physician family. And three of the Dwyer* King gang, New York, Newark, and Hoboken 11.9.

Mrs. Burns sister and mother daughter of Shafaro Bros. New York. Mrs. Burns employed three months by them. But will fail ever to tell.

Please send and follow from homes and see for yourselves.

*Same small place in

*Estonia. Farm by sister

J. Yorek * Dale, Pa.
January 17, 1931.

RECORDED & INDEXED

New York City.

My dear

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.
October 4, 1940

Colonel William J. Donovan
Donovan, Leisler, Newton & Lombard
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear Colonel:

I find your letter of September 27, 1940, with which you enclosed a communication addressed to you by Mr. [name deleted]. I am taking the liberty of furnishing him with this 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 the 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
NEW YORK, September 27th, 1940

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

Dear Edgar:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

BILL DONOVAN
August 28, 1940

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

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,

[Redacted]
June 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 one of them or pass my message along to them, I will welcome a chance to offer my services.

With best wishes,
Very sincerely

B-6
BFC

August 29th, 1940

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

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 practically in contact with pro-German sentiment,
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 going into details.

However, I have been educated and raised in another portion of the United States where similar conditions do not exist to 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 defense work and to whom I could volunteer my effort. However, when I have approached any one on this subject, I
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 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."
"On the other, a glimpse behind the scenes - afforded by your very own "surprise witness" - reveals you, sitting at the right hand of the Attorney General, perfecting an arrangement (was it subornation of perjury?) by which an honorable Senator was to be sent to prison over the rotten bridge of the preposterous perjury of George B. Hayes, then under serious charges by your own Department.

"It is poor civic sportsmanship to be governed by one's disgusts. I try not to be. I hope against hope that Honor and Justice have not departed in such outrage from our Department of Justice as never to 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 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/ MERCER G. JOHNSTON,
Director

MGJ/dls.
Col. Donovan Will See
Three Turkish Leaders

Feb. 1—Col. William A. Donovan arrived in
Amarra today. This morning from
Istanbul and the United States
Minister, Mr. Demirel, will confer with the
Prime Minister and Foreign Minister
about the situation in Turkey and the
Middle East. President James
February 2, 1941
The Daily Mirror
of Washington

Donovan, the Driving Force in the Department of Justice

By Clinton W. Gilbert

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 Paul 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. He handled the papers in his cases." About the same time Osborne, an advertising man from Buffalo, had been down telling the President that 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, and 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 his 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.
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
November 29, 1940
JEMCD
Time 22:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMI

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
RPK:LL

October 9, 1940

94-4-4672-2

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

Dear Colonel:

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. 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; Hussard, of Versailles; Daru and Ricard, 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

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

New York, October 16th, 1940
October 17, 1940

Colonel William J. Donovan
2 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Bill:

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

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

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/37 BY

Sp6 Edgar 12/13/37
248 080
June 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Donovan indicated that he still thought a Controller would be desirable 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.
At this time Colonel Donovan stated he was most anxious to have you meet a very good friend of his, Tom Morgan, when he described as head of the Perley Gyroscopic Company. I told Colonel Donovan I would furnish this information to you.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tann
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 and that 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 that...
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 insofar as Intelligence operations were concerned, there was complete coordination between G-2, ONI and the FBI, not only at the level 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 he handles 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 not the organization set up and functioning, he would be sent to the troops. He stated further that the organization as it would be established and operated would be no different in any aspect than that which he described to you. He stated that the 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
Meno 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
CHANGED TO
62.6442v - X2, X3
JAN 15 1942
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 Colonel 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.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Sackett
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FORD CHALLENGED TO REPRODUCE HITLER TIE-UP

Then Adolph Hitler was just a Bavarian. Joe McWilliams, editor of Ford was publishing millions of copies of "The International". Translations of the "Protocols of Zion" circulated throughout the world from Ford's endorsement. From Dusseldorf, Mtrh, an avalanche of pamphlets covered the entire continent, leaving in its wake a worldwide spread of anti-Semitism. When Ford boycotted the presidency in 1933, the Chicago Tribune quoted Hitler on March 7th:

"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 Fascists said grimly. He took on Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing Fascist movement in America. We admire particularly his anti-Semitic policy which is the Bavarian Fascist platform. We have translated his anti-Semitic articles into English and they are being circulated in millions through Germany."

This was the least Hitler could do for the men who had undermined his rise to leadership of National Socialism. He refers to Ford in Mein Kampf as the "great man". Ford had in 1933 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, enlightened side of the "great industrialist," and his reputation suffered as well as his car sales. But since 1932, Chevrolet has overtaken 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 the United Automobile Workers has been hailed in some quarters as proof that Ford has ended his Model T labor relations, and that he is through with the sort of workers he did associate with.

Friends of Democracy, 103 Park Ave., has just published REPAIR FORD MUST CHOOSE in which documents trace Ford's support of Fascism from the World War to the present moment. Ford still employs W. J. Cameron, head of the Anglo-Saxon Federation, Ford's literary mind, in the vanguard of Nazi propaganda. In a foreword to the pamphlet, Robert Sherwood explains that Henry Ford made 'Hitler, for the Nazis to think of the conquest of America as 'the job." There are 30 pages of illustrations backing the claim. The conclusion outlines a 6-point program Ford must pursue to undo the damage he has done to the country. The pamphlet costs 10c.

"LIBONI RECORDED"

Ford's henchmen have kept this material in the background, but they hope it will be forgotten - "important books on anti-Semitism appear without mentioning his name." Commonly cited is the preparation of this pamphlet, Dr. L.M. Birkhead, Director of the Friends of Democracy, said: "The public would be interested in the pressure that was brought to stop publication of this pamphlet!"
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 "cliquish advisors". This is the same clique that coerced the Willkie repudiation of our support in the Republican campaign.

For two months the CITY REPORTER has watched the split widen in the loose coalition called America First. The cliques are caused by divergent aims, business associates, 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 Farnley, wanted peace for humanitarian reasons; protectionists, such as Coughlin, the Christian Front, the Bund, Morris A. Martin, William L. Castle, Harry 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. What is it to you? 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."

2
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, Virginia, and Oregon. Such outstanding leaders as John Dewey, John E. Justice, 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 children receive full credit for such religious instruction and that illegally 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 Coughlinito, 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 virtues 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," he said. 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 active. 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."
LINDBERG 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 Congressman 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 "red", Republicans who think Willkie is a "rat".


