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Auth: I.G. MTOUSA:
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Date: 12 Oct 45

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of Inspector General
APO 512

RCB/hen

11 October 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation in case of Major Robert Bishop,
AC, 0918130.

TO : Commanding General, MTOUSA, APO 512, U.S. Army.

I. AUTHORITY.

1. This investigation was conducted during the period 29 September to 8 October 1945 by Major Robert C. Belleville, III, IGD, Assistant Inspector General, Headquarters MTOUSA, at Caserta and Rome, Italy, pursuant to the instructions of the Commanding General MTOUSA dated 20 September 1945.

II. MATTERS INVESTIGATED.

2. This investigation arose as a result of a letter to the Commanding General MTOUSA from Major Robert Bishop, A.C., 0918130, attached 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov) dated 20 September 1945, complaining of wrongs done him and requesting redress under Article of War 121.

3. The matters originally alleged and arising during the course of the investigation are as follows:

a. That Major Bishop has had no duty assignment for 5 months.

b. That attempts to prejudice Major Bishop's status as an officer have been made by his commanding officers during the past 5 months.

c. That Major Bishop has had to hold himself in daily readiness to face unknown threatened charges which had not yet been preferred.

d. That due to gossip and innuendo irreparable damage has been done to Major Bishop's entire career.

e. That Major Bishop's military situation has been progressively prejudiced by the fact that members of his former staff and others who would have been available to him as witnesses, if necessary, have departed from this theater during the past 5 months.

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f. That an attempt was made to use reclassification proceedings as set forth in AR 605-230 dated 9 June 1943 as a disciplinary action against Major Bishop in violation of both the letter and spirit of that directive.

g. That prior to the filing of any court martial charges, an investigating officer was sent from Italy to Roumania to gather and weigh evidence against Major Bishop in violation of the spirit, and the letter, of military justice as set forth in paragraph 35a of the Manual of Courts Martial 1928.

h. That the Director of the Office of Strategic Services delayed prompt administration of military justice and preempted the prerogative of the Theater Commander by ordering deferment of action against Major Bishop to an indefinite date.

III. FACTS.

4. After serving as head of the X-2 (Counter Espionage) Branch of OSS in Bucharest, Roumania from about 9 September 1944 to 11 April 1945, Major Bishop was relieved of duty by Lt. Col. Walter M. Ross, Chief of OSS Unit in Bucharest, for alleged violation of orders. Major Bishop returned to Caserta by air on 22 April 1945 and reported to the 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov). (Exhibit A-1 par. 2a, 3 and 4, Exhibit B, Q 39).

5. On 23 April 1945, Major Bishop was given an order addressed to him under that date and signed by Graham Erdwurm, Major, Chief X-2, 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov) by order of Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin (then CO 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov)), which Major Bishop read and indorsed on the reverse side "I have read the reverse side of this document and understand the requirements. Robert Bishop, Maj., A.C." Paragraph 1 of this letter ordered Major Bishop to submit to the CO 2677th Regiment a statement covering his activities while in Roumania. Paragraph 2 of the same letter limited his activities and movements "to the area immediately surrounding regimental headquarters", and forbade his visiting "other headquarters and agencies without the permission of the CO". Paragraph 3 of the same letter forbade him to discuss "activities in Bucharest or OSS" with "any agency or individual other than those as directed by the CO". Under date of 25 April 1945, Major Bishop submitted his required report (this report, consisting of 24 typewritten pages, is not included herewith as it contained no evidence material to the issues of this investigation). On 30 April 1945 Major Bishop was interrogated by Major Erdwurm in the presence of Major Charles W. Hostler in an effort to substantiate certain "specific charges". During this conversation Major Erdwurm expressed to Major Bishop the opinion that "some of the acts which he, (Major Bishop), stated had occurred were of sufficient gravity so as to prejudice his standing in the Army".

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(Exhibit A-1 par. 5, Exhibit B, Q 103-108, 181-183 and 196-199).

6. Under date of 1 May 1945 Major Erdwurm submitted a staff study, by letter to the Commanding Officer 2677th Regiment including a resume of the interrogation of Major Bishop. This letter contained a recommendation "that appropriate disciplinary action be taken with Major Bishop before he may be given other assignment or be relieved from duty with OSS". In a subsequent paragraph of the same letter Major Erdwurm as Major Bishop's "immediate commander - - " recommended "that demotion proceedings be instituted before his departure from this command. Such proceedings - - would not preclude administration of Courts Martial or other disciplinary action". (Exhibit C-2, pars. 9 and 10).

