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Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. S.
FROM: D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: SAC Scheidt called this morning and advised that Louis Budens informed Special Agent W. J. McCarthy on the evening of January 15, 1948, that he had had a conference with General Donovan on January 11. Budens stated that he had been contacted by an Immigration and Naturalization Service man who knew he had been in touch and advised him that General Donovan wanted to see him. He went to General Donovan's office and there met Inspector in charge of the INS, who attended the conference which lasted about a half hour.

General Donovan inquired of Budens if he didn't think there was a subversive war going on in the United States. Budens stated that there was. General Donovan then inquired if he didn't think the Fifth Column of Russians was not being sufficiently suppressed and whether he didn't think the individual Communist cases could be connected in this country, and further, whether Budens himself wouldn't be able to so connect them. Budens stated he thought he could connect them in a general conspiracy.

General Donovan then stated that he thought there was too much police work being done and not enough detective work and commented further that it was because of the setup of the FBI. Donovan further stated that he felt something should be done so that the Government would know in advance what the Communists were doing to do. Budens stated that he defended the Bureau and stated that the Bureau he thought had a good coverage of the Communist picture.

Budens stated that Donovan never did come to the point of the conference and seemed to have lost interest after Budens came to the Bureau's defense. Budens stated, however, that he gathered the impression that Donovan had in mind some kind of setup similar to the OSS in the United States for the purpose of trying to penetrate the Communist Party.

SAC Scheidt is sending a letter down today with full details.

D.L.a

We should try to identify the Inspectors in the New York area and other areas with much activity.

FBI

31 Jan 24 1948
New York 7, New York

January 16, 1948

28482

DECLASSIFIED

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. W. LADD

ADIRTE ADELE BUDENZ

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADvised BY ROUTIN

SLIP (S) OF

DATE

11.3779

Reference New York telephone call of SAC EDWARD SCHATZ to Assistant Director D. W. LADD on January 16, 1948.

A few weeks ago LOUIS F. BUDENZ advised that Special Investigator of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, had advised him that General WILLIAM DONOVAN wanted to confer with him. The Bureau later advised that the New York Office should furnish the Bureau with any information relative to the conference between BUDENZ and DONOVAN.

On the afternoon of January 15, 1948, LOUIS F. BUDENZ advised SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, JR. that on the previous Friday afternoon, January 9, 1948, he had had a short conference with General WILLIAM DONOVAN. He advised that he did not tell SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY sooner about the conference, because the results of the conference were not too clear in his mind.

BUDENZ advised that...... of Immigration and Naturalization Service, with whom he had previous dealings, called him earlier in the week of January 9, 1948, and advised him that General DONOVAN would like to see him on Friday, January 9, 1948.

On Friday, January 9, 1948, BUDENZ and his wife went to Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City and met...... They then proceeded to General DONOVAN's law office on Wall Street, where they met...... who is in charge of the Investigative Section of Immigration and Naturalization, New York,...... are known to this office and have been of assistance to the Bureau in a number of cases in the past. He had been connected with a number of investigative agencies in the past and was a Special Agent of the Bureau around 1934. The four then went in to see the General, and...... appeared to be friendly with the General and he introduced the others. The conference was brief, lasting approximately forty-five minutes, from 4:15 to 5 P.M. No little or no part in the conference.
After a few preliminary remarks by the General, the General then said to BUDENZ, "Don't you think there is a subversive war going on now?" BUDENZ answered, "Yes." The General then said, "Don't you think we're losing it?" BUDENZ again agreed, thinking in terms of the international struggle and pointed out that we had lost the battle of Poland. General DONOVAN then said, "Don't you think that the Fifth Column of the Russians is not being sufficiently checked?" BUDENZ agreed that it was not, but pointed out that the Thomas Committee had recently done a good job in checkpointing the Fifth Column by exposing the ten Hollywood Reds. General DONOVAN added that the Thomas Committee could have done a better job if the cross-examiner had been more skillful. General DONOVAN then said, "Don't you think the individual Communist cases could be connected and don't you think that you could connect them?" BUDENZ felt that DONOVAN was speaking in terms of prosecution of individual Communist cases and stated, "Yes, I think I could connect the cases by utilizing the conspiracy laws in order to prosecute." General DONOVAN did not seem impressed with this answer and then BUDENZ doubted what DONOVAN meant by connecting cases together.

General DONOVAN then said something to the effect that at the present time there was too much work in connection with Communism, which was only police work and more detective work was needed, and further, the nature of the FBI had made it this way. BUDENZ did not understand just what General DONOVAN meant by this statement, but believed that the General meant that the FBI should know more about what was going on among the Communists. BUDENZ then said that he felt that the FBI was not able to go as far as it might, because of the overall policy of the Department of Justice. DONOVAN said this was not exactly true, since the FBI had strong influence in the Department of Justice.

General DONOVAN was then interrupted by the telephone. After he resumed the interview, BUDENZ asked the General, "Exactly what does the General have in mind?" The General then said that he felt that something should be done so that the Government would know in advance what the Communists were going to do. BUDENZ got the impression that the General had in mind the establishing of some kind of an agency, such as the OSS to handle the Communist problem, and this agency would penetrate the Party and be in a position to know what was going on.

The interview then ended, and General DONOVAN said he would like to see BUDENZ again. However, he did not make an appointment.
WIXE did not feel that the conference was very successful. He did not feel that he contributed very much, and further, he did not find out what the plan of the General was. He thought that possibly the General lost interest in the conference and did not go further in explaining what he had in mind after WIXE more or less defended the FBI.

Although the conference lasted forty-five minutes, WIXE was unable to recollect any of the conversation other than that which has been set forth above. General DONOVAN did not at any time clarify what he had in mind or why he was interviewing WIXE. DONOVAN did not mention that he was gathering material for an article or for the purpose of setting up a plan for combating the Russians and Communists. As stated above, WIXE presumed that DONOVAN had in mind the setting up of some agency to combat Communism, however, DONOVAN never mentioned this.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHINDT, SAC

SPECIAL DELIVERY
August 2, 1948

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

INTERNAL SECURITY - I

William...

I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of a speech made by General Donovan on March 22, 1948, over Radio Station WMUL, which was broadcast to Italy at the time of the general elections in that country. This speech was made available by [redacted] who stated that he read the speech in Italian over the air on behalf of General Donovan. He assisted General Donovan in the preparation of this speech. He also made available a copy of a reply made by General Donovan to an article appearing in the newspaper "Avanti" in Rome on April 1, 1948. [Redacted] stated that he helped in the preparation of this reply.

Both the above are being forwarded to the Bureau as of possible interest.

[Redacted] advised that two Italian communists who were formerly in this country, GIUSEPPE BERTI and MICHELE SALA, were recently elected as deputies on the Communist ticket in western Sicily. [Redacted] advised that BERTI is one of the international figures in the Communist Party and was put at the head of the Communist ticket in western Sicily because of the importance which Russia places on Sicily, which is placed in the center of the Mediterranean and might, in Communist hands, be of great use to Russia in the event of a conflict with the Western powers.

It is believed that both BERTI and SALA were at one time connected with the Italian communist newspaper "L'Unita del Popolo" in New York City.

JTG: RAA
97-1016
Enc. 2

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FBI
80 Avg 5 1948

94-4-4677-30
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/47 BY ADM
846 SIG: 12-13-47
In New York

Broadway Express

Mickey Rooney wants to marry again. She's Beverly Lawrence, 29th Century Fox starlet. Allan Jenkins' chums bear his next be an airline hostess. Torchan's new for socialite, now a guest at the hotel, is the next to be married. John Haggard, husband of the millionaire artist, is hotter than Alger Hiss' collar. Pal Vanzo, ex-chef now in Movieland, probably will marry O'Neal. That SMAP-BM II song-royal war has started all over again because of the great "mints" in television. The State is going to be married, and immediately put on collaboration on some life, banded from the Parisian stage. He thinks.

A Federal Grand Jury in New York now in several indictments (over the no-revelations) and the

accused person will be named publicly.

Mel Torme's current inspiration for his big songs is Candy.

On "Oz," Skyline and show-up Beverly Richards have that"

Deanna Durbin was rushed to Boston to inherit the

"Grandma's Diary." This is how the sheet music business is:

Berlin's delightful score of "Easter Parade" isn't selling

'Holy Palms of Inside USA" (sister of Mrs. Rex Harrison) is

in the show, and in the hospital. When the Marx Brothers

arrive, it will be a clean-up comedy. Mel Torme, the previous

voice, has been replaced by four pages of detectives to dig up any

possible. Ceil Richey prop. F. Benacchini and beautiful

at Maxwell of the front covers have chilled their ill.

The millionnaire Donald Wilson of Oregon has switched from

with his wife to her secret admirer. He started with Betty (another

piece of Cary Grant's raisin bread. (Hooray for a French"

Next type-casting: Martha Stewart, recently

and from Joe H. Lewis, will play Eva Tanquary. In the film of the

invited 28 day stars. Jan. August and Gene Marry open

next week's Raleigh Room. Tomorrow night. Monty Marley, the

name will be 'Hello' (being impersonating), is calling

for his". Go Swimming. The Savannah Cafe, opening on

in Greenwich Village, will bring back a Harlem type of music girl.

The new import is 26. "Robert Hanley, Air Force

50 missions. New song title: "I've Got a Way on

But I Can't Get Away With Mine."

Hope will cut the ribbon to unveil the fastest thing on

at Madison Square Garden. Saturday night. Sept. 27.

in Paris. It will be the X-51 rocket plane - from the
nine's ceiling. The Runyon Fund Committee embraces Cedric

and the other numbered "of Minneapolis for doing so much

of突出 Port Labor, Victor Borge, Anita O'Day, Glen

nicar, Joey Adams, Zena Russell and Tony Cairo, which

under fund Monday night at the Carnaval. Minneapolis.

heat Cleveland Indians forty Billy Veeck is trying to

the Chicago White Sox. "A singer" hit on Ted Pin

Just for Now. Ten top stars have already put it on wax

I'll be. In Walton's "You Can't Stop the Rain,"

written by

Redmond Thorne (correspondent), who swears he never

a song in his life. One of the local television stations just

50% of the personal.

Jack Fiebel (just re-elected to the Waldorf) was

by two New York detectives during his visit. He insisted

by introduced as an East Indian, not an Arab. No dope, he...

own in baseball wagers made. . . Arthur Tracy (radio's one

"Street Singer") saved his money and now lives hotel. His

in The Towers (at Miami Beach), which will be re-christen

Tracy Towers. Cardinal Spellman will appreciate your donation

of the Red Cross. Ruth Stadium at White Pines. Send them to the

New York (29) N.Y. Elaine Hilton, who spoke to William

from Hollywood, will get a 26th Century Fox screen test, but

didn't get to 1st base on the coast. The Countess Helen (Peggy

and Dr. Gregory B. Pollack declined it was a daydream.

Been Tooned, Bachman's new star, has Bill Callahan walk

a scene in "The Girls Go". Olsen & Johnson will give a suit for $500,000 and another.

They allege infringement on the click song, "Feudin' and

" which they introduced in "LaFling Roone" in 1944.

New York Daily Mirror

Page 5

Date: SEP 14 1948

Mr. Tozol
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Celg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nieder
Mr. Ross
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnes
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Qulan Tamm
Mr. Nash
Mr. Nett

Mr. Seapy

Mr. Tozol
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Celg
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Qulan Tamm
Mr. Nash
Mr. Nett

Mr. Seapy

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SEP 14 1948

151615

SEP 14 1948
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
9-15-48

You will recall that on Monday this week Mr. X indicated a desire to see you. He dropped by my office to-day and advised that it would not be necessary for him to take up your time and that he would furnish me the information. Accordingly he dictated the attached memorandum. He particularly requested that the source of the information not be contributed to him.

With reference to CHLY and HUM mentioned in the last paragraph, Mr. Ladd is having a memorandum prepared on these two individuals.

gan

Director's Notation:
"Haven't we had some difficulty with Baldwin re some article he wrote?"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS ESSENTIAL

[Signature]
Date: 9-15-48

[Signature]
Date: 5-25-48

[Signature]
Date: 5-25-48
September 15, 1948

On Friday, September 10, 1948, the Hoover Commission, which was looking into the reorganization of the executive branches of the Government, heard a number of witnesses testify with respect to the question of foreign intelligence. One of the witnesses was William Donovan, former head of OSS. It is understood that Donovan testified in a rather obstreperous fashion regarding the success of his cloak and dagger activities while heading OSS and at the same time he recommended that any intelligence arm of the Government should engage in like activities. It was noted following his testimony that the observations of Mr. Donovan were not too well received, particularly his rather forceful suggestion that the CIA, or whatever intelligence agency replaces it, should be attached to the White House and should be answerable through its Director solely to the President. The members of the Commission apparently opposed this view for a number of reasons but chiefly because they feel that there are at the present time altogether too many entities so attached to the White House and answerable only to the President. It was apparent from listening to observations made by some of the members of the Hoover Commission that they are not at all satisfied with the present setup of the CIA even though they oppose at the same time the proposal of Donovan.