MCDONALD'S RETrial POSTPONED

Joseph McDonald, new lawyer, Hallam M. Richardson, requested and got a postponement of the disorderly conduct trial until Tuesday, July 15. McDonald 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 Harlan Court, Judge Peter A. Abelson 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 22, for the Ledyard's National Committee. This was once Lambert Fairchild's Committee for Religious Recovery. Its present executive director is Howard Kirpach, who (1) was a sponsor of the Queen's Coughlinite group, Americans United, and (2) addressed the Christian Front-Verne Marshall rally, January 13, in Last Battalion Hall.


BISHOP MURRILL HITS Coughlinites

Bishop Joseph Murrill, 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, "in 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 tirade school of journalism; they are now engaged in popularising the ostrich school of strategy."
THOSE THINGS HAPPENED IN JUNE

June 1 FIGHT FOR FREEDOM asks revocation of Generoso Pope's citizenship.
June 2 BOSTON CHRISTIAN FRONT exhibits Nazi film "Sieg im Westen."
June 3 JUDGE ALIA CROSS denounces threatening letters from local Nazis.
June 4 BUND'S CHARTER revoked by New Jersey legislature.
June 5 REPELDERSTEIN dies in House after anti-Semitic attack by Rep. Frankin.
June 6 WILLIAMS doxifies Lindbergh's appeals for "new leadership."
June 7 MCLINTON KLANT 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 KNOFFLER 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.
June 18 RED-BAITING campaign begins in Queens.
June 19 KU KLUX fails to get parole.
June 20 PAUL REVERSE SENTINELS DISPOSSESSDE from headquarters.
June 21 LINDBERGH predicts future "account" of present leadership.
June 22 HITLER invades Russia.
June 23 ANTI-COMMUNIST PUBLICATION of America revived by South Carolina Nazis.
June 24 AMERICA FIRST slogan appears - "No Red Allies for U.S.A."
June 25 R.E.B. DICKSTEIN discovered to be lawyer of Generoso Pope.
June 29 NATIONAL CHRISTIAN FRONT celebrates Coughlin's silver jubilee.

ITEMS ON PARADE

John Hanahan, Christian Fronter crating at Coughlin jubilee breakfast in Brooklyn, announced: "Your cross, Father Coughlin, and the vultures that has been written on it by modern parishes shall be honored as long as America is America. A so-called rabble-rousse is and will be the hero of our nation."

William Shirer's "Berlin Diary" says on page 213 (Sept. 10-20, 1939, Danzig) Dr. Goebbels, 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. Ball Harrick, a chieftess of Woman's United, says: "That business about Hitler wanting to conquer the whole world is just political campaign bellyache. No 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...No will oppose all anti-democratic tendencies, movements and organizations, and all forms of totalitarian dictatorships--Nazis, Communist, Fascist, or any similar movement that may arise in the future..."--from By-Laws of the Committee.
August 1, 1941

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

Dear Bill's,

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 C. Turrell will be engaged by you to become associated with your organization. The rumor states that Turrell has made representations portraying himself as a master investigator, as an authority on espionage, counterespionage and other intelligence operations, and that he 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 Turrell 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. Turrell was in the service of the FBI from April 1, 1929, to June 30, 1936, on which latter date he was dismissed with prejudice. This action was taken after Turrell had deliberately sold confidential information relating to espionage and counterespionage operations to a newspaper publisher. Investigation of Turrell'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
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,
To Hoover - John - see next to last page.

re: Donovan as per phone talk.

WW

28927
MEMORANDUM

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

Attention is called to the fact that from time to time news stories have made reference to Colonel Donovan being a logical successor to the present Director of the Federal 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 J. J. Connelley in St. Paul, Minnesota, dated July 14, 1936, relating that former Bureau Agent O. C. Hall told 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. (62-4300-1-1451)

On two different occasions, Donovan’s name has been associated with German activities. In a report of [redacted] 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
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. (65-5085-9)

The files also contain two brief references relating to Donovan and Communist elements. On April 22, 1940, informant 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. (61-5891-35)

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. (45-3796-69)

Several incidents occurred during Donovan's trip to the Balkans and Asia Minor last winter which have received adverse
criticism. The press played up the fact that Donovan lost his passport and diplomatic papers at a prominent Sofia night club. On January 23, 1941, informant 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. (68-5422-3-217)

Michael J. McDermott called attention to a newspaper story dated November 23, 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.

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."

made the following comments on the occasion of his visit with He stated that:

"The whole atmosphere of not only but the entire office reminded me very much of the undisciplined atmosphere which I had seen so often in the offices of the .the same atmosphere of playing
and not working and of 'boondoggling' struck me when I observed the secretaries in the anterooms."

He mentioned that he had completely forgotten what he was to have seen his 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 dropped in and put his feet on the desk. (61-7566-2169, p. 18)

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 OMI and 0-2 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 Nate 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.
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 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 lookout 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,

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

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

Special Agent Van Pelt of the San Francisco Office telephonically contacted me on the evening of February 28, 1942 and referred to his conversation with you this afternoon relative to instructions issued to General David 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 G-1 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.

Respectfully,

E. J. Younger

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11 MAR 1942
Brigadier General William J. Donovan
Director
Office of Strategic Services
25th and E Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Billi,

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

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

E. F. McFarland

10.42k
April 9, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

Thank you very much for your kind note of congratulations. It was good of you to write.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Bill
William J. Donovan
On May 17, 1943, SAC Jerome Doyle of the New York SIS office was in Chicago, Illinois on official business. During his stay there, he contacted Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy and asked to be inquired of Mr. Doyle as to the present activities of Colonel William J. Donovan who had been introduced to Mr. Doyle by unknown in July 1941 at Washington, D.C.

Mr. Doyle was noncommittal as to Colonel Donovan's present activities but asked why he was interested and stated that he brought up the subject of Colonel Donovan inasmuch as Colonel Donovan had become, in his estimation, a fairly contemptible individual.

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

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.

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

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

This conversation is being called to the Bureau's attention not so much because of the fact that the comments 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 disillusionment as to Donovan's fidelity and character is a reflection of Colonel Knox's feelings along the same line inasmuch as he is in daily telephonic contact with Colonel Knox in Washington.
As of further interest, [redacted] 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 [redacted] Special Agent in Charge Spencer Drayton who probably will continue this contact with [redacted] for the benefit of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

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

Attention: Mr. C. M. 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 en-
quiries 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

30 Nov 18 1943
J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Attention: Mr. C. H. Carson

Dear Sir:

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

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

Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch

M. Joseph Lynch
Inspector.

94-4-1672-17
78 NOV 4 1943
New York 7, New York

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 Hahn 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,

[Signature]

E. 94-4-94673-18

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22, 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

14 APR 14 1944
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York  

March 20, 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 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.

RECORDED 194-4-4-672-19
36 MAR 25 1944
EX-84
MEMORANDUM:

RE:

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.