7. Following the conversation attendant upon the presentation of Major Bishop's report of 25 April 1945 he asked Major Erdwurm's permission to see the Commanding Officer, Colonel J. F. Glavin, for a hearing. Under date of 3 May 1945, in an informal routing slip from the Commanding Officer 2677th Regiment to Colonel Maddox and Major Erdwurm, Colonel Glavin refused to see Major Bishop because he was "the subject of an investigation" and Major Erdwurm was "directed to inform the officer that all statements and all information which he wishes to present to the command should be submitted in writing to the Branch Chief and those officers appointed to conduct the investigation". This Informal Routing Slip was transmitted from Colonel Maddox to Major Erdwurm. (Exhibit A-1 par. 5, Exhibit B, Q 200-206 and Exhibit E).

8. The staff study with all available documents was transmitted on 10 May 1945 to the Commanding Officer 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov) (at that time Colonel Glavin). No action was taken until on 1 June 1945 the staff study was presented to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, then temporarily in Caserta, who authorized reclassification proceedings to be instituted. (Exhibit B, Q 207, Exhibit D par. 1p and 1q).

9. On 9 June 1945 Major Bishop was informed by Colonel Maddox that he would be subject to reclassification proceedings. The preparation of reclassification papers was suspended until the arrival of Colonel Ross in Caserta on 16 June. On 20 June a request was sent to Headquarters Command Allied Forces for reclassification of Major Bishop, a copy of which was sent to Major Bishop. Headquarters Command Allied Forces returned the request to 2677th Regiment for additional certificates to be secured from Major Bishop, which were indorsed back to Headquarters Command 6 July 1945. Under date 13 July the papers were again returned to 2677th Regiment for further clarification. They were indorsed back on 23 July. On 27 July an interview of Major Bishop was held by Colonel Ramsey, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command Allied Forces, as interviewing officer under the application for reclassification and under an order

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published by Headquarters Command. This interview by Colonel Ramsey was terminated before its completion as Colonel Ramsey had decided to drop reclassification proceedings and refer the papers to "an investigating officer with a view to trial by general court martial". This decision was conveyed under date of 3 August 1945 to Captain Louis S. Wilkerson, A.C., who was acting as counsel for Major Bishop. (Exhibit A-1 par. 8 and 9a-9c, Exhibit B, Q 5-7, 140-147, 207 and 211-219, Exhibit D pars. 1r-lx, Exhibit G, 2d Indorsement).

10. On 8 August the Washington Headquarters of OSS was notified of Colonel Ramsey's decision by cable and a reply was received 10 August 1945 stating "Major General Donovan instructs court martial charges are to be filed". (Exhibit D par. 1y and Exhibit J).

11. Colonel Ramsey thereupon ordered Major Emery, his Staff Judge Advocate, to proceed to Roumania to investigate the legal qualities of evidence that tended to indicate that Major Bishop had committed offenses in violation of certain Articles of War. Major Emery acted for the Commanding Officer solely and ignored Major Bishop. Some time elapsed before Major Emery could get clearance to enter Roumania and he left Caserta for Roumania 23 August 1945 and returned 8 September 1945. Subsequent to his return from Roumania Major Emery gave Major Erdwurm a typewritten sheet setting forth a charge under the 96th Article of War and outlining four specifications which he considered sufficient for Major Erdwurm to use in preferring charges. (Exhibit A-1 par. 12, Exhibit B, Q 3-9, 11, 12, 232 and 237, Exhibit D pars. 1z and 1aa, Exhibit H).

12. Under date of 11 September 1945, the Commanding Officer, Headquarters Command Allied Forces directed the Commanding Officer 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov) to take the necessary steps to have Major Robert Bishop given a psychiatric examination in accordance with the authorization contained in paragraph 35c, Manual for Courts Martial, 1928, despite the fact that Courts Martial charges had not been drawn. The Commanding Officer of the hospital to which Major Bishop was sent deferred the examination until pertinent directives had been complied with. (Exhibit A-1 par. 15 and Sub-Exhibit F, Exhibit B, Q 14-16 and 236).

13. On 16 September Colonel Maddox received a cable from General Donovan instructing him to see that "nothing is done until my arrival" in the Bishop case. This information was passed on by cable from Colonel Maddox to Major Erdwurm and no further action has been taken. (Exhibit B, Q 227-230, Exhibit I).

14. Note should be made of the existence of two separate channels of command in the OSS structure. The "vertical" or administrative channel was from Major Bishop to the Commanding General MTOUSA. The "horizontal" or functional was from Major Bishop to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services. (Exhibit B, Q 177).

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IV. DISCUSSION.