Former Agent Pat Coyne appeared as a witness before the Commission, testifying with respect to certain of the intelligence functions of the National Security Council. Following his testimony on that subject he was requested to answer several questions on intelligence by Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin of the New York Times who is a member of the Hoover Commission. Mr. Baldwin asked Coyne if he felt the FBI was capable of handling espionage and counter-espionage in the United States and Mr. Coyne replied obviously so since the FBI has been handling that subject in the United States successfully for years. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne if the latter felt the FBI was capable of handling foreign intelligence activities and Coyne replied in the affirmative, observing that the FBI has already proved its ability to handle foreign intelligence in Latin America during the war and established a commendable record in its handling of that activity in South America for a period of several years. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne for his personal view as to the nature of the relationship existing between the FBI and CIA at the present time. Mr. Coyne replied that for the past several months he has been concerned on behalf of the National Security Council in matters pertaining solely to internal security and consequently he has had no contact with the CIA since the CIA is specifically precluded by law from concerning itself with internal security. As a consequence, Coyne pointed out that he has had no cause for being in contact with CIA and therefore no cause for being cognizant of the relationship apparently existing between the two organizations. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne to express his opinion regarding the relationship between the FBI and CIA when Coyne was Chief of the FBI's Internal Security Section. Coyne stated that as far as he knew the
relationship was satisfactory and made no additional comment other than to suggest to Mr. Baldwin that the question might more properly be directed to Mr. Hoover and Admiral Hillenkoetter.

The observation is made for such purpose as it may serve that the Hoover Commission is presently dissatisfied with the counter-operations of CIA and at the same time is not disposed to adopt the views advanced by Mr. Donovan. There appears to be a substantial block in the Hoover Commission which would favor the FBI taking over foreign intelligence, and consequently friendly Bureau witnesses might at this time prove helpful toward that end in the event the Bureau is interested in taking over foreign intelligence operations.

As a matter of additional but unrelated interest the same source advised that Mr. Stephen Spingarn, who was formerly attached to the office of Secretary Foley in the Treasury Department, is now stationed at the White House in the capacity of an assistant of some sort to the President.

The source also advised as a matter of possible interest that a man who is believed to have at one time been currently assigned to the office of communications which ultimately wound their way across the desk. The source expressed the belief that the Bureau probably had some information available in its files reflecting on this man and possibly that he borders upon the status of fellow-traveler. There is like- wise assigned to the same office an individual named who do some of the briefing for and whose parents are believed to be of Russian origin and who is believed at the present time to possibly have relatives in the Soviet Union.
Reference is made to our conversation of December 14, 1943, in which you mentioned stories which were circulating critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its intelligence coverage. I think that these stories had their genesis in statements recently made by General William J. Donovan.

You will recall that on November 1, 1944, I transmitted to you a memorandum concerning "Suggested Security Measures With Reference To Smuggling Atom Bombs Or Parts For Atom Bombs Into The United States." Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the interested agencies, including Secretary of Defense Forrestal. I am confidentially advised that predicated on the memorandum an Army representative was assigned to Mr. Forrestal's office for the purpose of preparing a paper entitled, "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks." A preliminary report on the matter has been submitted to a committee composed of Dr. Karl Compton, Admiral Sidney Souers and a General Grunenber.

For your strictly confidential information, I have learned that a copy of this preliminary report was furnished to General Donovan by the representative of Mr. Forrestal. General Donovan wrote a letter regarding this study to this representative of the Office of Defense, and in which he was critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its coverage of domestic intelligence. General Donovan in the letter pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency is denied jurisdiction within the United States in the subversive field and that the FBI alone is given authority to search subversive agents. General Donovan stated that certain events which have been publicized immediately preceding as well as during the recent war appear not to have been known to the FBI until they had occurred. He pointed out that "a police organization deals with cases in their individual aspect and police problems arise after the event occurs, but the foundation of intelligence is to anticipate events." He commented that the inference from the study made was that the Central Intelligence Agency should study the case files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. General Donovan's letter indicated throughout that he thought the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not competent to deal with the problem of subversive agents and that the Central Intelligence Agency should be given authority to investigate in the domestic field.
As you are aware, of course, General Donovan's views are entirely erroneous. General Donovan's well-known hostility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation is certainly in part due to our exposure of Communist infiltration of the Office of Strategic Services, which was headed by General Donovan during the war, as exposed in the Marzani case.
Dear Nick -

Wild Bill was in town last week.

From reports it's evident he's still "thinking" about what Cyr referred to in his Ad Club talk.

No acknowledgment which also applies to other stuff I send you which B.O.(Buffalo Office) can't.

Sincerely

/s/ [Redacted]
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR

FROM: J. L. LAND

DATE: December 22, 1945

SUBJECT: STATEMENTS OF GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN CRITICAL OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is attached a corrected copy of the memorandum to the Attorney General concerning statements of General Donovan which were critical of the FBI. The information which you wanted in this memorandum has now been incorporated and if this copy as written is approved, the original will be sent to the Attorney General.

I have no explanation as to why I did not incorporate this suggestion in the original draft of the memorandum. It was due entirely to an oversight which I regret. It will not occur again.

Attachment

94-4-4672-35

[Signature]
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I suggested in your Dm we met again in memo dig the statement that you Dk well that is in hostility it is your word certainly in fact I saw the Grove...

What are the facts?

Remarks: 

-

enlarged in

An enlarged case. Why

[Handwritten notes]
Reference is made to our conversation of December 14, 1945, in which you mentioned stories which were circulating critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its intelligence coverage. I think that these stories had their genesis in statements recently made by General William J. Donovan.

You will recall that on November 1, 1947, I transmitted to you a memorandum concerning "Suggested Security Measures With Reference To Controlling Atomic Bomb Or Parts For Atomic Bombs Into The United States." Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the interested agencies, including Secretary of Defense Forrestal. I am confidentially advised that predicated on the memorandum an Army representative was assigned to Mr. Forrestal's office for the purpose of preparing a paper entitled, "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks." A preliminary report on the matter has been submitted to a committee composed of Dr. Karl Compton, Admiral Sidney Souers and a General Gruenther.

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94-4-4672-35

APPROVAL TO SEND 10 4.6 10.
As you are aware, of course, General Donovan’s views are entirely erroneous. General Donovan’s well known hostility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation is certainly in part due to our exposure of Communist infiltration of the Office of Strategic Services, which was headed by General Donovan during the war, as exposed in the Harvard case.
December 8th, 1948

Colonel Edwin F. Black
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

I have your letter of December 6th, 1948 and carefully read its enclosures.

To me your analysis of measures and counter-measures seems sensible and realistic, particularly in your presentation. However, your recommendation for "well coordinated intelligence and counter intelligence activity here and abroad" is the pivotal element not only because you point out that "major new discoveries in biology . . . may result in radically new methods of attack," but also in order to perfect your planning against such an attack, it is essential to know at once (1) the work being done by the Soviets abroad and (2) what, if any disposition of agents has already been made by them in our country.

To ascertain (1) depends upon daring and skill in getting that kind of information abroad, but to ascertain (2) calls for a better orientation of our intelligence in our own country.

As at present constituted, there is denied to CIA jurisdiction within the United States in the subversive field. To the FBI alone is given authority in the search for subversive agents.

In the days when our home front was considered invulnerable to direct physical attack, except for isolated acts of sabotage, such limitation might have seemed feasible. But today, when a surprise attack is taken into consideration in our plans of defense, we are forced to view our country as a field of operation more vital even than the foreign field. This simple fact is emphasized by the lessons which should be apparent even from daily accounts in the press of certain events, immediately preceding as well as during the recent war. None of these events appear to have been known to the FBI until they had occurred. If the various intelligence agencies had been invested with authority in this country, they might not have discovered them, but at any rate with such authority they would have had the opportunity to protect themselves from penetration.
This is not intended as a criticism of the FBI, but only to stress the distinction between police operations and intelligence operations. A police organization deals with cases in their individual aspects. Generally, police problems arise after the event, in the form of specific cases.

On the other hand, it is the foundation of intelligence to anticipate events. It must take several cases and by the use of the technique of analysis and synthesis, evaluate the material and seek a pattern.

All of this is obvious, but unless we take effective measures to correct this fundamental weakness, it may have even more serious consequences than it had at Pearl Harbor.

The Chambers' disclosures should jolt us into taking an objective look at our present condition at home. We must make certain whether or not the agents have already set up their operational teams in this country.

To answer that question, I believe you should do what is the irresistible inference of your study. That inference is that the CIA should alllow with the Department of Justice - there to study the case files of the FBI and the Immigration Department. From this study to see just what pattern is followed by the activities of these individuals.

Certainly, it is proper to envisage the possibility that already the Soviets may have gone beyond the intelligence phase and informed by their agents here have located their "safe addresses" for the future.

I know it is the fashion for police and intelligence officers to say "We know where all the agents are, and when D-Day comes we can put our hands on them." But in the kind of activity portrayed by your study, "D" day is today.

I must realize that foreign agents will do to us what we did to them in a place of the D-Day in Normandy.

I'm sorry to see you are falling victim to the use of "pretty words" such as "unconventional" and "cold war", which really have no meaning in the kind of war we are talking about.

I think that what you are doing in this new and difficult field is very worthwhile.

If you feel I can be of any help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

(By handwritten note.) A most important factor in any such plan is the support of labor - If you wish I would be pleased to put you in touch with a representative of that group who could be helpful - D.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. L. LADD
FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

DATE: December 15, 1940

SUBJECT: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN

S. W. Reynolds that as a result of a letter which the Bureau directed to Mr. Forrestal sometime ago relative to the possibility of attempts being made to smuggle parts of an atomic bomb into the United States, the War Council appointed a subcommittee composed of Dr. Bush, General Grunther and Admiral Souers. This subcommittee, according to Mr. Reynolds, searched around for some individual to act as Chairman and were unsuccessful in locating such an individual. A Lieutenant Colonel attached to Mr. Forrestal's office was assigned the job of preparing a paper entitled "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks". It stated that a preliminary report classified as "Top Secret" had been submitted to Dr. Compton, who has replaced Dr. Bush, and General Grunther and Admiral Souers. This report deals with the vulnerability of the United States to attack by means of bacteriological warfare and other unconventional types of warfare.

...indicated to Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence that he had ascertained the Army officer in question had apparently submitted a copy of this report to General Donovan, formerly Director of OSS. ...indicated again in extreme confidence that he had a copy of a letter from General Donovan to the Army officer in question commenting on the preliminary report which is now in possession of the members of the subcommittee of the War Council. ...indicated that this letter of Donovan's points out that intelligence should not be divided between the domestic and foreign fields; that it was impossible for the Central Intelligence Agency to adequately discharge its mission unless it had the right to operate in the domestic intelligence field. General Donovan commented that he was "not critical of the FBI", however, this Bureau was more concerned with the investigation of individual cases and was not concerned with over-all evaluations of modus operandi and general operations of the agents of the Soviet Union.

...advised Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence that he will make available to the Bureau the copy of the Donovan letter. ...indicated to Mr. Reynolds that he intends to prepare a memorandum which he believes will completely discredit the statements made by Donovan and will also make a copy of this memorandum available to the Bureau.

This matter will be followed up and copies of the documents in question will be procured and immediately brought to your attention.

It should be noted that ...made this information available to Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence, indicating that he did not intend to advise ...that this information was being passed along and would appreciate the Bureau's cooperation in handling this matter in such a fashion so as not to embarrass ...
February 17, 1949

Honorable William J. Donovan
Donovan, Leisure, Newton,
Lumbard and Irvine
2 Hall Street
New York, New York

Dear General:

I have observed in a footnote in the December issue of The Yale Law Journal, in connection with the article entitled "Loyalty Among Government Employees" by Professor Thomas J. Merson and Mr. David H. Selfield, that you were scheduled to contribute an article on the Federal Employee Loyalty Program in a subsequent issue of The Yale Law Journal. In this connection I thought you might be interested in a letter dated February 6, 1948, which I directed to the editor of The Yale Law Journal. You will observe that I limited my observations to references pertaining to the FBI in the article, many of which were so distorted, inaccurate and false that I could not permit them to go unchallenged. I was glad to observe that you were scheduled to contribute an article because I thought that the point of view presented by the authors certainly did for short of representing the facts.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Note: Salutation per Mr. Tolson’s office.

Address per New York phone directory.
March 1, 1949

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

My dear Edgar:

I have your letter enclosing a copy of your
communication to the Editor in Chief of the Yale Law Journal.

When they told me that you desired to answer
the article, I told them that if you were prepared to answer
it, I would be glad to withhold my article. Today they
have told me that what you wish to do is simply to have them
present your letter in order that your position may be properly defined.

Therefore I want to let you know that I am going to present my article and in doing that I will want
to have your suggestions and advice as to what, if any, changes
could be made on the constructive side. I think that
both you and I would say that the law journal article proceeds on certain assumptions which are totally wrong. It
is ridiculous to assume that our government has not the right
to prevent those coming into its service who would seek to destroy it.