COPY

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 their 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 3-30-34

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

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

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
MEMORANDUM

March 9, 1944

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

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington D.C.
April 24, 1939

Pa r ty 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
Nowits in Philadelphia have been forwarded by this department.

by:
(sign) Rosenberg

Preliminary invitations sent to:

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

Mr. Oscar A. Geier, New York
Mr. C. P. Goepel, New York
Mr. F. von Briesen, New York
April 14, 1944.

Director, Fd.

Dear Sir:

This will advise that Brigadier General
J.W.L. J. NISHIOKA, head of the OSS, was recently in
Honolulu and spent some time with General DOZU, L.
HANDA, Jr., and Colonel KIMBALL J. FIELDR. 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. THORNTON,
S.C.
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS
ADvised BY THE
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

Director, FBI

Attention: D. M. Ladd

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

Dear Sir:

On April 11, 1944, during the course of a conversation between Mr. Jerome Doyle at New York City and [redacted] in the Navy, the name of Brigadier General William J. Donovan was introduced into the conversation by [redacted]. In view of his 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.

It was 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. In fact, if [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] 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.
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 as 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 Somerville likewise seemed to be the outstanding opponent of the Navy and the Combined Chiefs of Staff and that among the hierarchy of the Navy, Somerville 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
SAC
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See Me                                   |
Note and Return                           |
Remarks:                                  |
I called Mr. Ransom back and advised him that I could find no record of any letter having been sent from the Bureau. I suggested that if he could supply any further identification on it I would be glad to make a search for it. He advised me that apparently they had in an earlier correspondence sent a letter and had been sent and he was trying to verify it. It was, if possible, a copy could be made available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
The Attorney General

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 [name redacted].

A search of the Bureau's files has failed to locate any record of the matter. 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 the communication to you and have not been able to obtain a legal conclusion. The correspondence 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 [name redacted] that the matter has been referred to you for appropriate consideration.

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 result. A stop has been placed in the records Section against the copy.)
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 me to 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. I told Admiral Train that you had instructed me to do so 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 Thebault'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 had 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 confer 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 out 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 Patrick, senior member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, representing the Army Ground Forces, Major General Fairchild, representing the Army Air Service, a Colonel Arpes (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 identity of the officers indicated that the officers were:
of this Committee resulted in the information that this Committee in the adviser to the Joint Chiefs of Staff upon all matters of policy. General Strong advised me 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 a comprehensive intelligence program. He asked for the views of the FBI upon this subject and I accordingly outlined in considerable detail the Bureau's view.

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 Attachés and other 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 confessions, utilizing technical surveillances in strategic situations, making surveys and locating tape on the telephones of ministers and even military and naval Attachés, and outlined in some detail the Bureau's accomplishments in the SIS field, including the location and identification of 739 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 the ramifications of the Cienfuegos case in Mexico City, the interference program inspired by the Bureau in the Latin American countries resulting in the interment of more than 7,000 aliens, the recovery of the three quarters of a million dollars of strategic materials and the breaking up of the rim trafficking in those materials, etc., etc.

It was very obvious shortly after I began to talk that none of these men, other than Admiral Willson 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 in 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 
terror and otherwise made a point of each of the advantages 
in this system, always getting back to the point that the 
results 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 
innovations of SIG plans without referring specifically to 
them but rather talking on an objective plan about the 
possibilities 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 one of which he belittled the OSS 
efforts. Admiral Taliaferro illustrated on various items corroborated 
statements of spoke 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 Eddy, 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 Eddy'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 post-war period. There was a lot of discussion about 
an evaluation and analysis unit, as to where it should be 
placed in the Government setup. Wilson 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 Eddy 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 in 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 Directors 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 onerous setup. Admiral Willson felt that the President could not deal with the Directors of MID, ONI and FBI, because he would not be going behind the backs of his Cabinet members. I told him there would be no difficulty here and that the President could logically dictate to 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 could be selected to coordinate and cited the Bureau's experience in working 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 nations' 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 ended in a brief summary by Admiral Willson that it appeared to be the consensus of view expressed that there should be a worldwide intelligence organization, probably composed of Military, Naval Intelligence and the FBI, without a superstructure imposed upon it and operating in defined fields. He added, 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.
I advised the Committee that the Bureau would be
available to furnish such additional information and data as
the Committee desired or might be expedient.

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

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Thomas
American Embassy
London, England
July 12, 1945

ATTENTION: SIS EUROPEAN DESK

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FEO
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 desired 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.

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

Very truly yours,

M. Joseph Lynch
Legal Attache

MJI: HTH

150 Aug 1, 1945
June 22, 1945

SECRET

President and Chief Executive

A number of firms are now prominent in the cement industry. A group of the cement people have retained several attorneys to defend them against antitrust proceedings initiated by the Federal Trade Commission. The cement manufacturers apparently through independent counsel apparently to have paid General Donovan approximately $1 million and $1 1/4 million dollars.

I am interested in this information.

I have an impression that General Donovan is still an active political figure.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-4-4 672-26x
See Mo  For Appropriate Action
and File  Prepare Reply

23818

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691
Washington, D.C.  
March 20, 1946

Personal

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 trust then I hope you will pass it on to Hon. J. Edgar Hoover to read.

Your friend,

[Name blacked out]

P.S. 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 thinks that he is above and far beyond the average man. His life.

[Date: 1946]
They say that it's news when a man bites a dog. It should also be pretty interesting when the American Government takes a law-abiding citizen and teaches him how to blow safes, dynamite bridges, throw sand into truck motors, set buildings afire, spy and shoot to kill.

It has 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 fate. These 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 U.S. Capitol. Guards saw to it that the OSS buildings were off-limits for anybody whom General Donovan and his assistants didn’t want to see. So far as Joint-1 were 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, which was necessary for the protection of OSS undercover men scattered throughout the world. Their missions were dangerous wherever they revealed their identity to others. Some were among the OSS forces in the field, but others lived in countries which were too closely tied to the Axis to permit them to be seen, even temporarily. The OSS was an outlaw nation.

Those who joined the OSS from civilian life today have been transferred to it from other services—mainly the FBI—and relatives or old friends as well. They were doing for the war effort. A recruit had to pass a stringent battery of tests, as well as a rigorous examination. There was an all-over examination to see whether he was strong, had brains as well as courage, could keep his mouth shut and also keep a straight face if he got it in the neck. The OSS men were afraid of nothing, and they were trained to keep their minds on the job.

The OSS instructors were masked and trained in the same way as numbers while in training. They were driven by OSS instructors to secret training grounds outside the nation's capital. There, they learned the notoriety of a kind of hand-to-hand and arm-to-arm combat, fighting that had to be fought in a different way.