15. Either because of the nature of the work being done by officers of the OSS or by their ignorance of Army Regulations and the Manual for Courts Martial, no immediate action was taken toward discipline of Major Bishop when the alleged violations of Article of War 96 occurred prior to 23 April. Subsequent to Major Bishop's return to Italy, there is quite evident conflict between the functional command and the administrative command channels under which the OSS officers concerned operate. As clearly stated by Major Erdwurm, there is a vertical organization which in this case went from Major Bishop to his immediate military commander in OSS in Bucharest, Lt. Col. Ross, to Colonel Glavin as Commanding Officer 2677th Regiment to Colonel Ramsey as Commanding Officer Headquarters Command Allied Forces to General McNarney, the Theater Commander. This is the channel of discipline. The horizontal organization, however, reached from Major Bishop to the X-2 Chief in Caserta, Major Erdwurm, to the Branch Chief in London, to the World Chief in Washington, to General Donovan. This is the technical, or functional, channel and, except under highly unusual circumstances, never should those individuals in the latter chain interfere with the normal administrative functions of those in the former chain. Colonel Ross, when faced with what he considered to be disobedience of his direct orders, took no further action other than to relieve Major Bishop from his job and get him out of Colonel Ross' jurisdiction as soon as possible. Upon Major Bishop's arrival in Caserta, he was in effect punished by formal restriction to a limited area, although he had not been arrested, charged, tried, or convicted. The duration of the restriction is immaterial, but the fact of the restriction is important. Paragraph 102f of the Manual for Courts Martial, 1928, states "Restriction to Limits -- This form of punishment is rather a deprivation of privileges than confinement, etc". The statements of Major Erdwurm, that this confining of Major Bishop's activities to a limited area was not imposed as a restriction does not alter the fact that the order did restrict. If the only purpose of the order was to prevent Major Bishop from going to Bari, Italy or to some other distant point, military custom and precedent requires only that his attention be directed, in writing if necessary, to the normal limits in space or time allowed all officers of that command and beyond which limits VOCCO or travel orders would be required. Or, it might better have been said to him in plain English, "You will not go to Bari".

16. The staff study made by Major Erdwurm, seems competent and complete. Upon its submission to the Commanding Officer of 2677th Regiment, it was incumbent upon Colonel Glavin to make a decision and at that point it was his particular duty to decide whether to proceed on belief that either a crime had been committed under military law by Major Bishop or that Major Bishop had merely been incompetent in performing duties of his rank and assignment. It is obvious from the contents of the staff study and by the subsequent decision of Colonel Ramsey that there were reasonable grounds for belief that a crime had been committed. Never the less, Colonel Glavin, in the administrative

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chain of command, did not make the decision and the case was held pending General Donovan's arrival. General Donovan desired that reclassification proceedings should be used. Army Regulation 605-230 dated 9 June 1943, entitled "Commissioned Officers -- Reclassification" in paragraph 3c states "These are not disciplinary regulations. The procedure prescribed herein is administrative in character and is not to be used in lieu of action under Courts Martial procedure or under provisions of Article of War 104".

17. More time elapsed in the 2677th Regiment putting these reclassification papers in proper order and finally when Colonel Ramsey, acting as investigating officer, heard the allegations he, in proper administration of his office, ordered the reclassification dropped and either suggested or ordered Courts Martial charges to be preferred. These subsequent events thus established that the decision to use reclassification proceedings was wrong and the effort "to make them stick" was unsuccessful.

18. At this point a peculiar procedure was followed, in an apparent effort to save the time of the General Court, by sending Major Emery the Staff Judge Advocate of Allied Force Headquarters Command, to Roumania to weigh the legal competence of evidence that might be extant. Major Bishop was not permitted to give names of witnesses for himself. This procedure was highly unusual inasmuch as the Manual for Courts Martial is very clear inspecifying that after Courts Martial charges have been preferred, and not before, an investigating officer shall be appointed with purpose as outlined in Chapter VII, Manual for Courts Martial, 1928. Major Emery denies that he was an Investigating Officer but the 2d Indorsement of Exhibit G, over the signature of the Adjutant of Headquarters Command Allied Force for the Commanding Officer states, "That the papers have been referred to an Investigating Officer with view to a trial by Courts Martial". Article of War 70 states, "Charges and specifications must be signed by a person subject to military law, and under oath that he has personal knowledge of, or has investigated, the matters set forth therein and that the same were true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief". "No charge will be referred to a General Courts Martial for trial until a thorough and impartial investigation thereof shall have been made".

