

LA -
LI
1943

Lambert, Rene - 13, 154

X Visa

26 November 1945

Mr. Howard K. Travers, Chief
Visa Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Travers:

I shall greatly appreciate every assistance you can give us in expediting the concurrence of the Department in an application for a reentry permit recently filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service by Rene Lambert.

We have asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to give this application immediate attention, and I understand that it should be in your hands shortly.

The applicant has been selected to undertake a confidential mission, and it is important that he be in a position to depart from the country as soon as possible.

I am satisfied that approval of his application by the Department would be entirely consistent with the national interest.

Sincerely yours,

Charles J. Cheston
Acting Assistant Director

JLC/sfv/vap

Labor Dept of 13,042
x Provost Marshall
x Labor Conditions
x Request
x Japan and Occupied Territory
17
November 1943

The Honorable Frances Perkins
Secretary, Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Perkins:

In reply to your letter of November 9 requesting that members of your staff be allowed to consult our files on labor conditions in Japan, I should like to say that we shall be glad to be of all possible assistance to you in the work you have undertaken for the Provost Marshal General's Office.

I believe the staff of our Far East Division, Research and Analysis Branch, has collected a certain amount of data on this subject, and it may be profitable for your representative to discuss the matter with Dr. C. Burton Fahs, the Acting Chief of that Division.

I am sure you will understand that some of our information bears a close relationship to the enemy war potential and to other aspects of military operations and that we would not find it possible to make information of that type generally available. However, if you will send an appropriate person from your office with credentials to Dr. Fahs, I am sure that details can be ironed out between them.

Very sincerely yours,

G. Edward Buxton
Acting Director

WLLangermas
copy to Mr. Fahs

Date 10 Nov. 1943

To: Dr. W. J. Langer

Attached is a letter addressed to General Donovan by the Secretary of Labor, dated November 9, 1943, which is forwarded for your information and for the preparation of a draft of reply for the Acting Director's signature.

Please return the attached letter with your draft of reply.



E. J. P., Jr.
E. J. P., Jr.

of the Secretariat

(9199)

0-10
5-30
2-10

Labor Dept. 13,042.
x Provost Marshal
x Requests
x Labor Conditions
x Japanese Territories

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25

November 9 1943.

Brig. General William J. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services
25th and E Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C.

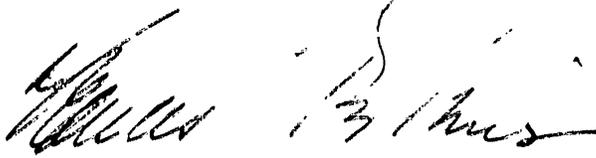
Dear General Donovan:

At the request of the Provost Marshal's Office of the War Department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has been making a series of reports on labor conditions in enemy-occupied countries. For the most part these studies have dealt with pre-war conditions, especially in the Asiatic countries, as our information on developments since the war is necessarily very limited.

As an extension of this work and in connection with the responsibility of this Department for advising with reference to labor matters, we should now like very much to obtain a report on labor conditions in the Japanese-occupied territories since occupation occurred. I understand that your office may have information of this character, and I am writing this to ask whether it would be possible for this material to be made available for examination by some one from this Department, with such assistance and under such limitations as you find it desirable to provide. We recognize and of course would respect with the utmost strictness the highly confidential character of your file material.

A similar request is being made of Mr. Crowley, Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and will be made of such other agencies as may have information bearing on the subject of the inquiry.

Sincerely yours,



13,006
to C. Quinn Smith &
to Marshall, W. S. & you

19 November '43

COLONEL CONNELLY

Could you have investigated
the possibility of using in OSS,
the services of Lt. Le Calves, the
subject of the attached letter from
Lt. General Haskell. No reply to
General Haskell's letter has yet
been made.

SI has
recommended
him -
assignment
of the 1st Div.

C. A. B.

Encl.

1
ltr. from Gen. Haskell, Army Navy Club, Washington,
dated 18 November Re and Lt. Louis A. Le Calves, S.M.P.,
to Gen. Donovan

Living Expenses 12,908
x Exchange Rate of
1 China

Mr. Charles S. Cheston

29 October 1943

Ensign E. J. Putzell, Jr.

Rate of Exchange in Chungking

Colonel Buxton requests that Colonel Rehm and you consider the subject matter in light of the attachment, with a view toward making recommendations for helping OSS representatives in the Far East.

It was suggested by Colonel Buxton that you contact Dr. Langer and other interested parties in the organization. Insofar as military personnel is concerned, you will probably want to communicate with Headquarters Detachment and Naval Command.

E.J.P., Jr.

E.J. Putzell: Birchard

CONFIDENTIAL

*Leather Boots - 12,860
x 1/2 inch sole*

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

MEMORANDUM

TO: General William J. Donovan 21 October 1943
SUBJECT: Leather soles - Middle East

Since the meeting with Col. Guenther on Tuesday, I have tried to track down the story about leather soles for the Middle East.

I find that on 25 June 1943, you cabled from London to Buxton for Halliwell and Huntington (#25162) as follows:

"SO-SOE in the Middle East urgently need the following items for Greece and Yugoslavia: Foods dehydrated by the new method, vitamins, atabrine, and the largest quantity of sole leather available. Please answer soonest."

On 12 July 1943 Cable 628 from Buxton, Huntington and Halliwell was sent to you. Services was not advised of this cable. Reference to leather soles in the cable was "A reasonable portion of 1,000,000 cut leather soles is available. As directed in AG-400, requisition in regard to all items has to be forwarded through the Commanding General."

As far as I can find out, there has been no further action and no request from Cairo for leather soles.

I have cabled Col. Toulmin today as follows:

"We are advised that SO-SOE in the Middle East urgently need the largest quantity of sole leather available.

On July 12th Cable 628 to Donovan Cairo said a reasonable portion of 1,000,000 cut leather soles is available and stated that they would have to be procured under AG-400.

No reply has been received.

Advise us of quantity needed and obtain Theater Commander approval for shipment."

CONFIDENTIAL

C. M. Sears, Jr.
C. M. SEARS, JR.
Major, AUS
Chief, Services

cc: Mr. Scribner
Mr. Mayo

Lieber, Chas. A -12,411

X Song

(25)

1 September 1943

Mr. Chas. A. Lieber
c/o A. Layman
2104 South 39th Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Lieber:

Thank you for your letter of
23 August, 1943, with its enclosures.

✓
Unfortunately, this agency is
unable to make use of your composition,
but since OWI now handles foreign news and
propaganda it is suggested that you might
appropriately send the song to that organiza-
tion.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

E.J. Putzell: Birchard

Lieber, Chas. A - 12, 411
x Song
f

A LAYMAN
2104 So. 39th St.
St. Louis, Mo.

23 Aug. '43

Brig. Gen. William Donovan
Chief of OSS, Washington, D.C.

My dear General Donovan,

In your work with foreign news and propaganda,
I am wondering if a more or less serious song could not
be used to advantage?

As part of my war effort I have published a song
I wrote some time ago, in the belief that it might possi-
bly appeal to the more serious side of our national life
and thereby help us all to better realize the importance
of principle and morality in human relations.

The music is written in good march time and the
four voice arrangement has proven very effective for quar-
tet or glee club work.

As the sole copyright owner, I shall be glad to
have you use it in any way you may wish.

Give it a trial. It might be the song we're
looking for.

Sincerely,

Chas. A. Lieber

3868 Russell Blvd, St. Louis, Mo.

A LAYMAN

2104 SOUTH 38TH ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Aug 23, 1943,

Colonel William Donovan
Chief of Office of Strategic Services
Washington D.C.

My Dear Colonel Donovan:

In your work with foreign news and propaganda, I am wondering if a more or less serious song could not be used to advantage? As part of my war effort I have published a song I wrote some time ago, in the belief that it might possibly appeal to the more serious side of our national life and thereby help us all to better realize the importance of principle and morality in human relations.

(2)

The music is written in good march time and the four voice arrangement has proven very effective for quartet or glee club work.

As the sole copyright owner, I shall be glad to have you use it in any way you may wish.

Give it a trial! It might be the song we're looking for.

Sincerely,

Chas G. Lieber

3868 Russell Blvd
St Louis, Mo.

Lassiter, J.G. - 12,323

Intelligence.

7 September 1943

Mr. J.G. Lassiter,
Marathon,
Miami, Fla.

Dear Mr. Lassiter:

In General Donovan's absence from the city
I am replying to your letter of August 18th, concerning
a man in whom you think this agency might be interested.

The fact that his experience has been mostly
in Central America makes it likely that he would be of
interest to other agencies, rather than our own.

If, however, you were to send me his name and
get directly from him some detailed account of his knowledge
and experience, as related to this war, I will see that the
matter gets further careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to General Donovan

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE: 31 August 1948

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: The Secretariat

FROM: Whitney H. Shepardson

SUBJECT:

This is such an odd letter that I think the
reply should go out over the signature of one of General
Donovan's secretaries.

WHS
W.H.S.

Lassiter, J.R. - 12, 323
 X Intelligence
 address: Marathon (?)
 Miami, Fla. Aug 18th.
 (no return add. or envelop)

Brig Gen William Donovan
 Office of Strategic Information.
 Washington, D C.

Dear Sir:-

It is only after considerable thought and some hesitation that this letter, with a borrowed machine and long out of practice fingers is written, for the writer has no desire to be classed as a busy body or a finder of mares nests. would had the matter over to one of the branch office of the Intelligence Service in Miami but do not wish to risk being snubbed and humiliated. and if you consider it valueless, consign it to the waste basket.

Please understand that this is in no way to be considered as a criticism for I am quite sure that the Officers in charge are deluged with letters and personal calls from well meaning persons who think they have information of value, which, after much time and effort has been expended in investigating is found to be worthless, and they are apt to become skeptical of volunteered information tendered by laymen, and their attitude towards these informants gruff and abrupt. There is however the chance that in a hundred cases the might be one, who, if a little tact and patience was exercised would be found to have something of vital importance. the following is a case in point.

The writer, who is connected with the Personnel Dept of a large defence plant in the North, was while convalescing from a near attack of pneumonia was advised by his Doctor to take a month off and get outdoors and absorb plenty of fresh air and sunlight, as I have always enjoyed fishing, I came down here on the Florida Keys and put up at fishing Camp here in Marathon, and was surprised to find a man who I had met on two occasions in distant and remote localities while a member of an exploring and research expedition, namely Haiti and Santo Domingo. he is now, during the war, associated in the management of the Camp. and he is one of the most interesting personalities I have ever met.

Although my work in the Personnel Dept is the interviewing of applicants for employment and to determine by questioning and conversation where they can be used to the best advantage, am compelled to admit that this man is hard to classify.

When relaxed and in repose, due probably to long stays in fever ridden tropical jungles, he appears to be around sixty years old. but when in action one would place him in the early fifties.

Although reticent about his personal affairs, taciturn and even morose, he can assume an affable and winning personality if it suits his purpose to do so.

Gen William Donovan
Page 2.

Am quite sure he is at least a third generation American, a native of Virginia, college bred, have heard him conversing fluently in the Creole French of Haiti and Spanish in Santo Domingo, and suspect he has a working knowledge of German, he is a keen observer and has a very retentive memory.

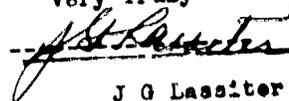
From conversations it seems that over a period of years he has been engaged as importers agent, orchid hunter, and investigator of proffered concession in the Antilles, Central and South America. has a profound knowledge of the Countries named, their resources and commercial possibilities, and a wide acquaintance with the people in every strata of society, am informed by residents here and in Miami, who know him, that he is well fixed financially.

As near as I can understand he must have, either shortly before or after the war strated become aware of some activities of Axis agents, or the location of short wave radio sets, or sub-marine supply bases, in some one of the countries above mentioned, and decided that as he was well known and would not be suspected of being interested in anything outside of his ostensible business to call on the Intelligence Service, turn in the facts and also the information, and volunteer to, without compensation, to make a check up, bringing the matter up to date, and securing any other material that might be of value.

It seems however that he left the office without stating the object of his visit after noting the attitude of the Officer who was acting as receptionist with a caller who was ahead of him. which convinced him that the service did not desire any assistance from civilians.

Finally, Am convinced that this man had something worth while and would have been of real value to the Service, for he is not type that makes mountains out of molehills, and that he had some definite plan to offer, but has evidently decided to remain aloof, and allow the Intelligence Service to operate with its "specially trained personel, free from help or interference from civilians"

Very Truly



J G Lassiter

Form 2202

FROM:

Latadoquite, Jose

-12,822

SECRET X FBI

Investigation

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. 7024.....

Date Rec'd SA .. AUG. 27. 1947.

J. G. Oyas

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Rel'd.		
1. Mayer				A	1. For information + approval
2. Shepardson	1266		8/21	WV	2. " " " "
3. Buxton					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

SECRET

(20640)

Laradogoitia, Jose -12322

X FBI
X Investigation

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received your memorandum dated July 28, 1943, concerning the letter addressed to Jose Laradogoitia which this office transmitted unopened to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We appreciate your submitting to us the translation of Laradogoitia's letter, as well as the results of your examination of it for secret communications.

Should we receive further communications addressed to this man, or information concerning him, we shall transmit them to you as heretofore.

WHS
Shepardson

Hayes

Dyas

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

FODYAS:maw
August 21, 1943

SECRET

CPB

Labor Dept 12, 195
x Quest.naire
x Child Care

August 14, 1943

The Honorable
The Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam Perkins:

In the absence of General Donovan, I should like to inform you on his behalf that the Office of Strategic Services will be glad to cooperate with the Department of Labor in the survey of the need for day care services for children of women employed by the Federal government in the Washington metropolitan area.

Mrs. Sylvia D. Carlson of the Civilian Personnel Branch has been designated to represent this agency in any meetings called to formulate the plans for the survey. Mrs. Carlson's office address is Room 110 North Building, 25th and E Streets, N. W. Her extension is 2490.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

O. C. Doering, Jr.
Major, AUS
Chief, Secretariat

LOD:mb

12/195
✓ Labor, Dept of
✓ Questionnaire
✓ vehicle care.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

25

AUG - 9 1943

General William J. Donovan, Director
Office of Strategic Services
Twenty-Fifth and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has been requested by the Council of Personnel Administration to undertake a survey of the need for day care services for children of women employed by the Federal government in the Washington metropolitan area.

We hope that you will be willing to cooperate in obtaining this information by arranging to have the questionnaires, which will be addressed to your women employees, distributed and collected through your office.

For the purpose of acquainting the various departments and agencies with the nature of the study and the procedures to be employed, we are planning to call a meeting of agency representatives about August 19. I should appreciate it if you would send me the name of your designated representative so that we may communicate with him concerning this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Harold G. Sweeney

Lehmits 12,112

CONFIDENTIAL

(20) X F-137

50 July 1943

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This office is quite interested in the case of Ernest Frederick Lehmits, the Staten Island air raid warden whom your men so successfully apprehended for having carried on intelligence activities for the enemy.

Our assigned duties for the JCS are such that we are interested in some aspects of the Lehmits apprehension. We should be glad to know, in this instance, the Nazi instructions and the technique employed by Lehmits, as well as the mistakes which uncovered him.

If you are willing to have some appropriate member of your organization talk with Mr. Whitney Shepardson of OSS, we would be most appreciative.

With personal respects.

Very sincerely yours,

G. Edward Burton
Acting Director

*Letter despatched
by courier from
Sec. office at 30 July
1943*

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Shepardson

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

RESTRICTED

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel G. Edward Duxton
FROM: Ensign E. J. Putzell, Jr.
SUBJECT:

DATE: 20 July 1943

On or about June 29, 1942, one Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, a peaceful citizen of Staten Island, New York, who was a model Air Raid Warden, was arrested by the F.B.I. for having carried on intelligence work for the enemy. It appeared that Lehmitz, from his home on Staten Island, was able to keep a close watch on all activities in the harbor. He also visited the waterfront and picked up additional material of interest to the enemy.

