AZORES

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/19 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100120007-4

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1941.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I have your letter of December 31, 1941. Colonel Handy has notified the Budget of my approval of the two projects, the Azores and the Cape Verdes-North Africa, with the understanding that the former would be coordinated with the British and the latter with General Stillwell. I understand that you are in touch with the British and that General Stillwell conferred with you on January 1.

Faithfully yours,

Chief of Staff.

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

SECRET

Lieut. Colonel George C. McDonald December 15, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan

Azores Air Patrol and Inter-island Service.

The attached study by Mr. Oliver J. Lissitzyn, dated December 10, on the subject of a proposed Azores air patrol and inter-island service, has been read with considerable interest by both Captain Weir of the Marine Corps Aviation and Lieutenant Colonel McDonald of the Army Air Forces. It is our opinion that:

(a) If such a plan had been attempted and put into effect about one year ago, it would today be valuable for observation and intelligence purposes. However, with this country now being in a state of war with Germany and Italy it is not believed practicable that such a scheme be placed in operation.

(b) Another disadvantage at the present is conflict with United States War Department, Navy Department and British war emergency plans of operation in this area.

In view of the above it is recommended that favorable action not be taken on the subject study.

George C. McDonald
Lieut. Colonel, Air Corps, U.S.A.

Most Secret

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/19 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100120007-4

C

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 6, 1941

Donald Frederick Brown, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library, 3101 R Street, Washington, D. C.
Telephone Adams 9574 or Adams 9479

Born 1909, New York City.

New York University A.B. 1931, A.M. 1936, PhD 1941.

Took part of his [illegible] at Columbia.

Research fellow [illegible] Oaks.

PhD in History [illegible].

His particular [illegible] province [illegible] in its re-lation [illegible] architecture.

Would go abroad for at least a year. No children. His wife is an American citizen and born in Portland, Oregon.

3½ years in Palestine with English archaeological expedition, and later with Col[illegible] expedition.

One year in Egypt with metropolitan museum of art expedition.

References:

H. Dunscombe Colt, Jr., 470 Park Avenue.

Dr. Walter S. Cook, 17 East 80th Street, N.Y.C.

Francis Mitchell Froelicher, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Has excellent reading ability in French, German, Italian and Spanish. As a child spoke German fluently. Can converse easily in French and

Italian. Has never spoken Spanish. Is rusty in Arabic but spoke it fluently a few years ago.

He has an unusually fine scholastic background.

Since dictating the above memorandum Mr. Opsata informs me that ONI has some information regarding Mr. Brown. He is believed to have expressed, on frequent occasions, rather pro-Axis sentiments [illegible] will check further into this [illegible], [illegible] personally feel that coming from [illegible] it should be sufficient to induce [illegible] [illegible]ndon any consideration of utilizi[illegible] [illegible]n's services.

T.E.B.

Mr Murphy

DUMBARTON OAKS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TR

Suggest that since I interviewed her husband, she be written a letter signed by somebody else saying that at this time we cannot utilize her services.

DMcA

Dear Col. Donovan:

Since the recent out-break of war everyone I have talked to has said that they were going to apply to you for defense work. It has, therefore, occurred to me that perhaps your office would need someone to read, and answer such applications. If so, I should be glad to offer my services.

Sincerely,

Marquerite L. Brown,
3101 R Street, N.W.

[illegible] EN BELGIQUE.

Il semble qu'il se produise un revirement complet dans le désir de collaboration.

Les participations pour lesquelles on avait fait des OFFRES, même de VERITABLES PRESSIONS, n'intéressent plus les Allemands pour le moment (exemple: affaires du Kivu).

Les Allemands renoncent (momentanément?!) à nommer des séquestres dans certaines affaires.

Cela veut-il dire qu'on va employer la manière forte ou le manque d'intérêt qu'ils y portent est-il réel?

SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DU PAYS.

1° On doit s'attendre à un effondrement à bref délai.

2° Tous les jours, un article de consommation courante disparaît du marché: soude - ficelle - huile - fusibles - lampes électriques (dont les culots sont naturellement en zinc), cartonnages et surtout le charbon.

3° Toutes les glacories et verreries sauf 1 de chacune d'elles sont fermées

4° absence complète de caoutchouc

5° depuis juillet, la politique qui a été invariablement suivie par les Allemands en Belgique a été d'amenuiser le plus possible pour ne laisser la production belge qu'au strict nécessaire.

6° De nombreux entrepreneurs belges sont demandés actuellement par l'Allemagne.

FIRMES ALLEMANDES EN BELGIQUE.

L'agent général de l'A.E.G. est retourné définitivement en Allemagne.

Cette firme ne prend plus de commandes. Même contre échange des pièces usées ou hors d'usage, on demande un délai de fourniturede plus d'un an.

RATIONNEMENT EN CHAUFFAGE.

A toutes les industries, même aux meuneries, on a retiré les 2/3 des besoins en charbon.

MATERIEL ROULANT BELGE.

Les Allemands requièrent actuellement la fourniture de 500 locomotives et d'un plus grand nombre de voitures métalliques des chemins de fer belges. Il s'ensuivra une diminution parallèle importante du trafic ferroviaire.

HUILES ET LUBREFIANTS.

Les lubréfiants font actuellement défaut.

Les charbonnages n'ont plus que pour trois mois d'huile de graissage.

POLITIQUE.

a) des pourparlers seraient en cours pour faire de la Belgique un "Etat Bénéficiaire" où l'on ferait l'échange des prisonniers, des malades invalides, etc.

b) au repaire de la Constitution d'un gouvernement ayant l'appui à sa tête.

TO:

1/14/42

Vicki Baum feels th t she is getting the run-around. She came East with the hoping of doing something. Mr. Sherwood says there is nothing in NY, and she should be told so. Have you any ideas?

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

BAUM, VICKI

200

December 10, 1941

Miss Vicki Baum
227 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Baum:

Colonel Donovan has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 4, 1941, and to state that he would be very glad to see you at your mutual convenience. He suggests that you make an appointment with him through Mr. James Murphy, who can be reached at this office, Executive 3300, extension 600.

Very sincerely yours,

David K. E. Bruce
Special Assistant to
Colonel Donovan

DKB:MG

Vicki Baum 227 East 57th Street New York City

December 4, 1941

DEC 5 1941

Mr. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Nelson Doubleday showed me the very kind letter he received from you on my behalf. I don't have to tell you that I am very anxious to see you whenever you can spare me a few minutes of your busy time, either here or in Washington.

I don't know if Nelson told you that I would like to work on the more or less wobbly German-Americans in this country, and I have a few definite ideas which I would like to submit to you. I also would like you to know that I am quite an experienced public speaker and lecturer, and that I worked many years as an editor of the Ullstein Press in Berlin, which—as you probably know—was the last citadel of democracy and anti-Hitlerism in that unhappy country.

So much just for your information, so that you might not think that I belong to the dreamy, impractical, and inexperienced variety of woman fiction-writers. I am eagerly anticipating your answer,

Yours very sincerely,

Vicki Baum

579

Hold File

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND COMPANY INC.
Publishers
14 WEST 49TH STREET · ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 24, 1941

NOV 25 1941

Dear Mr. Donovan:

Mr. Doubleday left for the South on Friday, and asked me to acknowledge your letter of the nineteenth which he was delighted to have, needless to say. He called Vic i Baum right away, and I have this morn ng sent her a copy of your letter.

I wonder if it wouldn't be bet'er for you to have your secretary rite her directly, suggesting an appointment? The address is 227 East 57th Street. It is quite possible that Miss Baum, since the week-end intervened, may have written you herself.

Sincerely yo rs,
Lillian L. Robins
Secretary

Colonel William J. Donovan,
25th and E. Streets, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

LFR

BAUM, VICKI

November 19, 1941

Dear Nelson:

I was glad to have your letter. Of course, I would be very pleased to talk with Vicki Baum -- not only do I remember GRAND HOTEL, but I have read her other stories. I do not know whether her talents lie along the lines of attack we are following, but certainly there must be a place for her in this fight. In any case, I should be very glad to see her and to find what use the government could make of her great talents.

I could meet her either in Washington or New York, and would be glad to consult her convenience.

The southern trip sounds delightful but I am afraid my only trip there will be to look at the maneuvers. Please give me a continuing chance to go down.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. Nelson Doubleday
14 West 49th Street
New York, New York

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND COMPANY INC.
Publishers
14 WEST 40TH STREET · ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK, N. Y.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 14, 1941

NOV 15 1941

Dear Bill:

A number of years ago we secured and published a book and sold a play called GRAND HOTEL by one, Vicki Baum, who was then one of the main editors of the Ullstein Publishing House in Berlin, who did literally millions of German magazines, books, etc. I am sure you remember GRAND HOTEL and what a tremendous success it was. Since that time Vicki Baum has been writing other books, doing work in Hollywood, and gave up Germany because of anti-Nazi propaganda which she was doing in the Ullstein periodicals. She has now completed her work in Hollywood, and has come East. She came to my house last Sunday and said she would like to do something for the Government, whether it be here or elsewhere, along anti-Nazi lines. She writes very fluently and I am sure she is as honest and straight as the day is long, hates the Nazis with a fierce ingrown hatred so much so that five years ago or thereabouts she took out papers and has since become an American citizen, and really and honestly believes she could be of some help. She didn't know how to go about offering her services and was afraid she would not gain audience wth you in a direct approach so I am presuming on an old friendship to ask if there is any chance you or your associates would interview her. I am sure you would find her most interesting and a person of no mean ability.

I know you are working awfully hard on much more important things than shooting and loafing around South Carolina but I am moving down there for the winter, where we have good duck shooting and lots of fun and occasionally a drink, and if you could ever find time to hop down for a weekend or as long as you could stay, you would find a warm welcome awaiting you. It is really a grand place to rest and sleep. Do drop me a note and let me know what I can tell Vicki Baum, and tell me whether you think you could come South sometime.

Ever sincerely yours,

Nelson Doubleday

Colonel William J. Donovan,
25th and E.Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

ND:LTR

Goodrich
+ Baird
+ Film

October 30, 1941

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

I have received your letter of October 27, 1941, enclosing copy of a cable sent to the Rockefeller Foundation by Mr. Thomas Baird.

I have considered the suggestion made by Mr. Baird in regard to having United States documentary film makers produce certain experimental films for use in England. I feel this organization could not take part in such a project. In your own information, some of my associates, who have a special familiarity with propaganda matters, have grave doubts concerning the utility of the proposition advanced by Mr. Baird.

Very sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

B:CC

October 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN:

I have talked to John Ford about the attached letter from Mr. Fosdick. He considers that the suggestion propounded by Baird's table should not be acted upon by us. He considers it visionary, impractical, and not likely to justify the expense and labor involved.

I have written a letter, which is appended for your signature if you approve of it.

David Bruce

Att.

B:CC

November 29, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO MR. RICHARDS:

What is the status of the Barker matter? Have you replied to his letter of the 12th?

J.R.M.

MiCO

NOV 14 1941

JAMES M. BARKER
1430 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

November 12, 1941.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D.C..

My dear Colonel:

On September 29th, 1941, you wrote me asking me as your special representative to take personal charge of organizing and conducting the business men's panel to aid your office in answering questions submitted by governmental agencies. I immediately discussed this with Mr. Atherton Richards of your office and wish to report to you as follows:

Mr. Richards had already done a substantial amount of work in preparation for this activity of your organization, such as conferring with the officials of the National Foreign Trade Council and getting their agreement to submit a list of men particularly qualified because of competence in certain specific lines of activity to serve on such panel. The careful and comprehensive analysis and sub-division of the whole field of potentially desired information made by Mr.Richards has been submitted by us to the A.N. Marquis Company of Chicago, publishers of "Who's Who in America" and other similar reference books. We think that this firm is probably unique in having already classified in its files the names and the fields of activity of the outstanding authorities in the United States. Mr. Wheeler Sammons, the head of the firm, has assured us of their unstinted cooperation, and they are now working on the list for our use.

In considering the policy of your office in arranging in advance for such panels for the consideration of submitted problems, my feeling is that it is much better to prepare in advance a comprehensive listing of major authorities in the predetermined areas of knowledge, but not to approach them with regard to attendance until a specific

problem is presented for panel consideration. I have no reason to believe that individuals so listed will not immediately put themselves at your disposal for panel service when called upon in this defense emergency, but if we endeavor to arrange commitments in advance of the need for their services, I think they are apt to expect an immediate call and to be disturbed or disappointed if the request is long delayed or does not come at all. I offer this suggestion for consideration.

If you agree to this suggestion as to advance preparation but not advance commitment, I should think that the administrative problem to which you refer will be simple enough so that it can be handled by your office organization without demanding the recruiting of an alternate. Incidentally, you may recall that at the time of our last conversation as to my usefulness to your work, you felt as I did that it was not in the line of specific administrative responsibilities, but rather as a consultant in fields where my experience qualifies me, such for example as South America, where I lived for nine years.

Since there will undoubtedly be many lessons to learn from practical experience with the actual functioning of these business panels, it might be worth while to organize one in the specific field of some current problem as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Barker.

BARTHELEMY, R. E.

File

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: MR. R. E. BARTHELEMY
1329 POLK STREET
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE: HOLLYWOOD 446 R

Mr. Barthelemy was introduced to us by Mr. Simon Pierre Robineau, a lawyer, with offices in the Olympia Building, Miami, Florida; telephone Miami 33321. Robineau was an Intelligence Officer in the U.S. Army in the last war and it was at the suggestion of Senator Pepper of Florida that the matter was called to our attention.

Barthelemy is a Frenchman by birth, with a record of French Army service, married to an American wife and recently became a naturalized American citizen. He is a mining engineer by profession and spent three years in French Indo-China, a country that he claims to know intimately. He is now a consulting engineer for the gold mine in French Guiana. He is a friend of the Governor of French Guiana and knows the country fairly well. He has volunteered to do any work for this office, without remuneration, affecting French Guiana, which we might desire

him to do. He has applied to the State Department, and is going there today, in an attempt to secure a passport to visit Martinique immediately to contact there a Frenchman who has stopped there en route from Casablanca to French Guiana, to whom he desires to give certain instructions as to reports to be made by the latter that might prove useful to the American Government.

I told him that we appreciated his offer of service, and that, if interested further, we would communicate with him. I made the same comment regarding him to Mr. Robineau, whom I saw separately. Robineau believes that Barthelemy is very anti-Vichy and anti-Axis and can be depended upon.

I would suggest that both Robineau and Barthelemy be checked through the usual channels.

I am impressed by Barthelemy's background of experience, but he does not make an agreeable impression on casual acquaintanceship. If, however, his bona fides are correct, he might be very useful.

D.K.E. Bruce

S. Pierre Robineau
Miami, Florida

Dec. 5th 1961

Dear Mr. Brown,

Perhaps the enclosed may be helpful in the investigation which you felt could be desirable relative to the Barthelemy project which was discussed this AM.

It is a typewritten copy of the biographical sketch of Barthelemy, Roger, as it appears in the 1961 Edition of "Who's Who in Engineering." To bring it up to date I have added his U.S. naturalization, and the birth of another child. It thus gives a concise resumé of his personal educational and professional history.

I hope you will find it useful.

Sincerely,

S. Robineau

Re: Roger Barthelemy

WHO'S WHO IN ENGINEERING

5th Edition

Barthelemy, Roger E., Min. Engr., 1329 Polk St., Hollywood, Fla.

Consltg. Min. and Met. Engr., B. Brive (Correze) France, Mar. 3, 1902; s. Edmond M. and Alice Cailler Barthelemy; edn. Ecole Nationale Superieure des Mines de Paris (France 1925; mem. Ecole des Mines de Paris, France; m. Hong Kong, China, Aug. 9, 1935, Frances V. Robinson; ch. Andree Nora.* Mil. Acad. (Arty) Fontainebleau, France, 1[illegible]; Petroleum [illegible]gist, Societa Minera e Metallurgica Gennamari & Ingustosu, Ingustosu (Sardinia), Italy, 1926-29; Fellowship J. [illegible] Mines in Rolla, Mo., 1929-30; Societa Minera y Metalurgica [illegible] di Ponarroya (Spain) Tech. Dept., chief ore dressing [illegible], 1930; Union Miniere du Haut Katanga (Belgian Congo), [illegible] metallurgist, asst. to mgr. of research dept., [illegible]; Societe d'Etudes & d'Exploitations Minieres [illegible], French Indo-China, consltg. engr. and gen. mgr., [illegible]; mem. bd. sci. research of Indochina, [illegible]; [illegible] through French Indochina, Siam, Malaya, Dutch [illegible], Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, [illegible]; min. [illegible] engr. in Lima, Peru, for Peruvian min. corp. [illegible]; [illegible] engr., exclusively in Latin Am. countries, [illegible] pat. covering differential flotation of complex [illegible] ores. Author numerous tech. articles. Dir. consltg. [illegible] Societe d'Etudes & d'Exploitations Minieres [illegible], [illegible] Guiana. Mem. A.I.M.M.E. Decoration: Chevalier de l'Ordre royal du Million d'Elephant du Parasol Blanc.

* children: Andree Nora, born Chicago Dec. 1937
Prince Siam " " Jan. 1941

Naturalized U.S. Citizen Nov. 10, 1941 Federal Court Phila.

Yet: American Rep. Allentown Pa.

BASSETT, ANY C.
X CANADA
X AVIATORS

November 13, 1941

Mr. W. S. Stephenson
St. Regis Hotel
5th Avenue at 55th Street
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

Will you see if something can be done about this.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Enclosure

Bound 4

South Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. Bound Brook 1960
Nov. 7, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

My general understanding of your present work leads me to come to you direct with the following information regarding a situation in Canada which may require investigation. This information was given to me, not as gossip, but with the idea that it could be passed up to the proper authorities: it was known that in the last war I frequently reported both to General R. H. Van Deman and General Frank T. Hines -- Chief of Embarkation.

I have been told now that our American aviators who are ferrying planes from the west coast to Canada and to Newfoundland are not meeting with what they consider decent treatment by the British (or the Canadians) at the landing fields. The men come in tired, and the first thing they look for is

somewhere for a cup of coffee, or a cigarette or a bath. They are told that the hotel "is up there" -- a mile or so away -- they ask what transportation, and are told they can "jolly well walk." At the Lake in Newfoundland, I was told the conditions are even more uncomfortable and the feeling is beginning to run high. The way I got it was -- "And how they hate the British" -- and a bit stronger than that!

There was this same type of misunderstanding in the last war, much of it unnecessary, because they were only tempermental differences. I met it head on in England when I landed there with our troops in 1918. My hope is that what I am telling you is likewise not serious, and that it can be taken care of, and something done for our men who do come in there rather worn out from the kind of work they are doing. The flying field at Montreal -- Dorval I think -- was mentioned, but the name of the Lake in Newfoundland was not given to me and I did not ask.

If there are any further questions you would care to ask I shall be able to do that, and please be

assured that I have said nothing to anyone outside of yourself. I hope it can be kept from the newspapers.

Sincerely,

/s/ Amy G. Bassett

(Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett)

P. S. I am the same person who tattled to you by 'phone one night on the Irish question.

Veterans Administration
+ Battenhausen
+ Fitzgerald

September 8, 1941

Mr. M. T. Fitzgerald
Adjudication Officer
Veterans Administration
130 W. Kingsbridge Road
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

I have recently received a letter from Mrs. Kurt (Madeline) Battenhausen with regard to her claim for death benefits based upon the military service of her husband, Kurt Battenhausen (XC-2,771,809) who died on May 25, 1941. Mrs. Battenhausen informs me that her husband was gassed while serving with the 69th Division and that he was suffering from a service connected disability at the time of his death.