19. Major Erdwurm had already investigated the matters from which Colonel Ramsey viewed the possibility of Courts Martial and was competent to sign Courts Martial charges, but no charges were preferred. Major Emery, as investigator, made no effort to ascertain, nor would he receive, names of available witnesses expected to favor the putative accused. Even had the delay occasioned by his trip to Roumania been justified, the subsequent bringing of Courts Martial charges and the appointing of an impartial investigator required by Article of War 70 would have probably necessitated another trip to Roumania, thereby causing further delay. When Major Emery returned

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he was apparently convinced that there was sufficient competent evidence available and so he presented specimen charges and specifications to the 2677th Regiment. At this point again indecision entered and General Donovan was consulted. He, in turn, instructed nothing to be done until his arrival, an event which has not materialized to this date. Then an abortive effort was made to obtain a psychiatric examination of Major Bishop, under the authorization of paragraph 35c, Manual of Courts Martial, 1928, which is a step that can be taken only subsequent to the filing of Courts Martial charges. Either Major Emery or the new commander of Headquarters Command Allied Force (Colonel J. E. Maloney) was under the impression that charges had been filed against Major Bishop.

20. Major Erdwurm in his testimony enumerated five "unfortunate delays which were in fact unnecessary delays -

- 1st - Colonel Glavin's delay in final action on the Staff Study pending instructions from General Donovan.
- 2d - The improper presentation of reclassification proceedings to Headquarters Command, which proceedings were returned to 2677th Regiment for correction and revision.
- 3rd - Colonel Glavin's absence from Caserta for a fortnight in the latter part of July.
- 4th - Major Emery's inability to secure immediate clearance to go to Bucharest.
- 5th - Suspension of further action at the request of General Donovan on the 16th of September."

The wrongful acts ascribed to Major Bishop occurred prior to 23 April 1945 and yet, to date, nothing has been accomplished to settle the case, either through the filing of charges, the dismissal of the allegations, or the return of Major Bishop to normal duty status.

V. CONCLUSIONS.

21. The following conclusions are based upon the extent to which it is possible to pursue this investigation with evidence available in Italy:

a. That Major Bishop has been withheld from normal duty status since his arrival in Italy on 22 April 1945.

b. That he has been prejudiced in his military status by failure of his commanding officer to take prompt action either to prosecute or dismiss threatened disciplinary measures which have now been delayed for a period of over five months.

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✓ c. That Major Bishop has had to hold himself in constant readiness to face threatened charges, the exact nature of which were not disclosed to him.

d. That there is no evidence that gossip or innuendo have caused damage to Major Bishop's entire career.

e. That no damage has been suffered more by Major Bishop than by his possible accusers through departure from this theater of individuals who might give competent evidence.

✓ f. That certain of Major Bishop's superior officers may have been negligent or culpable in failing to carry out the spirit and perhaps the letter of the Manual for Courts Martial in regard to promptness of expediting military justice.

g. That the sending of an "investigating" officer to Roumania prior to the proper filing of court martial charges was premature, and prejudicial to the expedition of military justice.

✓ h. That confusing and conflicting instructions from Major Bishop's superiors have halted for the time being either or both the preferring of charges and the completion of administrative proceedings in Major Bishop's case.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.

22. It is recommended:

a. That the Commanding Officer, Allied Force Headquarters Command, be directed to take immediate steps to bring to a prompt conclusion the pending action or actions against Major Bishop.

b. That this report, together with all annexes and exhibits, be forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., recommending further investigation by interrogation of the witnesses listed below to determine the extent of responsibility of any or all of them in the unnecessary delays outlined in the body of the report.

(1) Major General William J. Donovan,
Director OSS.

(2) Colonel J. W. Ramsey, Inf., formerly
Commanding Officer, Allied Force
Headquarters Command.

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- (3) Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin, formerly
Commanding Officer, 2677th Regiment
OSS (Provisional).

Robert C. Belleville, 3rd
ROBERT C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major IGD
Assistant Inspector General

I concur in the above report.

C. E. Cotter
C. E. COTTER
Colonel, IGD
Deputy The Acting Inspector General

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(Major Robert Bishop)

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20 September 1945

Major Robert Bishop O-918130 AC

SUBJECT: Complaint of Wrongs and Request for Redress
Under Article of War 121.

TO: Commanding General, MTOUSA, APO 512, U. S. Army.

1. The undersigned, after more than five months with no duty assignment and after five months of attempts by my commanding officer to prejudice my status as an officer in the Army of the United States, respectfully submits this statement of complaint and request for remedial action.