At the time of his arraignment, Lehmitz pleaded guilty.

OSS is training men to carry on in enemy occupied or controlled territories, the same activities which proved the undoing of Lehmitz. It is now the desire of our Schools and Training Branch to gain access to the F.B.I. file on Lehmitz in order to improve our own courses of instruction.

It is felt by Schools and Training that much can be learned from the Nazi method of instruction and, at the same time, some of the pitfalls, (such as the one into which Lehmitz fell and which brought about his apprehension) can be avoided by our field men.

If you approve of the suggestion that a request be made of the F.B.I. for the temporary loan to Schools and Training of a copy of its file on the Lehmitz case, I shall have a letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover prepared for your signature.

O.K.
EJP.



E. J. Putzell, Jr.

cc: Lt. Miller, Schools and Training

RESTRICTED



*Lamb, James 12,058
x Selective Service
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. Co*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANIES

725 THIRTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. V. RUSSELL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 9900

July 15, 1943

Mr. G. Edward Buxton, Assistant Director
Office of Strategic Services
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Buxton:

As Mr. Wilson is out of the city, I am replying to your letter of July 10th regarding Mr. James E. Lamb.

Upon receipt of your letter, I asked Mr. Gallagher, District Plant Manager, to get in touch with you and discuss the matter. As you were not available, however, Mr. Gallagher talked with Major Doering and Mr. Howland and explained to them the arrangement under which we are now operating and its effect upon Mr. Lamb.

I understand the question raised in your letter has been disposed of to their satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

R. V. Russell
Assistant to the President

MAILED
JUL 16 1943

Lamb, James
x Selective Service
x Chesapeake Tel Co

July 10, 1948

Mr. Lloyd B. Wilson
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company
765 15th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

For a considerable time Mr. James K. Lamb has been assigned by your company to the Office of Strategic Services as plant maintenance chief. Mr. Lamb has done an excellent job and has handled a highly confidential assignment very satisfactorily.

We understand that there is a possibility that Mr. Lamb will be drafted in the near future. We would appreciate your company having Mr. Lamb deferred so that he can remain in his present position, providing that this is consistent with your policy. The work he is doing with this Agency is vital to the war effort and the confidential nature of his work makes it most unwise to replace him with another man.

Very truly yours,

G. Edward Duxton
Assistant Director

LG:Kant:mab

JUN 1 1943 *Leete, Lt Comdr 11, 841*
x Cairo Office
x Report

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Thompson
TO: General Donovan
FROM: *George Magruder*
W. H. Sheppardson *MS*
SUBJECT:

DATE: May 31, 1943

Attached is a narrative report which I asked Lt. Comdr. Leete to prepare, giving history of the Cairo Office - S.I. - from the time he arrived, until he left, so far as concerns his own work.

For your information.

MS
W. H. S.

*Return to
with Thompson*

Attachment
SECRET

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Director, SI

FROM: Lt. Comdr. J. F. Leste

SUBJECT:

DATE: May 25, 1945

Although I left Washington April 25, 1942, I arrived in Cairo only on May 20, since the projected trip by air was made by ship from Port of Spain to Freetown. On arrival I found Lt. McBaine installed in the rear room of the Naval Attache's suite in the old Legation building and the Naval Attache prepared to welcome me as his right-hand man, having drawn up an extensive list of duties for which I was to assume responsibility. I learned at once from Lt. McBaine that he had made known his status and that it was not satisfactory to either the N. A. or the American Minister. Mr. Kirk was especially reluctant to have anyone engaged in "underground" activities attached to the Legation in any way.

I took the first opportunity to explain my status to the N. A. and Mr. Kirk, and was given the same friendly cold shoulder McBaine had received. We were assigned, however, certain space (three rooms) on the ground floor of the same building, 24 Sharia Nabatat, which space we furnished by purchasing locally.

Our most immediate problem was to discover a way to operate effectively in the face of the Minister's instructions that we should deal only with accredited representatives of recognized governments.

We decided to divide the work to a certain extent, Lt. McBaine devoting his time largely to contacts with British and to the Yugoslavs, while I dealt with the Czechoslovacs because of my long-standing friendship with the Minister, Mr. Hurban, and also with the Greeks. Since I had many former students residing in Cairo and elsewhere in the Near East and since I knew Arabic, I also planned to re-establish former contacts amongst such of these and others as I thought could be helpful. We hired an American girl as secretary, and as code clerk the son of one of my former colleagues, a professor at the University.

We were doomed to failure for the moment, however, for the Afrika Korps took Tobruk and moved on to within seventy miles of Alexandria -- and we were ignominiously

SECRET

ordered out of Cairo along with the women and children. We left for Asmara July 1 and returned to Cairo July 28.

On returning to pick up the loose threads and start again, we found it impossible to obtain Mr. Kirk's assent to the return of our secretary. Our code clerk, also evacuated, had returned to the U.S.A. We located another American code clerk in a few days, but were unsuccessful in finding a secretary. Our difficulties with the Minister, Mr. Kirk, continued as in the past and it seemed next to impossible to accomplish anything of real value under the circumstances. Late in August we were assigned additional duty at British G.H.Q. This assignment regularized our position vis-a-vis the British and opened the way to a one-sided exchange of intelligence later on, but scarcely affected our relations with Mr. Kirk.

Late in August Maj. David Bruce arrived and spent several days conferring with us, British officials, Mr. Kirk and others. As a result of his visit Maj. Bruce recommended to Col. Donovan that a high ranking army officer be appointed to take charge of all activities in the Middle East and that Lt. McBaine return to Washington briefly for further report and discussion.

Before Lt. McBaine left Cairo I took a trip through Palestine and Syria to get acquainted with several persons who might prove helpful in organizing an intelligence service in this area -- a service which could function even in the event of occupation by the Axis. The preliminary survey, in which Bayard Dodge helped considerably by suggesting names of former students at The American University, Beirut, was very promising; but nothing further was done in Syria, because we learned that the Hoskins mission would deal with that region.

Lt. McBaine left Cairo Sept. 8, 1942, and from then until Feb. 9, 1943, when Col. Guenther arrived, I had sole responsibility for the Cairo office. During this period a number of things happened to keep me more than busy, as will appear from the ensuing paragraphs.

The British secret intelligence agency, with all of whom I gradually became acquainted, began giving me access to more and more material and eventually, I believe, let me see all their reports and permitted me to send copies of most of them to Washington. This work took up almost all of my time which could be spared from the office. The communications by radio between Cairo and Washington were greatly simplified, however, by an arrangement made earlier by Lt. McBaine to send messages through the British station. The code clerk, Mr. Tunnell, was good, and took care of the

SECRET

office while I was out. After many weeks I secured Mrs. Laight, a South African officer of unusual ability, as secretary. Since occasional trips were required to hire, instruct and advise agents, I taught Mrs. Laight how to run the office and left her in charge in my infrequent absences. In Jerusalem I became well acquainted with Mr. Pinkerton, our Consul General, and found him extremely friendly and helpful. Through him and a letter from the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington I got to know General Gar, chief of the Czechoslovak intelligence service in the Middle East, but did not arrange an exchange of information.

The Greek services were thoroughly cooperative and gave me a number of reports, but there was a too rapid turnover in the officers assigned to work with me to permit the most fruitful results.

Early in November I met General Andrews, who took over command of our forces in the Middle East, and found him well disposed towards O.S.S. He wished me to keep him informed in a general way, and appointed his G-2, Major Dubois, as liaison, but said emphatically that he did not wish to hamper O.S.S. activities.

Amongst others with whom I had very cordial relations were Lt. Col. McClenahan, G-2 of S.O.S., Col. Cram, G-2 of our Air Forces, Col. Smith, G-1 of our Air Forces, Mr. Winant, Mr. Hooper of the Ministry of War Transport, Mr. Jacobs and many others at the American Legation, Dr. Nimr, editor-owner of Mokattam, one of the two principal Arabic newspapers, Mahas Pasha and eventually Mr. Kirk, who said he hoped I'd return.

Several ships aboard which were consignments of radio equipment and other things had to be traced and met after berthing at Alexandria or Canal ports to insure delivery of the consignments. Sergeants Prout and Scusi with some twenty cases of radio equipment arrived December 18. They are excellent men. Since they could not go to work before the arrival of a communications officer, I introduced them to the personnel of the British secret intelligence wireless station where they spent a good deal of time. They and the British said the arrangement was mutually profitable.

After considerable investigation I discovered and employed Mr. Petrou, a Greek whom I believed eminently suited to select men for the penetration of Greece, to assist in their training and to look after them when they were out on their mission. A number of messages were interchanged with O.S.S. in Washington before I was authorized to make a beginning with this project, but before I left Cairo Petrou had completed the British S.I. training course and had selected the first team of two to go to Greece. I had these two men investigated and secured the approval of Mr. Tzouderos to

SECRET

employ them before I departed, leaving final arrangements for Lt. Cdr. McBaine. I had intended to have subsequent agents trained by ourselves rather than by the British.

After the arrival of Col. Guenther, Lt. Col. Amoss, et al., it was decided advisable for me to go to Washington for approximately two months on temporary duty to report verbally on the situation in the Middle East. It was intended that I return to Cairo via London, spending about one month with our people there.

Before leaving I gradually turned over my various functions to others designated by Col. Guenther, leaving Mrs. Laight to carry on with British S.I. till Lt. Cdr. McBaine should arrive, and putting Supplies and Accounts in the hands of Capt. Edwards. The greatest relief came from relinquishing my post as communications officer. I felt that, although no great things had been achieved to date, the groundwork was well laid.

One of the last things I did in Cairo was to make a small beginning in psychological warfare. I believe I was the first American to broadcast in German to Germany from Cairo.

J. F. L.
J. F. L.

*See Augustus W. 11,561
X Navy Dept. Personnel*

Ref. No.
Supers/708

May 18, 1948

From: The Director of Strategic Services.
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel.
Via: The Director of Naval Intelligence.
Subject: Augustus Wilson Lee, Yeoman, 2c.

1. It is requested that Augustus Wilson Lee, Yeoman Second Class, classification V-4 Intelligence, No. 6051789, now attached to Op 16-A-7, be ordered to duty with the Office of Strategic Services.

2. This man is known to the Commander of the Group he will be with and has his entire confidence. The Commander feels that he is psychologically constituted to fit into the arduous project contemplated. He has also, to the Commander's knowledge, experience with the special type of equipment to be used.

William J. Donovan.

AGL/wm

James A. ...

*See memo to Ladd 11/27/44
Thompson
H. H. H.*

April 24, 1945

SECRET

SUBJECT: Request for Orders

TO: The Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, Room 5 E 800, Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia

THROUGH: Brigadier General John E. Demeo

1. Transportation to Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, will be secured, with the approval of Colonel Zeno, by the GSI personnel listed below:

Ricardo David Llerena, Jr., Tech. Sgt.

2. We are advised by cable No. 109, dated April 21, 1945, from Enly, Accra, to General Demeo, that this man may travel within the boundaries of the West African Theater, with the consent of the Theater Commander, who instructed that this report be sent to us.

3. Attached for transmittal to the Adjutant General is a memorandum requesting issuance of appropriate orders.

William J. Demeo
Director

Attachment

SECRET

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. It is requested that necessary orders be issued for the payment of the amount shown on the attached check for the purchase of supplies for the use of the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

2. It is requested that the pay to the staff be made in accordance with the attached schedule.

3. It being impracticable for the Government to furnish the necessary supplies, the War Department should pay this amount and necessary expenses for such travel as may be performed by rail at the rate specified in AR 39-400, as amended.

4. The Finance Department should pay this amount for the purchase of supplies and quarters at the rate prescribed in AR 39-400, as amended, for such periods of absence which traveling other than by rail is required as it is impracticable for the Government to furnish the same quarters in kind.

5. Reimbursement for the amount advanced to the Adjutant General for the use of the War Department by the Adjutant General should be made to the War Department by the Adjutant General.

6. Detailed men should be authorized to wear civilian clothes during the performance of this mission.

7. A major element of the force should be authorized to wear civilian clothes during the performance of this mission.

8. Report that an APO be designated for the use of the Adjutant General.

Ladd, William Q. 11,348 A
x Liaison
x London Office
x Train, Adm. H C

SECRET

July 12, 1943

Rear Admiral H. O. Train
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral Train:

I have your letter of July the 6th and I am pleased to learn of the assignment of Lieutenant Commander William C. Ladd, USNR, to London.

✓
Lieutenant Commander Ladd is well known to our people in Washington and in London, and we shall, of course, be glad to have him act as an O.N.I. Liaison Officer with our London organization. I suggest that his designation be as a Liaison Officer with the Strategic Services officer of E.T.O. London. I am sure the arrangement suggested will be mutually advantageous.

Sincerely yours

G. Edward Buxton

Acting Director

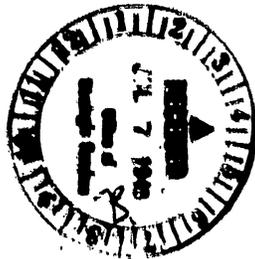
SECRET

Date 7 July 1943

To: COLONEL BUXTON

Since General Magruder was apparently interested in this matter, I suggest that it might be referred to him as promptly as possible.

A.C.R.



Office of the Secretariat

(9159)

Ladd, William C. 11, 348A
x Liaison
London office
Train, adm.

In reply refer to Encl. and No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

SECRET

4. 01750-16

6 JUL 1943

My dear General:

About the middle of July, we are ordering Lieutenant William C. Ladd, USNR, to London for Intelligence duties.

Inasmuch as Ladd has numerous contacts in your London office, as well as here, it occurred to me that it would be mutually advantageous to have him act as a Liaison Officer with your London organization.

In view of Ladd's imminent departure, I should appreciate having your views on this proposal, as I would like to inform Admiral Stark on what arrangements have been made.

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. Train
H. C. Train.

Brigadier General Wm. J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

SECRET

APR 20 1943

Ladd, Wm. C. 16348
Navy Dept. Pers.

In reply refer to initials and No.

Serial No. 1112116

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

APR 20 1943

MEMORANDUM for Brig. Genl. John A. Magruder
Office of Strategic Services.

SUBJECT: Possible assignment of Lieutenant William C. Ladd, U.S.N.R. to O.S.S. in London.

1. Lieutenant William C. Ladd recently returned from a six months' trip inspecting all the Naval Attaches' and Observers' posts in South and Central America in company with Commander Paul Furse of the British Shipping Security Coordination. Particular emphasis was placed on the study of shipping security of all the ports in Latin America.

2. Upon the termination of this trip, he was temporarily assigned to make a trip to London for the purpose of completing his study on shipping security, with the intention that he would work on this subject upon his return to the United States, in the Latin American Theater.

3. Ladd has been trained for a job now for a long time, and I do not feel that we should give up his services in Naval Intelligence at this time.

W. C. Train
W. C. Train

Cable sent to London -
understanding, then Ladd
look available
4/21/43 22110

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

DATE: April 17, 1945

TO: General Donovan
 Mr. Shepardon; Major Hutcheson
 FROM: Africa Section
 SUBJECT:

11 307.
~~Leete - Joseph -~~
 7571128
 Vice Consul
 Belgian Congo

In accordance with the request of the British Empire Section dated April, 1945, the following material received from one of our representatives in Angola is being sent only to you and the other two whose names appear above:

"In connection with United Nations ships touching at Matadi and then at Lobito, we feel very strongly on the subject of one Joseph Leete, the British Vice-Consul at Matadi. He has been there about two years and, in our opinion, is an incompetent who is inexcusably interfering with the war effort. It is Leete's duty to telegraph British Vice-Consul Williams at Lobito regarding the departure of vessels from Matadi for Lobito, so Williams and the Lobito agents can have everything in readiness for speedy loading. Ship after ship arrives at Lobito unannounced, either because Leete fails to send a telegram at all or sends one a day or two after the ship has sailed, by which time (40 hours) the vessel has reached Lobito. Williams has all the facts and has reported them to the Admiral at Capetown, who is understood to have

- 2 -

ordered an investigation, but so far no change in the situation seems to have taken place. Here are two examples about which I know personally: The Norwegian steamer TITANIA arrived at Lobito unannounced on 17th January. Her loading and departure were delayed 36 hours as a consequence. When Leete's telegram finally came through, his own code showed that it had been coded 24 hours after the Titania sailed and the timing of the Matadi telegraph office showed that it had been filed almost 24 hours after that, by which time the vessel was at Lobito.