Thank you again for writing me. I will take
advantage of your letter to ask for your comment on such pro-
posal as I may make.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill Donovan
Office Memo

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 26, 1949

In the course of an applicant investigation GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, formerly Director of the Office of Strategic Services, was interviewed by SA William C. Maupai of this office.

During the course of the interview General DONOVAN volunteered the opinion that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was performing fine work and that recent newspaper publicity in regard to the Loyalty Program, which had been some what critical of the Bureau's part in the Loyalty Program, was entirely unjustified. General DONOVAN expressed the opinion that whatever blame might have resulted in the functioning of the Loyalty Program fell upon personnel officers in the various agencies of the United States Government which might have received the Bureau's reports.

He pointed out that in his opinion the Bureau is purely a fact-finding agency and had performed fine work in this regard. He stated that the personnel officers of the various government agencies seemed to lack the insight to properly evaluate the reports furnished to them by the Bureau and so made or did not make proper appointments on the basis of the information furnished by the Bureau.

General DONOVAN concluded his remarks by stating that he was ready and willing at all times to furnish any possible assistance to the Bureau.
TO: Mr. Nichols  
FROM: W. A. Jones  
DATE: November 3, 1949  

SUBJECT: PROGRAM FOR A DEMOCRATIC COUNTER ATTACK TO COMMUNIST PENETRATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE by William J. Donovan and Mary Gardiner Jones.

There are attached a letter from General Donovan to the Director and its enclosure, a reprint of an article captioned as above from the Yale Law Journal issue of July 1949. General Donovan requests that the Director examine his suggestions in this article but does not request that the Director comment upon them. In accordance with your instructions the article has been reviewed and the following analysis and comments are made.

Purpose of Article

The purpose of Donovan's article is to evaluate the present Loyalty Program and to make suggestions for its improvement. He states that the challenge facing American statesmen and citizens today is "to adopt means to defend free institutions and yet retain their freedom." One such means is the Loyalty Program which he describes as "a hastily improvised barrier against Communist attempts to penetrate government agencies." The balance of the article consists of a discussion of the operations of the Loyalty Program, its strengths and its weaknesses together with recommendations for overcoming some of its defects. Basically the article is very much in favor of the Program and boils down to a defense of the Program's purposes, but it advocates adoption of certain refinements based on Donovan's own personnel experiences in OSS. In the process he blows his own horn not very subtly.

Introduction—Justification for Loyalty Program

Donovan advances some quite valid arguments that the democratic conception of freedom does not include the individual right to destroy democracy. He points out that the government necessarily must restrict freedom when it includes activities which may logically result in the government destruction.

Under the heading "Communism: Menace to National Security," he points out that, contrary to the opinion of many honest liberals, the Communist Party is not a political party in the usual American sense, and is not entitled to the freedom accorded to the true political party. He points out that the Party accepts the rules of
the democratic processes only while it is too weak to do otherwise; that it is founded upon and adheres to the political philosophies of Lenin and Stalin and insists that there can be no "watering-down" of these philosophies; that it stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system and the substitution in its place of a government controlled by a nebulously defined group to which no opposition would be permitted, in fundamental contrast to our own political parties; that American Communists defend and follow the Russian and world Communist program in almost every detail; that the Communist Party USA admits of no possible compromise with other political philosophies except as a contemporary tactical process, but demands freedom for itself only to carry on its struggle for power; and that the Communist civil servant will perform his duties to his country only in the absence of contrary instructions by the Communist Party.

Donovan says that the Loyalty Program of the United States represents one answer to the challenge of Communists in the government and that it is justified because of the nature of Communism.

The Current Loyalty Program: Critical Appraisal

Under this heading Donovan points out that the right of the government to adopt measures to protect itself from conduct which imports a threat to national security is well established by law. The "clear and present danger" rule is no longer accepted by the courts in application to legislation involving national security. Rather, the test has been the reasonableness of the proposed regulation in the light of the danger sought to be guarded against. Thus he feels that any program undertaken by the government with regard to restrictions on the employment of Federal civil servants will not be required to meet a constitutional standard of "clear and present danger" in any form. It will be sufficient if there exists a reasonable relationship between the restriction imposed and the security and efficiency of government service.

Donovan states that it does not violate a citizen's rights to require that he do his utmost to make the government work and that he join in no effort to make it fail; that there is no constitutional guarantee "per se" of governmental employment of citizens. In connection with the Loyalty Program, however, he points out that public support and confidence are essential to its effectiveness and that "the present lack of confidence and confusion" stems from a feeling that principles of fair play are being destroyed, in view of the fact that a man's reputation as well as his ability to earn a livelihood may be seriously jeopardized.
Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
November 3, 1949

Workings of Loyalty Boards

Under this heading Donovan makes his first direct reference to the FBI. He outlines the procedures of the Loyalty Program and quotes the Director with regard to the two main functions of the FBI under the Loyalty Program: 
(1) to check fingerprints and names of Federal employees and applicants against its files; (2) to obtain and report facts ascertained during its investigation.

In pursuing his discussion of Loyalty Board operations, Donovan makes one statement which appears to give an incorrect inference and is, at best, certainly ambiguous. He states that under present procedures, the investigating agencies other than the employing agencies are called upon to develop the case at the hearing. This places a burden upon the FBI which it was never designed to carry. The Director of that organization says that the FBI reports the facts; it does not evaluate the information developed in its investigations.

(Page 1220)

Further reference to the FBI under this heading consists of a quotation of statistics regarding full-field investigations which appeared in the Washington Star on March 27, 1949.

Evaluation of Specific Criticisms Levelled Against Loyalty Program

Donovan states that there are two major objections directed against the substantive provisions of the Loyalty Order:

(1) They are not sufficiently flexible to cover all cases where an agency seeks to dismiss an employee for reasons of security. Donovan concludes that the provisions are sufficiently broad to embrace the major dangers or threats.

(2) They are too ambiguous and indefinite to apprise the individual employee of the prohibited conduct or to furnish the administrators of the program with anything more than a blank check to probe the records and past associations of individual employees with little guide other than their own notions of what is disloyal or subversive. Donovan concludes that this objection is not borne out by the facts since available evidence indicates that, at least at the level of the Loyalty Review Board proceeding, either knowledge of the employee of the subversive nature of an organization with which he has been associated or his intent to further the interests of a foreign power must be proved. Donovan makes the suggestion, however, that the rights of an individual might further be protected by incorporating such standards expressly into the text of any future Loyalty Order and by elaborating further the meaning of "sympathetic association" so as to leave no doubt as to its definition. He feels...
that with these changes there is no doubt that the program can withstand any attack directed against it on grounds of its failure to apprise the individual or the guilt-determining bodies of the type of conduct sought to be proscribed.

Under this heading Donovan makes some interesting observations regarding the necessity of the Loyalty Program in addition to existing statutes relating to espionage. He states that "while counter espionage can be utilized for the detection of employees who transmit confidential material to unauthorized persons, it cannot be said that such techniques will be successful with regard to those employees who engage in more subtle overt acts such as the impairment of morale or the performance of their assigned tasks in the interests of a foreign power. Other types of investigatory techniques such as are provided for in the Loyalty Order are necessary for the detection of these activities." (Page 1231)

Procedural Problems

Donovan states that the most acute of all the criticism of the Loyalty Program has been directed at its failures to accord procedural safeguards. In essence the major defects which have given rise to criticism are (1) that an employee is not sufficiently apprised of the charges against him prior to hearing; and (2) that during the hearing his opportunity to defend himself is curtailed because of the policy against requiring disclosure to the employee of the source of information.

He points out that it is difficult to substantiate the criticism that an employee is insufficiently apprised of the charges against him prior to hearing, although the press has reported complaints of employees along this line. On the other hand, Donovan claims to have a sample copy of a typical charge served on an employee which indicates that the employee receives substantial notice of the evidence.

With regard to the policy of protecting sources of information, he comments that this "alleged defect in present procedures relates primarily to the practice of the FBI with regard to nondisclosure of its sources of information and the willingness of the Loyalty Review Board to admit evidence of this nature." He states that the Board's conclusion that considerations in favor of protecting the investigatory tasks of the FBI outweigh the disadvantages resulting to the individual employee "appears justified." He comments, however, that "certainly in practice much more could be disclosed to the employee than is currently disclosed. There seems to be no reason why the anonymous informant who is not in the regular employ of the FBI..."
Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 3, 1949

and whose testimony is relied on by the Board should not be revealed to the employee." He continues that information received from "non-confidential informants who do not want to stand up and be counted" should be "used only as possible leads and should be made the basis of a record which cannot be refuted." He further states that personnel officers should be "men of character as well as men of judgment" because of their responsibilities in handling departmental files consisting of "undigested and ambiguous yet very critical summaries of personnel" which could do a great deal of harm. Further, he recommends that evaluating officials be given more discretion to eliminate unwarranted complaints before they reach the Loyalty Board and that the investigative staffs in sensitive agencies be given sufficient appropriations to follow the "leads of the FBI" and the means to evaluate their findings. In this connection he states that appropriations for these investigative staffs "have been reduced as a result of increased appropriations to the FBI and the Civil Service Commission under the Loyalty Program."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Donovan declares that the present problem is that relating to new applicants for government positions since the Loyalty Program is substantially completed in so far as government employees now in office are concerned. He declares that Loyalty Order can be most effective (1) in heading off more drastic measures and (2) in weeding out in advance actual or potential disloyal employees. He then goes into what he considers the best method for securing competent, loyal employees. The balance of the article then consists of a build-up for Donovan's proposed program. In summary the build-up is this:

Experience teaches us that a future war will not be fought in terms of the last war. Physical weapons will not be the sole means of breaking the will of a man to resist. The same result will follow from the undermining of his mental and spiritual defenses. In guarding against a prospective government employee's susceptibility, we can only prepare by an assessment of his total personality. To determine whether or not a man is likely to commit disloyal acts, either willingly and deliberately or under pressure from enemy agents, it is not sufficient to ask him 'Are you or have you been a member of the Communist Party?' Nor can it be determined by his willingness or unwillingness to take a loyalty oath. A man may yield to pressures which he had not expected would ever be applied. He may work to overthrow the government because he is a confirmed Marxist or he may reveal secret information because he cannot resist bribes or because he is temperamentally incapable of keeping a secret.
indiscreet, careless, a dupe, emotionally and ideologically confused, or he may have relatives in a Communist controlled country and be potentially insecure because of this fact.

Donovan declares that "the essential problem resolves itself into one of finding a method to be applied in conjunction with regular security investigations which would disclose the basic personality structure, motivations and general security fitness of a government employee before hiring him."

He recommends the "Assessment School" of OSS during World War II as an example of what can be done along this line. This "Assessment School" was a group of scholars, scientists and professional men charged with developing a system of procedures which would reveal the personalities of OSS recruits to provide grounds for sufficiently reliable predictions of their future usefulness. He says that the OSS "Assessment School" represents the first attempt to apply this type of personnel procedure in government service and recommends that the President appoint a commission to review the Loyalty Program and examine the feasibility of employing similar techniques in the screening of government employees.

He declares that if such an assessment program were found to be feasible it would constitute a major advance in the development of a security program capable of coping effectively and constructively with the techniques of the Soviet Union and members and sympathizers of the Communist Party.

It is noted that the commission Donovan recommends is that which he refers to in his letter to the Director in expressing the hope that the Director will examine the suggestion.

CONCLUSIONS

In reviewing Donovan's article there is one inescapable reaction to the predication of his suggested program upon his experience as OSS head. Without comment on the overall merits of his proposals, it appears ridiculous for him to offer the OSS personnel program as a model for emulation in view of the known Communists such as Marsani who found their way into OSS ranks.

With regard to the suggested program itself, it is difficult to see how it could be reduced to a practical basis. Certainly the
employing officer of a particular agency should be able to judge and should have the power to take personality into consideration in interviewing applicants, but a bureaucratic system such as Donovan suggests would appear to open the door to some real abuses by possible inept psychologists in the application of the particular theories they may happen to hold.

Additionally, since there is so much opposition to screening applicants as to their actual activities indicating disloyalty, there would be a great deal more opposition to prohibiting a man’s government employment merely because some board decides his personality is such that he may be a security risk at some future date.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of General Donovan’s known hostility to the FBI as reflected in file 94-4-1672, it is recommended that a non-committal "thank you" letter be directed to him in acknowledgement of receipt of the copy of his article he sent to the Director.

A proposed letter is attached.

Attachment
Mr. Arthur Sweetser  
3030 Garrison Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Sweetser:

An individual who was a passenger aboard an Eastern Air Lines plane on October 7, 1950, recently turned over to this bureau a communication which he found on the plane.