2. In order that you may become aware of the general background, the following statement is submitted concerning my activities up to 11 April 1945, the date I was relieved from my duty assignment:

a. On 9 September 1944, I left Istanbul, Turkey, where I had been stationed with OSS and flew to Bucharest, Rumania, to organize X-2 activities (counter-espionage) in that country. Other OSS units were there and a small headquarters was organized. Lieut. Comdr. Frank G. Wisner was placed in charge. The work went well and my branch was successful in seizing several tons of German documents considered to be of great value.

b. In November 1944, the official American Military Mission and State Department personnel arrived. Mr. Burton Y. Berry, with the rank of minister, was the senior U. S. representative. Brig. Gen. CVS Schuyler was the senior military representative. Not long after their arrival pressure was applied to OSS to reduce, the feeling being that continued large-scale OSS operations would be a duplication of effort. In my own phase of the work there was no duplication; both Mr. Berry and Brig. Gen. Schuyler assured me that they were appreciative of the assistance my branch gave them and wanted it to continue.

c. It should perhaps be pointed out here that within OSS channels X-2 is an operationally independent branch. X-2 reports go directly to Washington and London and the identities of its agents are not known to the CO or to other branches. Other branches, however, must have the approval of X-2 on any employe or agent. X-2 policies and directives are received directly from higher headquarters. This rather unusual and somewhat delicate relationship was well understood by Lieut. Comdr. Wisner and we remained on excellent terms. This is evidenced by his recommendation that I be promoted.

d. In the absence of any guidance, policy, directive or criticism from any higher headquarters and in the firm belief that X-2 had an important job to do in Rumania particularly with the encouragement given by Mr. Berry and Brig. Gen. Schuyler, I continued to expand X-2 operations. It would appear that these efforts were justified as we succeeded in obtaining sufficient information concerning Japanese espionage to force the internment of

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EXHIBIT A-1

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of the Japanese in Rumania. There was also a vast amount of German intelligence and Russian information considered to be of interest. Attention is invited to Exhibits A, B and C, which are attached.

e. In January 1945 the OSS retrenchment, which had been postponed, began with the departure of Lieut. Comdr. Wisner. I was placed in charge as acting CO in addition to my duties as Chief of X-2. Lieut. Comdr. Wisner left behind a statement for his successor in which he commented favorably concerning me and my work. He also posted a public letter in which he asked continued good work and expressed confidence in me. (See paragraph 4, Exhibit C.)

f. A few days after I became the acting CO I began to receive reports of what appeared to be a potentially dangerous situation. Mrs. Tanda Bragadiru, who had been hostess to the Americans for many months, took a trip to Italy under OSS auspices. It was ostensibly a trip to the Vatican to arrange for much needed drugs for Rumania. Our reports indicated, however, that her real purpose was to go to Switzerland to arrange for a shipment of drugs via American aircraft for private gain. Mr. Berry and Brig. Gen. Schuyler were kept informed of the development of the situation.

g. Before the Bragadiru incident was closed and it was possible to make a report to Caserta, a Lt. Col. Walter M. Ross arrived in Bucharest to become the new CO. It was unfortunate but seemed inevitable that friction should develop between us from the beginning. He considered moving into the Bragadiru house in Lt. Comdr. Wisner's place but I advised against it. After consulting Mr. Berry and Brig. Gen. Schuyler, who gave him similar advice, he did not do so but moved into the house of Mrs. Rica Pherekeyde, a move of which I also did not approve because of the almost fatal shooting of my liaison officer, Lieut. Theodor Negropontes, there two months before and the subsequent scandal.

h. A certain amount of friction developed between Lt. Col. Ross and myself due to the fact that, by his own admission, he had had neither experience nor training in either the positive or the negative side of intelligence and therefore relied heavily on Capt. Louis Madison, the Reports Officer in charge of positive intelligence. Capt. Madison, who was openly pro-Russian and anti-Rumanian, was naturally not well-received by the Rumanians which automatically limited his gathering of information. Due to the widespread activities of X-2 and the confidence which it enjoyed (See Exhibit C) a large amount of positive information was obtained unsolicited. Much of it concerned the Russians. This was given to Capt. Madison whose duty it was to report such information but who showed open resentment and questioned the sources. While it must be admitted that some of the information at that time concerning the Russians, their aims, ambitions and intentions seemed questionable it must likewise be conceded in the light of present events that the information was substantially correct. Even then it was well received both by Mr. Berry and his assistant, Mr. Melbourne, who were finding it necessary to suppress certain of the Ross-Madison reports.

i. It may have been this conflict which caused Lt. Col. Ross to demand of me the names of X-2 agents which I declined to reveal in accordance

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with a policy promulgated by Maj. Gen. Donovan in the summer of 1944 and subsequently reaffirmed to me by cable when I made inquiry in Washington.

j. Shortly after the arrival of Lt. Col. Ross I received a cable to wind up my affairs and report to London for a new assignment. I prepared to do so but at this time we were encountering severe difficulties with the Russians who insisted on clearing all personnel and planes. No American plane was scheduled until 18 April when Brig. Gen. Schuyler expected to go to Italy. I planned to go with him if I received Russian clearance.