Will you please advise me what, if anything, further can be done in the matter.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

Organization + Bonds + Treasury

August 29, 1941

Mr. H. R. Schwalm, Chief
Section of Surety Bonds
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Authority has been delegated to Mr. C. W. Barnes, Chief of Office Services, to approve Bonds of Indemnity - Advances, "Subsistence Expense Act of 1926" for travel advances for personnel in the Office of Coordinator of Information.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

CWB:ljk:oo

cc: Mr. Brennan (Disbursement)
Att: Mrs. Love

Number
x Blackburn
x Army

September 9, 1941

Lt. Colonel Percy G. Black
War Department
Room 200, 2013 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Percy:

Here is a letter from Ned Buxton who was a very good combat officer. What do you think of his suggestion?

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Enclosure

WJD:MFH

COPY

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 Madison Avenue
New York

August 27, 1941

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have recently been turning an idea over in my mind which I now submit for your consideration:

I believe that the morale of combat regiments in our army might be definitely aided if, at the same time all over the country, especially selected, qualified officers who were in these regiments during the last war, became for forty-eight hours the official guests of the regiment. This would give an opportunity for each battalion and each company to have the right man come before it and talk to them about the tradition and the achievements and the human personalities which make that regiment a living entity and a part of the history of this country.

I grant that everything will depend on who does what is said. This could be carefully rehearsed so far as a general outline is concerned. For example, suppose I could take Sergeant York and one or two selected officers back to the 328th Infantry and spend forty-eight hours with them; first observing them in the field and then talking to them by United in an assembly hall sometime in the afternoon or evening. Suppose you did the same thing with the 168th Infantry, or that Dwight Colley and Russ Livermore went to the 106th Infantry.

In addition to thus personalizing the record of these regiments in the interest of pride in membership, there could be added something (carefully worked out by General Staff) about the present situation. I have definite ideas as to what should be said in this connection.

I can't see how any harm would be done and much good in many instances would surely follow. Government could furnish transportation and regiments feed and place to sleep one or two

nights. No one would, of course, be paid. These visitors would, in most instances, be former officers, whether retired regulars or National Army officers. In some exceptional cases, enlisted men like Sergeant York would be selected.

If this suggestion has, in your opinion, any merit, I hope you will feel like making some suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgn'd G. Edward Burton)

G. Edward Burton

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

From: William A. Kimbel W.A.K.

Subject: Waller Booth

I recommend the above for serious consideration. In my opinion, he is a rare individual combining many qualities of particular value to you and your special needs. I showed you his letter to me asking if he could be of service. Following is a brief summary of his attributes as I know them and appraise them:

Age, about 35. Graduate Princeton; Fullback Varsity football team; all round athlete. Very attractive appearance and personality. Has an exceptional ability to make friends.

For many years with Raymond-Whitcomb in charge of Philadelphia Office. Personally managed many of their cruises. Traveled all over world several times. Is used to handling people with tact, but firmness.

Later made head of Raymond-Whitcomb London Office.

Has a host of friends who regard him highly, such as John W. Gates, President, Pennsylvania

University; Arthur Dorrance, President, Campbell Importers, etc.

A year ago, when travel business fell off, he was offered several important positions with large corporations. Instead, he had initiative and courage to finance and organize a business of his own in Puerto Rico. What people think of him is evidenced by the fact that his friends financed this business. It has been successful.

He wrote to me that he and his wife could not be content unless he was being of service. I wrote to him that I thought there might be an opportunity here but he would have to assume cost and responsibility of coming on here from Peurto Rico. He didn't stop to ask questions but cabled he was leaving on next boat and apologized for not getting on a plane. He couldn't get space (and he couldn't afford it). His boat is due to arrive on December 28.

December 12, 1941

Waller Booth, Esq.
Booth-Carroll, Inc.
P. O. Box 4631
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dear Wally:

I will reply only briefly to your letter. It is my belief based on my knowledge of your record and experience plus the needs of the organization that a job of some importance would be open to you here. Salaries become a difficult matter, but I am sure a modest sum adequate for your essentials could be provided.

I have talked to David Bruce as well as Colonel Donovan. If on your own initiative and responsibility you would be willing to come to Washington, I think it would be worth your while. Obviously, I do not wish to take the obligation of asking you to come nor do I wish the interviews and decisions to rest with me. I have given David Bruce as well as the Colonel a comprehensive statement as to my opinions of your ability to be of use to us. The rest will have to remain a matter between you and them.

As you can well imagine, the events of the last few days have developed great pressure, although intense interest, here. There is a thrill every minute and I would not swap it for anything. If you plan to come, I suggest that you move fast as decisions are being made rapidly to meet the needs of the moment.

Sincerely,

P.S. Cable sent you, as follows:
SUGGEST YOU COME INTERVIEW YOUR RESPONSIBILITY SOON AS POSSIBLE.

December 5, 1941

Waller Booth, Esq.
Booth-Carroll, Inc.
P.O. Box 4631
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dear Wally:

I was delighted to receive your letter bringing news of you and Dot. I often think of you and this confirmation of my own anticipation that you were both contented and successful was good to have.

Concerning the business part of your letter, I will sum up briefly my own reactions by saying that it was just the kind of letter I would expect Wally Booth to write. I have presented it to Bill Donovan with added details which you in your modesty had omitted. I would take it for granted that you would want to have a part in this show. Would that more were conscious of the situation and the real need for everyone to pitch in!

I have reported that because of your particular abilities and experience, you should be of real value here. Our work is intensely interesting and, presumably, vital to the needs of the moment. A member of our organization must be prepared to move anywhere. If you want to do a job, I think you will find no better spot, both in personal satisfactions and real contribution in ideal conditions, than right here.

For obvious reasons, I have turned your letter over to David K. E. Bruce, whom you will know, for further consideration. Let me add that we are seriously interested if you are after reading what I have to say. As the work is highly important and confidential, no decision could be reached except by personal interview. What do you propose? Things are moving fast and decisions made quickly. Therefore, please

reply without delay. If circumstances make it impossible for us to see you and you wish to propose some local and unofficial service of value to us, shoot it along for consideration.

I am glad your venture in Puerto Rico has proven successful. You certainly showed courage and judgment in the face of more timorous advice. My love to Dot and the daughters. Have you heard that Joyce is to be married on January 17th?

As ever,

William A. Kimbel
Special Assistant to
Colonel Donovan

WAK:EG

Dallas Post.

They got you cuz you
interview you responsibly
on so forth

.17 def.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 3, 1941
DEC 3 1941

Memorandum to : COLONEL DONOVAN

Subject: WALLER BOOTH

The above as indicated by attached letter desires to be of service to this office. I have known him intimately for many years and have had occasion to observe his abilities. In my opinion he has such rare qualities of personality, experience and ability that I consider him worthy of serious consideration for service here, Puerto-Rico and Latin America or elsewhere. His record as I know it:

Approximately 35 years of age.

Princeton graduate -- played full back on football team -- very active and highly regarded as an undergraduate.

Later joined Raymond & Whitcomb and worked up to one of their top positions. As director in complete charge of many of their cruises covered the world many times. When war broke out he was head of Raymond & Whitcomb London office.

Resigned when war was declared. As

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

typical of his character and personal courage, he declined offers of position with several large corporations and financed and organized his own business in Puerto Rico which has been successful.

He has lived in Puerto Rico for the past two years. Speaks Spanish and French.

Through his very definite qualities of personality combined with the opportunities afforded by his work and travels he has a host of friends in this country and in foreign parts.

He is a type which might be called "Savvy". Having handled cruises in foreign countries, in some cases, through emergencies he knows how to get things done. He could give many references, among them, John W. Gates, President University of Pennsylvania, Arthur C. Dorrence, President of Campbell Soup Co. and many others.

He would be entirely discreet and reliable. He is at present in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

WAK
W. A. Kimbel

Letter received by W.A. Kimbel

BOOTH - CARROLL, INC
Importers and Distributors
San Juan, Puerto Rico

11/26/41

Dear Bill,

This is a confidential letter and I would appreciate your not mentioning it to anybody, unless you want to tell Maud.

Dot and I discussed the subject sometime back and we both felt that we couldn't be really happy if I didn't do all that I could in the present mess. I imagine that I can omit details.

My business fortunately, has prospered, having netted some $18,000 the first year, and is now in a position to be run by my partner, if necessary. You know my capabilities to some extent; if you think that I have anything to offer that is needed in your, or other, departments of the Army, Navy or any other service, and I am wanted, I am willing to go anywhere that may be necessary. Should there be any choice, I would naturally prefer this part of the world as long as my family is here, but I am proposed to forget my relative good fortune at being born an American and project myself into the position of the European who has been obliged to face intimately a very unpleasant situation.

In addition to my obvious talents and limitations, you may not know that I read, write and speak French and Spanish and that I have travelled and done business on every continent. I haven't the slightest idea how I might fit into your set-up, if at all, but I rather thought it could be done in connection with liaison work, which is needed in some parts, between the British and American forces.

With fond regards to your family, I am

Sincerely,

Wally

Booth - Carroll, Inc.

COMMUNICATIONS:
P. O. BOX 4631
TEL. S. J. 1425
CABLE: "BOCA"

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

OFFICE & WAREHOUSE
LA PUNTILLA
LA MARINA
SAN JUAN

11/26/41

Dear Bill,

This is a confidential letter and I would appreciate your not mentioning it to anybody, unless you want to tell Maud.

Hal and I discussed the subject some time back and we both felt that we couldn't be really happy if I didn't do all that I could in the present mess. I imagine that I can omit details. However, it is very difficult to find anything that makes sense; very frankly, the local officials seem to lack discernment of capabilities. There is certainly no point in my taking on a job that any twenty year old boy can learn to do.

My business, fortunately, has prospered, having netted some $18,000. the first year, and is now in a position to be run by my partner, if necessary. You know my capabilities to some extent; if you think that I have anything to offer that is needed in your, or other, departments of the Army, Navy or any other service, and I am wanted, I am willing to go anywhere that may be necessary. Should there be any choice, I would naturally prefer this [illegible]

to forget my relative good fortune at being born in American and project myself into the position of the European who have been obliged to face intimately a very unpleasant situation.

In addition to my obvious talents and limitations, you may not know that I read, write and speak French and Spanish and that I have travelled and done business on every continent. I haven't the slightest idea how I might fit into your set-up, if at all, but I rather thought it could be done in connection with liaison work, which is needed in some parts, between the British and American forces.

With fond regards to your family, I am

Sincerely,

Wally.

P.S. - I am in the peculiar situation of half hoping that I shan't be wanted — at least not to leave these parts; but I must at least offer any qualifications, real or fancied, that I may have.

Received -- DEC 17 1941

File
x mailing
Bonnet 2-1-5

NOTE CONCERNING M. GEORGES BONNET

Georges Bonnet is today about fifty years old. He is the scion of a family of magistrates. His father was Chamber President of the Paris Court of Appeal. He enjoyed esteem in his native region, the Dordogne.

Georges Bonnet was an industrious and ambitious young man. He was successful in his studies, and he successfully passed the difficult competition for Auditor at the Council of State.

He was mobilized in the normal course of events in 1914. At the end of the War he was Chef de Cabinet of an Under Secretary of State, now dead, Louis Deschamps.

From this time on he possessed the determination to follow a political career. He stood, known without success, in the general elections of 1919 in his region of the Dordogne.

He was luckier in 1924 and was elected on a Socialist Radical list at the same time as his compatriot Yvon Delbos, who later became, like himself, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the beginning, Georges Bonnet was an active Member of Parliament.

He took a firm position in the wake of a great patron, the mathematician and statesman, Paul Painlevé. When the

latter succeeded Herriot as Prime Minister in April 1925, he associated Georges Bonnet with him as Under Secretary of State of the Premiership. Several months later the cabinet was revamped because of the resignation of Joseph Caillaux. Owing to increasing financial difficulties, Painlevé himself took the Finance portfolio and associated Georges Bonnet with himself as Budget Minister. The cabinet survived only a few weeks; but Georges Bonnet had won his first political advancements.

From 1926 to 1928, he was among the outs, under the Poincaré cabinet. In the elections of 1928, he was, like the majority of Radical members, beaten; but he was re-elected in 1929 on the occasion of a bye-election in a neighboring constituency.

In the short cabinets of Chautemps and Steeg of 1930 and 1931, appointments to the Government as Minister of P.T.T. and of Commerce were but episodes. He was among the Deputies who supported the Laval cabinet in 1931-1932. Following his reelection in the latter year, he was not chosen by Herriot as a member of the new Government. However, Herriot appointed him as Financial Expert to the Lausanne Conference on Reparations, and placed him at the head of the French Delegation to the Stresa Conference.

He was next appointed Finance Minister in February 1933 by Edouard Daladier. In this capacity, he went to the London Conference.

Once more Finance Minister in the Chautemps cabinet, he was keenly attacked in January 1934 in connection with the Stavisky affair; but the cabinet resigned as a whole.

Georges Bonnet was in June 1935 brought back from this retirement by Pierre Laval, who appointed him Minister of Commerce. At this point, his career began to follow a conservative direction; for it was this Ministry that had to settle the Ethiopian question of the relations of France with Italy. Bonnet was a faithful support to Laval. It is nevertheless fair to say that he tendered his resignation when it was requested by his Party Leader, Herriot, who himself left the Government in connection with this foreign situation.

In the elections of 1936, Georges Bonnet was opposed by the Communists and the Socialists. Elected through the support of the Right, he was not taken into Léon Blum's Popular Front Ministry. He engaged in an underhanded and persistent opposition up to the day that Léon Blum placed him at a distance from Parliament by entrusting to him the mission as Ambassador to Washington.

But the financial situation, by reason of the political and social upheavals that came with the Popular Front, became worse; Léon Blum had to withdraw in June 1937, leaving to his successor, Camille Chautemps, a very delicate problem to solve. The fact is he had politically to govern with the Popular Front, which maintained a Parliamentary majority, and at the same time to reassure opinion in respect of finance in such a way as to cover the Treasury maturities and to avoid inflation. He called on Georges Bonnet, for the latter had valuable support in banking circles and could nevertheless be accepted by the political majority because of his affiliation with the Radical Party and because of the confidence that Léon Blum had just shown in him.

At the Finance Ministry, Georges Bonnet did, it should be said, excellent work; and he is a person of knowledge and is industrious. At the same time, gnawed upon by ambition, he dreamed of taking advantage of his success by supplanting his chief. A high American diplomat relates a savory story on this subject.

When Chautemps tendered his resignation following a disagreement with the communists, Georges Bonnet attempted to form a Cabinet of National Union. However, he failed;

and Chautemps was summoned again, and he formed his last Ministry, in which Georges Bonnet was eliminated from Finance, but remained as Minister of State.

Finally, when, following Chautemps Cabinet No. 4 and Léon Blum Cabinet No. 2, there was a return to Daladier Cabinet No. 3, (the one which was to remain in power up to the War and for a part of the War), Georges Bonnet secured a promotion that he had for a long time hoped for, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In this essential post, Georges Bonnet pursued a policy that might have had its merits, if it had been directed with more clarity, with more firmness towards the foreign situation as well as towards a hesitating chief, with less suppleness--the word duplicity was used--and with higher regard for national dignity.

The basic thesis was that France was not at the time in a position to resist aggression by Germany and that importance attached to gaining the greatest amount of time possible and to bringing Italy back to us through opportune concessions. The risk was not to appease a Germany which implacably pursued a precise plan and which would in any event act at its own time and, in order to appease it temporarily, to displease, through legitimate but maladroit

efforts faithful and indispensable allies.

Georges Bonnet nervously conducted the negotiations in connection with Czechoslovakia and keenly encouraged Daladier to take the Munich road. He signed with Germany the pact of December 6, 1938. In this matter, an incident took place between him and Ribbentrop which his denials have not yet succeeded in clarifying. As a matter of fact, the German Minister pretended that in the course of an interview before the signature of this pact, Georges Bonnet had given him clearly to understand that France would disinterest herself in German activities in the East of Europe.

During 1939 and up to the War, Georges Bonnet continued his policy of "resolute prudence" with respect to Germany and Italy.

To be fair it ought to be said that his action was often clear-sighted and that moreover, his task was rendered very difficult by the uncertainty of his Prime Minister, a man who hesitated and passed, according to pressures of Parliamentary opinion, from one thesis to another, in turn Munichois and Warmonger, and a man whose brutality was frightening to Bonnet's character, which was too supple and, to tell the truth, not very frank.

However that may be, when War had been declared against Bonnet's will but without his dreaming of giving his resignation, it was Daladier who, at the end of several days, relegated him to the Ministry of Justice until Paul Reynaud completely evicted him from power.

Having become again a private member, he once more gave free play to his genius and intrigue. He belonged to the peace party; he attacked Paul Reynaud; and, after the Armistice he paid assiduous court to Laval and sought in defeat proof of his clear-sightedness. Today it is said that he is in Paris undergoing a development with his customary industriousness in Laval's circle and in collaborationist quarters.

The character of the man is the result of his political activity. He has real merits from an intellectual point of view and a great capacity for work. However, devoured by ambition, by an unhealthy ambition that suffers neither check nor even delay, he is seconded by a wife, herself worldly and ambitious, whose activity is not always tempered by reflection; and he compromises the success warranted by his qualities through flurried agitation and through perpetual intrigues that have little by little deprived him of the support of solid friendships with which he had been generously blessed.

No one has received stronger support than he, from Painlevé, from Herriot, from Daladier, from Chautemps, from the "grand" press, especially the Petit Parisien and its Editor-in-Chief, Elie Bois, and from the bankers, particularly the Lazard Bank and its Director, André Meyer.

His career would have been equally brilliant but less agitated and, in short more honorable, if he had been less ambitious and more loyal; and he has an incontestable competence that was not to lead him, as he believed, to the very first place, but was to make of him an ever useful and at certain moments almost indispensable second.

12/23/41

MR. MURPHY

I understand the Colonel wants to see the French texts -- he has the ribbon of the translations, I believe.

B. J.

FROM: JOHN C. WILEY

2215

Note spéciale
Au sujet de M. Georges Bonnet

Georges Bonnet, âgé aujourd'hui de 50 ans environ, est issu d'une famille de magistrats: son père était Président de Chambre à la Cour d'Appel de Paris et jouissait d'une bonne considération dans son pays natal, la Dordogne.

Jeune homme travailleur et ambitieux, Georges Bonnet fit de bonnes études et passa avec succès le difficile concours d'auditeur au Conseil d'Etat.

Mobilisé normalement en 1914, il était à la fin de la guerre Chef de Cabinet d'un Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aujourd'hui décédé, Louis Deschamps.

Dès ce moment il se destinait à la carrière politique et se présentait, sans succès d'ailleurs, aux élections législatives de 1919 dans son pays de Dordogne.