Since the communication is a letter dated September 27, 1950, addressed to you, from Mr. William J. Donovan, it is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Note: William J. Donovan is former Director of OSS. Arthur Sweetser, one of the Directors on the Secretariat of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1942, was Deputy Director of OSI from 1942 to 1946 and since, 1946, has been with the United Nations' Information Service in Washington, D. C. He has sponsored numerous individuals for immigration visas during past eight years. In 1950, he was contacted by an organization of being implicated in the Radio Kappelle, an organization of Soviet spies which operated in Europe from 1931 to 1945.
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Atlanta

DATE: October 12, 1950

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN; ARTHUR SWEETSER
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and addressed to Mr. ARTHUR SWEETSER, 3060 Garrison Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., dated September 27, 1950 and prepared on the letterhead of the law firm of DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON, LUMBERD and IRVINE, 2 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y. Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

On the evening of October 11, 1950, Mr. C. P. BROWNELL who resides at 1851 Hillside Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina, called in person at the Atlanta Office and furnished the enclosed letter. Mr. BROWNELL advised that he found this letter in a seat pocket on an Eastern Air Lines plane on which he was a passenger on October 7, 1950. Mr. BROWNELL stated that he boarded this plane on which he found the letter at Greenville, South Carolina and departed that city for Atlanta at about 9:15 P.M., on October 7, 1950. He does not recall the flight number but stated that it was a DC3. BROWNELL added that he was turning this letter over to the Bureau although it appears to be quite legitimate, inasmuch as it apparently deals with matters on a high level basis pertaining to this country's international policy.

Mr. BROWNELL feels that SWEETSER, to whom the letter is addressed, was possibly a previous passenger on the Eastern Air Lines flight and that SWEETSER very likely had inadvertently left this letter on the plane. BROWNELL, of course, knows nothing concerning SWEETSER or WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.

The indices of the Atlanta Office were negative concerning questioned individuals.

cc: New York - AMSD - Enclosure
Washington Field - AMSD Enclosure
AT. 62-0

Copies of this letter are being furnished New York and Washington Field for their information and the original is enclosed for the Bureau for its attention, indices check and any action deemed advisable thereafter.

Mr. BROWNELL who furnished this letter to the Atlanta Office requested that, if compatible with the Bureau's policy, he be advised concerning the ultimate outcome of this matter. He was promised nothing in this regard.
Mr. Arthur Sweetser  
3060 Garrison St. N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sweetser:

Since I returned from Strasbourg, I have wanted to write you and other Directors and Members of the American Committee on United Europe of the impressions I gained there and the job I see ahead. I do so because I believe there has been progress toward strength and unity among our Allies and that your support has counted.

The Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg has three accomplishments to its credit.

First, it passed overwhelmingly Winston Churchill's resolution calling for a European army. That has certainly helped the Atlantic Pact discussions which are proceeding now. Second, by a similar vote, it passed a resolution insisting that all its recommendations be automatically placed on the agenda for debate in the national parliaments. This is an important step because it makes the Assembly, in effect, a lower house for all Europe.

Third, the meeting at Strasbourg made clear what many of us had suspected, that the British Labor Party, and for that matter, many of Churchill's own party, were not willing to join with the continent in any federal approach to their problems. Mr. Dalton was very specific on this point. At least, Britain has made clear its position.

While in its effort to unite, Europe has not succeeded in reaching a federal solution, important progress has been made. Now at least there is cooperation among the nations through the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), the Atlantic Pact, and the European Payments Union. The Schuman Plan has stimulated other proposals for industrial merger. Where two years ago there was no voice to speak for Europe, there is now the Consultative Assembly expressing the agreement or disagreement of the Western European nations. The effort of the Assembly to gain recognition has precipitated far reaching suggestions for increasing its powers, and these suggestions are becoming political issues.

Constantly in their efforts to establish a limited authority with real power, the nations of the European continent have sought the backing, official and unofficial of the United States. An example is a statement

94-4-4672-41
made to me by M. Spaak, President of the Consultative Assembly. I asked him whether he supported the effort which some of the leaders of the continent were making to move toward federation regardless of British support. M. Spaak, replied, "It has been my experience that while the United States may have a foreign policy independent of Britain, when a given issue involves Britain against the continent the United States comes down on the side of Britain. For that reason, I am uncertain whether Belgium should join in a permanent 'political authority' of which Britain is not a part." I have passed on this comment of M. Spaak to the Secretary of State.

To those on the continent, particularly the French, the Italians and the Germans who wanted to move much further towards a constitutional union, Strasbourg must be regarded as a disappointment. But more important is their reaction to their set-back. A group in France under the leadership of Reynaud, Phillip and Bidault, having strong support from industry, are presently planning a vigorous campaign to take place between now and the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly. This they have succeeded in fixing for November, by which time this group hopes to gain enough support to take the initiative in seeking formal consolidation of the continental nations.

The European Movement itself has evidenced equal energy. M. Spaak has now assumed the Executive Authority of the Movement from Duncan Sandys. He has already instituted an International Secretariat in Brussels which is embarked on a general campaign of propaganda devoted to the following: (a) a more representative selection of the Assembly, (b) increased authority for the Assembly, (c) the need for a European army.

Those of us on the Executive Committee who attended the meeting of the Assembly came to the following conclusion which we stated frankly to the leaders of the European Movement.

We observed that the Movement evidently held itself to be so strong within the higher political levels of the various governments that it would have no difficulty in securing a speedier agreement for some specific form of authority. The leaders of the Movement felt confirmed in this view by the quick success they achieved at the Hague and at Brussels where they obtained agreement for instituting the Consultative Assembly. Accordingly they had made no fundamental attempt to enlist mass support from the people of the countries concerned.

Partly as the result of our discussions with these leaders, this viewpoint has now been changed. The European Movement has started throughout Europe a campaign of education on its aims and purposes. It has decided to take to itself various student movements having a membership of over 65,000. It has undertaken to enlist the faculties of the universities, many of whom are anxious to forward this mass instruction.

I believe that within the next few months we can do much to arouse the public opinion necessary both here and abroad to make further strides toward the defense and strength and union of Europe.

In Europe we are making every effort to sustain and encourage those who are putting their time and effort toward union. We cannot of course and should not supply all the funds for their efforts. We can and will furnish small amounts of aid where aid is needed to begin a program which Europeans will carry through or to complete a program.
for which initial substantial backing has been secured. To help in this program, we have established branches of the American Committee on United Europe both in Paris and in London.

At home in addition to providing a platform for Prime Minister Schuman we are in January bringing M. Spaak to this country for a brief speaking tour. Also we are discussing with the European leaders a plan to hold a large meeting of the chiefs of the European governments here in this country. Our Committee is more than a thousand strong and growing.

Within the next few days I shall send you the results of a completed public opinion poll for all European countries which we think will encourage those who are interested in this Movement.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Memorandum

United States Government

From: Guy Kettell, SAC, Washington Field

To: Director, PRI

Date: October 23, 1950

Subject: William J. Donovan

The 1946 City Directory here lists one Arthur S. Donovan.

Washington Field, Office of the Public Information Officer.

United Nations Information Office

MISCELLANEOUS — INFORMATION ON PERSONS

DATE: October 23, 1950
Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I thank you very much for the thoughtfulness of your office in returning to me a communication addressed to me by Mr. William J. Donovan, which a passenger on an Eastern Airlines plan turned over to you? I much appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Bureau, and also of the individual who returned the document.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Sweetser  
Director
March 17, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope you will join other distinguished Americans throughout the country in endorsing the enclosed statement describing the program of the American Committee on United Europe to support the movement toward European unity. Your endorsement of this statement, through your signature on the enclosed card, will greatly aid our efforts in the United States. In Europe, the signed statement will be presented to the President of the Council of Europe. As a demonstration of American interest and backing it will lend great encouragement to all those working for unity.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Chairman

Committee on United Europe
537 Fifth Avenue • New York 17, N.Y.
Murray Hill 2-1084
3, Avenue Bosquet • Paris
Invalides 21-13

Directors
Raymond B. Allen
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*Frederick Osborn
*Walter E. Smith
*Arnold J. Zurcher
*Members, Executive Committee

Warren G. Fugitt
Representative in Europe

Encl. (2)
"My counsel to Europe can be given in one single word: UNITE."

...Winston Churchill

THE SURVIVAL OF EUROPE

Europe is at an historic crossroads. Inhabited by 240,000,000 people with a tradition of freedom, the birthplace of Western civilization, riven during the past fifty years by contending nationalisms which have decimated its people and destroyed its historic treasures, it faces the naked problem of survival in freedom and security. The wisest Europeans believe that the solution to this problem demands the reconstitution of free Europe as a united community, able to defend its frontiers and to create a secure economic basis of life; in short, the creation of a United States of Europe. Most thoughtful Americans share this view, both because of our moral community with Europeans who have traditionally shared our faith in human dignity and because in the long run Americans cannot continue indefinitely to make the gravest economic sacrifices to support the renaissance of Europe.

History has a time and place for great events. The time for the constitution of a United States of Europe is now. Menaced from the East by Russian Communist Imperialism, unable to support its people economically because of nationalistic barriers to commerce, Western Europe must move faster and farther in the next few years than has seemed possible heretofore. This historic movement toward unity is in progress, led by a voluntary association of major statesmen and far-sighted citizens, the European Movement. The record shows greater progress toward this objective in the past five years than took place in the previous five centuries.

The European Movement was formed in 1948 under the leadership of Winston Churchill, Paul-Henri Spaak, Alcide de Gasperi, and Leon Blum, who on his death was succeeded by Robert Schuman. They had but one aim: To unite Europe.
Political Unity

With a European Congress of 800 political, cultural, and economic leaders held at the Hague in 1948, the Movement called for a European Assembly. So successful in the months that followed was the work of the European Movement that a European Assembly was created in May of 1949 when the statute of the Council of Europe was signed by ten governments at St. James Palace in London. The Council of Europe is unique in that it is the only political body in which legislators from fifteen European countries now meet to debate policies for Europe. The Council of Europe which has permanent headquarters in Strasbourg, France, consists of an upper body, the Committee of Ministers composed of the foreign ministers of each member country, and a lower body, the Consultative Assembly whose membership of 127 European parliamentarians is representative of every political party in Europe except the Communist.

Economic Unity

On the economic level, the idea of the Schuman Plan for the pooling of coal and steel resources of Europe, administered by a supra-national authority responsible to a European Parliament, was formulated by the European Movement at the Westminster Conference in London in April, 1949. The Plan, passed by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1950, was accepted by the governments of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg, in April, 1952, and has passed both houses of the German parliament, the upper house of the Italian parliament and the lower houses of the French and Netherlands parliaments. Final ratification by all countries is expected in the next few months.

Military Unity

Militarily, the idea for a united European Army was first proposed in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe by Churchill in 1950. At Lisbon in February, the unified army emerged from the blueprint stage. With a European command and soldiers in a European uniform the European Army will be the backbone of NATO forces.
Social Unity

Socially, the Council of Europe passed a Treaty on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms called for by the European Movement at the Hague Conference, whereby for the first time an individual will be able to petition an international court for protection of his rights. The Treaty, ratified by Great Britain, now awaits ratification by the parliaments of the other countries of the Council.

Thus the people of Europe are responding to the necessity for unity by pooling the two most important strengths of their countries, their basic industries, coal and steel, and their military forces. For the first time it is now possible for Americans to foresee developments which can mean the security of Western freedom and the independence of Europe from both Communist domination and American assistance.

While Europe's recovery is a miracle, it is still far from complete. With Marshall Plan aid and native will and diligence substantial gains have been made. Industrial productivity has risen 39% and Europe's farms have increased their yields 25% over pre-war levels, although by our standards living conditions for the great masses of people still remain low. And yet with all her internal troubles, Europe in Indo-China, Malaya, and Korea is fighting the common democratic battle. Despite their difficulties, Europeans are acting and working to overcome the barriers which keep them apart. Future progress toward unity will depend on continuing public education and leadership. This is the function of the European Movement.

European Youth

The young people of Europe are strong supporters of a united Europe which can mean a new life for them. They have demonstrated their enthusiasm by burning customs barriers between France and Germany and by gathering 6000 strong on the Rhine in a meeting devoted to European unity. For the first time, youth groups from all over Europe have joined together. With the European Movement, they have formed a European Youth Parliament and an International Secretariat in Paris through which they are conducting a major campaign to bring to millions of young
people the realization that their future lies in overcoming the ancient national divisions of Europe.

In December, 1951, Paul-Henri Spaak, Chairman of the European Movement, resigned as President of the Council of Europe in order to lead a campaign for more decisive steps toward unity. Since then, on December 31, 1951, the Foreign Ministers of the six countries of the Schuman Plan and European Army (France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) announced their eventual goal to be the creation of a European Federation.

General Eisenhower on January 23, 1952, suggested that the countries of continental Europe call a constitutional convention to "... examine and actually cope with the problems of greater political and economic unity." Secretary of State Dean Acheson welcomed the proposal "very earnestly." Senator Robert Taft endorsed the suggestion because "that's in our own interest," and Senator Estes Kefauver called it "a splendid step in the right direction."

On March 5, 1952, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the West German Republic, declared that Europe's only salvation was to form a United States of Europe and that "A European Constitution must be created as soon as possible." Already, at the instance of private citizens, legal experts are at work drafting a practical constitution and plans are being put into effect to hold a continental-wide referendum and a Citizens Constitutional Assembly of leaders from all over Europe.