3. At 1030 hours on 11 April I received a telephone call from Lt. Col. Robert Emmens, Air Member of the American section of the Allied Control Commission, informing me that the Russians had cleared me and that a British plane was leaving at 1300 hours. He asked if I could make it. I said I didn't see how I possibly could to which he replied that he would take my name off the list. I went on about my work and kept an official appointment, returning to my office at 1230 hours at which time I learned that Lt. Col. Ross wanted to see me. I went immediately toward his office, one block away, met his secretary on the street and learned that he had left to take his daily French lesson. Offices are closed in Rumania from 1300 to 1500 hours, so after 1500 hours I reported to Lt. Col. Ross. He reprimanded me for not having taken the British plane, summarily relieved me from duty and confined me to the city of Bucharest. (See Exhibits B and D.)

4. On 20 April I received competent written orders to leave Bucharest and departed on 22 April with Brig. Gen. Schuyler, arriving at Caserta on the same day and reported for duty at Headquarters 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov). (See Exhibit E.)

5. After my arrival in Caserta I was asked by Major Graham Erdwurm, chief of X-2 there, to write a report covering my activities while in Rumania. After having submitted the report I was interrogated by Major Erdwurm who showed open hostility and intimated that I would lose my commission in the army. I then asked permission of the commanding officer, Col. Edward J. F. Glavin, for a hearing. He told me to come to his office the following day at 1100 hours which I did but he was not there. Later I was given a communication by Major Erdwurm and addressed to him from Col. Glavin's executive officer which stated that I had requested a hearing but that since I was under investigation that anything I had to say should be said to the "investigative officer" and that I should indorse this communication and that it should be made a part of the investigation record. This occurred approximately in the first week of May.

6. On or about 4 June 1945 I was informed by Major Erdwurm that reclassification proceedings were to be instituted against me and that I would be given a formal interview within a few days at which time I would have an opportunity to resign under other than honorable conditions. He further stated that no action would have been taken against me had it not been for the departure from Rumania and entrance into Italy of one Elisabeth Mezey-Feher, the fiancee of an American officer. He alleged that I had assisted her.

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a. It is true that I knew Miss Feher intended to leave Rumania as did several other officers including Brig. Gen. Schuyler who had issued her, on the cabled authority of AFHQ, a permit to enter Italy. She is now the wife of Lt. Col. Elmer L. Kincaid Jr. of the Mediterranean Air Transport Service.

7. On 9 June 1945 I was informed by Col. (then Lt. Col.) W. P. Maddox, executive officer of the 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov), that he had discovered he did not have the authority to conduct a formal interview in connection with reclassification proceedings but that such proceedings would be instituted against me by my then commanding officer, Col. Glavin. He also stated that, since expeditious action was desired, an interview was planned for the early part of the following week in the office of Col. John Ramsey, Commanding Officer of Headquarters Command Allied Force, and that I should hold myself in readiness for such interview.

8. Not until 20 June 1945, did I receive a copy of a Recommendation for Reclassification Board Action, dated the same date, and signed by Col. Edward J. F. Glavin. I requested travel orders to proceed to Rumania to obtain sworn statements in my behalf as provided in paragraph 7b (216) AR 605-230. This request was disapproved by Col. Glavin on 30 June 1945. *change 1*

9. More than a month later, ^{on} 27 July 1945, I was interviewed by Col. Ramsey in his office at Headquarters Command Allied Force. The interview was scheduled for 1430 hours. I arrived at 1420. Col. Glavin arrived at 1430 and went into conference with Col. Ramsey for nine minutes, after which he summoned me into Col. Ramsey's office. I was given an opportunity to resign under other than honorable conditions but declined to do so.

a. Col. Glavin had filed an efficiency report concerning my work which stated it was based on "frequent personal observation of the results of his work." It was dated 1 May 1945. I produced a photostatic copy of a report his headquarters had submitted to AFHQ on 12 May 1945 and again on 27 May 1945 which gave me a superior efficiency rating. When questioned further concerning the efficiency report Col. Glavin stated that he had no personal knowledge of me and had not spoken to me more than 15 minutes in his life even though he had visited Bucharest several times. He stated that all of the information in the report was based on statements made to him by Major Erdwurm. Further questioning of Col. Glavin relative to his reasons for initiating reclassification proceedings - more than two months after I was relieved from duty - was interrupted and prevented by Col. Ramsey.

b. Major Erdwurm had filed a sworn statement in which he alleged my reports were unsatisfactory and was, at my request, called into the interview. When questioned he stated that he merely held an administrative post, that he had no qualifications to evaluate intelligence reports but that he had been in London sometime previously and that some civilian there in OSS had said he did not like my reports and that they were in variance with the British.