Plus heureux en 1924, il fut élu, sur une liste radicale-socialiste, en même temps que son compatriote Yvon Delbos, qui devint plus tard, comme lui-même, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Parlementaire actif dès ses débuts, Georges Bonnet se mit étroitement dans le sillage d'un grand patron, le mathématicien et homme d'Etat Paul Painlevé. Lorsque celui-ci succéda à Herriot comme Président du Conseil en Avril 1925, il prit près de lui Georges Bonnet en qualité de Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à la Présidence. Quelques mois plus tard, le Cabinet étant remanié en raison de la démission de Joseph Caillaux, et les difficultés financières s'étant accrues, Painlevé prit lui-même le portefeuille des Finances et s'adjoignit Georges Bonnet comme Ministre du Budget. Le Cabinet ne survécut que quelques semaines, mais Georges Bonnet avait conquis ses premières grades politiques.

Tenu à l'écart de 1926 à 1928, sous le Cabinet Poincaré, comme la plupart des élus radicaux, il fut battu aux élections de 1928, mais réélu à l'occasion d'une élection partielle dans une circonscription voisine en 1929.

Appelé épisodiquement au Gouvernement comme Ministre des P.T.T et du Commerce, dans les brefs Cabinets Chautemps et Steeg de 1930 et 1931, il fut des députés qui abrégèrent le Cabinet Laval en 1931-1932. Après sa réélection à cette date, il ne fut pas choisi par Herriot pour faire partie du nouveau Gouvernement. Toutefois Herriot le désigna comme Expert financier à la Conférence de Lausanne sur les Réparations et le mit à la tête de la délégation française à la Conférence de Stresa.

Il fut ensuite nommé Ministre des Finances en Février 1933 par Edouard Daladier et se rendit à ce titre à la Conférence de Londres.

Redevenu Ministre des Finances dans le Cabinet Chautemps, il fut pris vivement à parti en Janvier 1934 à propos de l'affaire Stavisky, mais le Cabinet démissionna tout entier.

Georges Bonnet fut tiré de cette retraite en Juin 1935 par Pierre Laval, qui le désigna comme Ministre du Commerce. Il commença sa carrière dans la voie modérée; c'est en effet ce Ministère qui eut à régler la question éthiopienne et les relations de la France avec l'Italie fasciste. Bonnet était un soutien fidèle de

Laval:il est juste de dire néanmoins qu'il remit sa démission lorsque celle-ci lui fut demandée par son Chef de Parti,Herriot, qui quittait lui-même le Gouvernement au sujet de ce problème extérieur.

Combattu aux élections de 1936 par les communistes et les socialistes,élu avec le concours de la droite,Georges Bonnet ne fut pas admis dans le Ministère de front populaire de Léon Blum et fit à ce dernier une sourde et tenace opposition,jusqu'au jour où Léon Blum l'éloigna du Parlement en lui confiant la mission d'Ambassadeur à Washington.

Mais la situation financière s'aggravait,par suite des agitations politiques et sociales qui accompagnaient le front populaire et Léon Blum devait se retirer en Juin 1937,laissant à résoudre à ~~son~~ son successeur,Camille Chautemps,un très délicat problème.Il lui fallait en effet gouverner politiquement avec le front populaire,qui gardait la majorité parlementaire,et rassurer pourtant l'opinion au point de vue financier,de manière à couvrir les échéances du Trésor et éviter l'inflation. Il fit alors appel à Georges Bonnet,car celui-ci avait de précieux appuis dans les milieux de la banque et pouvait être cependant accepté par la majorité politique,en raison de son affiliation au Parti Radical et de la confiance que venait de lui faire Léon Blum.

Georges Bonnet fit d'ailleurs au Ministère des finances d'excellent travail,car il est informé et laborieux.Toutefois, rongé par l'ambition,il rêva de profiter de son succès pour remplacer son Chef:un haut diplomate américain conte sur ce sujet une savoureuse histoire.

De fait,lorsque Chautemps remit sa démission à la suite d'un désaccord avec les communistes,Georges Bonnet tenta de constituer un Cabinet d'union nationale.Mais il échoua et Chautemps, rappelé,forma son dernier Ministère,où Georges Bonnet,éliminé des Finances,demeura comme Ministre d'Etat.

Enfin,lorsque,après les Cabinets Chautemps No 4 et Léon Blum No 2,on en revint à un Cabinet Daladier No 3,celui qui allait demeurer aux Affaires jusqu'à la guerre et en partie durant la guerre,Georges Bonnet obtint une promotion depuis longtemps espérée et devint Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

A ce poste essentiel,Georges Bonnet mena une politique qui aurait pu avoir ses mérites,si elle avait été conduite avec plus de netteté,de fermeté envers l'extérieur comme envers un Chef hésitant,avec moins de souplesse---on a dit de duplicité--- et avec un souci plus élevé de la dignité Nationale.

La thèse de base était que la France n'était pas actuellement en mesure de résister à une agression de l'Allemagne et qu'il importait de gagner le plus de temps possible et de ramener à nous l'Italie par des concessions opportunes. Le risque était de ne pas apaiser une Allemagne qui poursuivait implacablement un dessein précis et qui agirait en tout état de cause à son heure,et de mécontenter par des efforts légitimes,mais maladroits, pour l'apaiser provisoirement,des alliés fidèles et indispensables.

Georges Bonnet mena nerveusement les négociations au sujet de la Tcheco-Slovaquie et encouragea vivement Daladier dans la voie de Munich.Il signa le pacte du 6 Decembre 1938 avec l'Allemagne et eut à ce sujet avec Ribbentrop un incident que ses démentis

n'ont pu encore éclaircir:Le Ministre allemand a en effet prétendu qu'au cours d'un entretien avant la signature de ce pacte, Georges Bonnet lui avait laissé clairement entendre que la France se désintéresserait des activités de l'Allemagne à l'Est de l'Europe.

En 1939 et jusqu'à la guerre,Georges Bonnet continua sa politique de "prudence resolue" à l'egard de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie.

Pour être juste,on doit dire que son action fut souvent clairvoyante et d'autre part que sa tâche était rendue très difficile par l'incertitude de son President du Conseil,homme hesitant,passant,selon les pressions de l'opinion parlementaire, d'une thèse,à l'autre,tour à tour Munichois et Warmonger,et dont la brutalite effrayait son caractère trop souple et,à vrai dire, peu franc.

Quoiqu'il en soit,la guerre ayant été declarée malgré sa volonté, mais sans qu'il songeât à donner sa démission,ce fut Daladier qui, au bout de quelques jours,le relégua au Ministère de la Justice, en attendant que Paul Reynaud l'évinçât complètement du Pouvoir.

Redevenu simple deputé,il donna de nouveau libre cours à son genie de l'intrigue,fut du Parti de la paix,attaqua Paul Reynaud et,après l'armistice,fut assidu auprès de Laval et chercha dans la défaite la preuve de sa clairvoyance. Aujourd'hui on dit qu'il est a Paris,évoluant avec son activité coutumière près de Laval et dans les milieux collaborationnistes.

Le caractère de l'homme ressort de son activité politique. Il a de réels mérites,au point de vue de l'intelligence et des facultés de travail.Mais,dévoré d'ambition,d'une ambition maladive qui ne souffre ni l'échec ni même le retard,secondé par une femme elle-même mondaine et ambitieuse,dont l'activité n'est pas toujours tempérée par la réflexion,il compromet le succès que lui vaudraient ses qualites par une agitation trépidante,par des intrigues perpétuelles qui l'ont peu à peu privé du soutien d'amities solides qui lui étaient pourtant généreusement venues.

Nul n'a été plus soutenu que lui,par Painlevé,par Herriot, par Daladier,par Chautemps,par la grande presse,specialement le Petit Parisien et son redacteur en chef Elie Bois,par les banquiers,en particulier la banque Lazard et son Directeur André Meyer.

Sa carrière eut été aussi brillante,mais moins tourmentée et,en somme,plus honorable,s'il avait été moins ambitieux et plus loyal,car il a une incontestable valeur,qui ne devait pas le conduire,comme il le croyait,à la toute première place,mais devait faire de lui un second toujours utile et,à certains moments,presque indispensable.

Note NO I

La guerre de 1939 a commencé le II Novembre 1918.
Parmi tous les éléments qui expliquent le cours paradoxal de l'histoire durant ces 20 années d'armistice entre deux phases de la même guerre, l'état d'esprit des peuples alliés, leur mentalité en face du problème de la guerre en general et du problème allemand en particulier, est un des plus importants. Il est même l'element de base qui a influé sur toute la suite des événements qui ont abouti à la situation présente du monde.

* * *

Le II Novembre 1918, l'Allemagne, à la veille d'une débâcle où la révolution serait venue s'ajouter à la défaite, donnait une adhésion formelle et apparente aux conditions assez bénignes d'armistice qui lui étaient imposées. Et aussitôt Foch donnait l'ordre de cesser le feu, bien que les armées allemandes fussent encore sur le territoire francais, et sans imposer à ce Pays agresseur les souffrances et l'humiliation réelles de l 'invasion.
En agissant ainsi, en commettant cette énorme faute au regard de la psychologie allemande, le Généralissime et les Gouvernement exprimaient l'idéalisme des peuples alliés, non seulement celui du peuple americain qui n'était entré dans la guerre que pour la défense des principes énoncés par son Président, mais aussi celui du peuple français, pourtant si proche d'un voisin menaçant qui l'avait plusieurs fois deja, au cours de l'histoire, attaqué, envahi, ruiné et décimé.

* * *

En effet, contrairement à une légende volontiers répandue, le peuple francais a toujours été profondément pacifique. Certes, il a derriere lui une longue histoire militaire. Mais, depuis les guerres de Napoleon, qui n'ont pas laissé un heureux souvenir dans l'âme populaire, et sous reserve d'expéditions coloniales qui ne mettaient en oeuvre que de faibles effectifs de l'armée active, la France ne s'est jamais battue que lorsqu'elle a été attaquée.
Le Français est profondement patriote, en raison même de son individualisme. Pour lui, la Patrie ne représente pas seulement une entité idéale et lointaine, elle lui apparait sous la forme concrète et sensible du foyer familial, du modeste champ qu'il cultive, de l'humble village où il vit après ses ancêtres. C'est cela seul qu'il défend, avec ferveur et avec héroisme, en cas d'attaque. Mais il est casanier, se préoccupe peu de l'extérieur et ne demande rien aux autres Nations, que la paix.
Il était totalement dans cet etat d'esprit à la veille de la guerre de 1914. La Démocratie lui avait en outre enseigné un idéal de fraternité universelle et il entrait dans la guerre avec la déception d'un rêve brisé.
Aussi se battait-il, en même temps que pour la défense de son

sol,pour faire la guerre à la guerre et pour épargner à ses enfants les horreurs qu'il subissait lui-même.

C'est dire qu'il n'avait aucun but de conquête ni aucune haine contre son ennemi.Et quand celui-ci fut vaincu,il fut disposé à faire confiance à son acceptation du destin et il crût aisément que l'organisation juridique de la paix,qui répondait à son esprit logique de latin,allait donner au monde une période indéfinie de calme et de prospérité.C'est cette croyance,répandue jusque dans les hautes sphères des classes dirigeantes,qui explique l'armistice prématuré,comme les conditions définitives de la paix et la politique qui finira par prévaloir pour l'exécution du traité.

* *
*

Or une telle conception idéaliste de la paix devait fatalement conduire aux tristes conséquences que nous connaissons aujourd'hui, en face de la mentalité allemande.Elle allait amener un désarmement moral et un affaiblissement des Nations pacifiques,en face d'une Allemagne bientôt revendicatrice que l'on avait négligé d'affaiblir ou de contrôler efficacement et qui referait un jour son unité derriere le héros inconnu qui lui offrirait les moyens de la revanche.

C'est une illusion que l'on a souvent entretenue que les catastrophes sanglantes de l'histoire déclenchées par l'Allemagne étaient le fait personnel de monstres exceptionnels:Bismarck, Guillaume II,Hitler...En réalité,ces hommes providentiels ont trouvé un terrain favorable dans un état d'âme national dont ils étaient,à un moment choisi,l'expression éclatante.

Pour Hitler aujourd'hui,le Parti,la révolution,ne sont que des prétextes.Il est un jour l'ennemi et le lendemain l'allié du communisme.Si une démocratie voulait s'entendre avec lui et faciliter son entreprise de domination germanique sur le monde, il en ferait aussitôt l'éloge,en attendant l'occasion de la soumettre à son tour.Au surplus le trait dominant de sa doctrine est le racisme allemand,l'impérialisme allemand,qui réduira à l'esclavage,s'il le peut,aussi bien les chrétiens que les juifs, aussi bien les bourgeois que les communistes.Hitler exprime donc bien les aspirations de la Nation allemande,portées seulement par lui au paroxysme,et non pas uniquement celles d'un parti.

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* * *
*

Et,pour atteindre leur but,les chefs allemands n'ont jamais reculé devant le cynisme.Les pactes de non-agression accordés par Hitler,pour les endormir, à toutes les Nations qu'il se préparait à envahir,sont les fils de la dépêche d'Ems de 1870 et du chiffon de papier de 1914.

Les Américains ont un exemple plus récent et saisissant: c'est l'attitude à leur égard du Japon,cette Prusse de l'extrême-Orient,comme on l'a depuis longtemps appelé.

Lorsqu'il discute,il soutient une thèse audacieusement mensongère:selon lui,l'Amérique a la responsabilité de troubler la paix parcequ'elle s'oppose à l'ordre nouveau" voulu pour l'Asie par le pacifique Japon.Il feint de ne pas voir que c'est précisément cet "ordre nouveau",c'est-à-dire la prétention du

Japon d'asservir les peuples asiatiques et de dominer une large portion du monde, au détriment des droits traditionnels et légitimes d'autres Nations, qui menace la paix. Le cynisme est poussé jusqu'à l'absurde. Et quand il comprend que son audace n'intimidera pas son interlocuteur, le Gouvernement nippon affirme plus que jamais sa volonté d'entente, dépêche à Washington un négociateur exceptionnel, afin de gagner du temps, et il prépare traitreusement une agression meurtrière pour affaiblir son ennemi trop confiant.

Que pouvaient valoir, en face de semblables mentalités, les méthodes pacifiques du traité de Versailles et de la S.D.N.?, dès lors qu'elles n'étaient pas assorties de mesures efficaces, soit pour limiter les forces agresseurs éventuels, soit pour armer les organismes internationaux de la paix?

*

* *

Il n'est pas seulement utile de rappeler ces éléments moraux pour éclairer l'analyse des évènements de ces 20 dernières années. C'est aussi un enseignement qu'il serait essentiel de ne pas oublier en vue de la conduite à tenir au cours de la présente guerre et du règlement de la paix future.

BOLTE, GUY

WU K 61 28

UD NEW YORK NY NOV 19 1224P

NELSON POYNTER, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

25 & E St Northwest Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS ESPECIALLY INCOME TAX FOR 1942 SO HEAVY AND RESERVES SO INADEQUATE AFRAID SUGGESTED SALARY SEVENTY FIVE HUNDRED WILL NOT LEAVE MARGIN FOR SUBSISTENCE. REGRETFULLY MUST WITHDRAW

GUY BOLTE.

1942 BOLTE

BORKIN, Joseph

August 23, 1940

MEMORANDUM

In response to your request for information concerning practices of foreign companies resulting in their penetration into American industry, I have the following to report.

The main devices utilized by foreign companies to effect a penetration into American industry and actually impede re-armament for national defenses are patent control and stock ownership. These two devices take various forms, the true aspects of which are often concealed through the use of dummies and complicated financial and contractual relations. The evidence collected as a result of preliminary investigation by members of my staff indicates that the following is correct with respect to manufacturing certain metals, precision instruments, and devices essential to defense, including even actual military equipment.

1. The United States Government has been charged excessive and unreasonable prices for essential war materials as a result of agreements between domestic and foreign companies.

2. Foreign companies have taken out patents in the United States on essential war materials for the purpose of blocking American development.

3. Production and price controls over important commodities have been established; such arrangements are dictated by foreign interests.

4. There have been divisions of world markets by patent agreements between domestic and foreign companies which give foreign interests the right to determine when, where, and how the American companies may sell certain military supplies.

5. The United States Government has been charged excessive and unreasonable prices as a result of collusive bidding on army and navy contracts.

6. Patent agreements have been entered into between domestic and foreign companies which require the exchange of military secrets; information has been transmitted to foreign companies with apparent disregard of the Espionage Act.

7. Vital military information has been disclosed to foreign companies through the requirement of itemized royalty payments in patent license agreements.

8. By taking out patents in foreign nations on vital military information, and issuing licenses thereunder, United States companies have disclosed to foreign nations the scope of these secret military inventions.

I. PATENTS

There are two aspects to patent control which are important in this discussion. Under the patent laws a patent holder has the right to refuse to manufacture, use or sell and may keep others from manufacturing, using or selling. Whether the patent holder has the right to decide whom he will license and impose restrictions upon the licensee as to price, production, sales, exports, use, etc., are questions concerning which the Antitrust Division is at present attempting to get judicial determination by a series of cases which it hopes will be decided in the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, by either refusing to license under its American patents or by issuing highly restrictive license agreements, foreign interests have seriously affected the ability of the United States to adequately prepare its national defense.

A. Refusals to License

The effect of a foreign company's refusal to license an American producer under its patents is demonstrated in the beryllium industry. In this case the Siemens-Halske Company of Germany was the beneficial owner of patents covering the important processes connected with beryllium manufacture. It concealed its ownership of these patents, however, by assigning them to the Metal and Thermit Company, ostensibly an American concern. The records in the Patent Office, therefore, disclose that the latter company was the owner. Certain American individuals interested in the manufacture of beryllium, upon learning that the Metal and Thermit Company owned these patents, communicated with the latter company for the purpose of negotiating for a license. The Metal and Thermit Company refused to license anyone to manufacture beryllium, and as a result, none was manufactured in the United States. At no time was the beneficial ownership of Siemens-Halske disclosed. The following testimony by Mr. Gahagan, President of the Beryllium Corporation of America, who attempted to negotiate such a license, demonstrates the difficulty any American producer had to face.

> "For some 3 years, nearly, I had various conferences with the representative of Siemens & Halske and although Dr. Hirschland doesn't remember it, as it might not have been of great importance to him, I had several interviews with him also, and I couldn't find out whether Metal and Thermit owned the patents or whether they didn't own them, or whether Siemens were going into the beryllium business in the United States or whether they were not going into the business.

"That left us in a rather precarious position, because if we continued our development, by this time we had spent considerable money and a few years' work; if we continued the development we might find after 5 or 10 years a lot of overhanging patents, owned by Siemens, which would be held against us and we would be told some day, 'Well, you can't operate any more,' or 'You can't make beryllium-copper and heat treat it, or you can't use beryllium copper alloys for certain specific purposes, or you can't heat treat beryllium nickel,' and so forth, and the customers we had, or hoped to have in the future, might also be embarrassed.

"You see we had a situation with which I was familiar before the war; a number of patents in dyestuffs were taken out in this country and as a result no dye businesses were started in this country. The patents were held merely as you are more familiar with than I am, merely as a means of preventing a business in this country. I didn't know but what, to be quite frank, that was the situation. I didn't know whether that was the situation or not."

The reason for Mr. Gahagan's difficulties may be explained by a quotation from the letter from V. Engelhardt of the Siemens-Halske Company to Dr. F. H. Hirschland, President of the Metal and Thermit Company of New York:

"I would at once agree to have the application assigned to your firm, if thereby the matter could be better pursued, when it appears under American auspices before the Patent Office, in a new shape or form. Since you, as I was happy to learn from Dr. Frank, have decided to take up the Beryllium matter in America, I assume that you, too, are interested in the fight for these patent rights, so that outsiders, like the Beryllium Corporation, the General Electric Co., etc., cannot secure any ground in the realm of the Beryllium-Heavy-Metal industry."