"We were expecting the Norwegian ship TAMERLANE at Lobito. On 22 January, Consul Williams sent an urgent telegram to Leete, in cipher, asking him to reply urgently when the Tamerlane was expected to sail from Matadi. The Tamerlane arrived at Lobito unannounced on 28th January (having sailed from Matadi the morning before) and to this day no word has come from Leete, either in response to Williams's message or in the form of a routine cable announcing the vessel's departure. Fortunately, Robert Hudson & Sons, as agents, had been tipped off by Huilevet, as agents, so we were ready for the Tamerlane when she arrived.

"With shipping at such a premium and critical metals so badly needed, it seems outrageous that a person such as Leete should be allowed to delay sailings.

- 3 -

"As for British Vice Consul A. B. Williams at Lobito, we think he deserves a decoration for willing and unremitting efforts day and night in behalf of the war effort, mostly the American phase of it."

If you wish any further dissemination, especially to ONI or War Shipping Administration, will you please so indicate to us?



Rudyerd Boulton.

cc -- Mr. Shepardson

cc -- Major Hutchinson

Lauck Report 1977
x Spain
x Portugal.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAR 20 1949

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel Wm. J. Donovan
From: F. L. Mayer

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is copy of a report recently received.


F.L.M.

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

AS-2/DHQ-11
CONFIDENTIAL
9899
16-B-8

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT
80 Church Street
New York, N.Y.

February 22, 1943

From: The District Intelligence Officer, 3ND.
To: The Chief of Naval Operations
(Director of Naval Intelligence)

Subject: Pan American Airways Clipper NC-18602,
Supplemental boarding report - Interview with
Mr. Gerald LAUCK, U. S. citizen, who arrived
at New York February 9, 1943.

Enclosures: (A) Report of interview.

1. Enclosure (A) is transmitted herewith as it
contains information of possible naval or military interest.

J. I. CODDINGTON
by direction

cc: Col. Constant, GSC
Col. Sharp, GSC, via
Col. Constant
O.S.S. (NY)
B.K.W. (NY)

JIC:AT:RAF

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

MEMORANDUMRating: B-3FE-234
CONFIDENTIAL

Interview with Gerald LAUCK, U. S. citizen, who arrived in New York via Clipper February 9, 1943.

1. Subject advised that he was an executive vice-president of N. W. Ayer & Co.; that he left the United States aboard the SS SERPA PINTO on October 19, 1942; that he arrived in Lisbon on November 1, and left for London on November 7, where he remained until November 30. He returned to Lisbon on December 2, and from that time on travelled in Spain, visiting Madrid, Barcelona, San Sebastian and Bilbao. Subject advised that he had been frequently in touch with the naval and military attaches of the American Embassy at Madrid. He provided the following information of possible naval or military interest.

2. SPAIN

(a) Political Figures: - Subject had travelled for two months in Spain, associating with all social classes from aristocrats to contrabandistas, with government officials and with revolutionaries. The consensus of opinion in Spain was that Germany had lost the war, and the majority was glad of this. Four important men had recently returned to Spain, bringing messages to Franco. These were:

(b) Munos GRANDES, - Lieutenant General of the Spanish Army in command of the "Blue Division" of Spanish Volunteers against Russia. To Franco he brought a realistic and pessimistic report on the state of the German Army on the Eastern Front, Grandes, whose courage is of a high order, is well liked by his men and respected by his enemies. It is said that when he was a prisoner of the Reds in the Civil War his guards refused to execute him. Grandes has not returned to Russia, and rumors in official Spanish circles indicate that he is not going back.

(c) Juan MARCH, - Banker, Shipper, Monopolist and Politician. March, as it is generally known, left Spain six months ago, having fallen out of favor with the Franco Government. He had gone to Lausanne, where Don Juan, son of Alfonso XIII resides. Subject is of the opinion that March's visit to Lausanne was not accidental; that a return to Monarchy is inevitable if another civil war is to be avoided, and that when the current war is nearing an end there will be a monarchical administration in which Juan March will be instrumental in the role of King-maker.

THE DUKE OF ALBA returned to Madrid in December to dedicate the opening of the new galleries of the Prado Museum. Subject advised that the Duke brought to Franco a report on Britain's confidence and optimism at an opportune moment when the British 6th Army's triumph was paramount in the Spanish public mind.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

MEMORANDUM CONT'DCONFIDENTIAL

2. (Cont'd)

(d) Jose Luis ARRESE, - Secretary General of the Falangist Party returned from Berlin late in January with sixty-four Spanish and German members of a joint Economical Commission whose ostensible purpose was to furnish manpower to German factories. Arrese had been sent to Germany under Axis pressure in December when the Axis saw its power slipping. It was subject's belief that Arrese had been sent to Berlin without power to make agreements, and that his mission had remained unfulfilled. Subject advised that the Germans had convinced Arrese that the Russian events were only strategic rectifications, and that Germany had 200 new divisions in formation. This was greeted with scepticism in Madrid and it could confidently be expected that the Economic Commission will not accomplish anything.

(e) General Franco: Subject is of the opinion that General Franco decided last September that the Axis could not win the war, and that this was the actual reason for the removal of SERRANO SUNER from his post as Foreign Minister.

(f) Spanish Mobilisation: - Subject advised that Spain's mobilisation is a magnificent gesture. She has no planes, no tanks, no material. Her soldiers are inadequately clad. It was possible that the Germans might be tempted to drive into Spain if Russian pressure should relax, but Spain's geographical location and her aptitude at guerilla warfare were both excellent defenses.

(g) Axis Propaganda: - American prestige is high since the North African landings. Our gasoline policy and the activities of the U. S. Commercial Corporation have both been effective. However, our propaganda, in contrast to that of the Axis, is extremely feeble. Spanish distributors of British and American Embassy war communiques have been waylaid and beaten by gangsters in police pay. The unlimited funds of the German propaganda machine in Spain insure complete control of press and radio. No communiques from Russia are ever printed, and only brief items reproduced from British and American communiques. Berlin provides excellent Spanish-language magazines, beautifully printed, and the Propaganda Office in the Gran Via, Madrid, has lavish window displays. German orchestras and soloists give concerts throughout Spain.

(h) Preference For an Allied Victory: - Subject summarized the following as his reasons for believing that the average Spaniard desires an Allied victory. The government is unpopular with all classes. The aristocrats have money invested in England and America; the worried middle class realize that Great Britain and the United States possess what Spain most needs: gasoline, oil, and money to lend, whereas Germany can neither repay her debts in funds or in heavy machinery. The masses look

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM CONT'D

2. (h) Cont'd.
to the United States for economic and political salvation.
Added to all this is the bad impression that Germans, as individuals, have made throughout Spain through insolence and crudity of manner foreign to the Spanish temperament. German soldiers had actually marched through the streets of San Sebastian when they had first arrived, and they had waved aside Spanish bread in restaurants, preferring to eat their own which they had brought with them. Innumerable instances of this kind had made the Germans detested, particularly among the Basques of Northern Spain.

(i) Living Costs: - Subject gave the following list of Black Market prices in Madrid as of the end of January, 1943:

Eggs: - - - \$2.50 per doz.
Butter: - - \$5.00 per lb.
Sugar: - - - \$1.50 per lb.
Coffee: - - \$3.50 per lb.
Steak: - - \$1.50 per lb.
Nylon stockings: - - \$35.00 per pair.
Average cost of a good restaurant meal: - - - 75 pesetas or \$7.50, of which 38 pesetas represent food, 14 pesetas for wine, 5 pesetas for coffee, 6 pesetas for liqueur, balance for taxes.

(j) Refugees: - Subject confirmed previous reports that refugees from France were arriving at the rate of over 100 per day. He predicted that by Spring this figure would increase to 1000 per day. Also confirmed by subject were previous reports to the effect that among these refugees are many French military men of a high type who are endeavoring to join the fighting forces in North Africa. Subject also advised that many agents of both sexes had filtered through with the refugees and that the Palace Hotel in Madrid was notorious as the meeting place for such agents.

FUTURE UNITED STATES MEASURES

3.

Subject expressed the belief that an increase in trained American agents in Spain was greatly to be desired, both to counteract Axis propaganda and to gather information. He felt that American newspapermen of unquestionable integrity would be suitable for the work.

4. PORTUGAL

Subject's stay in Lisbon on his return journey to the United States was too brief for him to evaluate the situation there. He remarked that, in general, tension appeared to have greatly decreased.

5.

AXIS TROOP CONCENTRATION IN FRANCE

Subject stated that he had heard from reliable sources that between 150,000 and 200,000 German troops were concentrated in the TOULOUSE area. From a strategic point of view

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

MEMORANDUM CONT'D

CONFIDENTIAL

6. (cont'd)
the logic of this location would seem fairly evident. Such troops could be moved rapidly eastward towards Bayonne or westward toward towards Narbonne at short notice, according to whatever emergency arose.

(end of report)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

LeRoux 10,778
x Europe
x Reconstruction

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan
FROM: Frederick Oechsner
SUBJECT:

DATE: March 10, 1943

Returned herewith is the letter of Edouard Le Roux dated March 1, 1943.

There frankly does not seem to be very much that is new in these notes, nor do I see whether it would have any particular application to our work.

F. O.
F. O.

RESTRICTED

La Roux, Edouard 10,778
X Europe
X Reconstruction

SUITE 2303
50 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.
TEL BOWLING GREEN 9 4129

March 1, 1943

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan,

I thank you for your kind reception and for having honored me with the request to furnish you with a few of my personal ideas on the reconstruction of Europe. If some passages of this report run athwart of the ideas of certain people, I beg of you to remember that I have nothing but the common interest of all of us in mind.

In view of the multiple divisions in territory, races, and their various customs, it is impossible to conceive a general plan acceptable to all Europeans. Each country will present very complex, individual problems. A number of them will be unwilling to be helped and therefore it would be impossible to save them against themselves.

Poland The existence of this state has often been at stake and much discussed in the past. Can this country survive as an independent state?

I have made many trips to this land which I have studied very closely. At the time of an important discussion in the Polish Parliament, a state minister explained to me that the minorities - Lithuanians, Russian Poles, German Poles, Austrian Poles, Jews (who are several million strong) often won decisions and the controlling vote by banding together against the real Poles of older stock.

The neighbors of Poland - Russia, Germany, Austria - very often at odds with one another, were always ready to agree when it came to cutting up this unfortunate country.

Can Poland be helped in case of attack? Experience has demonstrated that it is impossible when Prussia is strong.

Will it be necessary to expel the German inhabitants of the provinces that lie between the

frontiers of France, Belgium and the Rhineland and install therein all the people dispossessed of their own homes and land. This plan will contribute to defend more easily these groups of people who will be installed later in the place of the German interlopers. This is certainly an idea worth considering! We should certainly be held to no consideration for Germany which gave the example herself of such uprooting of populations. The creation of an independent state on the borders of the Rhine, serving as a refuge for people who have been constantly invaded and dispossessed may be a solution to that great problem. Thus there will arise a Buffer State directly interested in the defense of the common frontier.

Countries like Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, etc. had been able in the past to maintain their independence thanks to the predominant power of the British Navy. England found her reward in her immense international commerce, but aviation as a new weapon has changed the situation and furnished the totalitarian states with the means of invading the above mentioned countries.

After the war of 1914, a certain condition existed which seemed an anomaly. Certain small countries having benefitted economically by the war, had become very rich and had as neighbors countries powerful in point of numbers but impoverished by the said war. It was too great a temptation for Germany to see Holland, Denmark, etc. that would be an easy prey for invasion if only England, the principal obstacle, could be kept out of the way. For the same reason, Japan was also tempted as she eyed the superb French and Dutch colonies within easy reach of her fangs.

To maintain an equilibrium, the famous European Balance of Power so often mentioned in history, the small countries will have to be supported by the larger ones, not only through a commercial treaty but also by their own active participation in the general defense of these associated nations. I never believed in the League of Nations where many beautiful speeches were heard, which gave as practical results very often the exact opposite of what was expected. In fact, while the "pacifist" countries thought that a vote in their favor was enough for their security, the Axis countries went ahead arming themselves and preparing for war.

After the war, we shall have to devote all our efforts to the two following aims:

1 - To help each country separately set its house in order.

2 - To unite through persuasion and self interest several countries together by means of an economic agreement and if possible, a defense treaty, and yet leave each one of these countries its internal independence. Finally, when large sections of the vast European puzzle will have been put together, it will be advisable to bring about agreements between these great associations under the auspices of American arbitration, after the general lines of the treaties as a whole. If this plan could be agreed upon not only by the United States but also by England, the whole problem would be solved.

Latin Bloc and Germany

For instance, it might be advisable to create a Latin Bloc and establish free trade between France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Holland, Spain, Portugal and perhaps add Italy. On the other hand, we might envisage the cutting up of Germany and restoring autonomy to Bavaria and Saxony, and re-establish Germany's former neighbor, Austria-Hungary, partly reconstructed along the lines of before 1914.

Question of France and England

In order to bring Great Britain and France closer together and even though this is done in a measure by the modern airplanes, we might start work as soon as possible on the "Tunnel under the Channel" which would ensure rapid and safer communication between England and Europe.

I had the good fortune, three months before the war, to bring together in Paris the Baron Emile d'Erlanger, President of the corporation interested in the Tunnel, and Mr. de Monzie, Minister of Public Works and associate of one of the largest banks of Paris, to discuss this project. The French had definitely decided to put this plan into execution. In all sorts of weather and fog, communication between England and France as well as Europe, would be maintained by means of this tunnel. Its period of construction, which would require seven or eight years, and an outlay of over \$400,000,000 will assure work for large numbers of laborers and tremendously important business to many American, English and French corporations.

Question of the Gold Standard

It will be necessary to put back into circulation gold coin as the basic currency in all the liberated friendly countries. The conquered countries, short of gold, will thereby undergo a new penalty. The totalitarian countries possessing very little gold did all in their power to suppress its value. This war was the only factor that could bring an end to their artificial economy, or system of compression which after all was only a rigging up of an intricate system of currency for internal purposes and of clearings destined for use in external negotiations.

Here are the principal expedients which the Germans used when they had squandered their gold in their preparation for the war:

1. Sale of the mark to the point where it was completely debased in value.
2. Loans made from foreign countries with the mental reservation of never reimbursing them.
3. Working conditions of the people reduced to slavery.
4. Constant confiscation of the wealth of its nationals (funds and property of the Jews and banks and anti-Axis industrialists.)
5. Obtaining large and numerous credits from certain powers desiring peace at any price. This was done through threats of war that we might call sheer blackmail.

Upon termination of the war, we could re-establish the best international money standard - Gold - and in order to make it all the more so, it might be desirable to issue coins containing 5, 10 and 20 grammes of this metal.

The United States in possession of the quasi-totality of the world's gold supply, will be in a position to make loans to countries deserving its confidence both from the political and the economic point of view.

North Africa

I shall speak very little of North Africa, for you are better informed on that point than I am. Before venturing an opinion, I would have to visit the country again and

see things for myself, in order to better understand present events.