A recruit was put through the works—what he might have to face some day. He climbed a dark hall with creaking boards, and with a phonograph adding the sound effects of clicking glasses and German words. Suddenly, a frightened dummy, a Storm Trooper, popped up in front of him with a ready Luger in hand. That was to test the recruit's alertness and reflexes. Those who automatically whirl, fired, loaded, fired again, were acceptable—on that one point. Those who hesitated, no matter how much basic courage they might have, were lost—lost, that is, to the OSS.

Along with this, the recruit learned many tricks to fit him for total war—how to make microphotographs and run a camera over a man's head. He learned to blow safes and bridges, and do a lot of things that the Capones and Billingers never got medals for.

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

Into the OSS came headliners like Hugh Wilson, the diplomat; President James P. Baxter, of Williams College; Brigadier General John T. Magruder, former head of Army Intelligence; Captain John Ford (URNR), who had been a Hollywood director; "Jumping Joe" Savoldi, of Notre Dame football and wrestling fame; Sergeant Ondolasy, the New York City Blue Blood. But the bulk were just plain Americans, men—

and women, too—who had been clerks and doctors and waiters. However, it was the idea that the person being enlisted to go undercover was somebody who had never gone under an alias before. He needed protection, and would 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 worthy of handling 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 opening up the enemy's lines wherever the Axis persisted had spread. Its members would be hunted relentlessly by Hitler's Gestapo. The Japanese were just as ruthless in their enemy's counter-intelligence efforts. Much of the work would have to be done out of uniform. That meant certain 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 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 five years, he had been down to the President's 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. 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 and from other Washington sources. 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 put the US into a position where a menace was a threat. And with his OSS, he made a menace.

His OSS (Continued on page 70)
Spotlight

William B. Landwehr, thirty-one, St. Louis, Missouri, accidentally caught a bullet with his tooth while shooting 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 82nd 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 Miss Rose and her brother, Samuel 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. Mr. C. E. Eustace then sent a letter commending 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 was where the FBI Chief's letter may be seen at this writing.

And how's business? A True Detective reporter recently received copies made after the premiere of the movie.

"Wonderful!" Miss Rose replied happily, and explained that the brochures had not been sent 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, officially gave him nine months' imprisonment in a Maine prison, where a rural cop became a murderer and arrested him.

Ailing inns in injuries, the youth was found by the expense of the man who owned the hearse. He simply told gas and oil dealers to "shut up" and all were good to listen when they said bid, shiny hearse. The same was true of a dealer in South Carolina where Stoddard purchased a tire on the owner's credit, obtained all the money from the OPA. He then sold this tire and the spare that was on the vehicle, for cash. Still later, he swamped the four tires on the wheels for others at the lowest grade of buyer obtaining additional funds.

In Memphis, the same driver of the hearse said, "But I found the police in time through the city that I had to sell my luck a little bit more." The authorities have fixed it so that Stoddard will not steal any more.

MEP COPS

In an effort to reduce traffic accidents by giving motor safety education to its teenage citizen, Cincinnati has put into operation a series of widespread public service spots over the radio. These spots, consisting of brief lectures on safety tips, are broadcast Monday through Friday at various times.

Sergeant William H. Epp, whose name appears in the allotted time on the air in Cincinnati, a radio police officer, will broadcast weekly on "Police and Me." The program, which is sponsored by the Cincinnati Traffic Safety Bureau, was conceived and planned by Captain Guy York, Jr., Superintendent.

CRIME WAVES

On a recent week end, eight people died in the United Kingdom. London newspapers carried stories of two holdups and one robbery. The papers said it was the best week of the year for the police, who had arrested seven people on charges of murder. The following crimes were reported to police: Five murders, fourteen holdups, twenty robberies, twenty-eight burglaries, one attempted murder, one accidental death, and one criminal assault.

The Chicago Crime Commission states that there is grave danger that Chicago will again become the crime center of the world. The Police Department recognizes the situation and is ordered to increase the number of additional police on the streets.

Convicted in Montgomery County of 17-year-old Mrs. Mary M., who was accused of robbing a woman in her home, the Judge sentenced him to six years in the State Reformatory for Women. To newspaper reporters he said, "Why didn't she say so? I am sure I did not mean it."

The convicted youth will be thirty before he will become eligible for release.
and great fear. Its agents began turning up in all parts of the world, Portugal, India—and then they would vanish. Their lives were now for sale. They were behind enemy lines.

They used all sorts of methods for infiltration. The OSS soon learned that one of the main OSS units was a dropping body. In charge of parachute training was Lieutenant Colonel Lucius O. Rucker, Jr., who joined the OSS in May, 1942.

A few weeks later, he crashed 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." He was his policy that the instructor should just jump and give the trainee the chance for their first "drop.

He didn't have much to work with in the beginning at that first jump school. As he put it, "Just one small, unattractive W-18, and I'm daily 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 play a big part in the war. What happened at Oran and Casablanca became newspaper headlines, but the preparations that turned this historic invasion into such a walkover can now be told.

For instance, there was the role played by Monsieur Malverne, chief harbor pilot at Port Lyautey. He was guiding out 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 he landed in North Africa with muffler ears to the hostile African coast. Standing in the surf, with his flashlight winkling a code message that this was the place and time for the upcoming invasion, he raced in armed rebellion against the Vichy French, block off any danger of flank attack from the pro-German Spanish Azores, 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 commando force of 122 men had been trained, but 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 Algiers, Tangier and Ceuta, feverishly radio the news to Wavell. 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, and a 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 OSS agents in Africa—General Eisenhowar has just told him the time is now.

Over the air goes the short message: "Koote, Hooster, Stanton, Jefferson, Wake, Puritan—Robert arrives."

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

"Listen, Hooster, 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 Rich 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, due to the inevitable confusion in America's first great invasion with reasonable success.

Loyal Frenchmen spied throughout 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. 30,000 Vichy
as he had arrived at his office, Bengal
ey sent a man out to the shipyard to pick up Edward Wasco. Then he sent another officer to Berkeley with the blood-stained clothing.

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

Wasco was taken to Headquarters for ques- tioning. He was furious.

"I've been answering questions ever since this happened," he told Bengalley. "It's bad enough that my name has been in the papers. But now you're trying to pin it on me. All right, do it if you can—I'm not talking.

"I refuse to talk about the whole thing. It's a smear.

"You say nothing, one way or the other, about anything.

The captain ordered him held for investigation on suspicion of murder.

Two hours later, Bengalley had Heinrich's report. In the laboratory, the stains on both of the witnesses were found to be those of human blood. A detailed report would be submitted the following day.