It must be kept in mind that during these years of attempted negotiation the Beryllium Corporation was prevented from producing beryllium because of the existence of these patents, while in the meantime Siemens & Halske in Germany was making rapid strides not only in building up productive capacity but in developing what is generally known as the "know-how."

The difficult position in which the United States was placed because of the refusal of foreign patent owners to license American producers to manufacture was demonstrated disastrously during the World War when, upon our entrance into the War, it was discovered that we were not equipped to manufacture such items as dyes, military optical glass, certain therapeutic chemicals such as salvarsan, magnesium, etc. The effect of this has been explored in many government hearings since that time. Preliminary investigations indicate that the United States is in no better position today.

3. License Agreements

When foreign interests who own patents decide to license, these licenses take the form of highly restrictive agreements, limiting productive capacity, fixing prices, and dividing world markets. In addition, these agreements have resulted in placing foreign technicians in key positions in American industry, and the disclosure of military secrets to foreign companies. The royalty payments required under these contracts disclose to foreign interests the amount and type of production and productive capacity in the United States and is an excellent means of providing foreign exchange. Our investigation of this practice has been fairly extensive, even though in a preliminary way. To explain all the cases in detail would require many more pages than the purpose of this memorandum would permit. Quotations from various contracts and documents, however, will serve the purpose.

1. Military Optical Glass Industry

In a contract between Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York, dated November 26, 1926, the following clauses appear:

"New patents in the United States in the Military line will not be acquired in the name of Carl Zeiss but at its expense in the name of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company."

". . . the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company agrees to pay to the firm of Carl Zeiss, a royalty on its total sales in the Military line within and outside the United States of America. In this total, all sales of Military instruments to the Army and Navy authorities to dealers and individuals are to be included."

"The license hereby granted is exclusive, the firm of Carl Zeiss agrees that it will grant no license to another American manufacturer."

"In furtherance of the aims of this agreement, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in Rochester will create a new Department responsible solely to the Board of Directors, which is charged with the independent development of all scientific and technical tasks within the Military scope and the maintenance of associations with the firm of Carl Zeiss in Jena. <u>The parties will come to an agreement as regards the heads to be placed in charge of this department.</u>"

"Both parties shall, in the Military line and in all other lines, where they cooperate technically within the provisions of this agreement, exchange their manufacturing experience and give access to their respective manufactories to each others confidential representatives. In this however, they shall use every precaution that the advantages thus gained

shall not be shared by disinterested third parties. Inventions in the Military line which may be acquired by either party from a third party shall be placed at the disposal of the other under the same conditions under which they are acquired. If the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company should acquire patent rights not resulting from the Zeiss cooperation but independent therefrom, from its own employees, these patents shall also be placed at the disposal of Carl Zeiss or of such enterprises in which Carl Zeiss is interested to the extent of owning at least 1/3 of the capital stock, for the markets outside of the United States, Zeiss or its affiliated company to pay the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company a royalty of 4% during the life of the patent."

An earlier contract between Carl Zeiss and Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, dated April 28, 1931, containing an additional requirement provided:

"B. & L. obligate themselves not to sell, directly or indirectly Military instruments to countries outside of the United States of America, and vice versa Carl Zeiss obligate themselves not to sell such instruments, directly or indirectly to the United States unless the parties have come to an agreement regarding the conditions of sale and the respective territories of distribution."

(Although this clause was later stricken out, it in effect existed up to the Department of Justice's suit in the Bausch & Lomb and the Zeiss Company in 1940.) The effect of this agreement was to limit the number of American optical manufacturers capable of producing Military optical glass to one company. The agreement also provided for secrecy as indicated in the following paragraph:

"The contracting parties agree to keep the foregoing agreement in strict confidence as regards a third party and to guard silence concerning this agreement also with their own employees as far as this may be practical under the circumstances."

3. Carboloy

The following is a provision of the agreement between International General Electric Company, Inc., and Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft, (a subsidiary of the Krupp Company) dated October 7, 1938, as amended by May 31st and June 2nd, 1939, concerning carboloy, one of the hardest metal alloys known and very important to the machine tool industry.

"In view of the necessarily close relationship herein established between the parties hereto, and of the disclosure by each party to the other of much private and confidential manufacturing, engineering, technical and other information, advice,

assistance, plans, drawings, and other data, each party hereto covenants that it will not, during the period of this agreement, without the consent of the other party hereto, engage directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale in or for use in the exclusive territory of the other party of apparatus within the scope of this agreement; and each party hereto shall cause the observance of this provision by its controlled companies, agents and representatives" (which includes the General Electric Company.)"

This agreement has the effect of completely eliminating the export market for carboloy (tungsten-carbide) of the United States as well as seriously limiting the capacity of American firms to produce this material. No one could produce in the United States without Krupp's permission. Krupp also fixed prices.

3. Gyroscopes, Automatic Pilots and Azimuth Gyros

The Sperry Gyroscope Company has a series of agreements with foreign companies covering various precision instruments for aircraft. The following clauses are taken from the agreement between Sperry and Askania, a German company as examples of these foreign relationships.

"Sperry will turn over to Askania their entire experiences gathered in the course of development and manufacture of the artificial horizon and azimuth gyro. In particular Sperry will make available the workshop drawings and instruments for manufacture in regard to choice of material and instructions for handling, so that Askania will be in a position to produce instruments manufactured according to the Sperry samples only in the following countries:

Denmark	Germany	Norway
Holland	Austria	Switzerland
Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Spain
		France

"The prices at which the instruments will be sold by the parties to the contract in their respective territories will be jointly fixed according to special arrangements."

4. Magnesium

A contract between the Aluminum Company of America and the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Bitterfield, Germany, entered into October 28, 1931, provided that in the event a magnesium producing company was to be created, it would be owned jointly by the two parties, and Article 14 of this agreement contains the following quotation:

"The holders of the I. G. shares shall have the right to limit the increases in the production capacity of every such producing company after the initial contemplated production capacity shall have been reached. The initial contemplated production capacity shall in no case be more than 4000 tons per annum."

A complete discussion of the magnesium industry would be too burdensome for this memorandum and has been made the subject of a separate memorandum. The following quotation found in a letter in the files of the Aluminum Company, dated May 2[illegible], 1939, discussing the request to submit prices on Ford passenger car parts to be made of magnesium, stated the following:

"We can not consider seriously bidding on magnesium business running into Ford volume unless or until some action is taken on the tentative proposals for extending magnesium equipment and facilities."

From this statement it can be seen that the present facilities and equipment for producing magnesium is insufficient as far as the Aluminum Company is concerned should any large demand such as might result in the use of magnesium in passenger cars.

It might also be stated at this point that the Aluminum Company of America and the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany in joint control of the company (Magnesium Development Company) controlling the principal patents on magnesium production, have licensed only one company, the Dow Chemical Company, which is the only producer in the United States.

The current practice which is engaged in by Siemens-Halske, Krupp and I. G. Farbenindustrie is the creation of "umbrella" patents. Large companies like the Union Carbon and Carbide Company, Climax Molybdenum Company, the Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Inc., the Beryllium Corporation, and a variety of others have complained bitterly to our investigators of this practice. The umbrella patent is one which contains such broad and ambiguous claims that it seems to cover an entire industry. For instance, the Union Carbon and Carbide Company is at present being sued under one of these umbrella patents by the Krupp Company. The evidence procured by our investigators indicates that these umbrella patents are used as the excuse to institute a costly law suit. The purpose in this case was to force the Union Carbon and Carbide Company into patent cartel which was the quid pro quo offered by Krupp to settle the suit. The cartel or patent pool would have required price fixing. This same type of practice forced the Dow Chemical Company into a patent agreement with the Aluminum Company of America and the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany.

II. FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

Certain foreign business enterprises, particularly Germany, own a number of subsidiaries situated in the United States. They also have in many cases substantial interests in American companies. Sometimes this ownership is direct and well-known in the industry. More often, however, it is concealed. This ownership has several purposes:

(1) It provides foreign exchange.
(2) It circumvents the tariff.
(3) Less noticeable, but of great importance are the associations which these foreign interests develop with American firms and banks.
(4) It acts as a policing force for world cartels (generally German-controlled cartels).
(5) It places individuals with foreign allegiance into key industrial positions in the United States.

Much of this type of ownership is concealed. This concealment takes various forms. One method is to join ownership of a particular company with an American company. For instance, the Magnesium Development Company, which claims to own all the important patents covering the manufacture and fabrication of magnesium was owned 50% by the Aluminum Company of America and 50% by I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany. This concealment was made more complete when the ownership of the German shares was transferred to the American I. G. Farbenindustrie. The latter company then changed its name to the General Aniline & Film Company, the majority stock of which is now owned by a Swiss bank.

The insight into this type of concealment was given to this Department by a vice president of the Allied Chemical Company, who stated that the ownership of stock in American firms by Norwegian, Dutch, and most of all Swiss banks was more often than not beneficial ownership for I. G. Farben-industrie, Krupp and Siemens-Halske. The reason for use of this remote ownership is obvious when one considers the fact that laws relating to belligerents are somewhat different from those relating to neutrals. This difference is even more intensified in laws relating to enemies.

The joint ownership is often cemented by common interests between foreign and American companies even though those interests are for different purposes. The foreign company often has the political interest of limiting the productive capacity in the United States; the American company has the interest of monopolistic control and elimination of competition within the United States. These relationships also provide excellent sources of information for foreign interests.

For instance, the profits by virtue of royalty payments received by the Magnesium Development Company have not been extraordinarily large. This brings up the question then of why the I. G. Farbenindustrie group were so anxious to maintain a controlling interest of the industry in this country. One apparent reason already discussed is related to the control of production. It is possible that another reason is that the German interests are

able to get information concerning the production and use of magnesium in this country which it otherwise could not. The Magnesium Development Company, by its contractual relations, is apprised of the amount, weight, and use, and by whom manufactured and to whom sold of practically every bit of magnesium and magnesium products in the United States. This is achieved by requiring the sublicensees of Dow to report this information to the Dow Chemical Company, who in turn make it available to the Magnesium Development Company. This is in addition to the technical information and technicians' exchange by the various contracting parties in the magnesium industry. Thus, if a certain number of magnesium alloy landing gears for airplanes are manufactured, it gives the receiver of this information a fairly accurate picture of the number of airplanes with magnesium landing gears in this country. A more flagrant case is to be found in the investigation of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. It is only necessary to quote the following from letters relating to the military optical goods business of Bausch & Lomb Company:

Letter of July 9, 1929, addressed to Mr. August Lomb, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Frankfurt, Germany, from the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, New York, enclosing a statement of the military transactions for the months of April, May, and June 1929. This letter indicates that the statement is being forwarded rather reluctantly and the following portion of the letter is quoted to bear out this belief:

> "Heretofore, the Government has merely been insistent that none of the details as regards the designs of these instruments be made public, but lately it seems as if the quantities, prices, etc. and the amount of the equipment purchased, etc. are also considered secret. Obviously, our agreement with Messrs. Carl Zeiss cannot work satisfactorily unless, at least the latter information, becomes common knowledge to both parties, but some arrangements must be made whereby we are assured this information will be kept in strictest confidence."
>
> "The statement accompanying this letter covers deliveries during the months mentioned of various articles such as anti-aircraft range finders, 26½' range finders, periscopes and telescopes."

Letter of December 21, 1932, Bausch & Lomb to Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany:

> "It occurs to us that we were not sufficiently specific regarding the caution that must be exercised for our protection in keeping the loan of this pamphlet a secret, and particularly as regards the inspector. If any question should arise with regard to the pamphlet which you are preparing, please do not admit to anyone that this has been prepared analogous to our copy.
>
> "By reason of the great importance which we attach to the secrecy of this question, the copy has been sent via our Frankfurt Office, and please make sure that after it has served its purpose it is again safely returned to our Mr. August Lomb."

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Other practices of foreign companies which are to be noted are:

The practice of not divulging all the necessary information in acquiring patents in the United States. The effect of this is to keep American firms from acquiring the know-how should a compulsory licensing law be put into effect or should the United States Government avail itself of the privilege of permitting a non-licensed manufacturer to produce for the Government and hold him harmless from infringement. The best example of this occurred during the World War when the United States Government confiscated all German patents. When the time came to work these patents, however, it was found that the patents did not contain sufficient information and that only German technicians seemed to be able to produce the articles desired. The production of salvarsan by Americans during this period resulted in the death of several thousand soldiers because of faulty preparation. The correct way was concealed by the Germans and not included in the patent. There are indications that the same situation exists at present in magnesium. German interests also put pressure on American concerns to deal with German affiliated companies. For instance, the Siemens-Halske Company agent representatives to the United States, who made various threats to the P. R. Mallory Company designed to prevent it from buying its beryllium from any other source than the Beryllium Corporation of America. P. R. Mallory capitulated to these threats.

A further development in the beryllium case presents a similar problem. In the original agreement between the Beryllium Corporation of America and the Siemens-Halske Company, it was provided that the United States was to be exclusive territory for the Beryllium Corporation. Europe, including Great Britain, was to be exclusive territory for the Siemens-Halske Company. The British, upon learning of this agreement, demanded a change, since it did not desire to depend upon Germany for any metal of military value. England threatened to invoke its compulsory license law unless the agreement was so changed that the Beryllium Corporation could sell to England. Accordingly, the agreement was changed in this respect, but with the reservation that Siemens-Halske could cancel this clause if it was felt to operate against the interests of Siemens & Halske. Shortly after England and Germany were at war, Siemens & Halske cancelled Beryllium Corporation's right to sell to England.

The situation in molybdenum exhibits another practice that is worthy of note. The Climax Molybdenum Company is run largely by individuals of German origin who are quite violently anti-Nazi. Their families, however, still live in Austria and Germany. Since the United States is particularly the only important source of molybdenum, 90% of the control of which is vested in the Climax Molybdenum Company, the German Government is able to threaten the Climax Molybdenum Company by holding their families as a form of hostage. It is significant to note that the great majority of the Climax Molybdenum Company's exports went to Germany prior to the present war.

Conclusion

The problems discussed in this memorandum are not new. The British Government recognized it almost sixty years ago when it enacted its compulsory licensing law. Joseph Chamberlain, in discussing the situation in Parliament in 1883, had the following to say:

> "It has been pointed out especially in an interesting memorial presented on behalf of the chemical industry that under the present law it would have been possible, for instance, for the German inventor of the hot blast furnace, if he had chosen to refuse a license in England, to have destroyed almost the whole iron industry of this country and to carry the business bodily over to Germany.
>
> "Although that did not happen in the case of the hot blast industry, it had actually happened in the manufacture of artificial colors connected with the coal products, and the whole of that had gone to Germany because the patentees would not grant a license in this country."

This memorandum is by no means a complete report of our preliminary investigation which was undertaken first under your direction at the Temporary National Economic Committee and then continued by the same staff in the Antitrust Division. It is only attempted to give a limited number of examples in the various industries suffering from foreign penetration. If you desire, I could furnish many more examples.

The investigation is now at a practical stand-still because of the lack of funds and personnel. To be effective, an investigation of foreign penetration into American industry must call upon the facilities of other Government organizations such as the Department of Commerce, the Securities and Exchange Commission, etc.

JOSEPH BORKIN

August 29, 1943

Colonel Joseph Ready, O.S.S.
Bear Lake, New York.

Dear Colonel Ready:

Your letter of July 26 to Colonel William J. Donovan has been transmitted to me to see if anything could be done to promote you to the rank of brigadier general.

I find upon investigation that Army Regulations require that when Reserve officers reach the age of 64 they are automatically removed from the active list and thereafter are not eligible for promotion. It is the policy of the War Department to maintain on the active list only those officers who are available for call to active duty in time of emergency. It is likewise the policy to grant promotion only to those officers of this category.

The War Department is greatly appreciative of the interest you have taken in furtherance of the country's defense and regrets that the established policies, which have been applied in many cases similar to yours, make it impracticable to give consideration to your promotion to the rank of brigadier general.

As requested by Colonel Donovan, I am returning the enclosures forwarded with your letter of July 26.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) JOHN J. McCLOY

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

Enc.

MW:MM

Copy for William J. Donovan

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

October 9, 1941

Mr. Jacques Ch. Boutinon
8 West 71st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Boutinon:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 25th, in which you inquire as to the possibilities for enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps.

In checking, we find that the U. S. Marine Corps requires that an alien be fully naturalized before he may be considered for enlistment. Although you have applied for your first papers, and have sworn to become an American citizen, it would appear that you are not yet eligible to join because of this regulation.

I am sorry that we cannot give a more favorable reply in view of your interest, but are assured that you realize the necessity of adhering to the policy which has been established in this case.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

mjd

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: James Murphy

Date: October 9, 1941

From: Capt. Roosevelt

Subject: Joining Armed Forces in Canada or elsewhere.

Referring to your memorandum of September 30. It is contrary to American law to recruit or enlist, in this country, American citizens for any foreign service, Canadian or otherwise.

Yugoslavians, for instance, that are not American citizens can enlist in any foreign force that they have desire to enlist with. But Yugoslavians that are American citizens are not permitted to do so within the law.

But--American citizens may enlist in the Canadian forces if they enlist in Canada. The actual enlistment must not take place in the United States because such an act would be liable to prosecution.

Get Capt R to make [illegible] for possible.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Boutinon + Roosevelt

September 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: Captain Roosevelt

FROM: James R. Murphy

Colonel Donovan would like to talk with you about this. He puts the question - "If the Yugoslavians, for instance, want to go and join forces outside of this country, like in Canada, what do they have to do?"

Attachment:
Letter dated 9/25/41 from Jacques Ch. Boutinon
" " 9/25/41 " Trinidad Boutinon

Reviewed

8 W 71st St
New York
September 25th 44

Dear Mr. Donovan -
My brother Jacques is very anxious to enlist in the U.S. a Regular Army - He told me he just wrote you about it. If there is anything you feel you could do about it, I would appreciate it so much - We have all tried our best for Jacques + we would like to give him a good start in life - Mr. Spears, of your firm here, has arranged matter for him regarding the name Boulinon, which

will be his legally on October 9th.

I am sorry to bother you, but you seem to be the one person I could go to in this matter.

Very sincerely yours
Trinidad Bortinon

Jacques Ch. Bouvier
8 West 71st Street
New York City

Sept. 25th, 1941

Col. W. J. Donovan
Federal Trade Commission Bldg.
Coordination of Information
Washington D. C.

Mon Colonel:

I have just seen Colonel Buxton at his office, concerning my entry in the regular Army or the Marine Corps. I have received my questionnaire from the Draft Office, but I do not wish to be put in the Selective Service, but would much rather volunteer. Unfortunately, the Recruting Office told me that since I was not fully naturalized, I could not enter in the regular Army. The Marine Corps gave me a somewhat similar answer. My idea is to join the Armored Force in the radio branch.

After considering those facts, Colonel Buxton suggested that I get in touch with you, and that you might be able to help me out. I will have to fill in my questionnaire, which must be returne on the 27th instant.

I am not assyet fully naturalized, but have taken out my first papers. I served in the National Guard(I Troop, 121st Regt. Cav.) in Genesee, N. Y., and have sworn to become an American citizen. If a naturalized member in my family helps matters in any way, my sister, Mrs. Gardner Perry, of Norwell, Mass., would fill the requirements, since she is married to an American citizen and furthermore, naturalized.