About all I could have done to help our common cause would have been to settle in Algiers or Casablanca and to create with my own capital a private bank in harmony with your services, to make reports and to send you information as to anything that I could discern of interest from the financial standpoint for the development of the production of the country and principally, in respect to supplies needed by the American army and the Allied Nations.

However, allow me to point out, according to information that I have, that the return of North African economy to normalcy is seriously handicapped by transport difficulties within the country. In order to help these regions render useful service in the way of furnishing supplies to the Allies, through fostering an intensive development of agriculture and cattle raising, a considerable effort will have to be made towards improving the circulation of trucks and trains between Algeria and Morocco.

I am also taking the liberty of enclosing a plan to develop the credit of France as soon as her territory will have been liberated.

With my reiterated thanks and sentiments of highest esteem, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

E. Le Roux

Edouard Le Roux

Je suis a votre disposition pour me rendre a Washington le jour ou il vous conviendra de me recevoir.

Very few European nations after the war of 1914 had a reputable credit. France because of the fact that many of her citizens possessed more or less important deposits in banks like the Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, was still classed among the best financial risks.

The French banks had a perfect knowledge of the credit of each individual or corporation. However, they had difficulty in finding reliable individual borrowers in their search for profitable investments.

American bankers, unacquainted with the true conditions in these countries, invested in spite of the warnings we gave them, important sums in states notoriously known as unreliable debtors. Even in France they dealt with clients whom the local banks avoided and distrusted. Naturally, they experienced considerable loss of funds in these transactions. Now the situation will not be the same. The Frenchman, ruined by the war, will become a borrower instead of a lender. The strong qualities of the Frenchman remain unimpaired; his willingness to work, his sense of economy, along with the inherent richness of the French soil, make him a safe risk.

All these reasons are strong arguments in favor of the feasibility of financing the reconstruction of a great part of France, since the reimbursement of invested capital is evidently assured.

The economic history of France shows that after each period of destruction the French peasant went back to work and reconstituted rapidly the wealth of his land.

Are there any periods comparable to our present one which may serve as an example?

In 1848, a date not so far removed from our own, after a financial crisis and disastrous experiences - (People's Bank, National Workshops, etc.) - the Revolution completely disrupted the national economy of France. When practically all the banks had failed, the provincial business men and industrialists, well known to one another, got together and created in many cities committees called "Comptoirs d'Escompte" for the purpose of discounting the paper of their affiliates. The endorsement was guaranteed by each and everyone, which was evidently an excellent security for the lender. These small groupings were very successful and contributed greatly towards the rapid resumption of good business.

The French banks, with better facilities than in 1848, will be able to take care of industry and commerce with the help of American banks, but the land, the most interesting part of the country, (agriculture, cattle raising, vineyards) will need special consideration. The Credit Foncier, although admirably organized in the matter of mortgage loans, will not be able to contribute to the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements.

What will be the position of the peasant at the end of this war?

The currency with which he will have been paid for goods requisitioned will have very little value in the new legal tender. The Germans have not up until the present time interfered much with the basic part of the French livestock and poultry because of their desire to requisition the milk, the eggs, and all possible production. After defeat and the inevitable necessity of retreating, the vanquished will take away everything with them and destroy as much property as they can lay their hands on.

Except for the fortunate few who will have been able to hide some gold or other species, the reconstruction of the farms and the resumption of activity of the majority of the farmers will be almost impossible unless they are helped in purchasing whatever they will need through the advancing of funds by means of a special financial organism.

The following steps might be suggested:

1 - the establishment of a central organization of Loan Fund Committees which will control and direct all the regional and local lending branch offices. This central organization will receive financial advances and necessary merchandise from the United States and will be controlled by American representatives.

A part of the capital funds might be furnished by Frenchmen so as to give them an opportunity to share in the financial responsibility and risk involved.

2 - the creation in all the provinces of independent Regional Lending Committees which will be guaranteed by the affiliates as a group. It will be necessary to have the mayor and the most important farmers in the community as members of this organization. The latter, responsible members of the community, will see to the proper distribution of credit, will receive machines, animals, etc. and will later on be entrusted with the responsibility of supervising the reimbursement of all debts.

These local lending agencies cannot all be created at the same time. It would be necessary to explain, convince and bring together all the future participants and to make agreements with co-operative purchasing agencies. Such necessary delay will not be a great inconvenience because the United States will only be able to furnish aid according to the possibilities of the moment and only insofar as the necessary transportation will be available.

Will these organizations be operated privately or by the state? We might answer here, as Napoleon did at the time of the creation of the Bank of France: "The Bank of France must be controlled by the State but not too much."

There will be a number of details to settle - a very important one, in fact, - the adoption of a decree similar to the one promulgated by Colbert under Louis XIV, forbidding foreclosure on farm properties, even in the case of fiscal debts. Finally, it will be necessary to make provision for difficulties in moving funds according to the current rate of the franc.

If gold is adopted, the problem will be very simple. If not, it might then become necessary to take measures so that the products of the land, made possible by American advances in goods and money, will not be requisitioned, or subject to selling prices. It might be necessary to export these goods, if the market rates in France were such as not to enable the farmer to make the necessary profit to reimburse American loans.

Set-Up of the Companies

No. I

Establishment of a Franco-American Society for the purpose of financing Regional Loan Agencies throughout France.

Locality - Paris

Capital - \$1,000,000.- (\$900,000 for the Americans
(\$100,000 for the Frenchmen

- Purpose - 1. Advance funds to regional societies which will be established in France.
2. Facilitate, with the help of the American government, purchases in the United States of cattle, grain and agricultural material needed in the various regional centers.
3. Supervise and recover credits loaned for this purpose.

Board of Directors - composed according to the advice and instructions of the American government.

No. II

Loan Fund for the Region of "....."

Capital - 1,000 francs

Executive Committee - Mayor and Vice-Mayor of the city or town, a member of the Government Savings Bank, of the Co-operative Agricultural Committee and of a few farmers willing to take a hand in the directing of the committee.

Purpose of the Committee - Granting advances to regional residents so as to facilitate the purchase of livestock and material in the United States; thus contributing to the rapid restoration of cattle raising and farming.

Article 1 - These purchases and loans will not exceed 75% of the farmers' assets as established before the war.

Article 2 - The Regional Lending Committees will have a legal mortgage on all assets of the borrowers.

Article 3 - All the borrowers will have to be responsible as a group for the total amount of the borrowings of the whole group.

Article 4 - All loans will necessarily be concluded by unanimous consent.

Le Roux 10.7.78

Edouard Paul Le Roux

Born March 5, 1890, in St. Aubin des Bois, Eure et Loir, France

Military

Two years of military service in 1910, 39th Infantry Regiment, Rouen

Cadet Officer - forced to abandon the course for reasons of health.

Appointed secretary to Doctor Oberlé, former Major of Colonel Liautey's Regiment, and who became as a result Chief Doctor in Morocco, where he perhaps still is.

Mobilized August 2, 1914, into the 332nd Regiment, Infantry, Reims; made the retreat before the Marne.

Then, in view of his former employ as a secretary, named administrator of hospital in the following places: Guingamp, Chatelaudren AND at the last place, Quintin, where he had an attack of general septicaemia, he was discharged in 1916.

Civil

After the war, banker until 1930. Has been administrator of different societies - Ste. des Hotels de l'Etoile, Ste. des Eaux d'Evian, Magasins Uni-Prix, Coty, etc. and more particularly interested in the navigation companies, "Fabre" and "Chargeurs Reunis."

In France

These navigation societies had lines between France and South America, the Mediterranean Basin, Indo-China, etc. Following their agreements with other companies, their ships no longer went to Algeria or to Morocco. However, several years before the war, there had been created a bureau at Casablanca which carried freight of fresh vegetables - "early vegetables", with their banana boats during the winter months. These are boats which have contributed to the development of the market-gardens of Morocco.

-2-

Having seen all which was happening in his country and foreseeing the events, he gave his resignation to all the French societies, and left France in 1934. He lived from then on principally in London and Geneva.

London - Geneva

In London he had his office with Erlanger, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, and contributed to the development of the relations between this house and European houses.

United States

Came to the United States in 1938, bought a house on Long Island where he lives with his family, composed of his wife, his two children and his mother.

All that he had in France is considered lost. All that he has left is what he has on deposit in New York. At the Guaranty Trust Company he is well known by Messrs. J.G.B. Campbell and Kent G. Colwell who will be able to furnish information as well as his lawyers who are Messrs. Auchincloss, Alley & Duncan, 50 Broadway, New York City.

Without wishing to dwell on it sentimentally, he now has in the United States all that is the dearest in the world to him.

In 1913 the house where he was working launched the first Moroccan affairs - Societes de Chaux and Ciments du Maroc, Moulins du Maghreb, Magasins Paris-Maroc; after a very great success, these affairs being badly directed by the son of a former President, his house liquidated its partnerships in the required time; he lost contact with the directors of certain of his affairs, but he is convinced that if he could go to Africa, he would find again certain of the former Directors of these Societies.

In view of his experience, financial and hospital, he would be happy to be able to make himself useful, not having been able to do it up until the present. Thus he would be able simultaneously to occupy himself with the French Red Cross in North Africa and contribute to the development of production and of certain industrial affairs or of mines -

-3-

where he has decided to invest his own capital.

He would find again there official French personalities who will aid him in his task. He has decided to make personal gifts and to reunite here with certain personalities.

Thanks to the policy followed by the United States that the French can only admire and see the same end - the end of the common enemy, he will be very happy to follow the directives of his superiors .

Edouard Paul Le Roux

Né le 5 Mars 1890 à St. Aubin des Bois - Eure et Loir, France

Militaire

Deux ans de service militaire en 1910 - 39e Régiment de l'Infanterie - Rouen

Elève-officier - forcé d'abandonner le cours pour raisons de santé

Nommé Secrétaire du Docteur Oberlé, ancien Médecin-Major du Régiment du Colonel Liautey, et qui devint par la suite Médecin Principal au Maroc, où il se trouve peut-être encore.

Mobilisé le 2 Août 1914 au 332e Régiment d'Infanterie, Reims, a fait la retraite avant la Marne.

Ensuite, vu son ancien emploi de secrétaire, nommé gestionnaire d'hôpital aux lieux suivants: Quingamp, Chatelaudren et en dernier lieu, Quintin, où atteint d'une septi-cémie généralisée, il fut réformé en 1916.

Civil

Après la guerre, banquier jusqu'en 1930. A été administrateur de différentes sociétés - Ste. des Hotels de l'Etoile, Ste. des Eaux d'Evian, Magasins Uni-Prix, Coty, etc. et plus particulièrement intéressé dans les compagnies de Navigation "Fabre" et des "Chargeurs Réunis."

en
France

Ces Sociétés de Navigation avaient des lignes entre la France et l'Amérique du Sud, Bassin de la Méditerranée, Indo-Chine, etc. D'après leurs accords, avec les autres compagnies, leurs bateaux n'allaient pas en Algérie ni au Maroc. Cependant, quelques années avant la guerre, il avait été créé un bureau à Casablanca qui prenait le frêt des légumes frais - "primeurs", avec leurs bateaux bananiers pendant les mois d'hiver. Ce sont ces bateaux qui ont contribué au développement de la culture maraîchère du Maroc.

Londres

Vu tout ce qui se passait dans son pays et pressentant les événements, a donné sa démission de toutes les Sociétés françaises, et est parti de France en 1934. Il a vécu à partir de ce moment principalement à Londres et à Genève.

Genève

A Londres, il avait son bureau chez Erlanger, Ltd. 4 Moorgate, et a contribué à développer les relations entre cette maison et des maisons européennes.

Etats-
Unis

Est venu aux Etats-Unis en 1938, a acheté une maison dans le Long Island où il vit avec sa famille, composée de sa femme, ses deux enfants et sa mère.

Tout ce qu'il avait en France est considéré comme perdu. Il ne lui reste plus que ce qu'il a en dépôt à New York. A la Guaranty Trust Company il est bien connu de Messrs. J.G.L. Campbell et Kent G. Colwell qui pourront fournir des renseignements ainsi que ses avocats qui sont Messrs. Auchincloss, Alley & Duncan, 50 Broadway, New York City.

...

Sans vouloir s'étendre au point de vue sentimental, il a maintenant aux Etats-Unis tout ce qui lui est le plus cher au monde.

...

En 1913 la maison où il travaillait, avait lancé les premières affaires marocaines - Sociétés de Chaux et Ciments du Maroc, Moulins du Maghreb, Magasins Paris-Maroc, après un très grand succès, ces affaires étant mal dirigées par le fils de l'ancien Président, sa maison avait liquidé ses participations on temps voulu, ce qui fait qu'il a perdu contact avec les dirigeants de certaines de ces affaires, mais il est convaincu que s'il pouvait aller en Afrique, il retrouverait certains des anciens Directeurs de ces Sociétés.

Vu son expérience "financière" et "hôtelière", il serait heureux de pouvoir se rendre utile, n'ayant pu le faire jusqu'à présent. Il pourrait, donc, simultanément s'occuper de la Croix Rouge Française en Afrique du Nord et contribuer au développement de la production et de certaines affaires industrielles ou de mines - ou il est décidé à investir de ses propres capitaux.

Il y retrouverait des personnalités officielles françaises qui l'aideront dans sa tâche. Il est décidé de faire des dons personnels et à en réunir tel ou certaines personnalités.

Grâce à la politique suivie par les Etats-Unis que les Français ne peuvent qu'acquiescer et vu les mêmes buts - la fin des ennemis communs, il lui sera très agréable de suivre les directives de ses dirigeants.

*Latent, March 10, 1943
* Czech Rep. Center*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OSS
CONFIDENTIAL
FNB

Foreign Nationalities Branch

** F. M. B.
* Hapsburg.*

March 2, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Strategic Services
Department of State

Mr. Arne Laurin, Editor-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak Information Center's Press Bureau in New York City, is believed to be the most trusted political agent in the United States of President Bones and the authentic spokesman of his views. Some recent observations by Mr. Laurin to a close friend in New York may be worth noting, therefore, though they contain nothing essentially new.

Almost unsurmountable differences of attitude existed, he said, between the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments. The differences arose fundamentally from divergencies on the Russian question. The present prospect of progress toward federation was poor. Czechoslovakia had received, Mr. Laurin emphasized, fully adequate assurances about its own future through treaties with both the USSR and Great Britain. Through these treaties, he explained, all territorial questions had been settled. The Czechoslovak Government therefore saw little point in taking on new obligations -- such as those in connection with a proposed Central European Federation, for example.

OSS
CONFIDENTIAL
FND

- 2 -

On the Habsburg question Mr. Laurin spoke bitterly about the attitude of the American authorities. He was insistent that the Habsburg danger was real. He believed Otto to have the backing, not so much of the United States Army, as of the Department of State and the White House.

ncp

DeWitt C. Poole



State
Director - I.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

OTK:BS

*Lexington, Francis 10/6/55
x Harris, Carroll
x Fabri, Umberto
x Mililinau*

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
San Francisco Office
Room 540 79 New Montgomery St.

February 24, 1945

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

RE: WARRANT OFFICER FRANCIS LEXINGTON

Dear Mr. Murphy:

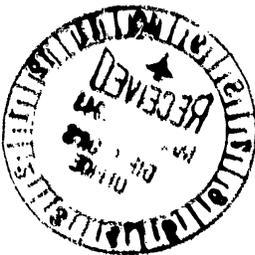
On February 17, 1945, I wrote you regarding Warrant Officer Francis Lexington. We have just received a letter from him, stating that he is now with the 2nd Bn., Hq. 501st CA(AA), West Garrison, Fort Ord, California, and expects to leave the U. S. in about six weeks.

This man appears to be such a valuable piece of material that I don't want any delay in his consideration to mean that you would lose him, if you think you can use him.

May I have an air mail letter or telephone call from you one way or the other so that we can definitely advise him?