The captain again tried to question Wasco, but he refused to talk. Bengalley had worked hard to explain the blood on his cloth. The man declined to explain anything.

Bengalley called the district attorney, and prepared to charge Wasco with murder. Inspectors Fray and Farcy set out to hunt for evidence that would link him to the crime. Meanwhile, they kept a watch on his apartment.

The man had remained in the apartment until two o'clock. During those vital two hours, no one had seen him leave. What had he done? Wasco had remained in the garage.

Then, at three o'clock, Bengalley learned that the man had left. He had walked. It would have been impossible for him to walk to MacDonald Avenue and Twelfth Street in less than half an hour. Wasco could hardly have returned home unnoticed.

Thus, even if he had known exactly where his wife was, he could hardly have remained in the garage. The only explanation was that he had been driven mad by the sight of her kisses. Wasco's face and body were free of scratches or abrasions. Wasco had been driven mad by the sight of her kisses. Wasco's face and body were free of scratches or abrasions.

"Most of the evidence points to his favor," the district attorney said. "I believe the bloodstained clothes are satisfactorily explained by the hunting trip. He dressed two deer to the yard, and it's reasonable to believe the trance of human blood came from his own cut finger.

"Evidence of all suspicion, Edward Wasco was released. No charges were ever placed against him. Joe Morrissey was likewise exonerated by the investigation, and was released without prosecution in the vagrant charge.

The naval authorities succeeded in tracing the sailor who had been reported absent without leave, to Coronado Beach. But when he was caught, it was at the last minute. He was now miles out at sea.

Hopefully, the captain scanned the typewriter's 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. It was sometime around midnight. No one could identify either the man or the woman, nor could he furnish any description of them.

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

If not, if this sailor is innocent, why has he never come forward to clear himself?

And why is he not at the post office, looking for a return from his uniform, on the scene of the stabbing?

What would be his story, if he could be located and identified?

The report remains unanswered. Anyone having information to offer in this case is urged to communicate with Captain of Inspectors George W. Bengalley of the Richmond (California) Police Department. Meanwhile, the savage murder of Roberta Wasco is a baffling mystery.

Other Pipes

LHS Stereocrest Ultra-light 6.00
LHS Stereocrest 14K 6.50
LHS Certified Purpe 3.50
LHS Purse Supreme (Domino Briar) 1.50

Note: The same Joe Morrissey in the sensational story is still missing.
The Germans visited what was remaining.

From Oran, however, they had to rush warning to the rebel forces to expect enemy landings and come in fighters and troops. The first large wave of the war was the landing in the United States. The German troops had been ordered the President had the same as the French had, and the German command stationed on the island, and the first reported the Gendarmerie had landed, and the American had opened the door, that the Gendarmerie was coming to liberate the island. Also in the air was sent a German merchant with a large load of goods. The OSS barge was on the island, and the island's troops and supporting navy.

**Destruction from the Skies**

From North Africa, the war swirled on into Italy, the Balkans and finally into France. And by the end of the war, there were air raids on cities in thousands of square miles. The rest was up to General Eisenhower's forces, airmen and supporting navy.

**Intrigue Was Its Business**

Intrigue was the OSS business. Through Switzerland, its representatives made contact with Germans who had identified for the Allies the Feemumune base used by the Third Commando. The German Commando used the OSS to experiment with the OSS. They had been a good organizer—there were hundreds of red gendarmes and hundreds of white gendarmes in the town. They later received the Merit award from General Donovan and, with Winberg, was commissioned a second lieutenant.

**Better Bed Manners**

The greatest of OSS business was the Gestapo. Gestapo came to the room where Mayer was living and took him away.

They beat him on the body and face for four hours. They wouldn't confess anything and only time hung the Gestapo. Then he was confronted with the black marketeer and had to admit he was a Frenchman. But that's all he would admit. The Gestapo men dragged 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 forced down 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 conferred 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 Winberg's museum. But Winberg and the Austrian had escaped. Mayer wouldn't even admit knowing them.

A local girl was called in and instruct to tell him that he would be shot unless they led the Gestapo to the hiding place of his companions. The girl was suspected to be an anti-Nazi and the Gestapo figured that they were, but wouldn't betray them unless Mayer told her to. She gave herself and 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 and the 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 gendarmes and hundreds of white gendarmes in the town. Mayer received the Legion of Merit award from General Donovan and, with Winberg, was commissioned a second lieutenant.

**Bring Sunshine Into Your Nights**

Hilariously, wittily, and with a devilish understanding of the little foibles you thought were a secret, here is a masterclass that will make you feel like a kid again.
"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 weeping 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 accomplice, but he had had an accomplice. Powell was charged with armed robbery.

Three of the victims confronted Powell in the courtroom of Superior Court Judge Herbert St. Kaufman and identified him positively. "That's the man," they testified under oath.

Despite the pleas of Assistant Public Defender Stephen M. White, the jury found Powell guilty as charged.

He still protested his innocence and seemed to be mad when on September 18th, 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 defendant sought a new evidence.

On September 18th, the day before the stay was to expire, Police Inspector Ed Murphy was questioning young Pete Chavez, of Stockton, who had been arrested in connection with another robbery.

"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 McLean, 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 those of another.

It was only then that they discovered their mistake. They agreed instantly that the robber and Powell was the guilty man.

The two men actually look only slightly alike—they both have long hair and Powell has curly hair, while Chavez has 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 an innocent man up for a job I'd done," Chavez grinned.

Do you think Harry Powell (left) resembles Pete Chavez (right)?
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 adven
tures. There was one thing that impressed
Farish—Johnson knew all about the busi
ness 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 Brit
ish officers, but not in an organized way.
The Major thought about it. Aside from
the humane elements involved, it was prac
tical 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 a "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 they were forced to
bail out, they should navigate to the nearest "free
areas before taking to their parachutes.
When they landed, they should ask to be
picked up by a nearest American officer.

Then Farish prepared a poster showing
the types of American aircraft and the uni
forms and markings of American airmen.
Ehrenreich distributed it throughout Ju
goslavia by OSS agents and their Resistance
friends, so that the natives could tell
an American from a German.

As for Farish, he refused to be an armchair
leader and repeatedly undertook the most
"dangerous missions himself.

Once rescued only three
miles over terrain as rugged as any in the world,
passed through lines held by quisling troops,
then a long, perilous flight by plane, then on
foothills and into Chezmnik territory. Using
litters and oxcarts, he then retraced his
steps with his wounded comrade, back
through his "successive enemy lines, to a
line of friends.