I may be reached either at my family's: 8 West 71st (tel. TR 4-8994) or c/o care of Mr. P. W. Cornell, Titusville Rd. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (tel. Poughkeepsie 150 F 4) where I am working at present.

I hope that you will be able to help me and that it will not give you too much trouble. I am very keen to enter the regular armed force of this country, which is going to be mine.

Very respectfully yours,

Jacques Ch. Bouvier

Books

File

MEMBER
AMERICAN SOCIETY, M. E.

WILLARD C. BRINTON
CONSULTING ENGINEER
36 WEST 59TH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
PLAZA 5-1776

Brinton + Library

August 27, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Co-ordinator of Information
State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

When I have been in Washington,-numerous trips during the past three years,- I have spent what time I could studying the possibilities for a Division of Graphic Charts at the Library of Congress. My concept was that this Division should somewhat parallel the Division of Maps or Division of Fine Arts.

It would seem to me that you, in your activity, might well benefit by a Division such as has been discussed. The proposal was handicapped two years ago by the resignation of Dr. Putnam as librarian, as he wished to leave any such new activity for his successor's decision. The librarian has authority to create a new division. There has been ample space available since the opening of the annex building. Dr. Luther Evans, since his appointment, has been quite receptive to the idea, and some preliminary work has been done. The chief problem has been one of funds. In February 1939 I invited some forty people to a luncheon to discuss this general subject. The idea was very favorably received by representatives from many different Government departments. It was agreed that the problem was not departmental but functional, and that the Library of Congress was amply suited to act as a clearing house for the activity.

I got into this general field some thirty years ago, when I was on a committee to study the best methods for use by Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, for recording and studying its varied activities. My book, GRAPHIC METHODS FOR PRESENTING FACTS, published in 1914, has been widely accepted, and is still in print without change by the McGraw Hill Company. The book, GRAPHIC PRESENTATION, published in 1939, is an attempt to provide a dictionary-handbook of the graphic chart language.

I have thousands of clippings accumulated, from a period of over thirty years, which could be contributed as the basis for a classification of graphic charts by type. My 1939 book showed about 500 types. There are probably 5,000 or 10,000 types in use today, which should be classified and for which a nomenclature should be established, with the advice of a group well qualified from the standpoint of philology. The group of advisers already established at the Library of Congress would seem to be eminently qualified to assist in this work.

Graphic charts are rapidly becoming an international language. For the past century this country has taken the leadership in the field. We have the opportunity to render a great service by organising the material, which has thus far had little guidance. What is written above refers primarily to the scientific aspects of graphic charts. From the standpoint of the Co-ordinator of Information, I propose starting at the Library of Congress a filing system to classify for reference purposes the current flow of all graphic charts having comprehensive content. In Washington alone the output is tremendous. There is probably vast duplication, which could be avoided if the useful charts were filed in legal size letter files, with adequate cross references covering the whole field of human knowledge, with the same classification system that is on use at the Library for books. In war times, of course, there is much information of a confidential nature which could not be laid open to the public. For the non-confidential material, it seems a simple matter for an executive order to require sending to the Library of Congress as many copies as might be necessary for cross-filing charts with comprehensive content. Trade associations and similar bodies can easily be requested to put the Library on their mailing lists. McGraw Hill, Dun and Bradstreet, and other magazine publishers have already rehearsed the problem by sending to the Library of Congress "tear sheets" of graphic charts from their magazines in advance of publication. Prompt filing of such material which, in my opinion, would be of tremendous value in Washington during war times, would prove of sufficient usefulness to justify a continuance of appropriations on a peace basis afterwards.

The Library of Congress has unusual equipment for photostats and for micro-film. They even have shop equipment and personnel, which could readily be used for making large display charts. Copies from the graphic chart files could be made available outside of Washington on a self-sustaining basis, like the present photostat service. Facsimile equipment can be provided to transmit material from the Library of Congress to various departments throughout Washington. This would use regular telephone wires. Everything is confidential, speed of transmission is only a matter of minutes, cost of equipment small, demonstrations made on comparatively short notice.

It is believed that many of the features outlined above can be justified in peace time on a self-sustaining basis, if consideration is given to savings effected by elimination of duplication. In war times, prompt and reliable information can not be valued in dollars alone.

Yours truly,

Willard C. Brinton

WILLARD C. BRINTON

WCB:F

called on the writer, in N.Y. Oct 2nd - appreciated coordination in that the subject-matter had been referred to machinery. Brinton outlined possibility of [illegible] in Library of Congress re [illegible] of graphic [illegible] in the form of [illegible]

[illegible]

Permission to Publish

August 15, 1941.

Dr. Joseph Broadman,
235 West End Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Broadman:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 13th addressed to Colonel William J. Donovan.

I am sure he will be interested in the leaflet enclosed with your letter, and we will communicate with you further regarding the use of your material.

Yours very truly,

James R. Murphy,
Secretary.

Miss
Pending.

BROADMAN LIBRARY
of the
WORLD WAR and POST-WARDOM
Broadman Library Foundation, Inc.

DR. JOSEPH BROADMAN
Founder
285 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephones TRafalgar 4-8919
TRafalgar 7-0700

August 13, 1941

Col. Wm. J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Federal Trade Commission Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

I assume that you, or your associates, are informed about my work during the past 26 years, in collecting the Broadman Library of the World War and Post-Wardom.

The enclosed leaflet, the clipping from a recent edition of the New York Herald Tribune and the two articles will further inform you of what I have been doing.

If this matchless material can be of help to you, and I feel that it certainly can, please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Joseph Broadman

JB GW

HITLER, THE MAN OF HONOR---?

Published by Research Staff of the
Broadman Library of the World War and Post Wardom
235 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HITLER SPEAKS

"When we (Il Duce and I) shake hands, it is the handshake of men of honor".

So stated Adolf Hitler in his speech of January 30, 1941. He added laurels onto his own head when, in his speech of February 24, 1941, he exclaimed:

"I am not a democrat and therefore no swindler".

Such statements are extremely bold when they come from a man who has declared in the Bible of National Socialism that "big lies" are an essential weapon in his arsenal of propaganda. There can be no better reference than from Hitler's own "Mein Kampf", in which he states,

"The masses fall victims to a big lie more readily than to a small one. Some part of even the most glaring lie will always linger behind."

The archives of the Broadman Library contain reference material which prove beyond a doubt that many ideas of the Fuehrer are not as new as he would have the world believe. There is a well-known latin proverb:

"Audacter calumniare, semper aliquid haeret" (Hurl your calumnies boldly, something is sure to stick).

This is the first time in history that a leading statesman has so boldly and brazenly made lying an essential part of a Nation's program and ambitions. There is no better way of exposing falsification than by the release of unquestionable factual data and quotations, or no more effective way of exposing an individual's true self, than to show glaring indiscrepancies from his own words and record. When such an approach is available, lies, like a boomerang, come home to roost.

With this thought in mind, pertinent facts have been assembled in systematic fashion by the Research Staff of the Broadman Library of the World War and Post Wardom, so that the public can evaluate Hitler, "The Man of Honor?"; Hitler, the creator of lies; and Hitler, the man upon whom no dependence can be placed. It will be readily seen by the facts presented in this article how "lies" are a most important part in German propaganda, practiced everywhere,--and just as much, if not more, in the United States as in any other country.

And now for the facts:--

1. LOCARNO PACT

In his Reichstag speech on January 30, 1934, Hitler declared with reference to the Saar question:

"This is the only territorial question which is still open between the two countries. After it has been settled, the German Government is prepared and determined not only to accept the letter but also the spirit of the Locarno Pact, since there are no other territorial questions outstanding between France and Germany."

After the Saar territory was given back to Germany by a plebiscite on March 1, 1935, Hitler declared in his speech on May 21, 1935:

"The German Government will therefore unconditionally respect the articles concerning the mutual relations of the nations in other respects, including the territorial provisions, and those revisions which shall be rendered necessary in the course of time will be put into effect only by the method of peaceful understanding....they (German Government) will scrupulously maintain every treaty voluntarily signed, even though it was concluded before their accession to power and office. In particular they will uphold and fulfill all obligations arising out of the Locarno treaty, so long as the other partners are, on their side, ready to stand by that pact."

On March 7, 1936, German troops occupied the Rhineland in flagrant violation of Article I of the Locarno Pact.

2. AUSTRIA

In his Reichstag speech on January 30, 1934, Hitler declared:

"The assertion that the German Reich intends to violate the Austrian State is absurd and cannot be substantiated, or proved....I must categorically deny the further assertion of the Austrian Government that an attack will be made on the Austrian State or is even being planned by the Reich."

In his speech on May 21, 1935, Hitler reiterated:

"Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs, or annex or unite with Austria."

On July 11, 1936, Germany and Austria made an agreement saying that the Government of the German Reich recognizes the full sovereignty of the Austrian Federal States and that the two Governments considers the internal political structure of the other country including the question of Austrian National Socialism, as part of the internal affairs of that country over which they will exercise no influence, directly or indirectly.

On March 11, 1938, German troops invaded Austria. And on March 13, 1938, the German Government announced the incorporation of Austria into the Reich.

3. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In his Sportpalast speech, on September 26, 1938, Hitler declared:

"We are not interested in oppressing other peoples.

"We do not wish at all to have other nationalities among us. We want to live after our own patterns and let others live after theirs.....

"We bear no hatred in us against the surrounding world and we have proved it."

In a later part of this speech, Hitler, referring to the Sudeten general problems, continues:

"I assured Chamberlain and I repeat here that if this problem is solved, there will be no further territorial problems in Europe for Germany.

"And I further assured him that at the moment that Czechoslovakia has solved her other problems, the Czech State no longer interests me and that, if you please, I give him the guarantee: We do not want any Czechs....."

By the Munich agreement of September 30, 1938, this Sudetenland was given to Germany.

On March 15, 1939, German troops occupied the balance of Czechoslovakia, including Prague, the capitol.

4. POLAND

On January 26, 1934, Germany and Poland signed an agreement providing that should any disputes arise between Germany and Poland, "and agreement thereon cannot be reached by direct negotiations, they will in each particular case, on the basis of mutual agreement, seek a solution by other peaceful means..... In no circumstances, however, will they proceed to the application of force for the purpose of reaching a decision in such disputes."

In his Reichstag speech of May 21, 1935, Hitler declared:

"We recognize Poland as the home of a great and nationally conscious people."

And in his speech on January 30, 1937:

"For my own fellow-citizens, I should like to state that the Polish Nation and the Polish State have also become realities."

In his speech of February 20, 1938, Hitler declared:

"The German Polish agreement is the first great international agreement of our kind, and fills us in the 5th year with real satisfaction. We are able to recall that not only has detente taken place with this State.....but that our relations have become steadily more friendly. Danzig.....This most dangerous place for the peace of Europe, has lost its menacing significance."

In his speech of September 26, 1938, Hitler declared:

"We are all convinced that this agreement will bring lasting pacification. We realize that here are two peoples which must live together and neither of which can do away with the other. A people of 33 millions will always strive for an outlet to the sea. A way of understanding, then, had to be found; it has been found, and will be ever further extended."

In his Reichstag speech on January 30, 1939, Hitler declared:

"We have just celebrated the 5th anniversary of the conclusion of our non-aggression pact (with Poland). There can scarcely be any difference of opinion today among the true friends of peace with regard to the value of this agreement....During the troubled months of the last year, the friendship between Germany and Poland was one of the reassuring factors in the political life of Europe."

On September 1, 1939, German troops invaded Poland.

5. BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND LUXEMBOURG

In his Reichstag speech of January 13, 1939, Hitler declared, referring to the smaller countries:

"Germany is happy today in the possession of peaceful frontiers with Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Baltic States."

In his Reichstag speech of January 30, 1939, Hitler declared:

"That the German Government has assured Belgium and Holland that it is ready to recognize and guarantee these States as inviolable neutral territories."

On the last day of August, the German Ambassador to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, assured the respective Governments that Germany would in no way infringe the integrity of their countries and would respect their frontiers."

On October 6, 1939, Hitler declared in a speech:

"The new Reich has endeavored to continue the traditional friendship with Holland; it did not take over any difference between the two States nor did it create new ones.....Immediately after I had taken over the government, I tried to establish friendly relations with Belgium. I renounced any revisions as well as any desire for revision. The Reich has put forward no claim which might in any way have been regarded as a threat to Belgium."

On May 10, 1940, German troops invaded Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

6. DENMARK

On March 2, 1939, Germany and Denmark signed a non-aggression pact.

On August 29, 1939, Denmark was assured by Germany that she would respect that country's neutrality.

In a speech of October 6, 1939, Hitler declared,

And on page 538:

"One does not enter into alliances with people for whom no treaty is sacred; because they do not move about this earth as men of honour and sincerity but as the representatives of lies and deception, thievery and plunder and robbery."

In his Nuremberg speech on September 13, 1936, Hitler declared:

"We see in Bolshevism a bestial mad doctrine which is a threat to us....

"I cannot make a pact with a regime whose first act is not the liberation of workmen but of the inmates of gaols....

"There are two worlds. In Bolshevist Russia there is devastation, grim murder and ruin. Here is laughter, happiness and beauty."

In his Reichstag speech on January 30, 1937, Hitler declared:

"We look upon Bolshevism as an intolerable danger to the world.....I request the German workers to avoid all contacts and relations with these international parasites and, consequently, it will never occur that one will see me dining and wining with them. Furthermore, any treaty links between Germany and present day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever."

In his speech on February 20, 1938, Hitler declared:

"With one signed country alone we have detested to enter into relationships.

"That State is Soviet Russia. We see in Bolshevism, more now than before, the incarnation of human destructive forces."

On August 21, 1939, Germany and Soviet Union signed a pact and here is Hitler's own verdict about this pact. (German edition of Mein Kampf, page 749):

"Therefore the fact of forming an alliance with Russia would be the signal for a new war. And the result of that would be the end of Germany."

CONCLUSIONS

Having looked at Hitler's record of administration and conquests as well as his own words regarding the various subjects and countries mentioned in this article, it should be easy to make up our minds whether or not Hitler IS a "MAN OF HONOR" and whether he is entitled to his own evaluation of himself, that he is "NO SWINDLER"

FACTS -- VS -- PROPAGANDA

Published by Research Staff of the
Broadman Library of the World War and Post Wardom

235 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

"What will 1941 and the immediate future hold for each American?"
"What will Hitler do next --- what threat will he make good?"

Contained in these queries lie American unrest, confusion and concern. Everywhere people search for TRUTH but seem unable to hurdle the obstacle of propaganda.

Germany's greatest weapon in this war is such propaganda. The conquests already made, have proven the phenomenal results of the power of the written word of Adolf Hitler, "Mein Kampf". There is but one thing which is the key to all German propaganda, --- the words of Hitler! So, if truths can be found which can make these words hollow and meaningless, repetition of former untruths, the magic spell is broken. We know too well in the United States how, whenever Hitler opens his mouth, all America and the world hangs onto the radio and the interpretation of every word spoken. We notice marked effect upon public sentiment and fears. His threats make Wall Street slump and many people shiver, as if what Hitler says is a sort of revelation --- something new --- never said before!

So, if there are records in existence, which can prove that almost everything Hitler says in this war, has been said in almost the same words 25 years before, and since history has proven that the speeches, statements and threats made during the last war were false, American people can be made to realise that everything is not as Hitler states or that everything will not turn out as Hitler prophecies.

The files of the Broadman Library of the World War and Post Wardom contain such factual records, as will be seen in the following enumeration of them.

HITLER SPEAKS

Fresh in all of our minds are the words of Hitler in his speeches of January 30th and February 24, 1941.

HITLER:--

"And what do they (the English) hope? For other help? From America? Whoever imagines he can aid England must, in all circumstances, know one thing: Every ship, whether with or without escort, that comes before our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed." (From Hitler's speech of January 30, 1941).

In his speech on February 24, 1941, Hitler put it this way:

"Where British ships cruise they will be attacked by our U-Boats until a decision comes. -- They will know shortly, when our new types of submarines are going to be brought into the expanded warfare."

FROM GERMAN SOURCES ONLY

On September 1939, a Berlin report to the London Daily News said:

FACTS VS PROPAGANDA

"By the end of the year Germany will have in fighting trim 300 submarines (--the same figure we hear now--) of the most efficient type and no vessel carrying food or munitions will be permitted to reach England." (Quoted from a London dispatch of New York American, September 12, 1916).

About February 2, 1917, when the unrestricted U-Boat warfare started, the Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, Von Holtzendorf, sent a memorandum to the Chancellor saying:

"The new U-Boat warfare has such forces at its disposal that, even considering the technical and other defense means of the enemy, it will be able to secure increased results in comparison with the U-Boat warfare of the last year."

"Therefore, it can be expected with certainty that England through an unbearable decrease of her shipping space in the near future, at the latest in six months, will be forced to make peace." (Revealed in Berliner Tageblatt, August 1, 1918).

Herr Stresemann, who later became German Chancellor, made a speech in the Reichstag on March 1, 1917, boasting: --

"Every ship is under German control." (Berliner Tageblatt, August 12, 1918).

On May 3, 1917, Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, in a first page editorial criticises the results of the War Council held in Washington saying,

"America can't bring any help to the Allies because the ocean is dominated by the U-Boat. The lack of shipping space, cannot be replaced as fast as necessary and prevents the U.S.A. from sending efficient help".

Early in 1917, according to Berliner Tageblatt, February 16, 1917 Captain Persius, the naval expert of that paper, tells the Germans that Britain cannot replace merchant ships fast enough and to expect an English collapse very soon.

About the same time, the German secretary for the Navy stated in a speech before the Reichstag that:

"The U-Boat warfare had proven a complete success, surpassing all naval expectations." (From a speech in the Reichstag, reported in the New York Times, February 22, 1917).

As early as March 15, 1917, State Secretary Dr. Helfferich, later German Chancellor, stated that the situation for Britain was hopeless because of the deadliness of the submarine blockade. He said, further, that British import restrictions prove it and that English boats have been silenced by U-Boat warfare. (Berlin dispatch, New York Times, March 15, 1917).

WHO WILL STARVE FIRST!

RETURN ON JANUARY 30, 1941--

"The German people will never starve. The English people will starve sooner. The gentlemen can be convinced of that."

And on February 24, 1941, Hitler said:

"WE know hunger will come there (England) sooner than to us".

In the New York Tribune of February 1, 1917, we read in a startlingly similar dispatch from Washington, quoting an obviously German source:

"If anyone is to starve at all, it will be the other fellow, not the Germans".

The same optimistic opinion was held by high officials in Imperial Germany. Dr. Helfferich declared:--

"Germany is immune to famine. The Nation's economic organization is practically complete". (Berlin report to New York Times, June 19, 1916).

Some weeks later, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Germany cannot be starved, due to increased food production."

Although admitting a shortage of feed, this official claimed: "Abundant crops will rectify all difficulties". (Berlin dispatch to New York Times, September 1, 1916).

The German food dictator, Von Batocki,

"Laughed at the terrors of the blockade and declared that there is plenty of food in Germany, with big surpluses." (Carl W. Ackerman dispatch from Berlin to New York Sun, August 4, 1916).

Von Wiegand reported in a Berlin dispatch to New York World, August 3, 1916,

"That the food conditions in Germany were healthy and that America was being fooled about the true food conditions in that country".