Cordially yours,

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, U.S.C.
Executive Officer



Orig sent to Col. O'Connor who has all P.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Levy, Walter 10,561
x Selective Service

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Local Board No. 23	23
6 Broadway, Rm. 906	061
New York, New York	023
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)	

February 27, 1943

Dr. Levy

Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Re: Dr. Walter Levy
Order No. 697 A

Gentlemen:

The above named registrant has been classified in II-B until August 31st, 1943.

You are hereby directed, according to the Selective Service Regulations, to at once begin the training of a replacement in order that this man may be available for military service at the end of the period of his present deferment.

Very truly yours,
For the Board:

Matthias Schiebel
Matthias Schiebel,
Chief Clerk



*Levy, Walter 10,561
Selective Service*

February 22, 1943

Local Draft Board No. 23
1860 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

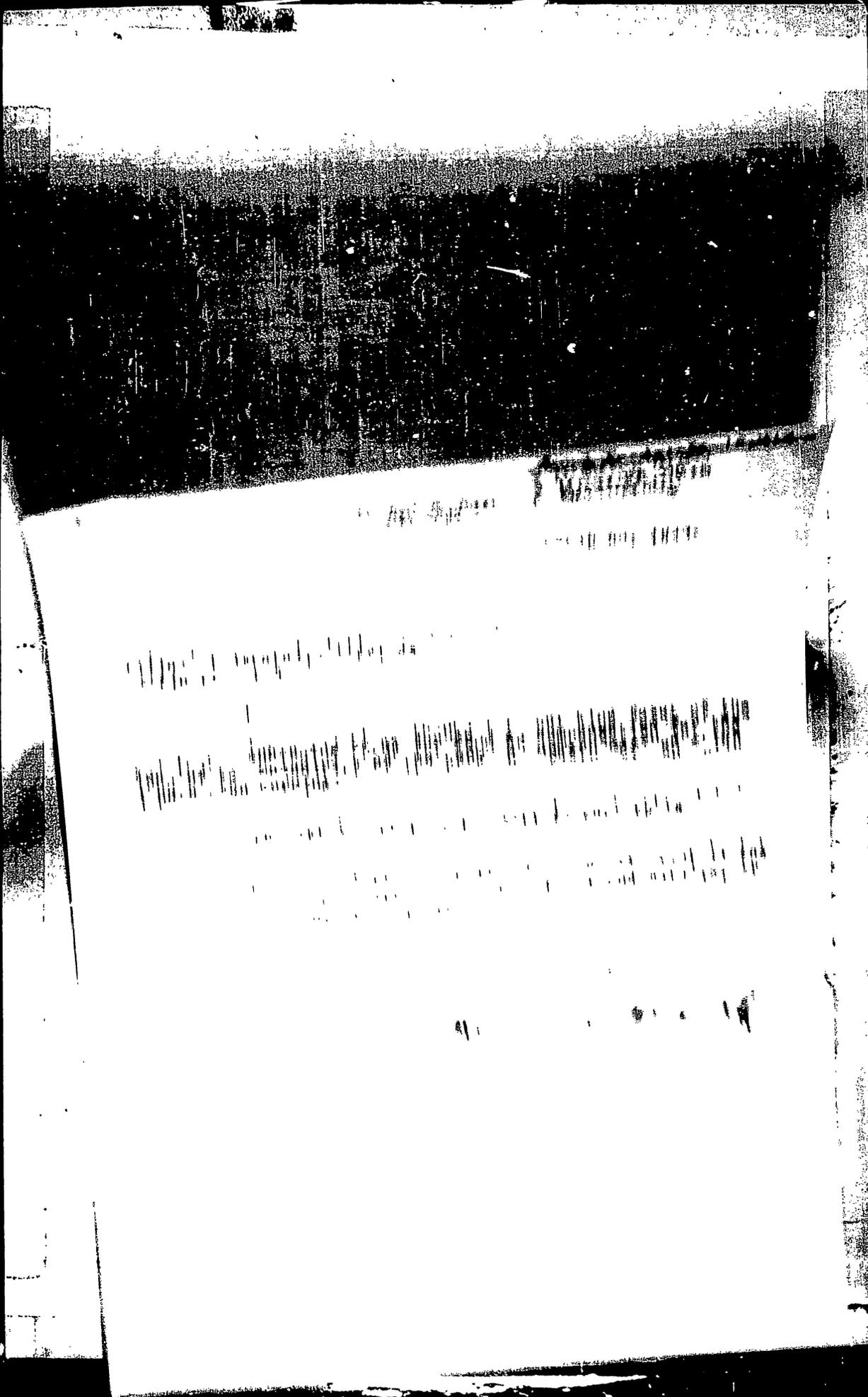
On February 8, 1943, this agency sent you a letter, informing you that we were willing to release one of our employees, Dr. Walter Levy (Order No. 597-A, Serial No. 4124), for duty in the armed services. We have since learned from Dr. Levy that, according to indications which he received from his local board, their receipt of this letter led them to alter their own previous judgment of the importance of the civilian work which he has been doing. If this is the case, we wish to correct any misapprehension which may have arisen in your minds as a result of this letter regarding our judgment of the value of the work performed by this employee. Our letter of February 8 was sent in accordance with the general policy adopted by this agency of advising local draft boards, with respect to all employees who might be considered for early induction, that this office is willing to release them for duty with the armed services. This policy was applied without distinction and implied no judgments regarding the usefulness or irreplaceability of particular individuals.

In view of the misapprehension to which our previous letter may have given rise, we consider it appropriate in this instance to state that Dr. Levy's highly specialized qualifications are of substantial value to the work of this agency in the performance of its duty with the armed services.

The above statement is not intended by us as an implied request for occupational deferment, in view of the existing regulations and policies.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan



Long, Friedrich, 10 419
X Modern War
X Knauth, Theo
X Germany

THEODORE W. KNAUTH
125 WEST 120th STREET
NEW YORK
ONHLEBA 9-8788

March 28, 1943.

Brigadier-General William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:-

Please accept my thanks for your kind favor of the
23d inst., enclosing check for \$200 as compensation for the
loan of the manuscript of the book on "Modern War" on which
I have been working.

Your settlement of the matter is much appreciated,
and the compensation paid is quite satisfactory to me.

I was particularly pleased to note from your letter
that it was my good friend Paul Scheffer who had examined the
manuscript on your behalf, and that he had found material of
use to your organization in it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Knauth

Lang, Friedrich 10, 419
X Modern War
X Germany
X Knauth, Theodore

March 23, 1943

Mr. Theodore W. Knauth
135 West 12th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Knauth:

A reply to your letter of March 4 has been delayed because of the short absence of the member of our organization who was in touch with your manuscript through Mr. Scheffer.

We appreciate very much your courtesy in letting us see this document and I hope that its publication will prove successful in every way. While I am told that none of the material was found to be directly helpful to our work it may well have been of auxiliary assistance.

I am enclosing our check for \$200.00 which I hope you will regard as reasonable compensation for the period in which we retained your manuscript.

Again thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Director

2/4

100

To: Neil Rusk

Emine Rudo
knows and
this work.
I suppose there
should be some
compensation even
tho it probably
has not used

Director's Office

(3908)

10, 11, 19

P.C.
Transmitted

Lenz, Friedrich 10,419
X Modern War
X Germany
X Knauth, Theodore

THEODORE W. KNAUTH
186 WEST 118TH STREET
NEW YORK
ONELEA 8-8788

March 4, 1945.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:-

When I left Germany, shortly before Pearl Harbor, I brought with me the manuscript of a book, written by Professor Friedrich Lenz, on "Modern War, a Structural Analysis of its Economic, Technological and Cultural Aspects", which I had translated into English while in Berlin. Since my return, I have been preparing the manuscript for publication in this country.

Early in December last year, I was asked by your office in New York to let them have the manuscript loan, as it was thought to contain material that might be useful to the Office of Strategic Services. Even if such a request had not been equivalent to a demand, I was very glad to comply with it.

Now that the manuscript has been returned, I note that many passages have been underscored, evidently in order that they might be copied out. I am of course happy to have had your people make use of the work, and hope they found much of value in it. The bibliography alone, with over 1200 references to sources, is important. It strikes me, however, that if valuable information has been found, some kind of compensation to me is in order. I lost two months of working time by sending in the manuscript, for which alone I should have some return. I have received no assurance that the excerpts will be used in confidence, and have been told that this impairs the value of the book.

May I ask you to have the matter investigated, and if you agree with me that I should be compensated, to see that I am duly paid?

Thanking you for your kind attention,
Faithfully yours,

Theodore W. Knauth

Laval 10-349
Perman General
x letters

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEB 5 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Wm. J. Donovan
FROM: Whitney H. Shepardson

With reference to the material in the last Lisbon Pouch, we are sending you copies of the two letters addressed to Laval by the German General commanding in Vichy; also the two maps of France which you requested. Map No. 4 (LeHavre - Amiens) is one of which there is no copy and the Map Department would like some time to make a photographic copy of it. They have an example of the other one and consider both the maps to be very valuable ones.

The report from Dr. Carlos Bessa Tavares to Salazar, covering his trip to North America during May, June, July, August and September 1942, taken from the microfilm, is being translated as rapidly as possible and we plan to get it to you tomorrow.

Thanks -
Return maps
Whitney H. Shepardson
W. H. S.

Attachments - 4

SECRET

Vichy, Nov. 24, 1942.

The Chief of the Government

No. 4319/s

Secret
Very Urgent

The Chief of the Government
to
The Ministers and Secretaries
of State, of the Ministerial
Department, Civil and
Military.

I have the honor to transmit herein the translation of a note re-
mitted on November 20th to the Chief of the Government and to the General
Secretary of the War by General von Neubronn.

In this note General von Neubronn acting as the representative of
the German Commander West, asks that before the promulgation of all
dispositions of a fundamental character which the French Government or
the organizations of the French Army have taken since November 11th
1942, or might intend to take, which might have relation in any way with
the German troops, operating in the Free Zone, must be communicated to
him.

The General specifies that it concerns primarily all dispositions
referring to the use, the billeting, the effective, the composition
and the armament, as well of the French Army as of the Gendarmerie, the
Police, and the working section, as well as the dispositions concerning,
or possibly influencing the activities of youth organizations, or
former military organizations, with regard to the German Army.

The Government has decided to comply with the demands made by
General von Neubronn in the name of the German Command, and the General
Secretary of War, has replied in that sense by his note No. 17524/GAR/S,
of November 23, 1942, of which you will also find a copy concerning his
ministerial department.

In consequence you will send a copy of the orders of various
instructions of fundamental character referred to above which have been
given since November 11, 1942, or which you may intend to give in the
future.

Higher to the Chief of the Government (Military Liaison Section,
Hotel Astoria, Vichy) for questions depending on military departments,

Or to the Ministry of Interior (Central Service of France-German
relations, Hotel des Celestins, at Vichy), for the other questions.

These two services have received instructions to remit these

documents which are transmitted by you to General von Neubronn.

I call the attention of the Ministerial Departments who do not seem especially concerned by the German note to the obligation to which they might some day be called upon to communicate likewise the orders and instructions given to their services, and having some close or distant relations of these services with the military German authorities.

Signed:

CH Platon

Enclosure:

Copy of letter.

The German General
Representing the Commander in Chief
West, at Vichy

No. 10 42 HA

Vichy, Nov. 20, 1942.

To the Chief of the French Government
M. Pierre Laval,
Vichy.

Disposition taken by the French Government and the Organisations of the Army, concerning their relations with the German troops.

Mr. President:

By the order of the German Commander in Chief, West, Marshal von Rundstedt, I beg to bring to your attention the following disposition which has been taken by the Fuhrer, Commander in Chief of the German Army, in view to avoid friction and misunderstandings which might arise between the organisations of the German Army and the French Army.

For the promulgation all dispositions taken by the French Government, either by the organisation of the French Army which might refer in any way to the relations of the German Armies, must be communicated to me in my capacity as Plenipotentiary representative of the Commander in Chief, West. The Commander in Chief reserves his right to opposition.

It concerns in the first place all dispositions concerning the use, the billeting, the effective, the composition and the armament of the French Army of Transition, as well as the Gendarmerie, the Police and the working service, and the disposition taken by the Government and the organisations of the Army, which concern, or which might influence the behavior and the mode of existence of the Transition Army, Police organisations, of the administrations and associations of youth and former soldiers, with regard to the German Army.

Besides I ask you to bring to my knowledge all dispositions having a fundamental character which have been taken in the above cited sections since November 11, 1942, by the French Government, or by the organisations of the French Army.

I, myself, will continue to exercise the functions of Inspector of the Service of Control of the Army, with all the preceding attributions.

I am, Mr. President,

Respectfully yours,

Signed: von Neubronn
Brigadier General

Leaves 10,323
x Employees
x Law, Public 806
x Comptroller Genl,

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON



FEB 16 1943

orig + Encls
to W.H.V

4-3025

Director,
Office of Strategic Services,

My dear Mr. Donovan:

I have your letter dated January 30, 1943, received here February 3, as follows:

"Reference is made to Public Law 806 - 77th Congress approved December 17, 1942, an Act to amend the Act approved March 14, 1934, entitled 'An Act to provide for vacations for government employees, and for other purposes.' The pertinent portion of Public Law 806 reads as follows:

"...That during the national emergency declared by the President of the United States on September 8, 1939, the leave unused by the employees of the departments, independent establishments, and agencies, not in other form counted or compensated, shall be accumulated for succeeding years until it total not exceeding ninety days; And provided further, That when the unused leave accumulated equals or exceeds sixty days in the aggregate, not more than fifteen days of unused leave may be further accumulated in any one calendar year."

"In attempting to apply the provisions of Public Law 806 with respect to the accrued annual leave to which a number of employees of this office are entitled there have arisen questions which require an interpretation on the part of your office before appropriate action can be taken. Some of the problems involved are related to the overtime compensation act of December 22, 1942. The matters on which a decision is desired are as follows:

"1. In Public Law 806, as quoted above, retroactive in effect to September 8, 1939, so as to permit a possible maximum annual leave accumulation of ninety days as of December 31, 1942, or in the statute effective only from the date of enactment, in which case only a possible maximum of seventy-five days of annual leave can remain to the credit of an employee of January 1, 1943?

"2. Should the effective date of termination of employment of those who left government service during the past year be adjusted to allow payment for leave previously considered as 'lost' because of the sixty-day limitation in prior regulations?

B-32225

- 2 -

"3. Do the provisions of Public Law 805, 77th Congress, apply to those cases where government personnel have been paid for accumulated leave while in military service? For example, one employee entering the armed services during 1942 had to his credit on December 31, 1941, a total of seventy-two days, none of which he had been able to take during calendar year 1941. However, under the sixty-day limitation on accumulation of annual leave, he forfeited twelve days, so that on January 1, 1942, there remained only sixty days' annual leave to his credit. May we now pay this employee for those twelve days?

"4. Are persons whose services have been terminated, or who are being paid for accumulated leave pending termination, entitled to overtime pay on such accumulated leave?

"5. Are we required to change the effective date of termination and/or beginning of LWOP which was accepted or granted at expiration of annual leave and computed on the former 44-hour work week basis?

"Your helpful guidance on the above points will be appreciated."

Question 1 is identical with the one answered in the decision of January 26, 1943, B-31772, to the Federal Security Administrator (copy enclosed), wherein it was held that the act of December 17, 1942, Public Law 806 "may be regarded as retroactively effective to September 8, 1939."

Referring to question 2, where an employee has been finally separated from the Federal service--as distinguished from one who has entered the active military or naval service or one who has been furloughed without pay for some other reason--there is no authority to restore the employee to the roll solely for the purpose of granting additional annual leave to which the employee would have been entitled under the act of December 17, 1942, had he remained in the service. 16 Comp. Gen. 23, 899; 17 id. 48, 369, 451.