He lost his life when his plane crashed
on September 16th, 1944, near the Greek-
Jugoslav border. But his spirit and courage
continued.

On the day that Rumania capitulated, the
OSS suggested to the 15th Air Force in
Rumania to round up as many as possible
of the 2,000 American airmen known to be
in German POW camps there. It was
pointed out that the U.S. military had
capitulated in September, 1943, the Germans had suc
cceeded in removing large numbers of capt
ive American fliers to Romania.

Lieutenant General Nathan Twining
agreed to place the entire air force on the
project and sent a staff officer, Colonel
George Kruger, 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, sherry B-17s are
shuttling back and forth to Bucharest, bringing
captive airmen of the unit of 15 per plane. The
37th plane has just shown up overhead. En
thusiasm 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 Bur
ma jungle for air rescues. Small boats also
played their part.

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

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 Rieter 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 am
munition. Furthermore, it was a Saturday
night and all stores and supply dumps were
closed.

Crash Boat to the Rescue

Rieter and his men set out to bag, borrow
and steal. By morning, they had rounded
up the bare essentials. They had also, by
hand, loaded 2,000 gallons of high-octane
fuel, two tons of food, and bottled 15,000
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,
rt picked up the drifting airmen near Foul
Island. Its green crew, none of whom had
ever been in the Far East before, had navig
ated through miles of treacherous waters to
rescue the nine men."

It was the opening of the most impor
tant "Second Front" of the OSS in the Jap
name's most im
important task. By this time it had learned
from experience and was in the pink of
In the near-by north-south railway zone where the Germans are bringing supplies to the front, Rogers passed on one 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 full moon a reality. He and his wife began helping thePartisans through the Balkans. In Yugoslavia, he led the first American combat team into action against the Germans.

The Second Move

Then he and a patrol spent ten undercover 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 trying to destroy their landing strip. They killed 30, wounded 10, and captured 10. The operation netted Rogers the British Military Cross.

In between, he helped stop bloodshed on the island of Corfu—by openly advancing to machine-gun positions and bluffling the gunners to move out of there. For this, he was awarded both the Bronze Star and the Greek Cross of Valor, one of the highest decorations of the Greek government.

A little time later, he and three men made an American air raid on Corfu, ready for a shelling. They dropped 7000 rounds into enemy-held territory in Northern Italy. Four hours before the scheduled take-off, OSS headquarters gave 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 talked it over. The decision was unanimous. They wanted to go. any how. Rogers asked Special Service to proceed and got it. The team bailed out into their area of operations, northwest of Cassino, during the night of April 29th, 1944. The German air was en route to bomb one of his other men. One eightfighter plane tried to shoot down the parachuting men. Another made passes at his descending streamlines. The dynamite, weapons, etc., were the bulk of their equipment.

The story of the planes aroused 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—a vital radio set. They reached a small boat which took them to Cassino and on to Naples for the rest of the night. They made contact with Partisans, whose leader said, "You shouldn't have come. But we'd have to run or you were here.

The Americans weren't much on the offensive during the next week. They were a pretty sick army, and the British were through the hole. The OSS headquarter men that they were safe and ready for troops to land. After that, they went to work. They were in the heart of enemy land, but they hadn't been any operations which led the liberation of the towns. Acting on spot reports, they directed bombers to the largest enemy railroad station and radio transmitter in the Ubiste area. Using Paras behind them, they strafed the town of 10,000 enemy soldiers.

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

GET A NEW KICK OUT OF MARRIED LIFE

Here's a breezy collection of humor with a new slant... thousands of bellylaughs satirizing the relations between the sexes before, during, and after marriage.

23 SEPARATE BOOKS

This monumental masterpiece of humor on the relations between the sexes can be yours almost as a gift. This unrivaled work is arranged in 23 separate books or sections of sections. Each of these has a distinctive comic phase of the relations between men and women... Each of them alone worth the price of the complete work. You must see the Marriage Joker by Albert L. Range, whose books are eagerly sought after by famous comedians everywhere.
The OSS man reported that he had been receiving peace feelers and invitations to talk it over with German agents who were cooperating with the Allies. But the OSS man didn't want to meet with anyone who was not more than just a mouthpiece for the enemy. He wouldn't explain why he wouldn't work with them, but it seemed to be a matter of principle.

At any rate, Dulles was instructed to make his way to Austria and see what could be done. For one thing, Dulles knew that the Nazi regime might quickly collapse.

Dulles passed on the word that his superiors were interested, then waited for a signal. It came on May 9th, 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 this could be done quickly enough. He then asked a few 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 about this. We 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 Passau."

Dulles was interested. That was General Karl Wolff, Himmler's deputy who was supreme SS and Gestapo chief for German forces in Italy. Himmler was fanatical, but he had a sense of humor. He had ordered the Allies to take over a band of cutthroats who were originally Hitler's bodyguards.

Was it a trick?

The peace feelers 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 before I meet with you. If I am convinced, I will then advise the Allied High Command to negotiate with your organization."

The colonel nodded. He mentioned the names of two important Italian patrons 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 honest side. On the second day, the two Italians were turned over to Dulles. One of them was Piazzini Piazzi, who later became President of Italian Hospital.

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 American Allies. They were happy and thankful.

Dulles advised the Allied High Command not to make too much of the situation. It might lead to negotiations with the Germans in case the surrender talk turned out to be important.

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

Dulles was surprised. He was a man in his sixties, and he was wearing a typical Nazi uniform. But the Allies had already identified him as a Gestapo officer who had been working for him in place with Marshal Keitel, Himmler's deputy commander of all German forces in Italy. His presence suggested that the negotiations might not be as easy as he had thought.

Help
Hidden Weapons

When word was relayed to Warden Southby that a group of lifers were planning a break, he ordered a search which unearthed a collection of weapons the convicts had cleverly hidden in the machine shop. You will find the name of one of these weapons concealed in each of the words listed below.


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)

was a platoon, they studied each other furiously.

Laussucq was thinking: Can he be trusted?

The burst was puzzling. He had been an American for many years. Why has he now returned to Paris? It can only be that he has come to help us in the war against the Nazis—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," he said.

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

Albert considered. "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 had quit the French army because of its treatment of Jews. They were Americans. Through one of them, he sent word to his London headquarters that he was awaiting further instructions and briefly needed radio apparatus. It was easy 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 the French group was at a chateau inhabited by missionary monks.

Their monks had been in on every phase of the Resistance movement and bitterly hated the Nazis. They had even been detailed to work with German supplies and helping them get back to England.

Among other things, they told Laussucq about a group of German army supplies from the Stettin area which had been dropped near the village. The monks had loaded it into a truck and brought it to the Underground.