American actions and pronouncements must offer every encouragement to these great advances. A European union remains a European endeavor but we can help:

1. Support SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 269 introduced by Senators Fulbright, McGovern, and Sparkman which asserts "That it is the sense of the Senate that collaboration of a United States of Europe and the United States of America, along with the other free nations of the world dedicated to the same principles, would be one of the greatest contributions of this century to the preservation of freedom and the attainment of peace on earth."
2. Support the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE's work for practical understanding between Europe and America and through it the work of private citizens in Europe. Thousands of European citizens in their work for unity will be significantly strengthened and greatly encouraged by practical aid from individual Americans. The efforts of governments alone will not bring unity in Europe. Ordinary citizens must play a major role in future progress.

A United Europe is a European idea and Europe's job. Our friendship and practical aid at this time can help save the free world as we know it from destruction. By helping those in Europe we help ourselves.
WILLIAM J. DOMOVAN, Chairman
American Committee on United Europe
537 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

I am glad to endorse the statement describing the program of the American Committee on United Europe in support of the movement toward European unity.

Name .................................................................

Address ............................................................

Title .................................................................
TO: MR. A. H. BELLENU
FROM: W. P. KEAY
SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN: INFORMATION CONCERNING "Wild Bill" Donovan

ONI, confidentially advised W. F. Woods, Liaison Unit, on August 25, 1952, that ONI had received a dispatch from Navy's Far East Command indicating that General William "Wild Bill" Donovan was apparently employed in some capacity by CIA. He stated that the Commanding Officer of the Command Training Group, U.S. Pacific Fleet, furnished to ONI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., 150 pounds of confidential CIA material for transmission to General William Donovan at his law office address in New York City. Advised that the dispatch reflected the material had been made available to the aforementioned Commanding Officer by a "CIA operator in Tokyo." Further advised that the material consisted of a study by CIA of Chinese terrain. Stated that ONI has been endeavoring for quite some time to determine whether or not Donovan is an employee of CIA; however, their endeavor has heretofore resulted negatively. Also advised that he contacted CIA, told them of the material and asked whether or not Donovan was a CIA employee. The individual at CIA was noncommittal according to, but did advise that Donovan was "a part-time consultant." CIA made arrangements to "recover" the material from the Navy.

ACTION: None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MEMORANDUM IS CONFIDENTIAL.

Dated: 12/14/58

[Signature]

[Date: Oct 01, 1952]
ACTION:

None. For your information.

/S Farrell

We must certainly
should have avoided
his manifestations
as they made no good

A.
Office Mem

TO: MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM: V. P. Rep

DATE: June 2, 1953

SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN INFORMATION CONCERNING

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:1w

RECORDED-74 94-4-4672-47
As you know, the captioned individual allegedly played an important part in the appointment of Cabinet and sub-Cabinet positions in the present Administration.
Memo to Belmont
Re: Central Intelligence Agency Information Concerning

Comment: It is very likely that the case of [redacted] will stir up action on the part of Senator McCarthy's committee during this next session of Congress. (u)

ACTION: None. For your information. (u)
Office Memorandum - United States Government

Date: April 9, 1957

To: MR. A. H. BELMONT

From: R. R. ROACH

Subject: MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the enclosed article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" announcing that General Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), was awarded the National Security Medal.

It would appear that the timing for the awarding of the medal is associated with Donovan's serious illness.

Action:

None. For your information.

Enclosure
Wins New Security Medal

Gen. Donovan Holds 4 Top Honors of U.S.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Apr. 4—Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan of New York today became the only man in history to hold the nation's four highest decorations as President Eisenhower conferred upon him the relatively new National Security Medal.

Gen. Donovan, now retired, already holds the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal for World War II service with the 42d "Rainbow" Division, and other services to the United States.

Headed OSS

During World War II he headed the Office of Strategic Services, now the Central Intelligence Agency, whose director, Allen W. Dulles, today dispatched the new medal and accompanying citation to him. At Gen. Donovan's request, there was no presentation ceremony.

Awarding the National Security Medal to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and one of the few other men to receive it thus far, President Eisenhower said:

"Perhaps it is just best for me to say I am proud to be an agent for our people in conferring upon you this highest award our government has."

Foresight Praised

Gen. Donovan's citation reads:

"Through his foresight, wisdom, and experience, he foresaw, during the course of World War II, the problems which would face the post-war world and the urgent need for a permanent, centralized intelligence function. Thus his wartime work contributed to the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency and a co-ordinated national intelligence structure. Since the creation of the agency, he has given to it generously of his experience, making through the post-war years a valuable contribution to the field of intelligence relating to the national security. In 1955 and 1956, as Ambassador of the United States to Thailand, he served in this important diplomatic post with the same tireless energy and skill he had shown in his wartime service. Both in public and private life he has made outstanding contributions to the security and defense of his country."

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date: APR 5 1957

JUNE 4672-49
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. A. H. Felmont

FROM: Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER HEAD OF
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

DATE: May 24, 1957

By memorandum dated April 9, 1957, I reported information reflecting that General Donovan had suffered a stroke and that he was seriously ill. It was further reported in April, 1957, that General Donovan had been the recipient of the National Security Medal.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

1 - Mr. Felmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED-79
EX-117

94-4-1672-50
64 JUN 4 1957
Office Mem. UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM: MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: WILLIAM DONOVAN
FORMER HEAD OF OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

DATE: November 14, 1958

You will recall that several months ago Liaison reported that Donovan had suffered a stroke and he was not expected to survive. His condition did improve, but he reportedly was an invalid.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJ1: jlk
(4)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

REC-2

94-4-4672-51

FX: 177

20 NOV 17 1958

Liaison
February 8, 1959

Mrs. William J. Donovan  
Ferryville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Donovan:

I was distressed to learn of the death of your husband, and I want you to know that my thoughts are with you in deepest sympathy during these trying hours.

There is so little that can be said or done to comfort you at a time like this, but certainly his life's work, devoted as it was to the service of others, should be a source of gratification to all who were honored to know him. If I can be of any assistance, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

DC - FBI
MAILED 20

NOTE: Telephone directory for Ferryville, Virginia, showed no street address.
‘Wild Bill’ Donovan, OSS Commander, Dies

By Morton Mintz

Ms. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, commander of a bold, secret army in World War II— the OSS—and of the "Fighting 69th" regiment in World War I, died yesterday at Walter Reed Army Hospital. He was 76.

At the bedside of the Medal of Honor winner when he died at 1:35 p.m. were his wife Ruth and brother, the Rev. Vincent J. Donovan, a Dominican priest.

The death of the soldier-diplomat-politician-lawyer was attributed to a circulatory disease, but an autopsy will be held. He had been a patient at Walter Reed since Sept. 23, 1957, following a cerebral hemorrhage the previous April. He suffered from arteriosclerosis.

The "Wild Bill" nickname came from the daring training he demanded of the "Fighting 69th" and the aggressive example of spirit he set for his men.

In spite of a gazing leg wound, he led his Infantry regiment in an assault that cracked the Hindenburg Line. This won him the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. In World War I only one other soldier was said to have won these—the Nation's three highest decorations.

MacArthur Tribute

Gen. Douglas MacArthur witnessed the exploit and said of the Medal of Honor award, "No man ever deserved it more."

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 69th, which was part of the Rainbow Division, once said of Gen. Donovan, "His men would have cheerfully gone to hell with him. And, as a priest, I mean what I say."

Gen. Donovan's military career began in 1912 when he joined the New York National Guard. He served on the Rio Grande border during the troubles with Mexico in 1913. But Gen. Donovan’s greatest fame came during World War II when he was Director of the Office of Strategic Services, the daring, secret intelligence outfit that was world-wide in scope. He personally took part in some missions of the OSS, which many times operated...
can railroad yardmaster. He worked his way through Niagara and Columbia Universities, receiving his law degree from Columbia in 1907. He then entered private law practice in Buffalo.

Run for Office

He returned to his legal career after World War I. He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York in 1932. His last attempt for political office was made in 1946, when he lost to former Gen. Irving Lives (R.N.Y.) in the race for the GOP senatorial nomination.

Between the two World Wars Gen. Donovan served as United States Attorney for the Western District of New York and for five years was an Assistant United States Attorney General.

As a private lawyer, he won the celebrated Humphrey case before the United States Supreme Court. The Court upheld in 1935 his contention that President Roosevelt did not have the power to control the decisions of the Federal Trade Commission by removing its chairman arbitrarily.

Many lawyers felt that this was one of the key decisions that led later to Roosevelt’s efforts to reorganize the Court.

Gen. Donovan was a founder of the American Legion although he differed with it when it sought special benefits for disabled veterans.

Gen. Donovan was a partner in the New York City law firm of Donovan, Newton and Irvine. He was officially retired from the Army Jan. 1, 1958.

Mrs. Donovan, the former Ruth Rumsey of Buffalo, and their son, David, live at Berryville, Va. A daughter, Patricia, was killed in an auto accident in 1940. Also surviving are his brother, of Osasing, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Loretta Henry, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Requiem Mass will be said by Father Donovan at 11 a.m. Wednesday in St. Matthew’s Cathedral. Burial with full military honors will be at 12:45 p.m. in Arlington Cemetery.

The family requested that in lieu of flowers contributions in the General’s honor be sent to the International Rescue Committee, of which he was chairman. The address is 222 4th Ave., New York City.
TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM: Mr. R. R. Roach
DATE: February 13, 1959

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER CHIEF, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

[Redacted text]

Subject (4):
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich
Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER CHIEF, OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

There is a good possibility that an autobiography of Donovan
will be published in the not too distant future. Because of his
colorful career, it can be anticipated a movie will follow the book.
CIA undoubtedly will take every opportunity to make certain that the
movie places CIA in a favorable light.

ACTION:

None. For your information.
Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for your kind expression of sympathy which I appreciate very much.

Sincerely,

Ruth B. Hoover

REC: 27 94 - 4 - 4672 - 54

8 MAR 11 1959

58 MAR 11 1959
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Hoover

Thank you for your kind expression of sympathy which I appreciate very much.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth R. Donovan
(Mrs. William J. Donovan)

COPY: hbb

FEB 25 1935
Mystery Veils
Donovan's New
Trip to Europe

May Be on Another
Mission for Sec. Knox;
3 Britons in Party

With his ultimate destination undisclosed, in secrecy, Col. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, word war hero and once a personal enemy of Secretary of the Navy Knox, was flying to Bernardo aboard the Pan-American clipper today.

That he is on route to some part of the present war theater no one doubts.

Speculation on Trip

Speculation on his future activities took two main courses among Government officials:

1. That he may be going to Algiers to Knox or Secretary of War Stimson as a quick-witted messenger to French Gen. Maxime Weygand, an old enemy of the British, who has been a source of worry to the "Free French" forces.

2. That he is on another confidential mission to Britain similar to the one he carried out last summer, after which he issued a report on European Nazi German activities.

Britons in His Party

Unusual secrecy prevailed when Donovan left for Baltimore yesterday. Airline officials later admitted that he was aboard the plane under the name of "Donald Williams." The mystery was further heightening the fact that three British men were also supposed to be, "agents of the British, Williams possibly.

They were named as C. E. O. Lez Gars, said to have an official position in the British government, Edwin Hervey, of London, and William Stephenson, British agent returning after a visit to New York.

1940
BOLIVIAN IN LONDON

U. S. Emiritary Airmes by Air on Secret Mission.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP) – Col. Donovan, commander of the Fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment in the World War, left Baltimore on the Pan American Line's Clipper Clipper for England on December 7. He attempted to keep his presence on the plane secret, going by the name "Donald Williams," but his identity was established by newspaperman.

It is generally believed that he, on another secret mission to assist the U.S. and Canada Government to aid President Chiang Kaishek of China, newly elected President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Democratic peoples of China, who insisted that they knew nothing of the purpose.
Donovan Tours Libyan Front

CAIRO, Sept. 11 43.—Col. William J. Donovan, who is regarded as personal representative of United States Navy Secretary Knox, set out into the desert today for a tour of the British front in Libya.
WASHINGTON D.D. NEWS SERVICE

SOFIA.—COL. WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, WHO IS TOURING THE WAR FRONTS
IN A SEMI-OFFICIAL CAPACITY FOR THE U.S., ARRIVED TODAY FROM GREECE.
He was met by U.S. Ambassador Earl, well-informed quarters said.
DOWNEY HAD COME TO EXPLAIN THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT ON THE WAR AND TO
SCOUR OUT THE MILITARY WINTH.

BULGARIA OFFICIALS AT PLOVDIV, "EXCEPTIONAL COUNCIL," THEY
EXPECTED HIM TO SHED LIGHT ON STALEMATE OF VIETNAMESE OFFENSERS AND TO BE
RECEIVED BY KIM L.O.U.1.

1/20/1943
By Frank C. Wildrop

THE troubles of Uncle Emer Davis, whose Office of War Information now seems sure and certain to be investigated by Congress, have started up a peculiar story that needs to be aired right now, and watched for further developments.

This story begins with the case that Col. William F. Donovan has just been made a brigadier-general, and reportedly will soon be made a lieutenant-general.

General Donovan is a nephew of the First World War hero who came out of it with the nick-name "Wild Bill," and a reputation for being a good fighting man. By using his brains as a soldier, he became a part of the larger and more complex character around the nation during the war, and his reputation as a leader and a strategist was established.