The act of August 1, 1941, as amended by the act of April 7, 1942, Public Law 517, provides:

D-32225

- 3 -

"That employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia (including employees of any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly controlled or wholly owned by the United States Government, or any corporation, all the stock of which is owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees thereof are paid from funds appropriated by Congress), who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their military pay, compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated or current accrued leave, or to elect to have such leave remain to their credit until their return from active military or naval service." (Underrecoring supplied.)

That statute (particularly the underlined portion thereof) grants a right which may not be denied. As the act of December 17, 1942, increasing the amount of accumulated leave is retroactively effective, it follows that an employee who entered the active military or naval service subsequent to May 1, 1940, now has a right to be paid for the additional amount of accumulated leave to which he has become entitled by reason of the act of December 17, 1942. Question 3 is answered in the affirmative.

It has been held that the increased compensation on an "overtime" basis authorized by joint resolution of December 22, 1942, is a statutory increase in compensation. See decision of January 21, 1943, D-31789, to the Secretary of Labor. That increase is authorized during periods of authorized annual leave the same as though the employee were on active duty. See section 4 of the President's Regulations, Executive Order No. 9879, dated December 26, 1942; also 20 Comp. Gen. 555; 21 id. 853, 855 and decisions therein cited. Accordingly, question 4 is answered in the affirmative. With regard to

D-34885

- 4 -

the payment of claims for increased compensation under the joint resolution of December 22, 1942, to employees who have transferred to other agencies or whose services have been terminated, there may be applied the same rule as was authorized under the automatic promotion law of August 1, 1941, 55 Stat. 613, stated in decision of March 11, 1943, 21 Comp. Gen. 571, as follows (quoting from the syllabus):

"Amounts representing within-grade salary advancements under the act of August 1, 1941, due employees who transferred to other Government agencies, or who were separated from the service, before actual payment of the increases to which they became eligible on October 1, 1941, should be certified for payment by the administrative office in which the employee was employed prior to his transfer or separation, and such amounts may be paid by the disbursing officer except in cases where payment cannot be accomplished within 3 months after the close of the fiscal year, in which event the matter should be forwarded to this office for settlement."

If question 5 is directed to employees who now are in the service, the effective date of a proposed termination or the beginning of leave of absence without pay should be changed in order to grant the employees the additional accumulated annual leave to which they are entitled by reason of the act of December 17, 1942, provided the proposed termination or leave of absence without pay is not for ~~reason~~ the granting of leave in such cases being a matter of administrative discretion. See section 8 of the Annual Leave Regulations, Executive Order No. 8321, dated March 27, 1940. If the employees are no longer in the service (except those who have entered the active military or naval service) no change in the termination date is authorized. See answer to question 2.

Respectfully,
 (Signed) Lindsey G. Warren
 Comptroller General
 of the United States

Enclosures.

PLAZA S-OIII

MOICARTIER

La Branbury, 10011
X Carter, P.C.

653 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, N. Y.
January 11, 1943.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

May I recommend to you Mr. Yves Le Francho, who was one of the Directors of the French Center of Information, on Fifth Avenue, of which I am Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Frank L. Park is, as you know, the American President.

I have known Mr. LeFrancho for a number of years and have always found him extremely capable and attentive to his work.

Mr. LeFrancho is a nephew of Admiral Leblot who was made a prisoner by the Germans during the occupation in France and who became in a German prison the companion of General Giraud.

I have known Admiral Leblot in New York, when he accompanied Mr. Le Brun who came, as you will remember, on the maiden trip of the Normandie. My relations with Admiral Leblot have always remained cordial since.

Sincerely,
L. S. B.

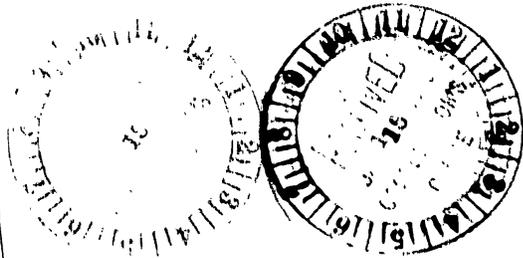
May I add that I am always at
your disposal to cooperate with your
work in any situation or work
you would like to give me as President
of the French Chamber of Commerce.

Believe me to be, dear Colonel
Dunovan, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Currier

Colonel William L. Dunovan,
Washington, D. C.



Jean-Yves le Branchu was born in Paris, on August 12, 1909.

He was educated at the Collège Saint-Charles, of Saint-Brieuc, in Brittany, from which he graduated as a "Bachelier-ès-Sciences" (Honorable Mention) in July 1926.

He entered the University of Rennes, in Brittany, in the Fall of 1926. He took courses at the Faculté de Droit (Law School) and in the Faculté des Lettres (Arts). In 1929, he obtained the diplomas of "Licencié en Droit" (Honorable Mention) and "Licencié-ès-Lettres" (Honorable Mention).

In the Fall of 1929, he entered the University of Paris, where he took courses in the Faculté de Droit (Law School). In 1933, he obtained the diploma of Docteur en Droit (Doctor of Law) with honors.

In the course of the same year (1933) he obtained the diploma of the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques de Paris (with honors).

During the years 1930-1935, he took courses at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, at the Sorbonne. This school does not deliver any diploma.

In 1934, he was appointed "Assistant" at the Faculté de Droit of the University of Paris and at the Institut de Droit Comparé. As such his duties were to advise students on certain matters (his branch being Colonial economics and colonial sociology) and to give examinations for either the "licence en droit" or the "doctorat en droit" (degree of Doctor of Law). He resigned in the Fall of 1935, before leaving for New York.

In the Fall of 1935 he was appointed by decree "Chargé de Cours" (Associate Professor) of Political Economy at the University of Algiers but, due to the fact that he was coming shortly to America and had already accepted the position was offered to him there, he resigned and did not go to Algiers.

He came to America in January 1936, as the General Secretary of the newly created French Information Center, Inc. In the Fall of 1937 he was appointed Associate Director and, in March 1940, Director of the same organization.

The French Information Center, Inc. is a private organization whose purpose is to furnish information on the diverse economic, social, political, literary and artistic matters involving France; the corporation furnishes information, oral or written, to all persons, individuals or corporations, or U. S. Government agencies, upon request.

Since 1939, he has been a Member of the Board of Directors of the Société de Géographie Coloniale of Paris.

2.

Outside of French and English, Mr. Jean-Yves le Branchu speaks German and a little Italian. In Europe, outside of France, he has traveled extensively in the following countries: England and Scotland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland. Outside of Europe, and of the United States, he has visited Canada, Cuba, Bermuda and Hawaii.

His education has given him a knowledge of Economics, Sociology, Economic and Social History, Geography, languages, Law and Politics.

Mr. Jean-Yves le Branchu has published the following books:

"Essai sur le Gold Exchange Standard", Paris, Sirey, 1933.
"Ecrits Notables sur la Monnaie, XVIIe siècle", 2 Vol.
Paris, Alcan, 1934.
"Les Origines du Capitalisme en Angleterre", Paris, Sirey,
1935.

and, among numerous others, the following articles:

"The French Colonial Empire and the Popular French Government", in PACIFIC AFFAIRS, Vol. X, No. 2.
"La Théorie quantitative de la Monnaie au XVIIe siècle", in REVUE D'ECONOMIE POLITIQUE, 1934, No. 4.
"La politique étrangère des Etats-Unis", in NOUVEAUX CAHIERS, April 15, 1939.

Mr. Jean-Yves le Branchu is a naturalized American citizen.

*SECRET Office 1078
1/7/43*

January 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Colonel Morris

FROM: Mr. Murphy

✓
I understand that there is a man by the name of
Emile Levant, care of Standard Printing Company, Union-
town, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who returned to this
country from France in 1940, and who has a collection of
Southern French ports, coast lines, bridges, etc. Would
you have a letter written to him to see whether any of
his pictures might be of use.

Leger, Henry 9817

SECRET

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

*x OSS Mission
x Africa N.
x Survey Party*

February 27, 1943

Memorandum to Colonel Donovan

From: R. Davis Halliwell

Subject: Henry Leger

In your note of February 12th, which was, unfortunately, mislaid, you asked for information in regard to Henry Leger.

We applied for a commission for the subject some months ago previous to having sent him to North Africa on NA-1 as an Instructor.

Leger was a French citizen naturalized as an American approximately twelve years ago. By profession he is a fencing instructor. Since joining the OSS he has had complete training in the various schools and while with us he developed two special weapons for close combat work, one of which the writer gave you for your collection.

He is, presumably assigned to Major Jerry Sage in North Africa and I believe is being used in the training schools near Algers.

He was appointed a 1st Lieutenant, AUS, following his arrival in Africa and we advised our people there of this appointment.

[Handwritten initials]
RHH

Leger, Henry 9817
KROSS MISSION
x Africa, N.
x Survey Party

January 2, 1943

FROM: Director of Strategic Services
TO: Mr. Henry Leger

1. You are hereby authorized and directed to proceed to Algiers, French North Africa, and thereafter to such other points in North Africa as may be necessary to carry out your mission. In view of the urgency of this mission, you shall travel by air or by such other means as may be most rapid and direct.

2. Pursuant to the approval of Brigadier General W.B. Smith, (now MAJOR GENERAL), Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces in North Africa, you are hereby designated as a Training Officer, being a member of a survey party sent by this office to North Africa for the purpose of organizing the work of the Office of Strategic Services in and from the North African Area.

3. You will report to Lt. Commander Warwick Potter, USNR, Executive Officer of the SURVEY GROUP, at Algiers, or at whatever other point in North Africa Lt. Commander Potter may be found. You will act under Lt. Commander Potter's instructions and cooperate with him in every way.

William J. Donovan
Director

January 2, 1943

To whom it may concern:

The bearer, Mr. Henry Leger, is proceeding abroad upon a confidential mission for the Office of Strategic Services. He will carry official mail and documents of this office. It is requested that he be accorded the courtesies of customs or other officials of the United States and other Governments with whom he may come in contact in order that examination or censorship of such mail, documents or baggage may be avoided.

William J. Donovan
Director

MARTIN F. SMITH
30 DIST. WASHINGTON

COMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
CHAIRMAN, FINANCE
'WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION
EDUCATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1943

Le Roux, Robert 9772

ROBERT A. LE ROUX
SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C., ADDRESS
1004 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
HOME ADDRESS:
MOQUIAM, WASHINGTON

Mr. James R. Murphy,
Office of Strategic Services,
Administration Building,
25th and E Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Inasmuch as Congressman Smith is closing
his office today, kindly have your secretary make note
that I can hereafter be reached by mail at

Capitol Towers Apts
208 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D. C.,

and by telephone at Atlantic 4100.

Very respectfully,

R. A. Le Roux

ROBERT A. LE ROUX

cc/

Hon. Herbert E. Gaston
Hon. H. J. Anslinger

Labor Union 9641 A
 x Blood Donor Drive

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

x War Activities Committee

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel G. Edward Puxton, Chairman **DATE:** January 11, 1943
 Executive Committee

FROM: James B. Opsata

SUBJECT: Blood Donor Drive.

As a result of a meeting with union representatives on Wednesday, January 6, Colonel Donovan asked me to propose a method of handling the Blood Donor Drive throughout the entire O.S.S.

The union suggested that this be done through a War Activities Committee composed of three administration appointees and three union appointees. However, because this leaves certain areas not represented in proportion to the members involved, I should like to suggest a campaign covering the entire O.S.S. rather than involving specific groups within our agency.

It would seem that the proper way to undertake such a campaign would be to have each branch and office within the agency represented by key persons. These key persons would in turn designate lieutenants who would be responsible for contacts made within the specific building or within areas of specific buildings. It would be the responsibility of the lieutenants to get in touch with all employees shortly after publicity has been given to the needs and aims of blood donations. Incidentally, because the question of whether or not an individual feels that he should donate blood is of a very personal nature, it should be emphasized at all times that there will be no coercion on the part of any lieutenant, key person, branch director, office chief, etc. to force an individual to feel that he is being unpatriotic if, for personal reasons best known to himself, it would not be advisable for him to participate.

In connection with such a blood donation project, I think that one centrally located individual, for example our employee relations person within the Personnel Division, could act as general chairman and

Colonel Buxton

-2-

January 11, 1943

coordinator of such a drive. It would be the responsibility of this individual to make the necessary contacts with the Blood Donor Center, to see that the necessary records are kept on persons pledged to donate their blood, to make appointments at the Center, and to keep the whole program alive. It would seem that this general coverage of the agency could be handled quite simply and successfully in a democratic manner of having our employees free to participate. This general method might be compared with similar methods used in the recent Community War Fund Drive in which individuals throughout the agency participated.

The organization of details, publicity and notices, and the actual mechanics would present no difficulties as I foresee them at this time. Your reaction to this plan would be appreciated and any suggestions or comments that you would care to make will be followed.

James H. Opsata



Date 8 June 1943

To: GENERAL DONOVAN

SUBJECT: Distribution of Union Literature

The attached memorandum from the Secretariat and the proposed memorandum to Mr. DuRant have been discussed with and approved by Colonel Hurton, Mr. Howland, and Mr. DuRant.

Lo → *D. C. L.*

Jayne - sec.
Office of the Secretariat

(9199)

*Labor Union 9441
x Landsberg, Haus*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Buxton
FROM: Secretariat
SUBJECT: Distribution of Union Literature
DATE: 10 June 1943

1. Attached for your consideration and comments is a proposed memorandum to General Donovan with reference to the problem of distribution of union literature, together with a proposed memorandum from General Donovan to Mr. DuRant.
2. You will recall that some time ago General Donovan decided that distribution should be made only outside OSS buildings in accordance with PBA rules. In this action he adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee at its 17th meeting.
3. The matter is raised again by the attached memorandum from Mr. Landsberg and the attached issue of the "Strategist".
4. The proposed memorandum to General Donovan and his memorandum to Mr. DuRant have been approved by Mr. Howland and Mr. DuRant.

*mc
m 7 D
-*

D. C. L.

*6/11
Recommendations office
Supported for reasons stated.
L.H.B.*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: General Donovan

DATE: 7 June 1943

FROM: Secretariat

SUBJECT: (a) Distribution of Union Literature
(b) Mr. Hans Landsberg's Memorandum of 29 May 1943

1. In accordance with Colonel Buxton's suggestion we have checked again on the Public Buildings Administration rules governing distribution of union literature. When this question first arose Mr. Duktant was advised by a representative of PBA that its rules did not permit distribution of union literature in any of the buildings under its jurisdiction and that its guards were instructed accordingly. On the basis of the statement made in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Landsberg's memorandum to you of 29 May 1943, Mr. Duktant telephoned PBA again and after close questioning received somewhat different information.

2. We are now advised by the PBA that while it is true that its rules do not permit distribution of union literature within Government buildings, the PBA will not insist upon the observance of these rules by an Agency which wishes to adopt a different practice. The matter, therefore, becomes one of Agency policy. We have also made a telephone survey of the practice followed on this question by 15 other Government agencies, the results of which have been tabulated and are annexed hereto. As will appear from this tabulation, some form of distribution of union literature is permitted by all but one of the Agencies consulted.

3. The Security Office has been consulted on this matter and states that it has no objection to distribution made in the following manner:

General Donovan

- 2 -

7 June 1943

(a) Distribution to the cafeteria line in "Que" Building by a union representative, provided that the literature handed out is first cleared by the Security Office from the point of view of security, i.e., to prevent the dissemination of names and other information about the Agency which might violate security. The Security Office would not, however, undertake censorship on political or other general policy grounds.