This same optimistic outlook was shared by the German-minded press in America. The German Herold of New York ridiculed the attempt to starve Germany and characterized statements that Germany is starving as,

"Old fakes made into new ones." (German Herold, January 8, 1917).

On February 19, 1917, Dr. Helfferich, in a discussion of the favorable food situation in Germany and the supposed unfavorable food outlook in England, stated before a meeting of the Agricultural Council in Berlin:

"We are certain of our success and will not permit anything or anybody to take it from us." (Reichspost February 20, 1917).

The actual situation in Germany was: On May 3, 1916, Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, reports that there are many complaints about food and that these complaints are

mixed with the call for the courts and district attorneys.

On March 19, 1917, the same paper reported new regulations on all important commodities such as rye, wheat, potatoes, beets, etc. Difficulties in the milk situation were shown as early as 1916 when prices were raised 20%. (Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, June 16, 1916).

In the first days of May 1916, there occurred serious food riots in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, against butcher and delicatessen stores, in which mostly housewives took part. Windows were smashed and the police had to interfere. (Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, May 5, 1916).

After having been appointed German food dictator, Von Batocki declared in an interview with Carl W. Ackerman, U. P. correspondent in Berlin, that,

"Civilians in Germany must eat no meat for the next 8 weeks".

which the Mail described as,

"A blessing in disguise". (New York Mail, June 6, 1916).

Many other facts and reports prove that the food situation in Germany was growing constantly worse, despite denials by German leaders of that day.

GERMAN STRENGTH

HITLER on January 30, 1941:

"This time they are not fighting a worn-out Germany. They are in conflict with a Germany that is mobilized and ready for battle."

And on February 24, 1941, Hitler said:

"Germany's enemies are today facing a Germany that is stronger than she has ever been."

Both Hindenburg and Ludendorf told a representative of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which was reported in the American press on October 30, 1916:

"The western front is unbreakable. The Allies would have to attack for 30 years to accomplish it and they will not have enough soldiers left to do it with". (Neue Freie Presse, October 29, 1916).

Early in 1916, the Kaiser prophesied,

"Time aids Germany but not her enemies". (Paris dispatch to New York World, February 6, 1916).

On March 5, 1916, the Cologne Gazette, in a censored and therefore official editorial, stated that all British claims to economic superiority,

"Are destined to be shattered against the solid wall of German industrial efficiency". (Koelnische Zeitung, March 5, 1916).

It was the German Chancellor who stated in the Reichstag, in June 1916, that Germany was stronger than ever before. He said, if the enemies refuse to take the war map as it was (including all conquered lands) Germany must go on. (Neue Freie Presse, June 6, 1916).

In November 1916, the Chancellor stated in even stronger words:

> "Germany is unconquerable". (Berlin dispatch to New York American, November 30, 1916).

The same opinion was held by the well-known Chief Editor of the Cologne Gazette, when he stated to Carl W. Ackerman:

> "If those fellows will make peace only when Germany is knocked out, then we will never make peace." (Dispatch to New York Mail, October 14, 1916).

It was the National Zeitung of Berlin which boasted in January of 1917, and insisted that Germany could fight on for years to come, according to Berlin wireless dispatch to the New York Times of January 25, 1917. This was officially confirmed in a German statement to our own Government in Washington, that Germany can fight and will fight five years or more. (New York Journal, February 7, 1917).

And on this subject of "Raw Materials" Hitler states:

> "We have forseen that too".

On August 1, 1916, Vossische Zeitung, on page 1, quotes a message of the Kaiser to the Chancellor, saying:

> "Hope is unfounded that German production of war goods can be beaten. Hope is futile that the blockade can effect Germany".

VICTORY

Hitler in 1941 ----

> "Our victory will stand in the end."

The Kaiser on July 19, 1916 --- tells Judge Nippert that Germany will win. (New York Times, July 19, 1916).

Hindenburg says:

> "Allies can't win---They have lost 15 million men---About peace, "ask the other fellow",

he says. (Dispatch in New York World, December 12, 1916, from Von Wiegand).

And it was the Kaiser who, according to a Berlin dispatch to New York Mail, October 9, 1916, told his soldiers that Germany is already victorious, blaming the Allies for any continuation of the war, if the war goes on.

Then came the now famous Kaiser threat of "Peace by the Sword", on January 27, 1917.

FACTS VS PROPAGANDA

Even when America was active in the World War, the Kaiser, according to the Vossische Zeitung of June 8, 1917, addressed his soldiers and told them that--

"The peace would be dictated and imposed by the German Army".

If such parallels and repetitions are so numerous, when comparing statements in Hitler's speeches of January 30th and February 24th, representing the Germany of 1941, with the leaders and publications representing Germany in 1916 and 1917 -- it will be of interest to resurrect the German military and economic threats, statements and attitudes regarding the United States, South America, Mexico, sabotage, and other angles which arouse apprehension in the average American mind.

So it appears, from our initial glimpse into the archives of the extensive Broadman Library files, to be false propaganda repeating itself, rather than some new and hideous heretofore unseen monster created to accomplish ambitions never stated before. The record seems to reveal, much to our relief, that almost everything which is being said now, has been said before. If such is the case, a reasonable conclusion is that, as history proved former threats and prognostications false and empty, so may the present ones turn out to be as meaningless.

EDWARD M. HOUSE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

November 17, 1930.

Dear Doctor Broadman:

It is gratifying to learn that you are contemplating the permanent preservation of your War Collection of newspapers, magazines, clippings, etc., etc. Unless this is done, the unique collection which you now have may be lost to posterity, and at a time when of most value.

I hope that you may be able to secure sufficient funds to carry out this necessary work.

Wishing you every success in the undertaking,

Sincerely yours,

E. M. House

Dr. Joseph Broadman,
111 West 41st Street,
New York.

reproduction above
A letter from Col. E. M. House

FINANCIAL NEWS
SCHOOLS—SCIENCE
AUTOS—AVIATION

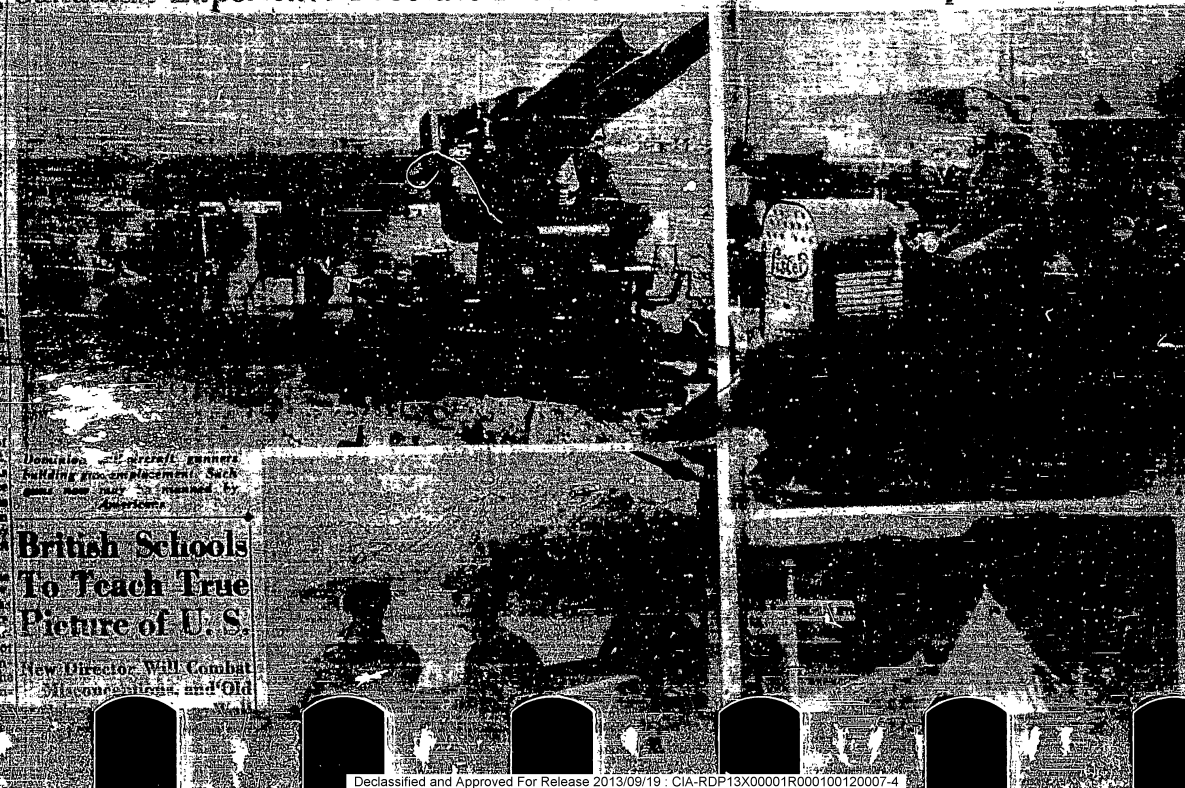
NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

EDITO
HOUSE
GARDENS

PAGES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1941

Canadian Experience Provides Picture of Life American Troops Will Lead in Treeless Ice



Doomsday—Aircraft gunners building gun emplacement. Such guns may be manned by Americans.

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British Schools To Teach True Picture of U. S.

New Director Will Combat Misconceptions and 'Old Wall

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[illegible] were friendly [illegible] and Canadians from [illegible] explained but the [illegible] sympathizers among [illegible] ders made it necessary [illegible] ops to go armed at all [illegible] diers walked always in [illegible] es. On duty they always [illegible] arms and rifles [illegible] loped a more friendly [illegible] onths [illegible] records [illegible] Last Christmas [illegible] entertained some 300 [illegible] Reykjavik took them to [illegible] Mouse" and gave them

[illegible] the sun never sets in [illegible] nd Corporal McGibbon [illegible] a strange experience go[illegible] at midnight with the sun [illegible] bright as at noon. In win[illegible] is a period of perpetual

[illegible] battalion was split [illegible] units on arrival. There [illegible] for entertainment, for [illegible] ranged from ten to [illegible] hours, erecting fortifica-

[illegible] on page 18, column 4)

[illegible] a number of [illegible] Congress against [illegible]

[illegible] Protest Feared

[illegible] that the di[illegible] the C. A. A. program or[illegible] feminine participation in [illegible] dropped because they [illegible] the Army and Navy demand that the entire program be scrapped as a useless expenditure of funds needed for de-

Strong pressure was brought to [illegible] last spring by military and [illegible]

[illegible] on page 14, column 2)

[illegible] only at the halfway mark and there is still ample time to submit pictures for one or more of the weekly prizes and an opportunity to win a national prize. Reproductions in the rotogravure section of prize-winning photos serve as good examples of what the judges look for and the prospective entrant might well observe them carefully.

A number of inquiries have been received from participants in the contest asking whether the smaller-sized print is accorded equal attention with the larger. Every picture is looked over carefully, but it is helpful to bear in mind that a large picture shows off its telling points [illegible]

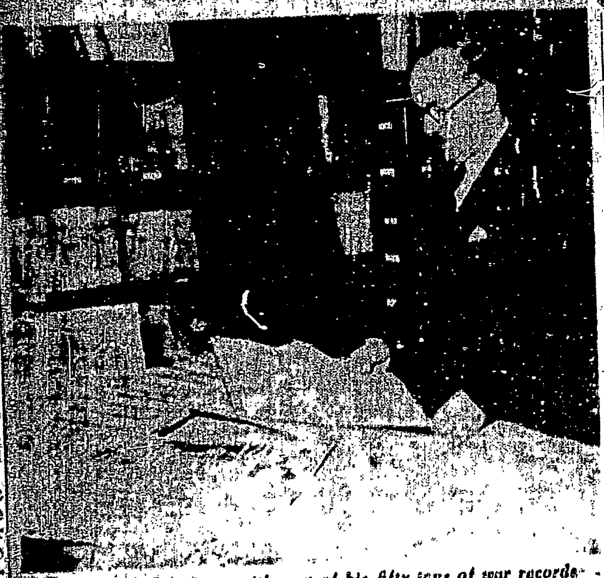
(Continued on page 4, column 3)

[illegible] Navy Department [illegible] ing now contemplated. The building would be [illegible] of the new project [illegible] because the Navy could occupy space left vacant by War Department employees. The building would amortize its costs in from twelve to fifteen years, it is estimated.

The building would lie on the grounds which formerly composed the old Arlington experimental farms and now belong to the Army. The area contains about sixty-seven acres. The structure would conform to the local zoning regulations and would be of three stories, with a parking area to accommodate about 10,000 cars. The parking lot would be con-[illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

One-Man, 50-Ton War Library Wins Renown



Dr. Joseph Broadman with part of his fifty tons of war records

Doctor's Collection, Begun in Pockets, Now Arsenal of Facts Against Nazis

By Barrett McGurn

Nation-wide attention has been attracted in the last several months by a series of "research bulletins" on Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's broken pledges and on the parallels between unsuccessful German threats in the World War and Nazi warnings in this war. These leaflets have been issued by the Broadman Library of the World War and Post Wardom, 235 West End Avenue, at Seventy-first Street.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, and the presidents of a dozen colleges and universities are among those who have acknowledged the bulletins and commented on them.

A visit to 235 West End Avenue revealed the Broadman Library to

(Continued on page 15, column 4)

[illegible] necessary [illegible] her large imports.

Of Japan's economic and [illegible] trial position in the [illegible] economic warfare [illegible] against her, the [illegible] Department of Commerce [illegible] following to say:

FINANCIAL RESOURCES: [illegible] strain on financial resources [illegible] 1940 was manifested by [illegible] of 362,000,000 yen in the [illegible] circulation, a decline of 11 per [illegible] in the national bond [illegible] rate, and a 31 per cent [illegible] the national debt. [illegible] by spending [illegible] whole segments of the population [illegible] increasing rates in the higher [illegible] come brackets."

COTTON: "All available [illegible] indicate that the Japanese [illegible] spinning and weaving industry operated on a very much reduced [illegible] during 1940—the decline [illegible] relatively high level [illegible] which prevailed during [illegible] year being the result of [illegible] demand for cotton [illegible] foreign markets. Total [illegible] shipments for 1940 [illegible] 1,800,000,000 square yards [illegible] 378,000,000 yen [illegible] cent in volume and [illegible] value from 1939 shipments.

Power and Fuel Lacking

IRON AND STEEL: [illegible] conditions in the Japanese [illegible] steel industry were anything [illegible] favorable during 1940. Unfavorable factors were the acute power [illegible] fuel shortages during the [illegible] ter of the year and, to a [illegible] gree, during the closing months [illegible] the year, and a sharp [illegible] volume of scrap-iron [illegible] result of the scarcity of foreign [illegible] change and the virtual [illegible] imports after the [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

BROWDER, EARL
T JUSTICE
x GILFOND, M. E.

November 5, 1941

M. M. E. Gilfond
Director of Public Relations
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gilfond:

Thank you very much for sending me the papers about Browder. A clear statement of the true facts is always the best answer to false propaganda.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 3, 1941

NOV 4 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Executive Offices of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I thought the enclosed would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

MCG.

M. E. GIFFORD
Director of Public Relations

Enclosure

C
O
P
Y

101 Glendale Ave.
Leonia, New Jersey
October 14, 1941

Mr. James Allen
Press Representative, Attorney-General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen,

For some time I have been the New York correspondent for the Buenos Aires daily newspaper "LaVanguardia" and have, in addition, sent news to ten other Latin American dailies. In connection with this work I frequently have occasion to read various Latin American publications, among them Vincente Lombardo Toledaro's "America Latina". This journal is ostensibly the organ of the Latin American Confederation of Workers and for that reason has considerable circulation and influence among the very groups in Latin America which most tend to be friendly towards the United States.

It is for this reason that Senor Lombardo Toledaro's scarcely concealed anti-U.S. attitude is the more dangerous. By various means "America Latina" attempts to discredit the U.S. in the eyes of Latin American organized labor. An example of his tactics is his recent article on Puerto Rico which had constant references to the U.S. "military occupation" of Puerto Rico as describing current conditions on the island. Fortunately, I was able to get a statement from Senator Luis Munoz Marin, outstanding political leader on the island and former independence advocate, in which he denounced Lombardo Toledaro's article.

In the latest issue of "America Latina" there is another oblique attack upon the United States. This article is concerned with various "political prisoners" in the Americas. It mentions three - Luis Carlos Prestes, anti-Vargas leader in Brazil; Albizu Campos, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalists and now a resident of Atlanta; and Earl Browder. The case of Albizu Campos appears to be a genuine case of a political prisoner.

However, the case of Earl Browder is, as every American knows, different. Browder admitted before the Dies Committee having travelled on false pass-ports, leaving the Justice Department little alternative but to prosecute him. In contrast to these facts of the case the "America Latina" article says that Browder was "arbitrarily imprisoned for political reasons" and "that for the good name of the United States Government it is indispensable that he be put at liberty."

It seems to me that such flagrant mis-statements of fact should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted, especially when they appear in a paper which circulates widely among elements friendly to the U.S. Therefore I wrote Mr. Justice Jackson, thinking that since he

was Attorney General at the time of the Browder case that perhaps he would be willing to give me a statement of the true facts of the case which I could send to the papers for which I am correspondent. However, Mr. Jackson did not think it appropriate that he comment on the situation, but suggested that I write to you.

Hence, this letter. I wonder if you would be so kind as to secure from the present Attorney General a statement of the true facts of the Browder case which I can send to these papers -- all of which are pro-U.S. journals. Such a statement will, I'm sure, be of great use in counteracting the bad influence which the Lombardo Toledano article may well have.

Yours truly,

/signed/ Robert J. Alexander

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]-51-19

November 1, 19[redacted]

MEMORANDUM

Earl Browder was indicted on two counts, the first charging that he had obtained a passport by a false statement to the effect that he had obtained no previous passport, and had used the passport on April 30, 1937, by presenting it to an immigrant inspector to secure entry into the United States. The second count charged him with a similar use of the same passport on February 15, 1938.

By Section 220 of Title 22, United States Code, it is made an offense to make a false statement in any application for a passport or to use any passport secured by reason of a false statement.

At the trial of this case in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York it was shown by the government that in August, 1934, Browder had made a written application for a United States passport. In that application he stated that he had not previously obtained a passport. It was shown by evidence that actually he had previously applied for and obtained three passports under names other than his own, first in 1921, again in 1927, and again in 1931.

A passport was issued to him by the Department of State on September 1, 1934, the validity of that passport being for two years, which was extended by request of Browder for an additional two years. On April 30, 1937, he returned to this country from a trip abroad and exhibited the passport to an immigrant inspector at the Port of New York as proof of his citizenship and his right to enter the United States. On February 15, 1938, returning from another trip abroad he exhibited the passport to an immigrant inspector.

Mr. Browder presented no evidence. The case went to the jury and a verdict of guilty on both counts was returned.

Browder took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which court on June 24, 1940, in a written opinion affirmed the judgment of conviction in the District Court. A petition for writ of certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on July 29, 1940. The petition was granted on October 14, 1940. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court on February 17, 1941, and remanded the cause to the District Court.

[redacted] N. DUTTON,
Chief Attorney.

Bruening 2261

December 27, 1941

file

To: The President

From: The Coordinator of Information

Professor Bruce Hopper of Harvard, a close friend of ex-Chancellor Bruening, has summarized in the attached letter the latter's views on the course of the war.