On his return to Washington, the indomitable colonel was put in charge of a project that was called the Office of the Coordinator of Information. As director of this coordination of information, the colonel was supposed to act together among the various agencies and organizations in the United States to build its Army and Navy.

Wild Bill was authorized:

"To collect and analyze all information and data which may bear upon national security, to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President, his departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of important information pertinent to national security which is not available to the Government."

This was another way of saying that he was to organize propaganda and do a job that had long been done by propagandists and counterpropagandists of the U.S. Government.

But back to the project got around--as the FBI. That, and the naturally occurring fear of the people against being controlled by the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the Coordinator not only lost his chance for advancement, but also lost the biggest part of his then existing organization.

By military order of June 12, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (exclusive of foreign information activities transferred on that day to the Office of War Information) was put under command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and its use was censured by the Office of Strategic Service.
Donovan Loses Passport

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP) -- The palace of King Boris was searched in vain today for the diplomatic passport of Col. William J. Donovan, United States observer who has been touring Europe and Northern Africa on a secret mission.

JAN 27 41

WASHINGTON STAR
BUDAPEST—WILLIAM J. BORONIN IS EXPECTED TO SPEND TWO DAYS HERE
BEFORE HE DEPARTS FOR ATHENS.

Boronin last month left by air from Sofia and was welcomed at the
station by Countess Lili Lamont, Col. Lili's brother, Col. Lili's attaché,
and Robert Page, consul.

In Budapest he will pay his respects to Prince Paul, the Regent.

[Signature]

5-6-30—[Signature]
Donovan's Wallet Loss Makes Bulgars Cautious

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 23 - The American who was reported missing in Sofia has been found. Col. William J. Donovan, leader of the American committee which was searching for him, said today that the wallet containing his passport and money had been found. Col. Donovan said that a Bulgarian employee of the hotel found the wallet in his room. The Bulgarian authorities are now investigating the matter.

Since the wallet was found, the Bulgarian authorities have increased security measures at the hotel. The American committee has also been warned to be more cautious in the future.

The Bulgarian government has promised to cooperate fully with the American committee in the investigation. The American committee has also been thanked for their efforts in finding the wallet.
Col. Donovan to Tell
Of Tour on Radio

New York, March 23 (AP)—Col. William A. Donovan, who returned Wednesday from a 20,000-mile tour of Europe and northern Africa, will tell the Nation of his journey in a Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) radio broadcast E. S. T. Wednesday.

The broadcast will be heard in the U. S. only.
Donovan Rides Tide of Events
Former Isolationist, Back From War Tour, Warns of Axis Menace

By Marquis W. Childs.

William J. Donovan is a scarlet-faced Irishman with bushy black eyes, who looks oddly out of place behind an office desk. He has, in fact, spent a great deal of his life escaping from a dreary and commonplace career as a lawyer to court danger as a soldier-explorer.

Col. Donovan returned recently from a 2,000-mile trip inspection of the coast of war in Europe and Africa. On the Labor Day he had his blanket and tent set up in the old field at Badger. In the middle he received the honor of being asked to a celebration at Buffalo by Governor Love. He returned to his office and then he takes on the mysterious air of an E. Phillips Oppenheim hero.

Born in Buffalo's Irish Ward.

Col. Donovan was born on New Year's Day 42 years ago in Buffalo, N. Y., the son of Thomas Donovan, a young boy who was a child of a native Irishman. His boyhood was spent in the first ward, the Irish ward, and at one time the boy had the honor of being inspired by St. Patrick's Parish School. He was a bright boy, intellectual, for whom much was expected. A prediction when Col. Donovan entered the University of Notre Dame, in the fall of 1907, was that he would take a law degree.

After passing through the law schools, he went to Columbia University, New York, and worked his way through the years of college and a year and a half of law. Returning to Buffalo, he established a flourishing law practice. Seven years from the time he returned to the city where he had been born, he married. Mrs. Donovan, mother of four children, was a teacher in the public schools of Buffalo. She was a native of Ireland, and the family was divided. Young Donovan took all the pride in his native city. In due time he was appointed to the bar and the other decade of his life was revolutionized by the law.

Donovan Rides Tide of Events
Former Isolationist, Back From War Tour, Warns of Axis Menace

Not a man of his house. The Col. Donovan has spent in India more than 15 years, known by the name "Wild Bill." He has required 20 years to make a name, but his mind is clear, and he has never been a vain man. He thinks it may have been because he has been married, or because of the time he spent in court. At Columbia University there was a speculation that he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Commander of the Military.

Col. Donovan was a commander of the Army in the Spanish-American War. He was a member of the staff of the Army of the United States. In the United States in time to get the active service with his men.

In the fall he had a restless mind, and the men formed a band for the war, to which he was appointed an officer. Always a sportsman, he was in active duty, and the army of the north, or as it might be called, he was more accurate to say that they liked him.

Visited the Field.

The American declaration of war in 1917, he became assistant chief of staff of the 25th Division, with a promotion to the rank of major. The later part of the year, he was a member of the Army of the United States. In the United States in time to get the active service with his men.

Donovan applied for permission to go to the field, and was given permission to go with it.
William J. Donovan.

When this picture was taken he was sitting on a committee with the president of a state legislature. — A. P. Photo.

In 1919 he went on mission to Mexico to investigate the state of the country. Returning, he settled down to the career that seemed to lie before him. One thing he did was that he would not trade on his military exploits. With one or two minor exceptions, he has lived up to that principle. In the boisterous days it was conspicuously decorated American flags could be seen, so common.

Col. Donovan was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York in 1921. It was the era of prohibition. Col. Donovan had not then been in office long when federal agents raided the exclusive Saturn Club, the club he had just joined after his marriage into the Ramsey family. In the largest of many many thousands of dollars was found and prosecuted.

This forthright action added black hats and resentments. But the district attorney seemed not to be disturbed. He lived up to the law. Although he later testified that he did not approve as the principle of prohibition, President Coolidge rewarded him by appointing him Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Wm. Division. This was in 1924. Less than a year later he was made First Assistant to the Attorney General, and when John Garland Sargent of Vermont was named head of the Department of Justice, he was made Assistant Attorney General Donovan, who had already done so.

Promoted Hoover Candidate.

By temperament a conservative, Col. Donovan was well equipped for that role. In the fabulous twenties he had backed the anti-trust laws which were then the order of the day. In the waning years he put on the anti-trust bill quite publicly, for the most part, the growing monopoly concentration which went with the boom. Prohibition made the headlines.

Col. Donovan became extremely active in promoting Herbert Hoover for President-elect. In the handsome Georgetown house he had acquired—built by Bushrod Washington, a nephew of the first President—he had repeated off-the-record meetings with political groups interested in promoting the candidacy of the Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover put into the habit of using Col. Donovan's house. He would telephone to say that he was bringing eight for luncheon or a half dozen for dinner. It was a statement indirect but the laws were laid that led finally to victory.

Triumphant, Mr. Hoover departed on a diplomatic mission to escape imminent job-seeking. Everyone assumed that, of course, Col. Donovan would be Attorney General in his cabinet. However, this desire had been pointed. In newspaper and populous anticipation, the papers were re-arranging Col. Donovan's career. Then in every one's imagination President Hoover promised him and named William D. Mitchell to be his Attorney General.

When he broke the bad news, Mr. Hoover is said to have said from Col. Donovan a long-lasting such as he had never had before. According to Col. Donovan's friends, Mr. Hoover declared that he wanted as his Attorney General a Democrat and a dry, whereas Col. Donovan was a Catholic and a wet. But there is another theory, and too is that Republican friends of Senator Wheeler raised such a protest that Mr. Hoover, who had nominally intended to name Col. Donovan, changed his mind. Senator Wheeler becoms the late Senator Borah, claimed Col. Donovan had had a part in bringing down the administration, Senator Wheeler whom he subsequently prevailed in the

Mayor of Government.

Col. Donovan was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1924. In the fall he devoted his time to the campaign. A number of the leading men of the state were said to be in the running. Col. Donovan was well equipped for that role. In the fabulous twenties he had backed the anti-trust laws which were then the order of the day. In the waning years he had backed the anti-trust bill quite publicly, for the most part, the growing monopoly concentration which went with the boom. Prohibition made the headlines.

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Saw Ethiopia Commanded.

While in the Pacific at that time and part of his time and energy, he spent considerable time in Ethiopia. That this adventure was his first official visit to that part of the world, he formed an excellent impression of Italian military strength and skill. But he has since pointed out their equipment was at that time the newest and best available, later became obsolete and there were few replacements.

Again, during the Spanish civil war he spent a long period as an observer with Gen. Francisco's troops and their German and Italian allies. Particularly the last mission gave him an immediate contact with a state and the profound changes that have come in the past decade. This shrewd observer saw that the old tactics, warfare, based on closer order and drill and the manual of arms, the whole elaborate heritage of the 18th century, has gone forever. His observations of the present was, he said, certain and firm.

Like many another American, Col. Donovan was strongly opposed to American intervention until Germany's victories of May and June last year. In fact, in an article in the May 22 Forum he took a strong anti-interventionist line.

Riding Tide of World Events.

"... We are completely independent of the culturally subtle, except for a library instead of, as he wrote, "It is estimated that we could store up a sufficient for less than the cost of a leadership. Our ocean barriers will make it impossible to attack, despite all prospects in aviation..." As to the immediate threat to us of a victorious Germany—-should be borne in mind that modern war exhausts almost equally victorious. Against a well-prepared and strong defense, he experts that, even with the destruction of the British Navy by Germany, neither Hitler nor any conceivable combination of powers could successfully land an army in either North or South America."

This contrasted sharply with his recent broadcasts in which he warned of the dangers to America of an axis victory. Col. Donovan returned to this outlook convinced that he must warn the American people to the imminent peril. He foresees the immediate danger. If a year ago he could be put in the category of the isolationists, today certainly he is an interventionist. Once again "Wild Bill" Donovan is riding the tide of world events.
CHICAGO.—COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN SAID TODAY THAT "WE SHALL HAVE TO MATCH GERMANY'S MILITARY AND SEA POWER IF WE WISH TO MAINTAIN OUR WAY OF LIFE."

COL. DONOVAN, SPEAKING BEFORE THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, PREDICTED A "CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS IS IRRECONCILABLE AND INEVITABLE."

HE PICTURED VICTORY FOR GERMANY AS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THIS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC WELFARE.

COL. DONOVAN SAID HE DOES NOT SHARE THE OPINION OF SOME THAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAS LOST THE WAR. HE SAID, HOWEVER, GERMANY IS GOING TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO END THE WAR THIS YEAR BECAUSE "HER RESOURCES ARE UNDER STRAIN" AND OIL SUPPLIES ARE GETTING LOW.

4/11--R422P
Donovan to Head U. S. Intelligence

President Roosevelt will announce today, it was understood last night, appointment of Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan to a newly created post as coordinator of intelligence information gathered by government agencies. Donovan will be given a staff that will, in line with present strategy, study Washington.

7-10-41
WASH POST
3023
Donovan, in Secret Memorandum, Proposes
Super Spy System for Postwar New Deal

Confidentially Called
Frankfurter's Gestapo

In the high circles where the memorandum and draft order are circulating the president's very personal
staff knows as "Frankfurter's Gestapo," because the sister of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter
is said to hold a confidential personnel post in OSS. It is assumed
she would pick key personnel at
the suggestion of her brother. For
President Roosevelt has pointed out
his office would be made public by the
chief of staff, who is now New Deal
Foreign Intelligence for the White
House and all Federal agencies.

It is possible, under the draft order, for
him to determine American foreign
policy by ordering, withholding or calling for
information gathered at his discretion.

Although the army would be
concentrated primarily on foreign
intelligence, and would have no
police powers at home or abroad, the
militarization would empower the
spy chief to conduct all
intelligence activities, and
establish a general policy for
them and call upon them for
any work or information. This
would permit, say, at home and
outside of the police powers of
existing agencies whenever
needed.

The new director would control
the facilities of all agencies and
interview them from reporting to their superiors, under
the new

to-draft order. It

might employ the FBI on
domestic
and charge the OSS to
report to J. Edgar Hoover, J. J.
column, or even Attorney General
Biddle.

Confidentially Called
Frankfurter's Gestapo

In the high circles where the memorandum and draft order are circulating the president's very personal
staff knows as "Frankfurter's Gestapo," because the sister of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter
is said to hold a confidential personnel post in OSS. It is assumed
she would pick key personnel at
the suggestion of her brother. For
President Roosevelt has pointed out
his office would be made public by the
chief of staff, who is now New Deal
Foreign Intelligence for the White
House and all Federal agencies.

It is possible, under the draft order, for
him to determine American foreign
policy by ordering, withholding or calling for
information gathered at his discretion.

Although the army would be
concentrated primarily on foreign
intelligence, and would have no
police powers at home or abroad, the
militarization would empower the
spy chief to conduct all
intelligence activities, and
establish a general policy for
them and call upon them for
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Donovan Urges Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War

FRANK L. DASHEIK

NEW YORK, March 2-The American people are accustomed to think of war as being fought with military weapons—guns and planes and ships and tanks. But there is a phase of war that is even more subtle than shooting, that is subversive war, and this war is now in progress.