(b) That the union also be permitted to post its literature on the official bulletin board in the cafeteria (or on a special bulletin board if space requires), provided that this literature is first submitted to and cleared by the Chief of Civilian Personnel on general policy grounds. It is felt that literature posted on the official bulletin board will necessarily be regarded as being at least unobjectionable to the Agency, and that for this reason a closer scrutiny of its contents is in order than in the case of literature which is handed out by a union representative. For example, we should be able to prevent printed attacks on the Administration or on members of Congress being posted on the official bulletin board.

4. Will you kindly indicate whether the recommendations made in the preceding paragraph have your approval? If so, you may wish to send the attached proposed memorandum to Mr. DuRant.


D. C. L.

Attachments - 2

Procedure of Different Government
Agencies with Respect to
Distribution of Union Literature
(Based upon Telephone Survey made
by Civilian Personnel Branch, OSS)

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Use of Bulletin Board</u>	<u>Personal Distribution in Buildings</u>	<u>Distribution Through Mail Service</u>	<u>Other Means</u>
Agriculture			X	
BEW			X	
Commerce	X	X		
CIAA	X (censored)			
FTC			X	
GAO	X (censored)			
Interior	X	X		
Justice	X			X *
Labor	X	X		
Navy	X (censored)			
OPA		X	X (censored)	
State		X		

- 2 -

(continued)

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Use of Bulletin Board</u>	<u>Personal Distribution in Buildings</u>	<u>Distribution Through Mail Service</u>	<u>Other Means</u>
Treasury	:	:	:	:
War	:	X	:	:
WPB	:	:	X	:

* Tables are made available at principal entrances for distribution of literature, including union literature.

RECAPITULATION

Of the 15 Agencies consulted,

(a) Seven permit the union the use of Bulletin Boards for its literature. In the case of three of these Agencies the material is first censored;

(b) Personal distribution within the building is permitted by seven Agencies, three of whom also permit use of Bulletin Boards;

(c) Distribution through the regular mail service is permitted by five of these Agencies, one of which permits personal distribution within the buildings but not the use of Bulletin Boards;

(d) The Department of Justice permits use of Bulletin Boards. Will also provide tables at main entrances for union and other literature;

(e) One Agency, the Treasury Department, does not permit any distribution of union literature.

Mr. Grier Dullant

8 June 1943

General Donovan

Distribution of Union Literature

1. Attached is a memorandum dated 29 May 1943 from Mr. Hans Landsberg, Chairman OSS Branch Local 205 (UFWA-CIO), requesting the right to distribute union literature in the cafeteria. Also attached is a memorandum prepared by the Secretariat on this subject.

2. In view of the additional information presented, I have decided to permit distribution of union literature within the "Que" Building cafeteria in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Secretariat's memorandum. Will you kindly acquaint the Local union of this decision? Public Buildings Administration and PBA guards assigned to OSS should also be advised.

3. Will you also please investigate charges made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Landsberg's memorandum as to the action of the PBA guards on April 21 and 22, and report your findings to me?

W. J. D.

6/1/43

To May. Loring -

This raises the following questions
in my mind -

1. Did the PBA have a rule which
denied the use of Cafeterias for distribution?

2. If PBA consents to distribution
inside of buildings - why do we
object if,

what a - Security office indicates
places in what buildings may
have a union representative offering
literature for a limited time ^{not more than} once
a week to anyone interested.

Y.S.B.

to: Colonel Buxton

Director's Office

(3308)

Labor Union 9641
X Landsberg, Hans

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION • UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES LOCAL 203
1407 L STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 29, 1943

To: Brigadier General William J. Donovan, Director of Strategic Services

From: Hans H. Landsberg, ^{HHL}Chairman, OSS Branch, Local 203

At our meeting with Mr. DuRant on May 28, 1943, we were informed of your decision that in distributing its material the Union may not use the OSS messenger system nor be stationed inside OSS buildings, but that the Union be restricted to grounds off government property in accordance with PBA rules.

This decision climaxes a series of events which have increasingly curtailed the Union's facilities in OSS. The first step was taken in December when the Union's right to use the messenger service was withdrawn, on the grounds that the service was overworked. We thereupon took over distribution ourselves and, in agreement with the Administration, represented by Mr. Opsata, picked the cafeteria as the most convenient spot. On March 6, we submitted a request to Mr. DuRant stating that since the messengers did not feel that distributing union material would materially add to their load we suggested that distribution be again effected through them. On April 21, PBA guards forcibly prevented us from distributing our bulletin in the cafeteria, and on April 22 we were restricted to grounds off government property, these events occurring with an unwarranted show of force and unpleasantness, as described by us in a special memorandum which we understand Mr. DuRant transmitted to you. Our immediate request for an investigation to establish responsibility for the acts of the PBA guards has not resulted in any action on the part of the Administration. On the contrary, we now find that you have seized this occasion provided by PBA to convert their unique action into permanent OSS policy and to bar the Union from OSS grounds whenever distribution of Union material is involved.

We have found it necessary to recite the history of this issue, unfortunately now six months old, in order to demonstrate that we cannot consider your action otherwise than as an injustice to the Union, and we are at a loss to understand the reasons.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, PBA will accede to the requests of any agency asking for the right of employee organizations to distribute their material inside government buildings. Inside distribution, even desk-to-desk distribution, which we in OSS have agreed not to request, is standard practice in dozens of Federal agencies. Yet, in OSS we find that the Administration, far from seeking to protect its employees from unwarranted attacks

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION • UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES LOCAL 203

1407 L STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

by PBA guards, is in fact using PBA as an excuse to make normal functioning of the Union exceedingly difficult.

As we have had occasion to point out repeatedly, distribution in OSS presents peculiar problems, well known to the Administration. It was for this reason that the cafeteria was picked as the best spot, provided the messenger service could not be made available to the Union. We would have thought that your recent statement on the right of employees to join or refrain from joining unions would have as its corollary at least the absence of directives making it extremely difficult for the Union to even make known its existence.

When we last met with you in January, you stated that you would be glad to meet with us again, if and when issues arose which could not be settled with the person authorized by you to deal with us, or if the magnitude of the issue required your intervention. In the light of the facts recited above we feel that this issue, involving a vital function of the Union, is of such a nature as to make a meeting with you necessary as the only avenue left to arrive at an understanding satisfactory to the Administration and the Union. Consequently, we should like to ask you to meet with a Union delegation some time during the first week in June.

*Litvinoff m. 8635
x Recall*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: General William J. Donovan

DATE: August 31, 1943

FROM: John C. Hughes

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Litvinov's Recall

SECRET

I think you will be interested in the attached memorandum on the subject of Litvinov's recall. This was prepared by Miss Carp, about whom you spoke when I saw you at the St. Regis Sunday.

J. C. Hughes

August 30, 1943

LITVINOV'S RECALL

x48600

Whatever the explanation given by the Moscow press may be, the removal of Litvinov from Washington has considerable political meaning. It is not by accident that the shift in the Russian Embassy in the United States coincides with the departure of Maisky from London. Both facts have the same implication: they show Russia's discontent of the Allies and her decision to adopt a more independent attitude in European affairs.

Next to this main factor there are several less important reasons for Litvinov's removal. His position in Washington was already shaken in the early Winter of 1943. There were many rumors that Stalin was dissatisfied with the results, or absence of results, achieved by his Ambassador in the United States. In well-informed Russian circles in this country, the appointment of Umanski as envoy to Mexico was interpreted as a sign of the imminent removal of Litvinov. On the other hand, Litvinov himself complained several times to his Government about his "uncomfortable position" in Washington.

Already last April it was whispered that Moscow considered the diplomatic situation in London and Washington as "disproportioned". While Litvinov and Maisky, both Vice-Commissars at the Foreign Office in Moscow and outstanding diplomats, represented Russia in

SECRET

2.

Great Britain and the United States, the Soviets generally considered that the British and American envoys in the USSR were only second-rate officials. The fact that Litvinov is replaced by a very modest Charge d'Affaires, Gromyko, seems to confirm this statement.

There is no doubt that Russia is at present more concerned with European affairs than she was a year ago. Her military victories and Allied activity in Europe raise many problems of immediate political import. Litvinov and Maisky will play a very prominent part in the Russian policy towards the Allies and towards occupied countries. They remain as Vice-Commissars at the Foreign Office; therefore, Litvinov's removal should not be compared with his dismissal in 1939, for then it signified a change in Moscow's international policy. Today, it is merely a step indicating a tendency which has been obvious for a long time, but by no means does it imply that Russia is paving the way for a separate peace. The Russians consider as sheer nonsense all talk about Russia dropping out of the war. Russia is bitter about the lack of the Second Front, she considers that she is getting poor treatment at the hands of the Allies. Moscow was shocked that Bogomolov could not get a visa to Algiers, and is also resentful of the Allies' reluctance to recognize her territorial claims in Ukraine, White Russia and Bessarabia. The Soviet Government is very suspicious of the Allies policy in the Balkans, Finland, Poland and Germany. The Russians claim that the main idea of the Moscow Government is that Russia has the right to be considered one of the leading continental nations in Europe and should be treated accordingly.

SECRET

3.

The tension in Allied relations which arose last Spring, resulted in Litvinov's removal and, on a minor scale, in the setting up of the Committee of Free Germany, thus indicating that Russia intends to develop her own independent policy in Europe. It is also very clear, from conversations with Soviet officials, that this attitude is not unalterable. For many reasons, both military and others, Moscow would prefer to come to a full understanding with her Allies. Such an understanding, however, must precede any sort of tripartite conference. Russia will accept to join an Allied conference only if all points of disagreement have been settled by previous negotiations.

Litvinov's removal also means that these negotiations will not be carried out by ordinary diplomatic channels in the various capitals. The absence of such men as Maisky from London and Litvinov from Washington, should force the United States and Great Britain to send special missions to Moscow if they really desire an agreement with the USSR. From that point of view, the removal of Litvinov might in Russia's mind lead to tangible results and constitute a test of the Allies' goodwill.

SECRET

*Litvinov, Masin 8635
x Rebadly*

SECRET
OSS
FNB

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Foreign Nationalities Branch

February 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Strategic Services
Deputy Director, Intelligence Service
Deputy Director, Planning Group for
Psychological Warfare

It may interest you to know that strong confirmation is now in hand of rumors recently about that Ambassador Litvinov will return to Russia within the next two or three weeks.

It is heard further -- this on only pretty good authority -- that the Ambassador has told a friend that in Moscow he will become Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The Russian desk at the State Department feels dubious about this. Such an appointment would of course signify an intention on Stalin's part to play with the Western Powers, at least superficially.

Litvinov's appointment, even if it occurs, could hardly be accepted as a reliable sign, because (as seems to be generally agreed) Litvinov is not of the inner circle at the Kremlin and is able to exert only a very limited influence on the main course of Soviet policy.



hcb
DeWitt C. Poole

DATE Oct. 9, 1962

TO: Mr. J. R. Murphy

From: Lanning Macfarland

Remarks:

This supplements a memorandum I sent to you the other day on Ambassador L. in which Mr. Dulles thought Colonel Donovan might be interested.

91

SECRET

(1697)

SECRET

Litvinoff
x Recall

8225

C O P Y

October 8, 1942

To: A.W.D.
From B.C.
Subject: RUSSIA

I hear from a reliable Russian source that Ambassador Litvinov made a trip to Moscow some time around the middle of September. The greatest secrecy was maintained and even the staff of his own Embassy was not aware of the truth regarding his absence.

It is said that before his departure Litvinov looked very worried and nervous and in low spirits. Now the impression of those who are close to him is that his position has been strengthened and that he succeeded in straightening out in Moscow all the misunderstanding connected with his activities - or inactivities - in the U.S. In any case he seems to have now more authority than ever in representing his government.

He came back accompanied by a brilliant Russian journalist who will be in charge of the Embassy bulletin and will act as a head in the Information Service.

The following gives a gist of Amb. L.'s conversation with the above source: "It is of common knowledge in Soviet circles that there is a serious crisis in the relations between the three Allies: Great Britain, U. S. and Soviet Russia. Moscow is extremely dissatisfied with her Allies and the resentment is growing not only in official circles but also in the army and among the population. The Russians say that the lack of military support cannot be explained by military and strategic reasons. The Allied strategists must know the situation and must understand the vital necessity of rapid action in order to relieve the German pressure on Russia. The inactivity of the Allies is therefore ascribed to political reasons. The Russians are convinced that certain anti-Russian elements in America and in Great Britain are playing a very dangerous game, using all their influence in order to let Russia down. They point out that purely political considerations are prevailing in the Allied strategy while in the USSR, politics are fully subordinated to military necessities. Russians complain that the British and Americans do not realize the amount of material destruction wrought to Russia by the German invasion and the number of Russian casualties. The Allied press stresses Russian heroism, but is not aware of the real situation of the country. European Russia is practically devastated, the people in other regions are starving, the efforts to hold on a super-human and Russia cannot forever continue this desperate fight alone. They also complain that even the aid in material is quite insufficient and does not correspond to the real needs of the Russian war machine. Moscow stresses that this situation might lead to catastrophic results. Assuming even that the Allies open a second front next Summer, Russia will no longer be in a position to launch an offensive."

DATE October 8, 1942

TO: Mr. J. R. Murphy

From: Lanning Macfarland

Remarks:

Possibly Colonel Donovan will be interested
in the attached report.

uu

~~no action to be taken~~

~~Report to be made~~

~~Done~~

SECRET

*This will not be sent to you
by our Reporting Board.*

(1697)

SECRET ⁸⁶³⁵
Lilvinoff
x recall.

C O P Y

To: A.W.D.
From B.C.

October 6, 1942

With further reference to my memorandum to you a week ago about the rumored recall of Ambassador L, my informant has just returned from Washington, where he talked with Ambassador L., who is an old friend of his. The Ambassador told him that the rumor was decidedly without foundation, either here or in Moscow. What was true was that Moscow was definitely dissatisfied with America and England, and L. gave my informant the impression that Russia was now going to take a very different attitude towards the Allies, an attitude not only more aggressive, but even threatening, if necessary. Ambassador L. attributed the rumors as coming from White Russian and other Fascist circles.

L. was amused that his enemies were making so much of the fact that Ambassador Maisky was decorated by Stalin, whereas he was not. He was very well aware of the rumors going around that Moscow was dissatisfied with him, that he was not as good in stirring up public opinion as Ambassador Maisky who constantly arranged for small meetings often attended by parliamentary members. But what was feasible in England was not always possible in the U.S. He could not visualize "cozy chats" with Senators and Congressmen here.

In the course of their conversation L. mentioned the fact that Col. Beck in Bucharest had been trying through Ciano to get Germany to create an independent Polish government and state along the lines of Croatia. Beck did not succeed and Ambassador L. said Col. Beck would

-2-

C O P Y

doubtless try to approach American authorities here, through his agent, the former counselor Rathaus, who in turn had connections with Colonel Matuszawski, neither of whom the Soviets trusted. My informant went on to say that Col. Beck is believed to be doing some work along the same lines in Turkey, where he is supposed to have a group of his own.

Lips - Dr. Julius 7605A
Deutsch

April 19, 1943

General Julius Deutsch
243 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear General Deutsch:

✓ Thank you for your letter of April 8, 1943. It was very good of you to write to me.

Regarding Dr. Lips, I have circulated the statement which you sent me to several of our people here who might be interested in him. It seems to be their view that his particular talents and qualifications, although of the highest, do not fit him for the rather specialized job which we are doing in this Agency. I am most obliged to you for calling him to my attention and wish that we could use him here.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

LEE:BLACK

Lips, Dr Julius 7608-A
* Deutsch, Gen. J.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Brig. General William J. Donovan

DATE: April 16, 1943

FROM: Edward S. Mason *ESM*

SUBJECT:

The Julius E. Lips mentioned in the attached letter of General Deutsch is known to several members of the R & A Branch. The general feeling is that it would be difficult to fit him into the work of the Branch, and that he is in some respects unreliable. He is, you know, an anthropologist, and although it might be possible to find a place for him in the European-African Division, we don't do much work along the line of his competence.