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

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

The monks' headquarters sounded like an ideal place to set up his radio station and store the machine-guns and other equipment which OSS planes would soon be dropping. But near the top of the hill he came upon an SS trooper standing guard.

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

"Just taking some exercise." Laussucq explained.

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

Laussucq did go without argument, and without using his brakes on the downhill run.

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

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

He sped back to Paris and booked up a teen-age youngster named Rabut, who was a brother of a young German monk. The youth also wanted no time mourning. He was eager to help in anything that would harm the Nazis.

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

Laussucq was next put in contact with a 17-year-old Frenchman, Maurice Charbonnier, who went out every day to trap the woodcutter for him. And to German aviators who had been shot down. He had a secret cellar where he would hide the flyers and give them civilian clothing and food until they could be put on the "Underground Railway."

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

"Yes," said Charbonnier. "I can find flyers easier than I can find food and clothing for them."

So Laussucq was not busy being a supply contact. He got some of the supplies in the Paris Black Market. He also raided Lorraine and supplies began reaching him by parachute. Then he learned that a foreign diplomat's daughter in Paris was doing the same kind of rescue work at the aged Charbonnier and he became her "quaestor-major."

But not all "quaestors" were to show. The big liberation was coming. Allied forces had broken through from the Normandy beaches and the Resistance forces werekeyed up for their big moment when the word came. They especially wanted to capture Paris, so that the Nazis couldn't apply the scorched-earth policy to the great city.

Laussucq was in 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, ammunition, and plenty of machine guns. He was joined by young Rabut and patriots.

Then he was visited by another Resistance leader who wanted the American help. Would be 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 would boomerang against the quislings in war crimes trials.

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

Then, with the help of a man who had been a schoolboy, he was able to learn of the German plans for all strong fortresses on the left bank of the Seine River. The plans also gave the location of the main German arms storage, fighting in France. This information was quickly flashed to the attacking Allies. Bombers got to work, and then the tanks began breaching through.

The Liberation of Paris

The hour for rebellion had come. The actual liberation of Paris—began on August 24th. Laussucq immediately "captured" his hotel. That part was easy. The rest wasn't. There was no time to pack, and he had to leave the hotel against Vichy gunmen and without any injury to themselves, they killed around thirty Germans and captured thirty others. He had done his part in presenting an already captured Paris to incoming Americans who were to go from there to crush the German occupation of France. And they were able to deliver intact the precious Vichy police files.

On September 17th, 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 so hard and lived so still alive and able to do us any harm."

Later, the elderly man from Pittsburgh was decorated with the Silver Star for his heroism. His underground work was recognized 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.
SECRETS ENTRUSTED
TO A FEW

The Unpublished
Facts of Life

Watching over the
bombed-out city of
Paris, the Gestapo, the
secret police of Nazi
France, was known as
"Diana." It was
composed of a network
of agents, consisting of
American, British, and
Polish soldiers. It was
divided into teams of
two men who went
dressed as civilians and
cooperated with the
Resistance.

Diana's activities
were part of a larger
network of underground
activities that included
mass communications.

Spies in Occupied France

How the Gestapo, or secret police,
operated in France during the war
is detailed in the story of
Henry L. Lassau, a prominent
American artist who lived in
Paris during the war. He
was arrested by the Gestapo
in 1944 and taken to a
prison in France, where he
was held for several months.

The Gestapo maintained a
network of informers who
provided them with information
about Resistance activities.

Lassau was eventually
transferred to a concentration
camp, where he remained
for several months. He
finally managed to escape
and return to the United States,
where he continued to work as
an artist.

In his book, "The
Rosicrucians,
" the author
describes the secret
orders of the Rosicrucian
Society, which were
believed to have
been founded in
Germany in the
17th century.

The society
claimed to have
mystical knowledge
of the past and to
possess the ability to
change the course of
human events.

The Rosicrucians
are said to have
been involved in
various historical
events, including
the Renaissance
and the
Reformation.

The society
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its secrecy and
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enlisted men. The generals became fast friends: "Sergeant Nicholson" and "Sergeant McVeety." Gleason then put them through a rehearsal and they spoke up like true sergeants.

**Himmler Becomes Suspicous**

But Dulles had bad news for them when they reached their destination. Suspicion was immediately aroused. Himmler, as a result of this visit, began to question the efficiency of his Gestapo. He also began to doubt the effectiveness of his own personal bodyguard, which he had commanded personally in Vienna. He decided that Dulles must be in some way able to help him.

**Wolff's Trip to Rome**

Wolf's trip to Rome was not a secret. He had been seen there on several occasions. However, Himmler was convinced that Dulles had been able to help him.

**The $74,000,000 Question**

The question of the $74,000,000 was a matter of great concern to Dulles. He had been informed by his sources in Germany that Hitler was willing to pay the price to get rid of Mussolini. Dulles was determined to prevent this from happening.

**Vieltinghoff Tries to Bargain**

Vieltinghoff sent word that he had decided to go through with the surrender. He informed the OSS that he was willing to give up "the honors of the surrender" if he could get Mussolini's approval. He wanted to use the money to pay off Mussolini's debts.

**The End of the War**

The war was over, and Dulles was happy. He had been able to prevent the surrender of Mussolini, and he had saved Germany from a fate worse than death. He was a hero, and he knew it.
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ANTICRUE PILLS

The postwar crime problem in the Far East is a problem of prisoners who had been harried and conscripted in short term for acts of espionage were giving their captors fits. The doctors in charge of a great deal of trouble. The men were quarantined, and long, and for the most part, the doctors of the lot, a young fellow who, people burst out in a fit of uncontrollable temper—"I'm in hell, and it's too bad.

Harold S. Helberg, who had been in such cases, reports that without knowing the prisoner, it was not until after the medical officer had described all the outward and mental symptoms to conclude that the prisoner was thin, sunken, incontinent of body... and didn't put up any games of any kind. This was the end.

At first, there was little to do; but then, after a ten-year-old girl had been found, they searched her out and brought her out of a win-

down. Doctors examined the boy. He looked thin and weak, but then, his discolored and yellowed teeth, his body, and his short stature, were quite normal for the patient.

He was taken to the punishment room, and was instructed to measure his pulse and blood calcium content. He was then examined, and no other diseases were found. The other methods were not able to be performed, and then it was time to begin work.

When the whole was about half full of cement, we would take vital parts off from other machinery, parts that were not to be replaced, and throw them in. Then we finished adding the cement. The Japs never did know what happened to those machines.

An OSS officer asked for the Americans to maneuver 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. 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 made 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 Pacific. The prisoners lived there and worked for the benefit of the machine. OSS officers were shipped out to make sure of the experiments. They were instructed to add to the machine and turn up the power of the machine. They were instructed to add to the machine and turn up the power of the machine.