The Soviet Union is waging it not by the Red Army but by the Communist Party of Russia and in no other country than its enemy nations in any democracy, against all other democracies, against all other communists.

When President Truman appeared before a joint session of Congress on March 5, he made clear that we must halve the Reds in Russia and in all of Asia and in Europe, or the Soviet Union would not place an end to the Japanese and would not engage in a war if the United States did not do the same thing.

Defense Secretary Stimson has declared that the Soviet Union is not a military threat, but it is a subversive threat. The threat to the United States is that of subversion, not of invasion.

This is the Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War, as adopted by the American Legion:

1. The Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War
   a. Support a program of non-aggression pacts with all countries.
   c. Establish a worldwide system of security agreements.
   d. Expand the armed forces of the United States.
   e. Increase funds for the National Security Council.
   f. Create a commission to study the problem of subversion.
   g. Pass legislation to prevent the entry of enemy agents into the United States.
   h. Enforce existing laws against subversion.

This program is designed to prevent the subversion of the United States by the Soviet Union and other communist nations.

- The Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War

62 JUNE 17

INDEXED - 17

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Date: 5-3-48

- The Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Date: 5-3-48

- The Eight-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War

62 JUNE 17
Gen. Donovan
Calls Cold War
Tag Misnomer

"The term 'cold war' is a misnomer for the existing conditions between the United States and the Western powers," according to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, former OSS chief.

"Cold war," he said, "is the term actually used by the Russians in the East, and it is not a war."

The term was coined at the end of World War II when the superpowers were embroiled in a Cold War, a term Donovan denounced as "not accurate." He said the United States was "a long way to go to realize peacefully any agreement."
In Report to President

and the advancement of broad national policies.

1. The Executive Office of the President, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the President's National Security Council shall be responsible for the development, coordination, and execution of national security policies and programs. The President, in consultation with the heads of the intelligence community, shall establish the policies and programs of the Executive Office of the President, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the President's National Security Council.

2. Subversive Operations

(a) The President shall be responsible for the coordination and execution of subversive operations.

Such Other Functions

As President May Order

(a) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may direct.

(b) The President shall have the power to order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

(c) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

(d) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

(e) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

(f) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

Military

In Time of War

(a) The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

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5. The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.

6. The President may order the Director of Intelligence to perform such other functions as the President may require.
Donovan Proposes Super Spy System for Postwar New Deal

Would Take Over FBI, Secret Service, ONI and G-2 to Watch Home, Abroad

By WALTER TROHAN

Creation of an all-powerful intelligence service to spy on the postwar world and to pry into the lives of citizens' homes is under consideration by the New Deal.

The Washington Times-Herald and the Chicago Tribune obtained a copy of a classified confidential and secret memorandum from Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, which contained authorization for President Roosevelt to set up the super-intelligence service.

Wholesale Grant of Power

Donovan left the decision as to whether the unit should be created or legislative action or Executive order up to the President. He also obtained a copy of an especially secret suppressed draft of an order setting up the general intelligence service.

Spring at Home Indicated

Only 15 codes are in the immediate and draft order were made, each platoon with secret instructions. These went to such high officials as Admiral Leahy.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 2)
Let's Take a Look . . .

Around the World

Norway Cut Rails

LONDON, March 20—Norwegian patriots report every railroad between Oslo and German-occupied parts of southern Norway has been cut. Broken sections, blown bridges, will require weeks to repair. Fears used by Germans to check food and fuel flows. Nazi government says Nazi reprisals in southeastern Norway have been cut.

Food Riots in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 20—Scanty food rations, reputed less than under German occupation, causing strike threats in Belgium. Local strikes or Flanders today threatened to spread to entire country. People complain that food rations since last September.

Memel

LONDON, March 20—German occupation of Memel, Lithuania, said 25,000 Jews killed in action. British secretary went to Memel. New German official and divisional headquarters have been set up by Germans.

Aussies Capture Airfield

MELBOURNE, March 20—Australian soldiers, aided by Afghan irregulars, have captured German airfield near ELA. Airfield was expected by British authorities. New Zealanders also taking heavy toll.

Gestapo Chief 'Wild Bill'

ANNAPOLIS, March 20—Trial of Gestapo agent, charged with various crimes, started today in Sofia. One of agents, Balsamo, Gestapo's head of Interpol, is expected. Gestapo's lines of communication are said to be cut.

Reich Oil—Going, Going . . .

LONDON, March 20—British synthetic oil plants, reaching peak output, says RAF commentator; only one of 20 synthetic oil plants in Germany are producing. Long-range bombing attacks on plants now virtually ended. Meanwhile, said commentator, 250 Allied bombers have done work in 1000 places in two years ago.

Victory in Switzerland

FRANKFURT, March 20—British fighter planes scored a victory over Swiss defenses with German forces taking over. Allied planes are seen as a threat to German forces. Swaps offer to neutral nations were said to be hidden in Switzerland. Compulsory ships given access to Allied ships; food and supplies in neutral ships than.append.

Berlin's 20th

LONDON, March 20—Radio broadcasts reported Allied bombing over northwestern and southern Germany today. RAF Mosquitoes raided Berlin for the 20th straight night.

Washington Daily Times 3/20/45
DONOVAN SEeks TO REVIVE HIS WAR OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE VITAL TO THwart Reds

x-Leader finds Alumni of Office of Strategic Services eager to reform outfit: Says nation is in peril

By EDWARD J. MICHAELSEN

WASHINGTON, March 27.-Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, formerly of Buffalo, is openly summoned the 15,000 men and women who served his wartime Office of Strategic Services to organize and fight for a stronger national establishment specializing in subversive and psychological warfare.

Gen. Donovan, in an interview, revealed his activity today: An interview. At the same time, he bluntly attacked the "confusion,helplessness and misunderstanding the Government's mobilization against subversive threats." He said the nation faces grave trials from the subversive warfare that is in progress in Europe and Asia.

Red Parties Our Enemies

Vast armies, navies and air forces won't stop that kind of warfare. We have seen what happened in Czechoslovakia recently, and in the countries of Eastern Europe prior to that. We find the nation attorneys and uneasy over what may happen in Italy next month.

"It's not the Red Army that is the enemy, it's the Communist Parties in Europe and the NVD's (National Socialist parties). And the more silence in understanding that is observed, the harder it is to take the nation's strong force which can carry out that kind of warfare."

Since November 1945, when President Truman ordered the Office of Strategic Services closed, Gen. Donovan has maintained a self-imposed silence concerning the agency. Now, he says, the time for silence is over.

The men and women of OSS have the training to fight the kind of war that is now going on," he said.

Alumni' Response Good

The Congress has appropriated the funds and resources necessary to do the job. The central intelligence agency is going forward. The problem is to make it effective. If we don't do so, we may find ourselves caught when it is too late.

I have been travelling across the country to organize our alumni into the veterans of strategic services. The response has been magnificent. In New York, Newark, Camden, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, from east to west, the turnout for organizational meetings has been very encouraging.

While here, the general is consulting with members of the board headed by Army Undersecretary Gordon Gray. The board is concerned with industrial planning and mobilization and a more efficient organization of the armed forces.

RECORDED - 28

1945 - 28

BUFFALO, NEW YORK
FEB. 7, 1945
Foreign Intelligence

With the best will in the world, the men who make American foreign policy decisions can make them only on the basis of what they know. If their sources of information are inaccurate or inadequate, their decisions will suffer accordingly. A blind and blundering foreign policy on the part of our Nation would be a menace to the world and to ourselves. It is somewhat shocking, therefore, to realize that the United States has not had, if it never has had, a coordinated foreign secret intelligence service. The sole exception to this has been the wartime Office of Strategic Services, now in process of disbandment which gathered intelligence about enemy affairs and intentions, often at great hazard. In the winning of the war this agency has played a part of unappreciated magnitude.

The retiring director of O.S.S., Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, has now urged that a new United States Foreign Intelligence Service be established in function during peace. He would have its activities confined strictly to external affairs. But he believes it ought to have independent status, serving and supplementing the normal information-gathering faculties of the regular operating departments, yet with freedom to initiate intelligence studies in foreign countries. From a part of his views, we gather that the coordinated agency would set red synthesized the scattered intelligence material as embodied by the State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Commerce Departments and at the same time seek additional knowledge respecting the plans and purposes of foreign governments.

General Donovan's proposal received at least a formal endorsement from Secretary of State Byrnes when he pointed out the other day in his comments on Pearl Harbor, the need for more adequate exchange of military and political information among the State, War and Navy Departments. To go back to the lack of system before the O.S.S. was set up would be to go back to jungle darkness. Yet its experience, technique, organization, and personnel are in danger of being thrown away or dispersed. We have always observed that this world is indispensable to the world we live in. We said this before the development of the atomic bomb. The bomb has elevated the intelligence branches of our Government into an even higher plane of necessity. President Truman has a special responsibility in this matter as the result of his authorization of the use of the atomic bomb. Knowledge of just others are doing in this respect is vital to our security.
Soviet Wages Subversive War On Democracy, Says Donovan

BOSTON, April 27 (UP)-Gen. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, World War II head of the OSS, called on the United States today to "stop Russia's subversive war."

Writing in the May Atlantic Monthly, Donovan and the Soviet Union was waging subversive war "against not only the democratic movements, but also all other democracies, against all democratic movements."

Likens Stalin to Hitler

Though he said he did not believe war was inevitable, Donovan said that "only now in America and in Europe are we awakening to the full facts of the hard fact that the Stalin challenge is ineluctable from the Hitler challenge - except that the Stalin attack is more thorough and more ruthless."

The calculated, deliberate, conspiratorial attack on freedom of the victims states of Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Greece, together with her indirect pressure on Greece and Turkey - demonstrated Russia's ultimate purpose to dominate all of Europe," he said.

He said Russia was waging a subversive war against us on a psychological, a political and an economic front. "We have many months," Donovan wrote, "we have not countered these attacks. . . . Russia's malicious lies and distortions have gone unanswered and unchallenged."

Lists Five Point Program

"Now that we know Russia's intentions . . . and understand the seriousness of this war-time," he said, "this is the way we must meet this offensive."

1. We must perfect our intelligence services.
2. We must counter Soviet subversive attacks and help to build resistance in countries Russia attacks and subjugates.
3. We must take the offensive on the psychological front and protect our radio, television, publications and the press.
4. We must adopt a firm policy of limited retaliation against the Soviet union for every indiscretion or violation of international agreements, and against its war against us.
5. We must use our economy as a weapon against the Soviet union and never permit her to use it against us. We must fight her goods in block supply, or which we are stockpiling or which will strengthen her in preparation for war against us.
Brotherhood Called Anti-Red Weapon

Russia's 'challenge to our beliefs' makes Brotherhood a matter of necessity for the safety of America, Maj. Gen. William J. "Bill Bull" Donovan said Tuesday.


He spoke as a representative of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Clarence Peters, special assistant to the minister president of the NCC, attended.

More than 200 representatives of press, radio, advertising, education and religion attended.

Gen. Donovan called disunity one of the most dangerous aspects of the 'cold war.'

He said the fight for human equality, moral freedom and the worth of the individual has become a worldwide moral fight.

The belief that everyone is entitled to social recognition in proportion to his contribution for the welfare of society and his fellow is one of the central beliefs of the American people, he said.

He warned against becoming too bound by many tiny threads of hate that we can't get up and fight if we want to.

The general said America countered the threatened Nazi infiltration of minority groups in America during the war, by sending behind enemy lines trained members of those minority groups from America. They were effective counter-propagandists because they thought the American spirit, he said.

Other speakers included L. K. Bishop, director of the Chicago office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and
Reds' Seizure of U.S. Airmen Held Major Blow to Prestige

The United States is now in a state of war, and the government has taken steps to protect its citizens. The situation is serious, and we must be prepared for the worst. The Reds have seized several American airmen, and this is a major blow to our prestige. We must act quickly and decisively to get our people back. The government is working hard to negotiate their release, but we must be prepared for a long and difficult struggle.

The situation is complex, and we must consider all the factors. The Reds are a powerful force, and we must be careful not to take any action that could escalate the situation. We must be patient and strategic in our approach. We must also consider the needs of our people and the safety of our nation. The government is working hard to protect our citizens, and we must support them in every way possible.

We are facing a difficult challenge, but we will not give up. We will continue to work hard, and we will protect our people. We must be united in our efforts, and we must stand together as a nation. We will prevail, and we will emerge stronger and more united than ever before.

Date:

[Signatures]
Keep the European Recovery Pro-
gram going. Confront the mili-
tive by staring the airlift. Be
ready to attack, and tell the
Soviet leaders that we have
seen the limits of the bluff and it
took the Soviet leaders many
months to come out of it.

We have seen that we cannot
buy an end to our war nor inure
ourselves to it. The real hope of
peace is to make the Soviet govern-
ment recognize that we have the power,
and the strength and the will to
win the cold war—and also the
breakout war if it comes.

