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STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE



A collection of articles on the historical, operational, doctrinal, and theoretical aspects of intelligence.

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WE SPIED . . .

The past months have been rather lean ones for first-class books on intelligence, but we have spied out a few which certainly should be called to your attention.

Resistance

Two excellent books on the French Resistance during World War II and one on resistance in Italy have been added to the literature in this field. *The Story of the Italian Resistance*, by Roberto Battaglia, will be reviewed in a later issue of the *Studies*. Here we especially commend for good reading *They Fought Alone: The Story of British Agents in France*, by Maurice Buckmaster.¹ Col. Buckmaster, who headed the French section of the British Special Operations Executive, had already written one excellent book on S. O. E. activities in France,² and his new one is no less well done. *They Fought Alone* relates the activities of British S. O. E. agents dropped into France, describes their successes and their failures, and tells how they organized their nets. For the period after D-Day, it shows how countless German troops were immobilized by the activities of the S. O. E.-led Maquis, by sabotage, the destruction of bridges and rolling stock, and other means. With pride the author quotes General Eisenhower's affirmation that the operations of the S. O. E. and the Maquis had shortened the war in Europe by nine months. The book covers many aspects of tradecraft: personnel recruiting and training, communications, documentation, sabotage, escape and evasion, security. Col. Buckmaster can write on these topics with authority, and he writes interestingly and well.

Ten Thousand Eyes, by Richard Collier,³ is devoted to the activities of those Resistance agent nets under the control of

¹ London: Odhams Press Ltd., 1958. 256 p. 18s

² *Specially Employed: The Story of British Aid to French Patriots of the Resistance*. London: The Batchworth Press, 1952. 200 p.

³ London: Collins, 1958. 320 p. 18s. Also New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1958. 320 p. \$4.00.

We Spied

General de Gaulle's Free French Headquarters in London which were primarily engaged in securing intelligence on Hitler's Atlantic Wall from Cherbourg to Le Havre, where the D-Day landings were to be made. The author tells how in 1940 Capt. Andre Dewavrin escaped from France and joined General de Gaulle in London, where he established the Free French intelligence set-up and became known to the Resistance as Colonel Passy. For Colonel Passy's own story, one should refer to his three volumes of *Souvenirs*.⁴

Ten Thousand Eyes also gives the story of some of Dewavrin's liaison with Gilbert Renault-Roulier, known throughout the French Resistance as Rémy, who has described his own Resistance activities in five volumes, two of which have been translated into English.⁵ Among the many tradecraft subjects treated in *Ten Thousand Eyes* are the establishment of agent nets, communications, air/maritime support of agent personnel, and escape and evasion. Primarily, however, the book deals with the clandestine collection of intelligence information on beach and inland defenses which was essential to the planners of the invasion and the invasion forces themselves. London needed this information in minute detail, and it was up to the Resistance to collect it. *Ten Thousand Eyes* tells how the members of the Resistance would sketch this information in on sector maps and pass it on to their cartographic service, run by an ex-mechanic in Caen. There the information was consolidated on master maps to be sent on to England. Spine-tingling stories of how this information was secured make the book a fascinating one.

Intelligence in Psychological Warfare

A Psychological Warfare Casebook, compiled by William E. Daugherty in collaboration with Morris Janowitz,⁶ was published just in time for this column to review its intelligence aspects. Daugherty is an operations analyst with the Johns Hop-

⁴ *Bureau Londres*. Monte-Carlo: Raoul Solar, 1947. 236 p.

⁵ *10, Duke Street Londres*. Monte-Carlo: Raoul Solar, 1947. 387 p.
Missions Secrètes En France. Paris: Plon, 1951. 439 p.

⁶ *Memoirs of a Secret Agent of Free France*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948. 406 p.

Courage and Fear. London: Arthur Barker Ltd., 1950. 320 p.

⁷ Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. 880 p. \$12.50.

We Spied

kins Operations Research Office, which usually performs its functions under contract with the Department of the Army, and Dr. Janowitz is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan. Both of them saw intelligence service during World War II. Their voluminous work — almost 900 pages — is exactly what its title implies, a casebook; the compiler/editors are introducing into the psychological warfare field the casebook method long used as a method of instruction in the law schools.

The editors define psychological warfare as “the *planned* use of *propaganda* and *other actions* designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of enemy, neutral, and friendly foreign groups in such a way as to support the accomplishment of national aims and objectives.” In addition to treating the policy, doctrine, organization, objectives, and methods of psychological warfare, they include chapters on the role of intelligence, research, and analysis, on evaluation of effectiveness, and on Soviet psychological warfare. At the end of each of the 10 chapters there are lists of references and additional collateral reading, constituting in aggregate an excellent basic psychological warfare bibliography. Each chapter consists of articles or extracts on its subject by various authors or by the editors themselves. The editors have been able to cull through many official files, and some of the material comes from unpublished manuscripts or reports. This work, which was several years in preparation, appears to be not only an indispensable tool for the beginner in psychological warfare and a good refresher and reference work for the expert, but also a source for the study of how intelligence impinges on this field. It does, however, have the shortcoming of being too much concerned with the military aspects of psychological warfare and slighting its non-military role in the cold war.

This reviewer believes that the casebook method has much to commend it for use in more than one field of intelligence. Some day such a casebook might well be published on aspects of the collection and production of intelligence and in such specialized fields as escape and evasion. A serious gap in intelligence literature would then be filled.

We Spied

Brief Mention

Here are some other books on various aspects of intelligence which should be called briefly to your attention:

BROME, Vincent. *The Way Back*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1958. 249 p. \$3.75. Also London: Cassell & Co. Ltd., 1957. 267 p.

This is the story of Dr. Albert Guérisse, a doctor in the Belgian Army who escaped to England after the fall of France in 1940. Under the pseudonym of Pat O'Leary he was returned to the south of France to work for British intelligence, transporting out of Europe those British airmen who had been shot down and had evaded or escaped confinement.

BROWN, Ralph S., Jr. *Loyalty and Security: Employment Tests in the United States*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1958. 524 p. \$6.00.

Professor Brown here reviews the security programs for screening civil servants — federal, state, and local — as well as loyalty tests administered by private employers and labor unions, and recommends improvements. Although this is probably the best book to date on this subject by an author not connected with the government, it still lacks the objectivity and competence which characterized the 1956 report of the Special Committee on the Federal Loyalty-Security Program of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York⁷ and the 1957 report of the President's Commission on Government Security.⁸

COWLES, Virginia. *The Phantom Major*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958. 320 p. \$3.95. Also London: Collins, 1958.

Virginia Cowles was a war correspondent for the *London Sunday Times* who covered the North African campaign. This book tells the story of David Stirling and his Special Air Service unit which operated behind Rommel's lines in North Africa. Stirling was finally captured and imprisoned at Colditz.

⁷New York: Dodd, Mead, 1956. 301 p.

⁸Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1957. 807 p.