"When the war ended, they were not only instructed to take care of the prisoners, but also to improve the conditions of the Japanese. One of the details is that many American lives were saved.

"They were not only instructed to improve the machines, but also to improve the conditions of the Japanese. One of the details is that many American lives were saved. Most of us were caught on Bataan or Corregidor. We were prisoners of war for two years, but we never stopped fighting for the Japanese.

"And there was the time when B-29's came over. American prisoners were ordered in the aircraft factory, and they were asked to write notes of protest that would be radioc to B-29 bases. One of the victims, Melvin Bumgarner, who had lost a digit in an accident, wrote:

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

Donovan Stresses the Key Role Of Post-War Intelligence Unit

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

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

Imagine that you have been called in here today as consultants on an important problem. Your government needs a foreign policy. How is it going to get about settling one? What do you have to know, first of all, to give an opinion?

Well, what are the first things you have to know when you are planning your own future? What kind of policy are you going to have for that future? To determine that policy, you have to know what possibilities there are for you. First, where you can get a job. That's what you have to know to get the job, and hold it. That's where you can learn what you have to know. In other words, you've got to get information. Then you've got to evaluate and interpret that information. When you do this, then you have a decision that you feel confident is an informed decision.

Government is no different. Government policy, too, must be based upon a clear understanding of the facts. What facts? The capabilities, the intentions, and the policies of other nations. That's what an intelligence service means.

Let's debunk all these loose talk about intelligence. It's not cloak and dagger. It's just the careful study and analysis and interpretation of the facts, and it's not easy. It's not for the faint of heart. But if we get all this sort of stuff worked out, we can make an intelligent guess at what our enemies are thinking and acting, and store up our intelligence to meet this task. This is the intention of our enemies, that the Office of Strategic Services was set up.

Clipped from the Herald Tribune
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 in 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 Penemunde as a launching area.

Checking on the Naze

We had to know about German tank production. How would you find out about it? Well, we got 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 nonconsecutive 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 percent 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, Java, Ghana, and Bismarck.
Let me give you three things:

1. In Yugoslavia we had units both with Tito and with Mihailovitch. After the British had withdrawn their units from Mihailovitch, we kept an intelligence link in his area. We did this 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 Mihailovitch in Yugoslavia and who was a year and a half behind the Japanese lines in China. Here is Chinese guerrillas. I'll ask Walley MSS to stand up.

2. We had a joint mission to work with the underground in Slovakia. It was made up of British and American OSS men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Green of the OSS, who was part of the OSS. The Slovak uprising collapsed in the fall and winter of 1944. The Germans made a very determined and sustained search for that group. As you saw in the Herald Tribune yesterday, most of them were captured, tortured, and shot. Only two British and two Americans were rescued. They gave their lives to the energy and intelligence of a young Slovak girl interpreter, Maria Gulevich, who helped them escape.

Although she had her legs cut 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 through the cooperation of the Russians and the Hungarians.

3. Now let us tell you what we did in Siam. There were thirty Japanese students studying here who wanted to help, so we took them into Siam, 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, in the last few months, we had to send in two more American OSS representatives in 1944—John Webster, who had lived in Kiang before the war, and Dick Greenlee, a major of the OSS, 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 shipping. They spent from January 25 to February 5 in one room in Bangkok, getting the details of proposed plans for our cooperation with the people of Siam. Greenlee returned to the United States with those plans, and then went back and stayed in them from April 1 to June 30, 1944.

With Major Webster and Captain Palmer, of OSS, he rescued two flyers, Major Kellison, of the Air Force, and William McCarty, of the Flying Tiger. 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 enemy’s disintegration, movement of troops, morale, and dispersion. Dick Greenlee is right here, practicing law in New York. Stand up, Dick.

These are a few illustrations of the kind of thing you have to do in a war. The key was the intelligence system that 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 another need an intelligence service in time of peace?

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 today in peace time to know what people are up to, and what they are doing, so that the peace can be preserved. If you want to have peace in the world, you have 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 reasonable. And to be effective in her application, that nation must have tested knowledge—which is a true definition of intelligence. To obtain that, she must have a real intelligence service. We have only one. And now, since all foreign nations know that we are fixing our own people know how to be the fact. After all, we had the making of a great war, but that has been demanded. Experience has shown that the only kind of a war we have to be is a centralized, im
It is even more important now, as we plan the peace, that we do not do so 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 to be 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 president of the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lombard, had distinguished careers in both World Wars I and World War II. He was an outstanding hero in the former, as colonel of the Fighting 99th Division, a mysterious "cold-case" figure in the latter, as chief of the Office of Strategic Services. He won medals in both wars. In the first he 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. He attended St. Joseph's College, went to Niagara University, transferred to Columbia University, worked there as tutor and companion, was graduated in 1903, studied law at Columbia, was a classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He began practice of law in Buffalo in 1913, was graduated in 1918 as captain of Troop L, 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard, which he had helped to organize.

He returned to Buffalo after World War I as United States Attorney there, served as Secretary of War of the Philippines by President Coolidge in 1923, was offered choice of position as Secretary of War or Governor of the Philippines by President Hoover, refused both, and returned to private practice. He appeared in 1925 to run unsuccessfully as Republican candidate for Governor against Herbert Lehman. He began preparation for career in World War II in 1940 by visiting all the capitals of Europe on a mysterious assignment, returned 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 1943 by the Office of Strategic Services with Mr. Donovan as its head. After the war Mr. Donovan spent months as an associate of Robert H. Jackson, chief prosecutor of Nazi war criminals. He resigned to return to private practice, wrote "Wild Bill".
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 CIIG-NIA setup completely fails to solve the problem since it perpetuates past defects; the OSS 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 glimpsers of a counter-espionage system to check on the foreign agents seeking entrance to our country."
Memorandum for the Director

prior to World War II and we had only the conventional intelligence service of the Departments 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 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 U-2, Naval Intelligence and the State Department, which should assemble information for their own needs.

(2) Direction—An advisory board of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy.
Memorandum for the Director

3) Coordination and Analysis of Information—Collection of information from all 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 superstructure which, by its sheer size, could not preserve the necessary secrecy; it
Memorandum for the Director

would be in conflict with the regular agencies of the government in their statutory duties; and it would create a grave hazard as one agency would be entrusted with the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of all intelligence, subject to unavoidable bias and coloration. The latter is particularly important in view of the type of people 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 JCS 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 JCS plans inasmuch as they were both essentially the same, but it carries the concept of the JCS 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 used 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.