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c. It was at this point that Col. Ramsey halted the questioning of Col. Glavin and Major Erdwurm, and the interview was ended. When I left Col. Ramsey's office Col. Glavin remained with him.

10. On 29 July 1945 written request was made to take the oral depositions of both Col. Glavin and Major Erdwurm. Col. Glavin declined and departed soon thereafter for the United States. The request to take Major Erdwurm's deposition was ignored.

11. On 3 August 1945, I was informed by Headquarters Command Allied Force as follows:

"Decision has been made that reclassification proceedings in this case are to be dropped and papers have been referred to an investigating officer with a view to trial by general court-martial."

12. Although more than a month and a half have passed since the communication referred to in paragraph 11 above was received I have not been contacted by an investigating officer who may have been appointed. It was learned, however, through members of Brig. Gen. Schuyler's staff that Major C. K. Emery, the Staff Judge Advocate of Headquarters Command Allied Force, went to Bucharest and spent approximately two and one-half weeks there and interrogated possible witnesses in connection with my situation. I respectfully submit that I should have been given an opportunity to furnish the names of witnesses for interrogation by Major Emery if a fair and impartial investigation were to be conducted. It is further understood that Major Emery returned from Bucharest more than ten days ago but even yet has not contacted me nor, to my knowledge, attempted to do so.

13. On 8 September 1945, I went to Rome, present headquarters of the 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov), to see my commanding officer, Col. W. P. Maddox. He made an appointment with me for 1530 hours which he was unable to keep. I learned from the assistant adjutant, 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Palosky, that cabled orders had been received from OSS Washington to return me there if the reclassification proceedings had been dropped. I succeeded in seeing Col. Maddox on 10 Sept. 1945, at which time he declined to discuss my case other than to state that it was entirely out of his hands and rested with AFHC.

14. Having waited patiently more than five months with no duty assignment, with no charges against me, and faced with the daily embarrassment of having to explain my status to associates and also faced with the mental anxiety of myself and my family caused by what now appears to me to be a calculated scheme to delay clarification of my status as an officer, and believing that my commanding officer exhausted more than a reasonable time in which to take prejudicial action against me, I again went on 15 September 1945 to see my commanding officer. My purpose was to deliver a "Statement of Complaint and Application for Redress," setting forth the delays of the past five months and requesting that "(a) I be fully and completely informed of my status as a member of your command and an officer of the Army of the United States and, if I am the object of court-martial charges, I be fully informed of their nature, the name of the accuser and any evidence purporting

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to be in support thereof; (b) if there are no court-martial charges against me, it is requested that the order contained in paragraph 7 (cable from Washington for my return) be complied with and that my right to receive an honorable discharge upon the termination of my country's need for my services in a military capacity not be further prejudiced." Before I could deliver such statement of complaint Col. Maddox rebuked me for having come to see him and instructed me to return to Caserta and to make all future contacts with Major Erdwurm, the OSS liaison officer whom Col. Maddox referred to as his deputy commanding officer. I returned to Caserta that afternoon and contacted Major Erdwurm.

15. Major Erdwurm read my statement of complaint and then, in response to inquiry as to whether he had any orders for me, delivered to me an order to secure my own admittance to the 300th General Hospital for psychiatric examination - this notwithstanding that no charges were preferred against me nor any reason at all stated why my sanity was doubted - in violation of paragraph 35c, MCM, and paragraph 7, Cir 25, MTCUSA, 1945. Although believing the order illegal and unable to resist the inference that it was motivated by malice, I complied with the order and presented it to Commanding Officer, 300th General Hospital. I am happy to state that, as indicated by the 3rd Indorsement on Exhibit F, the Commanding Officer of the 300th General Hospital declined to become a participant in such procedure.

16. It is believed that in the five months which have elapsed since my relief from duty for alleged failure to depart on an unscheduled aircraft that my commanding officer and his staff - and the staff of AFHC - have had more than ample time to gather any available evidence and to prefer such charges as they could have supported. Many persons known to me in civilian life have passed through the headquarters of the 2677th Regiment since my arrival on 22 April 1945 and although I was forbidden by written order to discuss my situation with anyone my former commanding officer and other members of his staff have imposed no such restrictions upon themselves. Gossip and innuendo have reached friends in the United States causing irreparable damage to my entire career. Also in these five months, in which I have been assigned no duties to perform but have been compelled to hold myself in daily readiness for unknown charges and orders, I have not only been forced to suffer mental anxiety but my military situation has been progressively prejudiced by the fact that the members of my former staff and others, who would have been available to me as witnesses, have been departing this theater.