There is no question of his loyalty, but some of the people who know him think that it will be difficult to keep him under control. I found no great enthusiasm for him.

Attachments 2

Lindstrom -
Prepare a letter
S

To: _____

Former correspondence on LIPS

7/24/42, Ltr. fm. Arthur Altmeyer
recommending Dr. & Mrs. Lips.

To Wiley for comment, 7/27.

not returned to file.

To C. Mann
for
comment
Director's Office

(3308)

*Lips, Dr. Julius E. 7600-A
x Deutsch, Julius*

GENERAL JULIUS DEUTSCH
243 Riverside Drive
New York City

April 8th, 1943

Brigadier General William J. Donovan
Head, Office of Strategic Services
War Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan :

I have read with great satisfaction of your promotion to Brigadier General. Please accept my sincere congratulations. During the last weeks I have, prompted by the developments of the military and political fronts, thought very often of your work in the Office of Strategic Services. It occurred to me that I should draw your attention upon the possible services of an old friend of mine, Dr. Julius E. Lips, whose name certainly cannot be unfamiliar to you. He is now doing research work for Oxford University but lives in New York and is an American citizen. I have asked him to provide me with a few data of his curriculum which I enclose herewith. By his unusual experience and his expeditions to Africa and other parts of the world, by the very successful books he published and the integrity of his character he certainly would be - should you succeed in securing his services - a tremendous asset to the war effort of the United States. He is very well known in Washington circles, too, and Mr. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone as well as Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, would certainly be ready to tell you more about him upon your inquiry.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Julius Deutsch

Julius E. Life
 640 Riverside Drive
 New York City

JULIUS E. LIFE

CURRICULUM VITAE

Born in Saarbrücken, Germany : September 8th, 1895
American Citizen

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES:

Oberrealschule, Saarbrücken, Germany
 Sorbonne, Paris, France
 Universities of Heidelberg and Leipzig

ACADEMIC DEGREES:

Ph.D. (In anthropology, economics, psychology) Leipzig 1919
 Licentiate (Juris utriusque doctor) Leipzig 1921
States Examination in Civil and Public Law : Leipzig 1921

OFFICIAL POSITIONS :

1919-1923	Attaché to the German Foreign Office (Cultural Division), in charge of international students' movements and the foreign students in Germany
1925	Assistant Curator at the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum of Ethnology, Cologne, Germany
1926	Privatdozent of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Cologne
1929	Member of the Senate of the University of Cologne
1929	Director and Curator-in-Chief of the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum of Ethnology, Cologne (Appointment for life)
1929-1933	Consultant to the German Foreign Office (Colonial Division) : colonial administration and codification of the customary law of the former German colonies

OFFICIAL POSITIONS (continued)

- 1930 Professor of Ethnology and Sociology at the University of Cologne; Head of the Department of Anthropology. (Appointment for life)
- April 1st, 1933 Voluntary resignation from these positions in protest against the Hitlerian conception of science; thereupon expatriation by the Nazi government.
- 1933-1934 Associate in Anthropology at the Musée de l'Homme and lecturer of anthropology at the Sorbonne, Paris, France. Adviser to the French Colonial Office (Colonial Administration).
- 1934-1936 Visiting Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, New York. (Primitive Law; History of Government; Social Anthropology; Primitive Technology.)
- 1937-1939 Professor of Anthropology; Head of the Department of Anthropology at Howard University, Washington, D.C.
- Since 1939 Researcher for Oxford University, England (Origin and Development of Law)

MEMBERSHIP

- American Academy for the Advancement of Science
- American Anthropological Society
- National Geographic Society; Washington, D.C.
- Hudson's Bay Record Society; London, England
- Société des Américanistes; Paris, France
- Honorary member : Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna, Austria

LISTED AND REFERRED TO IN :

- THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO, London
- WHO'S WHO IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, New York
- THE AMERICAN WHO'S WHO
- WHO'S WHO IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, Washington 1932/33
- INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS

EXEDITIONS TO :

- West Africa (1929)
- North Africa (1930/31; 1938)
- Labrador (on behalf of Columbia University) 1935



*Livingston Goodhue 6389
& Union of S. Africa
& Representative*

MR. SHEPARDSON

MAY 12 1949

WILLIAM A. KIRNIE

GOODHUE LIVINGSTON

The Department of State makes inquiry as to the present status of Mr. Goodhue Livingston. They had received unofficial reports that he would be returning to this country. They would like this report confirmed or denied. If correct, has his replacement been selected?

It should be noted in this connection that the Department has received indications from the Minister that Mr. Livingston has been providing excellent service and intimates that he would be reluctant to see him replaced.

Please instruct me.

W. A. K.

cc: General Donovan
Colonel Buxton

SECRET
OFFICE OF

Livingston 6387
to Under Sec. Office
x Reper,

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

re

July 27, 1942

The Honorable G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

This letter will confirm our previous understanding in respect to Mr. Goodhue Livingston, Jr., and his appointment as Special Assistant to the Minister at Pretoria.

If the State Department will arrange transportation for Mr. Livingston from New York to Pretoria, we will reimburse them for any expense thus incurred. We understand that the Minister wishes Mr. Livingston to travel with him, and we believe that the surest way to accomplish this is by having the State Department make all travel arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

KM/oh

cc: Colonel Donovan (2)	Mr. Barces
Mr. Strom (State)	Mr. Woodring
Major Druce	Mr. Klubel
Mr. Opanta	Mr. Ream

*Livingston 6387
X Union of So. Africa
X Representative*

May 21 1942

Honorable G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

In connection with the work of this office,
we would appreciate the appointment of Mr. Goodhue
Livingston, Jr. as Special Assistant to the Minister
at Pretoria.

Mr. Livingston's salary, and all travel
and other expenses incurred by him, will be paid
directly by the Office of the Coordinator of Informa-
tion. Under this arrangement there will be no
necessity for State Department accounting in connec-
tion with this particular appointment.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Livingston
is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Attachment
WTMB:rrr
5-19-42
UTMA

SECRET

GOODRUE LIVINGSTON, JR.

Address: Department of Health
125 Worth Street
New York City

Born March 30, 1897 in New York City.
Father was Goodhue Livingston, Architect, born New York City.

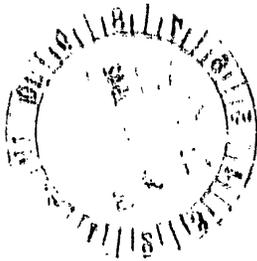
Mother was Louise Robb, born New York City.
Married to Lorna Mackay Livingston, born New York City.

Education: Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1911-16.
Harvard University, 1916-17 (left to join Armed Forces)
Saumur Artillery School, 1917 graduated.

Served with 15th F.A., 2nd Division from Dec. 9, 1917 until wounded July 21, 1918. Assigned to G-4 Tours after hospitalization. Assigned G-2 Paris, January to May 1919. Honorable discharged St. Aignan, France, May 1919.

Employment: 1933-38. Partner, Freeborn & Company General Insurance.
Last 10 yrs. 1938-present. Secretary, Department of Health, New York, N.Y.

Language: Working knowledge French; Kaffir (lingua franca of Rhodesia and South Africa).



PC to
150
FRANK C. DODD
11/11/42

Leon Maurice 6207
K 5001

FRANK C. DODD
Chairman of the Board
HOWARD C. LEWIS
President
EDWARD H. DODD, JR.
Vice-President
ARTHUR M. CHANE
Treasurer
RAYMOND T. BOND
Secretary

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

INCORPORATED



PUBLISHERS SINCE 1839

Editorial and Business Offices:
432 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Receiving and Shipping:
601 WEST 26TH ST., N. Y.

Canadian Branch:
215 VICTORIA ST.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Cable Address:
DODD, NEW YORK
(A. S. C. CODE)

K. J. Parnham

May 18, 1943

Brigadier General William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

Last year, we sent to you at the request of Mr. Maurice Leon, the author of HOW MANY WORLD WARS?, a copy of his book, and we understood that it would be proper to enter a charge for the volume. The cost of the book was \$2.00, and the charge for it doesn't seem to have been paid.

In these days, we can imagine why a matter of this sort would be overlooked, but if it is convenient, we would be grateful for your payment so that the charge can be cleared off our books.

Very truly yours,
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, INC.
Richard Early

HE:SL

Leeuw H. de 4/23C

x OWI
x Job.

(25)

19 July 1943

Mr. Hendrik de Leeuw
116 Remsen Street
Brooklyn Heights
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. de Leeuw:

In General Donovan's
absence, I am acknowledging your letter
of the 5th instant to him.

I have requested members
of my staff to study the biographical notes
which you left with this office some time
ago.

If this results in any
suggestions which might be of interest, we
will be glad to communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Duxton
Acting Director

Leeuw. 4123 C
x OLSJ
x Jnto

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel G. Edward Buxton
FROM: Edmond L. Taylor *ELT*
SUBJECT: Hendrik de Leeuw

DATE: 13 July 1943

I don't think de Leeuw sounds very promising for my staff but I shall have Hinks look into it on the off-chance he might fit. It occurs to me that he might possibly be usable by MO also.

Date 10 July 1949

To: MR. EDMUND TAYLOR

Colonel Buxton would like
your advice on this.

[Handwritten signature]

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

Leuw, Hendrik de 4123 C
x OWI
x Job
TELEPHONE
MAIN 4-5846

"Dutch Retreat"
116 REMSEN STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

July 5, 1945

General Wm. Donovan, Esq.,
Director,
Office Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:

With the Budget, as far as the O.S.S., apparently satisfactorily disposed off, I wonder whether there might now not be an opening with the OSS for me.

I have just received my discharge papers from the OWI, and am very anxious to get to work.

I hope to have a word from you for which I thank you in anticipation.

Respectfully yours,
Hendrik de Leuw
Hendrik de Leuw

in answer
"Dutch Retreat"

116 REMSEN STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

Leeuw, Hendrick 4123-C
XOWI
XJob

TELEPHONE
MAIN 4-8846

May 3rd, 1945

Brig. General,
Wm. J. Donovan, Esqre,
Director,
O.S.S.,
28th E NW,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General:

Pursuant to the visit made to your office on April 23rd, I had the intention to have a copy made of my Propaganda report, dealing with the Netherlands East Indies, as well as of the report dealing with the Underground in the Netherlands and adjacent countries, but on thinking it over I came to the conclusion that by rights I am prevented from doing so. As a matter of fact I was asked to sign the oath of secrecy and, if I understand matters rightly, I am prevented from divulging anything that had to do with my work while in the employ of the OWI.

However this might be overcome, should I be given a post in the O.S.S., as I would then be able to write a new report, against which no one could ever raise an objection.

I am sure that you, General, will understand my position. I would not like to do anything that might seem unethical. On the other hand I would be most anxious to be of service to the O.S.S., and still cherish the hope that a post could be found, in which, whatever little knowledge and experience I do possess, I could be of service to the Government.

Assuring you of my appreciation for the courtesy shown me, believe me,

Respectfully yours,

Hendrik Leeuw
Hendrik Leeuw

Loew Hendrick 4/23 C
KOWI
**Job*

National Press Club
Washington

Thursday
4-22-43

Dear Gen. Donovan:

Am so sorry that you could not spare me a few moments of your valuable time. However, as your secretary so kindly suggested, I am trying once more to call her at 10.30-11 am, on Friday, and find out whether you can see me some time that day.

My very old friend (of more than 25 years standing) Laurence Steinhardt, now Ambassador to Turkey, wrote me not to fail to see you. Laurence knows how anxious I am to serve the Government.

Respectfully yours,

Henrik de Loew
Henrik de Loew

PC: *Beckner*

Leeuw, Hendrick 412-3-C

"Dutch Retreat"

116 REMBEN STREET
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

TELEPHONE
MAIN 4-5246

April 18, 1945

Brig. General,
Wm. J. Donovan,
Director,
O.S.S.,
25th, E.N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Brig. General:

Pursuant to the phone call with your office the other day, I would greatly appreciate to have a word with you, at your convenience, some time during the week of April 19th. I shall be in Washington Teuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and shall call your office in the hope that you can spare me a few minutes of your time.

Thanking you,

Respectfully yours,
Hendrik de Leeuw
Hendrik de Leeuw

Note The Time

9

short biography

HENDRIK DE LAMER - HEAD HUNTER OFFICE - 207-7126 - 2-16-48

Lamar, Hendrik 41230
X1002 - 2000

BIOGRAPHY

It is nearly 31 years since I deserted my native dikes to become a world traveler, trader, journalist, author, film and radio lecturer, and lived the full life for many years in foreign lands. Starting when I was 19, after cramming, within nine years, whatever wisdom and academic knowledge I could absorb in Dutch schools (elementary-high school-1 year University training) I set out on what, at first, looked like a roving writing and journalistic career. For a short time I became a trader in tropical products, joined the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and became their Special Representative in the Far East, but managed to continue my writing, and wrote, as newspaper correspondent, for foreign papers. When I resigned from the Firestone Company, in good standing, went back to my travel and writing career, and have done little else.

TRAVEL

I covered with the exception of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, most of South America almost every part of the globe; always managed to come home to rest in America, where citizen I became about nineteen years ago.

JOURNALISM

Became the accredited correspondent for a number of European, West Indian and South-American newspapers and periodicals, writing on almost every type of subject. (cooking-politics-ethnology-ethnography-economics-geography-science) Contributed for years to American newspapers and magazines and to newspaper syndicates, such as for the N.Y. Herald Tribune, N.Y. Times, King Features, North American Newspaper Alliance often doing special features for those papers and services. Also for American Weekly Post, Geographic Mag. and Bulletin, and for a great number of American trade and class magazines.

I stopped writing (and radio and other lecturing) when I joined the U.S. Government Intelligence Service.

Spoke Dutch, French, German, Flemish, English, Malay, fair knowledge Spanish, Italian.

WRITING

Wrote the following books: Crossroads of the Java Sea, Crossroads of the Caribbean Sea, Crossroads of the Balder Sea, Crossroads of the China Sea, Crossroads of the Bismarck Sea, Java Jungle Tales, Cities of Sin (Japan and China) Sinful Cities of the Western World, (North Africa), History of Colonies. Some of these books were reprinted by Hutchinson Doran in popular reprint editions. Most of my books were translated and published in foreign countries, into Dutch, Chinese, Jewish, Spanish, Czechish, Scandinavian, French.

RADIO

Radio career started around 1929, when I opened a series of travel talks over WJZ, WNY of the National Broadcasting Co; since then broadcasted, for years, over WJZ, WNY, WNYC, WNYE, and also did some shortwave broadcasting. While in Holland, did shortwave broadcasts over PTT and AVRO, to East Indies and West Indies listeners. While most of my broadcasts were on sustaining programs, some were sponsored (I did a program for the Great Atlantic Tea Co, and some other large American companies) My travel programs were awarded Honorable Mention, in the 1934 Radio selections, of the National Woman's Radio Commission.

LECTURING AND TELEVISION

Lectured considerably, here and abroad, with and without my own 16 mm. films. Had a series of Television broadcasts, with my own films, for the WJZ-TV television unit.

RADIO EDITOR

As editor of WJZ-TV. Radio editors have been most kind to me in their appraisals, and such radio authorities, as J.C. Hanson, Alton Cook, Leonard Carlton, Paulop, Jack Foster, Hanson, etc. have often seen fit to highlight my radio programs.

TRANSLATION

The work performed by me (and -o- the Dutch office) has been varied, and consisted of translation-editing, original writing, editing articles, writing West Indian programs, survey and analysis; managed over 100 Malay and Chinese broadcasts, broadcasted in Dutch, Malay, and Chinese. West Indianance Shows; conducted Dutch radio shows. furnished intelligence material dealing with Holland and East Indies. my survey on special survey; knowledge. Undergraduate Association in Georgetown, Guyana.