Bruening is alleged to have good European sources of information plus a discriminating ear for the German short-wave. Bruening is extremely intelligent. Though anti-Nazi, he undoubtedly believes in the eventual triumph of Germany in one form or another. He is intensely German.

Sent to Pres. 6 P.M. 1/6/42.
AB Tay

55 Brattle Street,
Cambridge Massachusetts

December 23, 1941

Dear John:

I was able last night to carry out your instructions, and elicited the following views and deductions:

(1) The Soviet war bulletins must be read with a detailed map for reference. It is then seen that the exaggeration must have a political purpose. Even the maps reproduced in the press here are wrong. For instance, the Red Army has been advancing daily on Volokolamsk and Mozhaisk, and is still not beyond these two contested points. Yesterday's dispatch includes the sentence: "Nazi efforts to halt the Russians West of Klin failed..." etc. West of Klin can mean only a few miles.

I went over the map with him point by point, and must admit there is wide discrepancy between the headlines, the news leads, and the actual place names where the armies are in contact. The only way one can follow the campaign, and make significant deductions, is with a large map of the type furnished to the American Delegation of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. (Of course, my informant, while bitterly anti-Nazi, retains a keen academic interest in the German army; but in these two-and-a-half years of war he has been right most of the time.)

(2) The Retreat.

(a) The retreat was foreseen, because Hitler started at least one month too late.

(b) Despite the fact that nearly all of the Russian first-line troops were wiped out, the task was too great for the German Army. The complete encirclement of Moscow would require 30% of the total German strength not engaged in the encirclement of Leningrad. The Southern Army was denuded to overload the center, but still it was not enough to close the pincers around Moscow. In the South, the Germans had the job of capturing Rostov and pacifying the Donetz with only panzer divisions, which were insufficient. Also the encirclement of large, sprawling towns was a process which deprived the Germans of the strategic surprise which had been their great advantage in the West. Consequently, after the middle of October military spokesmen in Berlin kept up a series of warnings to the public against the personal optimism of Hitler. The Germans just did not have enough men for completing the job so late in the season.

(c) A third factor in the retreat is that three fresh Russian divisions from Lake Baikal were thrown into the counter-offensive in the South, indicating the possibility that Stalin may have known about the forthcoming attack of Japan on Pearl Harbor.

(d) It is possible that Hitler believed, and still believes, that the Japanese surprise attack would swing the balance in his favor, and presage the end of the war.

(e) Hitler's issue with the General Staff dates from the beginning of the war, June 22. The Army drew a line which it could hold over the winter. An Army can afford to advance slowly so long as its strategic position is sound. But a dictator must have victories continuously. The decision to push the attack on Moscow in November was probably Hitler's. He acts now as though he were badly frightened of his Generals. It was different in the case of Napoleon who created his own Generals. Hitler, on the other hand, inherited the best Generals in the world. When he takes control out of their hands

he must be prepared for something less than full co-operation. Hence the removal of von Brauchitsch and von Bock; others will follow. The key man and brain is Halder, who replaced Beck as Chief of Staff.

(f) The winter line will probably be Valdai Hills to a point half way between Vyazma and Smolensk, thence Bryansk, Kharkov, Donetz, Mias River (just West of Rostov). If that proves to be true, then the Germans will still have control of most of the coal, and considerable munitions plants. The German destruction of mines and plants they are forced to evacuate is evidently very thorough.

(g) Leningrad will probably be relieved from the South, as the Germans are in a bad position there.

(3) The Spring Offensive.

Because of the enormous losses in officers and pilots, it can be assumed that Hitler can make only one all-out offensive in the late Winter or Spring. It might be:

(a) A drive to the Baku oil by way of Turkey and Syria. The Syrian field suggests complications because of the French fleet. It is possible that the officers and men of the French fleet, while refusing to collabor-

ate directly with the Nazis, could be persuaded to attempt to recapture Syria for France. The death or removal of Petain, involving the succession of Darlan, might have that military significance in the sequel. Japan is evidently demanding that Hitler attack through Turkey.

(b) Renewal of the offensive in Russia in May. The Germans cannot conquer Russia except by destroying the industrial centers of the Urals and capturing the oil of the Caucasus.

The main point is the serious loss of officers and pilots, which cannot be quickly replaced. That applies also to the rumored occupation of Spain in order to approach Dakar and the jump-off for Latin America.

(4) The Peace Offensive.

Some credence must be given to the suggestion that Stalin knew of the Nazi-Japanese plan to attack Britain and America, just as he presumably knew of the Japanese Army's intention in Manchuria, September 18, 1931. The Japanese attack, plus the Nazi retreat, tends to revive the traditional Bolshevik plan of dominating the whole scene at the end of the war.

It may be that if Japan becomes hopelessly locked (festbegissen) in war to the finish with Britain and America, Stalin will then offer peace and Hitler will accept it. The Bolsheviks undoubtedly retain faith in their capacity to "bore from within" in a German occupying army in Ukraina, as they did in 1918. In that event, and provided the plans for a Supreme War Council announced in Washington go forward, the Bolsheviks would be in possession of whatever secrets may have been divulged in that body.

I asked for his opinion on the British view of the expected peace offensive: That the Nazis will play up to our assumptions of an eventual rift between party and army, and accordingly have begun deliberately to create a group of disgruntled Generals (von Brauchitsch, von Bock, and others to follow, as well as such figures as Schacht, von Neurath, etc.); that this presumed opposition group will then get in touch with elements in Britain with the suggestion that the Pacific war is really the affair of Japan and America, and that Germany and Britain can make peace in their own interests. Divide and conquer is the idea! Divide Britain and Russia, and Britain and America, etc.

He replied that the von Brauchitsch affair banishes any hope for peace over the head of Hitler at present.

It is significant that the Nazis have not announced definite plans for Russian territory under occupation nor for the Baltic states. True, Odessa has been promised to Rumania. And yet the set-up leaves the way open for a Nazi peace with Russia without the necessity of unscrambling territories annexed during the war, or promised independence as in 1918.

(5) Danger for the United States.

(a) The danger that Americans shall not understand the complications of G. P. U. and Gestapo politics and shall not distinguish sufficiently between the Russian people and the Bolsheviks.

(b) The danger that the American tendency to sentimentalize everything will betray us into serious mistakes, etc. by interpreting local engagements which are bound to occur in Russia this winter as decisive military actions determining the outcome of the war. America needs more grim realism and grim imagination for the next three years.

The informant has European sources of information which he considers reliable. Moreover, he is very expert at analyzing the German short-wave radio and in distinguishing between the true and the false and in perceiving the pattern and the trend.

For example, he can listen to Hitler's voice in a speech and detect whether the Fuhrer is frightened or confident.

Yours very sincerely,

Bruce C. Hopper

Bruce C. Hopper.

Honorable John C. Wiley
2114 Leroy Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Bruening 2261

240

December 20, 1941

For: Colonel Donovan

From: John C. Wiley

I asked Bruce Hopper, who is in frequent touch with Bruening, to let me know the impact of recent events on the ex-chancellor. I have received the following:

> "....I have not been able to probe far into the views of H. B. as he was away for a week. I say him only for a moment yesterday.
>
> "I feel reasonably safe in saying the following:
>
> "1) The Soviet reports of German defeat are grossly exaggerated as shown by a check against the map on any one day. The retreat may be to prepared positions within range of supplies
> "The campaign proves that Hitler started one month too late; he should have jumped the gun in May, preferably early May to beat the snow.
> "The retreat maneuvres which must cost the Russians heavily in the rear guard actions, may prove to be a colossal trap, as the Russians in their momentum may go too far.
>
> "2) Considerable misgivings about a Bolshevik-Nazi negotiated peace. This is based on the belief that the Russian strength is exaggerated, and that Stalin badly needs an armistice (as do the Germans) to recoup from this longest single battle in history."

John C. Wiley.

Copies to: Dr. Baxter
Dr. Dorn
Dr. Hoover
Dr. Robinson

BULL, CORNELIUS

No 1275

CORNELIUS H. BULL
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
BARR BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October Thirteenth
1940

Colonel William Donovan,
Apex Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

My good friend, Admiral Ernest J. King, wrote me today and suggested that I have a short talk with you upon a subject relating to our National Defense.

I should not trespass upon the time of as busy a man as yourself if the subject matter could be adequately dealt with in a letter.

If, during the present week, you have a few moments to spare and when it would be convenient to you, you will have your Secretary telephone me at National 1275 I would be very glad to run in for a few moments.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

RUSSELL BURKE, PRESIDENT
C. T. S. KEEP, VICE-PRESIDENT
THURSTON GREENE, SECRETARY
CHARLES C. SIBE, TREASURER

PLAZA 8-3280

Burke, Russell

September 18, 1941

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I want to thank you for giving me an interview last Saturday as a representative of the Clearing House for Youth Groups. Your point of view and your advice were most encouraging. Your suggestions for making ourselves more effective will be put into action. You indicated that reasoning with certain groups of young men and women might be advantageous, and advised us to "use our heads rather than our feet". With this in mind a new approach has been planned. Information on results obtained, particularly in the Middle West, will be sent you.

A few weeks ago, I made a short address to a meeting of the youth of draft age in Westport on "The Morality of our Present State of Mind". The meeting was packed with the opposition, but I believe our points were well taken and sustained. I am enclosing this with two clippings.

Sincerely,

Russell Burke

Russell Burke

P. S. An announcement of our next meeting is attached.

W[illegible] TOWN CRIER

War League Holds Meeting; Opposition Speakers On Hand

By MARJORIE GALLERON

A very exciting meeting of the League for Declared War took place last Monday evening in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting opened with the showing of two moving pictures, one called "Germany Under Hitler," showing various phases of compulsory training and labor and many women working in the fields, all of which has been shown before and not very convincing as propaganda as the pictures were too small and run too quickly to give any idea as to what effect physically, mentally or psychologically the Nazi regime was having upon the people of Germany.

The second picture was of the English raid on Norway and the burning of the fish oil refineries. This picture was more convincing than the first as you had more opportunity to see the faces, and the Norwegians who were marching back to the boats with the British, certainly looked delighted.

Four speakers took th[illegible] ing the evening: the first three [illegible] in favor of the league, the fourth John Arendt, of Saugatuck was against the league, because as he said, to declare war would sooner or later mean another A. E. F., which he was entirely opposed to. He declared that England and her Empire could win the war if she were kept supplied with all she needed from America. In fact he went even further, he said that this war would be won by America on her production belts.

"For heaven's sake," he said, "let America at least keep her hands clean." He said also that America should make the peace terms in order that the world in future [illegible]

[illegible] lance, G. M. Lanzilotti, of the Mazzini Society and Michael Kirchway Clark, son of Freda Kirchway, well known writer. He is also one of the survivors of the Zam Zam [illegible]

[illegible] now [illegible] thing to do but [illegible] vantage in the matter [illegible] that we were only fooling ourselves with the delusion that if Hitler won this war he would leave us [illegible] and that England could win this war without our final intervention.

All the boys or young men spoke well and had given this matter much serious and careful thought.

After the speakers had finished, the meeting was declared open and any one was invited to question the speakers. But as is so often the case, the questioners could not be made to put their questions down to one question at a time. And their questions were not always to the point at issue.

It was a youth meeting and the auditorium was filled with young people who naturally did all the talk[illegible] [illegible] their [illegible]

Harold Vo[illegible] ed a very capable [illegible] the meeting running as smoothly possible, answering some of the questions from the chair to order straighten out some of the [illegible] ty problems brought up by the audience.

The Twice-a-Week Westbrook Herald—Tuesday, August 26, 1941

Three Speakers Point To Advantages of War Now; 350 Listen at 3-Hour Forum

A three-hour "war" rally which was called to order by League for a Declared War Chairman Harold Von Schmidt with a bung starter as a gavel last evening at the YMCA ran the gamut of opinion and the gamut of ages. One young man of about twelve was declared "not of draft age" and not permitted to raise an issue, but he and his two young fellow companions sat during the long session with as rapt attention as the other 350 persons. Three scheduled speakers told from three different points of view why the United States should enter the war, and two local persons took stands on the platform as extemporaneous speakers.

Russell Burke of the National Defense Alliance said "we are fooling ourselves and are unwilling to admit the danger" of the world situation. He tellingly quoted Hitler as saying the "world is rotting under Democracy," and another spokesman as saying "any of the South American countries can be taken by the Nazis by telephone." He urged that we "quit our mental squirming, let right and truth enter our minds, and declare war!"

Michael C. Clark, ZamZam survivor and ambulance driver abroad at the time of France's capitulation, said "the French people have great hopes in a British victory." He remarked they also hope the United States will "come over

(Continued on page seven)

(Continued from page one)

the seas and rescue the European continent from the Nazis." He cited instances in which Frenchmen offered to help the escape of the African-bound ambulance drivers who were interned following the sinking of the ZamZam.

"If we want to crush the Nazi tyranny that means war! Total effort can only be overcome by a total effort!" he challenged.

Third speaker favoring a declaration, Giovani M. Lanzillotti, of the Mazzini society, said this is a "war of ideology against ideology." He asked that this nation not be taken in by "heilsolation" theories, but take advantage of the psychological effect of a declaration of war against Nazi Germany. He asked that we "remember that foreign troops hove been on this soil before — that Hessian and French troops were engaged in the American Revolution."

Calling Hitler a "shekelgruber" and leaders in the various nations which bowed down to Nazi authority as Quislings, Lanzilotti called for a declaration so that the people of the earth may rid themselves of the "mad-dog' and show that "Democracy is the dominent force on this earth."

He characterized the democratic and totalitarian ways by means of the recent India league meeting in London at which a petition was drawn for presentation to the British government asking independence of India. "Surely this meeting was held in some dark underground hall hidden from [illegible]? This is war, and

that this nation not be taken in by "appeasement" theories, but take advantage of the psychological effect of a declaration of war against Nazi Germany. He asked that we "remember that foreign troops have been on this soil before — that Hessian and French troops were engaged in the American Revolution."

Calling Hitler a "shoekelgruber" and leaders in the various nations which bowed down to Nazi authority as Quislings, Lanzillotti called for a declaration so that the people of the earth may rid themselves of the "mad-dog" and show that "Democracy is the dominant force on this earth."

He characterized the democratic and totalitarian ways by means of the recent India league meeting in London at which a petition was drawn for presentation to the British government asking independance of India. "Surely this meeting was held in some dark underground hall hidden from official eyes? This is war, and Britain is at war!—yet, that meeting was held openly in London! Can you picture the Czechoslovakia league meeting thusly in Berlin?"

John Arcudi, of Charles street, Yale senior, asked that America remain aloof from the war, that she may serve as an "arbiter with undirtied hands" in the next peace endeavor. He beseeched the world not to repeat the debacle of the Versailles treaty. He spoke of confidence that Britain will win the war "on the production line of American industry!"

Miss Rose Miller, native of Poland who fled from the Nazi's to England and came to Westport a year ago, entreated the audience to think of the people "walking through the streets of Europe looking at the blackened stumps that were their homes." She asked that the United States join in the endeavor to rid the world of the rule of force.

"We should realize that the Germans will not regard our hygienical feeling for keeping our hands clean," Miss Miller exclaimed.

During the forum period which followed [illegible] concepts of the topic [illegible] cussed, Chairman Von Schmidt offered to halt the discussion to show the third of a series of films of conditions in Nazi Germany, the British invasion into Norway, and Britain under fire, but was met by a deafening request to continue the discussion. The meeting closed only when Von Schmidt reminded that it was nearly mid night.

The question was raised whether the United States' entrance into the war could be figured on an economic basis and a value set upon each man who might have to give his life. Lanzillotti remarked that the war is being fought upon a basis of ideology not economics. Von Schmidt quoted Patrick Henry's well known defense of democracy, "Give me Liberty or give me Death!"

One of the leading figures in the League for a Declared War, Kenneth G. Littauer, World War I ace who was shot down in France, was butt of one of the few taunts during the evening when it was asked "If he wanted war why wasn't he in it?" Littauer had spoken briefly to say that a declaration of war would not mean immediate entry into armed conflict but would show Hitler that we are ready to "eventually meet him on the field of battle to wipe Naziism off the face of the earth."

The League has planned a subsequent meeting to be held in St. Anthony hall, Saugatuck. Speakers and date of that session will be announced at a later date.

When a man gets up to speak his mind as a stranger, [illegible] listeners to know something about him. In this instance I [illegible] my personal opinion in regard to the question of an open declaration of war against Nazi Socialist Germany. I am within the age limits of the original draft law, unmarried, and according to my board can claim two dependents. I was classified "One A" and, if the present amendment to the selective service act had not been passed, would probably have been called this October. I consider that under this law in case of a further state of national emergency, such as war, I will be called. At the same time, however, I have already made an application for active duty in a certain branch of our service.

I believe tonight that I may safely leave from my discussion the political and economic reasons for an outright declaration of war. Many intelligent reasons have been advanced and are on the record. I want to concern myself with the morality of our present state of mind.

There is a saying in the medical profession that the only real danger is fooling yourself. I believe that's what a good many of us are doing now. Perhaps it isn't entirely our fault because of education, and up-bringing, but trying to place the blame for a non-acceptance of reality is not going to help us now. I am convinced that one of the reasons men and women my age and under have bogged down today in chaotic uncertainty is that they lack imagination. We are suffering from a blind spot - we have temporarily lost the ability to project our minds beyond the circumstances of our immediate lives. Every one of us possesses imagination, but it is of no use to us if we neglect it. And it is of the utmost importance that we use it now. Otherwise, we are faced with the impossibility of seeing clearly how the German system can affect us. I make this statement although we have already, ostensibly, made up our minds that it is to our advantage that Nazism and Fascism be crushed with laws such as the lend-lease bill and conscription, and acts such as the fifty destroyer trade and the patrol of the Atlantic - have advanced the four freedoms and the eight points. Have approved and done this it seems unthinkable that we the people whould still be wallowing in a slough of intellectual indecision. With the example of logical France, of the [illegible] and of Russia before us, we apparently still cannot imagine it can happen here. We are still fooling ourselves, and we are still unwilling to admit that the danger is a personal and deadly one to each of us. Let's take a mental cold shower, clear our minds, and listen to a few words from Hitler:

"The human race has grown great in war. In peace it would only decay." Unquote. Of this statement Douglas Miller says, "This means simply there can in the Nazi mind be [illegible] series of aggressions. There is no limit! Hitler does not dare demobilize his armies or end his war economies."

Hitler has written, Quote: "The truth is anything that will help the German cause." Unquote. Does anyone expect that any kind of a peace with Nazi Germany can be anything but an opportunity for Nazi Germany to organize its slave system further, to prepare, to conquer further?"

I quote from Mein Kampf: "Political parties are inclined to compromise: World concepts, never." "As no world concept is ever ready to share with another, it can never be ready to help in an existing state of affairs which it condemns, but feels duty bound to fight the condition and the entire world of hostile ideas by all means - i.e., to contrive its downfall". Unquote.

From Hitler's speeches - "America is permanently on the brink of revolution. It will be a simple matter for me to produce unrest and revolts in the United States so that these gentry will have their hands full with their own affairs." "We shall soon have an S. A. in America. We shall train our youth, and we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge. Into the hands of our youth will be given the statesmenlike mission of the great Washington which this corrupt Democracy has trodden under foot."

Degenerate Yankeedom! There is our challenge.