Program of Peace Outlined.

And this is the program of peace:
1. We must seize and keep the
initiative.
2. We must value the war in
which we are with determination
and imagination and mobilize
our spiritual forces and steel
our resolutions to face the danger
we are in.
3. We must be alert to protect
the rights of our citizens abroad.
4. We must close the gap that
continues for long between ex-
pounded policy and its transla-
tion into action. Failure to close
that gap makes possible the loss
of the war before a shot is fired.
5. We must set up as a first step
a politico-military unit with
a civilian head reporting directly
to the President and having in
his control these weapons effective
in winning this fight on a psycho-
logical, political, economic and
military front.
6. We must perfect the training,
discipline and leadership of our
armed forces as the basis of all
our military efforts both ortho-
dox and unorthodox.

The real hope of peace is that
the Soviet government recognizes
that we have the power, the will
and the strength to win both the
cold war and the short war.
When the United States obtains
the victory and Russia recognizes
as a fact, then we can take
advantage of the machinery of
the United Nations and imple-
ment such a peace.
Stassen Acts Against Trade
With Reds

Michael S. Stassen, yesterday proposed a
system of controls to crack down
on individuals who sell or transport strategic
materials behind the Iron Curtain.

Stassen said the Executive Administra-
tion would institute a "special
measures" and American
or American-affiliated
controls on strategic
trades.

"These," he declared,
would "get at the cap-
itals of unauthorized
ships," who operate
outside the law and in a zone
that our policies do not control.

Stassen and the Executive
Administration said in a
special statement that American
or American-affiliated
controls on strategic
trades would be instituted.

For the first time, this
and in the case of the
Executive, the statement
announced the new
control of the Office of
State's Service, which agreed
to come into being as a part-time
consultant.

Stassen defined Stassen's
new field of operations as "east-
west trade control," and said
that his administration's
the importance of intelligence
work in tightening the embargo.

In his first press conference
since the inauguration, Stassen
also promised "adequate but
measures to stop the
smuggling of strategic
materials on a
transformation basis from the
West to the Communist
East.

Special attention, he said,
will be given to shipments
ally built and located by the
United States and thus sold to
foreign buyers under foreign
labels.

Stassen said that the
"special measures" would mean,
for example, a study of the
involvement of American
ships, or investigation
to see whether any registrations
were transferred.

The Baltimore Sun reported
that three of the smaller
firms under Penney's
control in Russia, and some
of the British, were active in this
traffic.

Yesterday, Stassen said he
would not "play a large part
in international peace," but he
explained that the American
government were just as disturbed as the
United States by the activities
of their citizens in other trade
with Communist countries.

Essentially, he said, the
measure, the so-called "Stassen Act,
was a means of the Russian
country's intention was "strikingly
with it. He thought that
the "taker" type process might
take a deal of work in certain
countries, and may be
prejudicial buying of the sort
that was done in wartime to keep
strategic materials out of enemy
hands.

Date: Mar 12 1953

Times-herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

311
To Thailand

Wild Bill
Donovan
Made Envoy

By the AP

Major Gen. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, retired, was nominated by President Eisenhower last night to be Ambassador to Thailand, a key spot in the global struggle against communism.

The colorful soldier-lawyer from New York, served in World War II as head of the Office of Strategic Services, which conducted undercover operations on both sides of the enemy lines.

Donovan, a native of Buffalo, N.Y., also is a veteran of World War I, in which he won the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was chief of the Counter-espionage Section of the Interdepartmental Service Co-Op. and Instrumented Service, Yeddo.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Hagman
Rogers
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizemore
Miss Gandy

Tine

Aug 4 (265)

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: 7/30

312
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TODAY CONFERRED THE NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL ON MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. (WILD BILL) DONOVAN, WORLD WAR II HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNED A CITATION SAYING THAT DONOVAN HAD MADE "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY."

THE MEDAL WILL BE PRESENTED TO HIM LATER IN NEW YORK.

4/4 -- NS150
General Donovan Improving

Maj. Gen. William (Wild Bill) Donovan, U. S. A., retired, is improving after having suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, a business associate said yesterday. General Donovan, who is 74 years old, was stricken three weeks ago and has been confined to bed at his Sutton Place home since. William J. Vanden Heuvel, a partner in General Donovan's law firm—Donovan, Leo, Sure, Newton & Irvine—said the former head of the Office of Strategic Services was improving. "We are greatly encouraged about his progress," he said.
PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

CHIEFS OF POLICE:
- Norfolk, Va.
- Roanoke, Va.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Morgantown, W. Va.
- Wheeling, W. Va.
- Charleston, W. Va.

WACHACUS, Sheriff
Department of Justice
Buildings Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Mahan
Department of Justice

Schlicher
Department of Justice
Federal Building, Columbus, Ohio.

WASHINGTOl, D. C.
APRIL 10, 1926

Special Agent V. A. Carroll,
Department of Justice, c/o U. S. Attorney,
Huntington, W. Va.

Special Agent J. P. Flowers,
Dept. of Justice, c/o U. S. Attorney,
Richmond, Va.

Special Agent H. D. Trumb,
Department of Justice,
Cgil Cail, Wheeling, W. Va.

Hay
Department of Justice,

STEAKS KNIGHT ROADSTER, HENRY TWENTY-NINE MODEL BLACK BODY WITH RED STRIPES GIRL VR. 18 MOTOR NUMBER ONE, STATF UNIVERSITY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ONE FIVE FIVE STOLEN DER LST NIGHT FROM WILLIAM J. DONOVAN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PLEASE NOTIFY PLACE OF OFFENSE YOUR DISTRICT AND ADVISED ON ANY INFORMATION

26-16205

APR 1 3:38 P.M.

30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>DATE INDEXED</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH INDEXED</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
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<td>C STRAND-KNIGHT ROADSTER, Motor $170</td>
<td>4/11/26</td>
<td>4/11/26</td>
<td>P.H. Prong</td>
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**Character of Case:**
National Motor Vehicle Theft Acts

**Synopse of Facts:**

The fact of Subject car being stolen from Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D.C., on April 9, 1920, circulated throughout the States of North and South Carolina.

**Note:**

**Assistant:** Telegram from Washington Field Office dated April 10, 1920.

**Details:**

- At Charlotte, N.C.

On April 10, 1920, the Charlotte Office received a telegram referred to telegraph, calling the attention of this office to the fact that on April 9, 1920, at Washington, D.C., a 1927 model C STRAND-KNIGHT ROADSTER, motor $170, was stolen from Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General.

Immediately upon receipt of this telegram a wire was sent to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner at Raleigh for the State of North Carolina, requesting that he circulate the fact of the theft among his State men and furnishing him with a description of the car. This will be done.

A bulletin was also prepared and sent to the Police of the important cities of the States of North and South Carolina, calling the theft to their attention, giving a description of the car and asking them to maintain an active lookout for the car. A bulletin was also sent to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, requesting...
that he circularize the State Motor Vehicle men.

The file in this connection will be left pending for a reasonable length of time or until word is received that the car has been recovered and the subjects responsible for the interstate transportation in custody.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 897,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 10, 1928.

STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER
STOLEN AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please keep a special lookout for a
STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER, 1927 Model. Black Body with
Red Stripe, Fire Wheels; License No. 170; District of
Columbia License Plates No. 109, stolen during
the night of April 9, 1928, from an Assistant
Attorney General of the United States, Department
of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Please arrest and hold any person found
in possession of the above described automobile
and notify me by phone or telegraph, government rate
collect.

Any special attention you may give this
case will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C. L. K.
Assistant Attorney General

PHONE--COURT 0487
Telegraphic address: Room 605 Standard Life
Telegram received from the Washington Local Office that the above mentioned automobile belonging to Assistant Attorney General William J. Donovan, had been stolen from Washington, D.C. April 9, 1928. This information distributed throughout Western District of Pennsylvania and all Peace Officers requested to keep a careful lookout for this car.

REFERENCE: Telegram from Special Agent in Charge Keith, Washington, D.C. dated the 10th instant.

The following telegram was received from Special Agent in Charge Keith, Washington, D.C. dated the 10th instant:

Spear's Knight Roadster nineteen twenty seven model black body with red stripes wire wheels motor number one seventy license District of Columbia one five five stolen here last night from William J. Donovan Assistant Attorney General. Please notify peace officers in district and any information.

[signed]

April 10, 1928
Washington D.C.
Immediately upon receipt of the above telegram, the local Pittsburgh Auto Squad of the Police Department, was furnished with the information and requested to keep a careful lookout in this district, and apprehend any person found in possession of the above described car. This information was also telephoned to Corp. Dombella, Indianapolis, Pa.; Patrolman A. J. Herr, Butler, Pa.; and Corp. W. E. Maceone, Emlen, Pa., all of whom are in charge of the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol Stations in those cities.

The information was also telephoned to Lieut. Christoff, of the Erie, Pa., Police Department.

These points are the strategic points covering the main highways in Western Pennsylvania.

Agent then had the U. S. Attorney's office prepare a mimeograph letter, copy of which is attached hereto, which Agent mailed to all Police officers, sheriffs, and officers in charge of the substations of the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol (26 in number), throughout the Pittsburgh District. These letters were deposited in the Post Office so as to catch the early evening mail on the 9th instant.

Awaiting further information, this case is pending.
STEAMKINIGHT ROADSTER NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN MODEL BLACK BODY WITH RED STRIPES FIRE WHEELS MOTOR NUMBER ONE SEVENTY GC LICENSE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ONE FIFTY STOLEN HERE LAST NIGHT FROM WM J DONOVAN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PLEASE NOTIFY POLICE OFFICERS YOUR DISTRICT AND ADVISE ME OF ANY INFORMATION.

Agent has communicated with Chiefs of Police of all principal cities in this district advising of the theft of this car and requesting that this office be wired immediately if any information is received concerning its whereabouts, and that they hold any parties found in possession of same.

If any pertinent information is received, case of course, will be reopened. At this time it is

RUC--2: further action here
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Stearns Knight Roadster, 1927 model, motor 170, D.C. License #155, stolen from Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan, April 9th, 1928, found abandoned at 26th and F Sts., N.W., this city, April 11th, 1928, by Detective Jett, Detective Headquarters, this city.

- CLOSED -

REFERENCE: Verbal instructions from the Director of April 10th, 1928.

DETAILS: - AT WASHINGTON, D.C. -

Information was received from the Director that Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan had reported the theft of his Stearns Knight Roadster some time during the evening of April 9th, 1928, from the front of the Hungarian Legation, Massachusetts Avenue and Lovers Lane, as a result of which a telegram was dispatched to the Charlotte, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Columbus Offices and to Special Agents W. A. Carroll, Huntington, W. Va., J. T. Flourney, Richmond, Va., and Morris Zamburg, Wheeling, W. Va., as follows:

"Stearns Knight Roadster nineteen twenty-seven model black body with red stripes wire wheels motor one seventy license District of Columbia one five five stolen here last night from William J. Donovan Assistant Attorney General Please notify peace officers your district and advise me of any information."

On April 11th, 1928, Detective Jett, attached to Detective Headquarters, this city, recovered this car at 26th and F Sts., N.W., where it had been abandoned.
CASE COMMISSION OF \_\_\_\_

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<td>ROSSIE HIGHT ROADSTE</td>
<td>MOTOR #170</td>
<td>NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE</td>
<td>FRAUD ACT</td>
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SUMMARY OF FACTS:

Inquiry having been located and there being no investigation required in this district, matter is REJERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

REFERENCE:

Telegram received from Washington Field Office, dated 4/10/28; also report of Agent E.F. Duruss, Washington Field Office, dated 4/14/28.

DETAILS:

In compliance with request contained in above mentioned telegram received from the Washington Field Office, all peace officers in this jurisdiction were immediately notified relative to the theft of the car in question through the medium of telegrams and letters.

Report of Agent Duruss, Washington Field Office, mentioned above, which was received here today, indicates that car has been recovered at Washington, D.C., and Peace Officers, this district, have been notified to this effect today.

There being no other leads to be followed in this district, matter is REJERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORMULATED

SIGNED AND Approved

RECEIVED AND CHARGED TO

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE 17
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPORT MADE AT:

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DATE WHEN MADE: APRIL 16, 1926

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: APRIL 16-1926

REPORT MADE BY:

C. L. KEEP

THE:

STRAINS KNIGHT ROADSTER - MOTOR NUMBER 170

CHARACTER OF CASE:

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Above described car found in
Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent Barrows,

DETAILS:

The above mentioned report indicates that the above described car,
property of Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan,
was found abandoned at 26th and P Streets, Washington, D.C.

In view of the above, this case is

REFFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED

C. L. KEEP

COPY OF THE REPORT PUBLISHED:

WASHINGTON:

Bureau: 2

Washington:

Piles: 1

11/21/21 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED OFF

W..1
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information received from the office of origin that subject car was recovered.

D.O.C.

REPORTED:


DETAILS:

- At Charlotte, N.C. -

Information has been received from the office of origin, through the reference report, that subject car was recovered at Washington, D.C. on April 11, 1928.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN. NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.