And in My New Order, by Adolf Hitler, recently edited by Raoul de Roussy de Sales, and reviewed yesterday by William Shirer in the Tribune: - "M. de Sales, for instance, takes you to Munich on the night of February 24 last to hear Hitler confessing with boyish pride to his old party cronies how he pulled the wool over the eyes of the Chamberlains and Daladiers (and Lindberghs?) of this world. The Fuehrer chuckles: 'When I look at the rest of the world I am obliged to say: They were simply asleep. . . even today they refuse to grasp it." Even today, 1941!"

I repeat, there is our challenge. Let's do away with the frosty blasts of "common sense" [illegible] our "realistic" friends. To defeat evil may seem a problem so tremendous [illegible] the absurdity of the attempt. But once you let [illegible] that the mind recoils from the absurdity of the attempt. But once you let [illegible] your minds [illegible] your creative intelligence, if you will clear your minds [illegible] your [illegible] and release your creative intelligence, it takes bravery, it takes [illegible] on the road to victory. [illegible] We must accept [illegible] of greatness.

our democratic responsibilities, and cannot go on blaming our chosen leaders.

It is perfectly obvious that every one of us has not been to Germany and talked with National Socialist leaders, nor has had the opportunity of seeing at first hand the effects of National Socialism on Germany and the conquered countries, but we have all had opportunities of reading reports, articles, and books, by men of indisputable integrity which give us truthful information. We must not willfully try to classify things that seem too appalling or too horrible to believe as the propaganda of war mongers - if we do, we are falling right into the trap set by the cunning of the Nazi machine. We should listen to men on the radio such as Shirer, Gunther, Petersen. We must read articles by Edgar Mowrer and Jay Allen, who have been on the scene of action. We must read books such as "You Can't Do Business With Hitler", by Douglas Miller, Commercial Attache of our government in Berlin for 18 years. The very little known, "The Economics of Force", by Frank Munk, should be read. I wonder how may of you read an article in May Harper's by Craydon Upton, addressed to the business man, and called "National Socialism and the Business Mind?" Upton was a student in banking in Berlin for 12 months, from 1932 to 1933, and represented a large New York bank in Europe from 1936 to 1940. I know Upton personally - his word cannot be doubted. He is now a Corporal at Camp Stewart, doing his duty and preparing as he sees fit. He told me that when he had completed his article last December he showed it to a number of business men, bankers, etc., who wouldn't or simply didn't believe it. They didn't want to be told that in Germany the business men had been tricked by the Nazis into a terror of Communism, and then sold down the river by the Nazis. We must not let the representatives of Fascism in this country sell us down the river. True believers in a liberal democracy must recognize our danger, must see that this is our fight. We must be on our guard and the surest way to defeat this danger is to recognize it and to make war upon it. Every instinct we have should warn us of the approach of danger. It is close to us. The Axis Fifth Column is already in Cuba, ready to strike at the U. S. There is documentary proof that the Phalange in Cuba, Central and South America is linked to the Spanish Phalange in Madrid. Forty percent of the population of South America is under the influence of the Nazis now. It is useless for us to send down Rockefeller friendship commissions when we refuse to assume the leadership that the republics to the South are expecting and awaiting. Over and over again the Consuls of these countries have asked "When are you going to strike and show that you mean business?" - "What is Hemispheric Solidarity until you do?"

Information on the Phalange in Cuba is strikingly exposed in the September issue of Click. All facts!

A few days ago, I received a report from Rio de Janeiro from which I quote. "Some of the principal raw materials for the war are prohibited to be exported to Japan from the U. S. But many of these essential war materials are allowed to be exported to South America. There these materials are re-exported to Japan. It is a splendid business and the exporters here are making good money and all these raw materials are shipped to Japan via the Panama Canal."

"At least 50% of the U. S. interests are placed here in German Nazi hands, as most of the U. S. manufactueres are represented by Germans here. One of the biggest electrical companies is employing a Brazilian German-born, 100% Nazi, known all over Rio as a fanatic Nazi."

"In case you come in touch with Brazilian Government officials, they say, "We are neutral", but when you know them better, they say, "We are neutral, but we are doing anything in our power to be on good terms with the German Government. If Germany is winning the war we do not lose anything, on the contrary, we will win much." "

"All the South American countries are financially and also commercially dependent on the U. S. The South American countries cannot oppose in their politics the interests of the U. S. Do not forget that any of the South American countries Hitler can take by telephone."

"The German-born South American citizen is a pure Nazi, and there are millions of them here."

"I travelled with a rich German-born Uruguay citizen. He was for eight months in Germany and trained as a leader for the Germans in Uruguay. He got instructions on how to train all the Germans in Uruguay. All this is financed through the rich German firms in South America."

To distinguish between right and wrong has always been a fundamental obligation of any free people. The reality of our present state of mind is open to question. So many appeals have been made to reason and so many statements have been made such as "Let's be realistic", that we have become happy with the sound of words and have completely lost sight of their meaning. Fascism is around us. It cuts through our society. Don't let us fool ourselves any longer. It is here and recognizable, from the top layers of those who want to preserve the status quo, [illegible] on the fringe of under-[illegible]

stirring and can be pushed into activity with a very small shove. We must not let this happen. We must recognize this danger, open our eyes and ears to it. We can't be lazy and think that some one else will do it. Let me ask you to reason, persuade, and act. And to act means only one thing. Let us put ourselves on the record. Let us stop asking ourselves, as a certain organization will shortly ask its members:

Whether we should extend all aid to the enemies of Hitlerism, but are absolutely opposed to an open declaration of war.

Whether we should extend all aid necessary, but a declaration of war is unnecessary now.

Whether a declaration of war would be of tremendous value now, but seems to be politically unwise to press for at present.

Whether we should extend all aid necessary, but would advocate a declaration of war only if our government itself takes the initiative and requests it.

That an intellectual joke to play on ourselves. We are free people, who must know what is right, and if we let the light of truth into our minds and stop trying to confirm mentally we must see it is necessary for this country to announce itself bravely and fearlessly as the champion of liberty and the guardian of freedom, by openly declaring war on the forces of evil, who are trying to bring about our downfall.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE

745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

RUSSELL BURKE, PRESIDENT
C. T. S. KEEP, VICE-PRESIDENT
THURSTON GREENE, SECRETARY
CHARLES C. SISE, TREASURER

PLAZA 8-3260

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE
INVITE YOU TO THEIR NEXT MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 23 AT 8:30
SQUIBB AUDITORIUM
745 FIFTH AVENUE

SPEAKER: Mr. Rex Stout.

SUBJECT: "The Power of Example"

FILMS: 1. Through the courtesy of Mr. Arne Fougner, who will act as commentator, we are privileged to show films of Norway, recently arrived in this country, uncensored and taken by amateurs.

2. "Home Guard" - Through the courtesy of the British Library of Information

3. "Stop That Fire" - Also through the British Library of Information.

NOTE: From Defense of the Americas by André Chéradame, we quote:

"Hitler himself has said:

> 'The struggle against the Versailles Treaty is the means but not the end of my policy. I am not at all interested in the former frontiers of the Reich. The re-creation of prewar Germany is not a task worthy of our revolution.' (Rauschning, The Voice of Destruction, p. 118)

"In reality the Versailles Treaty has never been anything for the Germans but a pretext for systematic recriminations in order to succeed in destroying the frontiers that this treaty had fixed in Central Europe and that made possible the accomplishment of Pan-Germanism...The Germans who complained of it replaced the frontiers of 1919 by a new territorial order of things that involves injustices a thousand times greater than those imputed to the Treaty of Versailles. The state of things created in 1940 by the Germans in Europe has not been the result of improvisation. It is the application of the Pan-German plan of 1895, premeditated for forty-six years!

"Hitler has therefore not been created by the injustices of the Versailles Treaty. As has been proved above Hitler has been engendered by the determined pacifism of the democracies that, by reason of their monumental and continuous mistakes, brought about the rebirth of Pan-Germanism.

"The disappearance of Hitler would not bring about peace because there are, besides him, many fanatical Germans: Goering, etc., without counting the German General Staff, which, supported by the German people, would continue to apply the Pan-German plan for world domination, the realization of which has been sought with tenacity for half a century. It is therefore not Hitler alone who must be overthrown, as the great majority of Americans believe. The only method of achieving true peace is to permanently take away from the Germans the possibility of applying their intolerable plan of enslavement."

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COL WM DONOVAN, OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

ROOM 154 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BLDG

AS REPRESENTATIVE OF CLEARING HOUSE FOR YOUTH GROUPS AND

TWENTY THREE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS WOULD APPRECIATE

APPOINTMENT SATURDAY MORNING TO DISCUSS PROPOSED YOUTH DAY

AT ACTION RALLY TO SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT BY YOUTH THROUGH

NATION

RUSSEL BURKE 1270 SIXTH AVE ROOM 302 NYK

Burkel Russell

Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1941

Mr. Russel Burke,
c/o Lentheric
Fifth Avenue & 58th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Burke:- Thanks for your letter of the 20th June. I hope you have received in the meantime my letter dated March 24th. I would like to make the acquaintance of Mr. Piasus. I hope the U.S.Embassy will be able to give me his address. Very interesting are the printed matters about National Defense you have sent me with your letter.

Here you have some of mine view points. I had always a strange feeling, when I met Americans born in Germany or Russia. In society with Americans born in America you will not see any difference, their manners are the same, their pronunciation of the English language is also the same. They will never dare to say that they left a feeling for Germany. Every American is believing such a man is O.K. But this is absolutely wrong. I have been many times in the U.S., I met very many people and out of too much Americans born in Germany a admirers of Hitler and in the old days of the Kaiser. These people are far more frank with a foreigner, they begin to be sentimental and will tell you a lot of nice things about Germany. They say to you America is a fine country to make money, some of them are also saying they would never like again to live in Germany, but all of them are helping for those who interfered in one or the other way. In my opinion all of this are first adventure with the exception of those people who lived one year or two in Germany. They are absolutely curse and are not americans. His dangerous are as well the German Americans.

the aryan as well the israelite. Many of them are coming to the States on secret mission for Germany, especially the poor jews from Hitler has taken away everything. I know dozens of so called German American, who are nothing else as spies. They have been telling me, that they are admirers of Hitler, some of them are wishing that Lindbergh would soon become president of the States. Another man I met he was working secretly for the Chicago German Consulate, as American he received secret missions to get informations in some manufacturing business and he was paid well, very well. Another American was working for the "Reichepropagandaministerium", foreign ministry in Berlin. He had his headquarters in San Francisco and was travelling all over the U.S. It was a very smart man. I know a lawyer who is not working in the interest of the States. Also a large proportion of the Russian Americans are dangerous. They think that Hitler will save them from Bolsevism. Have you heard something about the Russian paper in New York, editor Mr. Rybakoff. He writes what Hitler is dictating him. I know a Russian in New Jersey, he is a clever artist, painting Hitler proiraits for 5-25 dollars a piece and he is making money. I asked him, who are buying these pictures and he was telling me good Americans. I told him to stop that, but I do not know whether he stopped it or not. I know another Russian-American he has a good job in a government institution and he is a great admirer of Hitler. A Russian aristocrat lady with Jewish blood, leaving in New Jersey with an American passport is still writing us what fine man Hitler is. In my opinion all those German or Russian born Americans are a

very big danger of the security of the American independency, a far bigger danger as most of the Americans are thinking. But how will you stop that? All Americans with a German passport from 1914 must be put in a concentration camp. It is hard, but otherwise it is useless to spent billions for defense work.

How is it possible that a new invention cannot be kept secret, no matter whether the invention is made in a government institution or in a private factory the German government get all the facts in a very short time.

Now something about South America. Some of the [illegible] materials for the war are prohibited to export to Japan from the U.S. This is in order. But many of these essential war materials are allowed to be exported to South America. From here these materials are re-exported to Japan. It is a splendid business and the exporters here are making good money and all these raw materials are shipped to Japan via the Panama Canal. Recently I received a letter from a Bolivian businessman. He is shipping all kind of metals to Japan and getting far higher prices than from the U.S. Certainly he interest in to do more business with Japan and has no interest to make shipments to the U.S. Why such things are not stopped? At least 50% of the U.S. interests are placed throughout South America in German Nazi hands, most of the U.S. Manufacturers are represented here by Germans. One of the biggest electrical companies represented here by Germans, is employing a Brazilian German born 100% Nazi known all over Rio as a fanatic Nazi. He made with this American company a fortune during the last 10 or fifteen years and I am absolutely sure that the American company knows these facts. How is

this possible? In case you come in touch with Brasilian government officials, they say, we are neutral. In case you know them better, they say; certainly we are neutral, but we are doing anything to be on good terms with the German government. If Germany is winning the war, we do not lose anything, on the contrary, we will win much. But in case Germany is losing the war, it will be easy for us to be on good terms with England. Many of the Brasilian newspapers are pro-German. Practically all the war news about Russia are in favor of Germany. The government does not want that good news from Russia are penetrating in the Brasilian papers. Fear of Bolshevism in this country. All the South American countries are financially and also commercially depending from the U.S. It would be easy for the U.S. to put some pressions upon the S. countries. Why they are not doing this here? The German funds in the U.S. are blocked. Why they are not blocked here? Big financial transactions are going on with Germany. The South American countries cannot make opposition in their politics against the interest of the U.S., this is my opinion and also in the interest of these countries. All this must be stopped at once otherwise the U.S. will be always in danger. Do not forget that any of the South American countries Hitler can take by telephone, as many people are saying here. Why? The same German born South American citizen is a pure Nazi and there are millions of them here. The difference between the German born U.S. citizen and the German born South American citizen is the German South American is in some ways better organised. He has a better education and also morally standing higher as the average native, he is trained as a soldier, he knows what to do when Hitler calls him to do his duty,

their leaders are well trained in Germany at the expenses of the German government and besides he is well equipped with all war materials. I never could get proofs of that, but many Brazilians convinced me that these are facts. I travelled once with a rich German born Uruguay citizen. He was for 8 months in Germany and trained there as leader for the Germans in Uruguay. He got instructions how to train all the Germans in Uruguay. All this is financed through the rich German firms in South America. Every German firm and every German born South American citizen must pay his share, he cannot pay how much he wants. The German organizations are telling him how much he must pay. Many German firms have head offices in Hamburg or Bremen. The German government is telling them that they have to give instructions to their branch offices abroad to pay a certain amount to the German Embassy. Nobody can refuse it, otherwise he is not a German. In Rio is living a U.S. citizen, born in Washington, his parents came from Belgium and he is a 100% Nazi. He knows many people and he speaks to everybody that he is an admirer of Hitler. I know he is a very good friend of a pure German Nazi and I believe he is working here for the fifth column. He is agent for a U.S. manufacturing concern here in Rio. I cannot believe that the U.S. Consulate or Embassy is not informed about these facts.

My English is not good enough to print this letter in a weekly news magazine, but say be that some of the reporters would be interested to make an article out of my letter. Some of the Government officials

in Washington would be also interested to know some facts about South America. But please do not mention my name, this at all events I want to prevent.

We had no news from Mrs. Proctor Brady for a long time. My wife will write her shortly.

Very sincerely

Letter sent in by a "Spy" of Russell Burke's- Manager of Lentheric") 5th Ave. and 58th N.Y.C.

October 27, 1941

Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman
National Defense Research Committee
1530 P Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Bush:

Here is a letter about something which I think is in your domain. I know nothing about the merits of it. Donne, who wrote the letter, I know, but not well. He has recently written a book called "The Anatomy of American Wealth"

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

COPY

October 10, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

An old friend of mine, Dr. Elman B. Myers, is the c... who discovered and gave to the British "pugite" the most powerful and devastating high-explosive known thus f... in this war. It has, I am told, been used consistently and with telling success by the R. A. F. on Germany.

Myers has now about perfected a revolutionary ... of aircraft engine which, if developed and put into ... plan an astounding part in changing the present balance of air superiority in favor of England over Germany in astonishing short period of time, and at small cost.

I have seen reports on the Myers engine by both ... Department and the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics ... indicate an overwhelming superiority in take-off ... boosting speed in the air, far in advance of anything ... seen. I understand that through its use speeds be... and 700 miles per hour can be achieved (in the st... much greater) and that it enables a greatly increased load and far greater cruising range. Dr. Klein ... Guggenheim Foundation says, in relation to his report on Myers engine, that the advantages to a pilot of ... even 75 miles per hour more than his adversary, ... a short period, are incalculable.

Myers further tells me that if he can have just ... equipped with his engines (they weigh but 121 lbs ...), it one on each wing in addition to the regular power ... the plane, he will shuttle them back and forth between ... and the Continent and blast the Nazi air force completely ... of the air within 30 days to 60 days. And I believe ...

The savings both in capital and in human lives could ...

so great, if this could be even partially achieved, as to justify almost any degree of present effort to get his invention into the earliest possible use. As an old writer on the economics of aviation with Edward Warner, now vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, I am well aware of its full significance, and notwithstanding the fact that it has been pigeon-holed by our own War Department -- the same department that turned down his "pugtite". Many of us recall our War Department's history relating to the Lewis machine gun, the Wright brothers airplane, etc., etc.

Myers has an exceptional long and successful record as a practical inventive genuis in the radio chemical and engineering fields, and my prime purpose in calling his new engine to your attention lies entirely in my hope that you may call the matter to the attention of some high British official.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Doane

[redacted]

BENTON, [illegible]

December 13, 1941

Memorandum for Dr. Baxter:

Will you see what reply I should make to him, particularly on the suggestions two, three and four.

W.J.D.

Benton 2028

BENTON, WILLIAM

December 1, 1941

Mr. William Benton
Vice-President, the University
of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Benton:

I am sorry to have missed you. I had hoped to talk with you. Mr. Murphy tells me you had some message from General Wood. I will be glad to see you concerning it.

I am also anxious to talk with you on meteorology, and I hope you will be on more soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 18, 1941

Dear Colonel Donovan:

You may remember that your friend Eve Curie talked to me about her friend Professor Auger, who arrived last week on our faculty from France as a visiting professor, to work with Professor Arthur Compton on cosmic rays. I know you'll be happy to learn, and perhaps you can pass word along to Mademoiselle Curie, that we have helped work out arrangements both for his 18 year old daughter and his 15 year old. The latter is going right into the first year of our four year college. "She can thus make a very nice start," Professor Auger reports.

Acting on my meeting with Mademoiselle Curie, Mrs. Benton invited the whole Auger family to Thanksgiving dinner, but they are in good hands for Thanksgiving with the Comptons.

I'm going to be in Washington again from the 25th to the 27th inclusive. I hope to have further information both on cartography and meteorology.

On Turkish, I've discovered that you have Professor Thomas of our Oriental Institute now on your staff in Washington. If we were to set up a training project here in Turkish, we'd want to have him back again. Could he carry on his present work with you from Chicago? A training project in Turkish would be difficult without Professor Thomas because, of our other two qualified men, one is also away on defense work and the other is just leaving for six months. Mr. Thomas may perhaps serve to illustrate ways in which men could be used, on behalf of the government, right at the universities to which they are attached, rather than transferring them to Washington.

One of my friends in Washington helps me make appointments through his secretary, and I shall ask her to check with your secretary prior to my arrival next week. I can well imagine the pressure under which you are working, and shall understand it if you want to postpone me until another time, or if you want to turn me over to someone else.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm Benton

Vice-President

Colonel William Donovan
1647 30th Street
Washington, D.C.

Incl.
Thomas