17. The only reply thus far received from my deputy commander being as indicated above, I now respectfully turn to you for aid in the firm belief that the punishment which has been imposed upon me for more than five months, culminating in the aforementioned illegal order, violates both the letter and the spirit of military justice particularly in view of the mandates of paragraph 23d, TM 27-255, Military Justice Procedure.

"Undue delay in preferring charges not only is an injustice to the accused, but has an adverse effect upon the discipline of the command. Although no definite time limit for

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preferring charges is set by law or regulation, in the ordinary case they should be preferred within 48 hours after the offense is discovered. * * * * If an offense warrants punishment at all, punishment should be imposed at once."

and of paragraph 26, MCM:

"When it is intended to prefer charges, they should be preferred without unnecessary delay."

18. It is therefore earnestly prayed and respectfully requested that this prostitution of justice be ended and that my commanding officer and his staff be now restrained from taking further action to prejudice my right to an honorable discharge upon termination of my country's needs for my services.

/s/ Robert Bishop
/t/ ROBERT BISHOP
Major, Air Corps

6 Inclosures
Exhibits A,B,C,D,E,F.

"A TRUE COPY"

R. J. Mc Mahon
R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SECRET 7

SECRET

June 22, 1945.

Dear Mr. Offie:

Last evening Major Bishop, who formerly was in charge of the OSS unit in Bucharest, told me that his activities were under review, and that he would like a statement from me of the relations between my office and himself.

When the U. S. Mission reached Bucharest last October, Commander Wisner was in charge of the OSS unit. Major Bishop was in charge of one section. Mr. Wisner was most cooperative with our mission and instructed all of his subordinates to give us the fullest cooperation. This Major Bishop did.

In January, Commander Wisner left Bucharest, leaving Major Bishop in charge. During the period that he was the senior officer, he showed himself always willing and helpful. When another officer replaced him as senior officer, he continued to give us full cooperation in his own branch. On two occasions he rendered us distinctive service. First, when we had inklings that Japanese officials were continuing espionage work after the break of relations between Rumania and Japan. With information supplied by Major Bishop, we were able to cut off their activities and have all Japanese interned. The second occasion had to do with a leak in our office from a member of the custodial service. The full and excellent information supplied by Major Bishop permitted us to stop this.

While I know little of Major Bishop's relations with the other officers in the OSS, I am happy to say that his relations with me and the members of my staff were always cordial and productive of increased efficiency in the performance of our duties.

If you have no objection, I shall be grateful if you will pass on this letter to Mr. Bishop.

Respectfully yours,
Signed Burton Y. Berry
Burton Y. Berry
United States Representative
Rumania

Carmel Offie, Esquire,
Deputy U.S. Political Adviser,
Allied Force Headquarters, Italy.

A TRUE COPY

/s/ Robert Bishop, Major AC

"A TRUE COPY"

R. J. Mc Mahon
R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SUB EXHIBIT - A (to A-1)

SECRET 8

SECRET

SWORN STATEMENT

I, Shelby Thames, Lieut. (JG) USNR, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I went to Bucharest, Rumania, in October 1944 as a member of the X-2 staff of the OSS unit there. When I arrived, which was approximately one month after the unit's arrival, Major Robert Bishop was the only member of X-2 on the scene. He had organized a small group of Rumanians to assist him and had collected several tons of German documents, including the files of the Sicherheitsdienst, the Hitler Jugend, the Luftwaffe, Schenker and Co., the Lufthansa and others.

Major Bishop gave me administrative responsibility for the management of the office as that has been my specialized field both in civilian life and in X-2 at Cairo. Altho he maintained general supervision of the office through me, and I consulted him on all important questions of policy, he devoted most of his time to the building up of several independent chains of agents and the collection of intelligence. When, through these channels, information was obtained it was my responsibility to process it for forwarding to higher headquarters. In this connection, however, I wish to state that Major Bishop never permitted any information to be forwarded without attempting to check it through one or more independent sources. This was not always possible. Our information may not always have been the best but in my opinion it was the best available.

During the period that Major Bishop was chief of X-2 a vast amount of material was processed. In addition to the voluminous German material we submitted approximately 700 original intelligence reports, which is in itself somewhat of a record in X-2 circles. I have heard since my arrival in Caserta that there has been some criticism to the effect that we were striving for quantity rather than quality. I am familiar with the work of a number of other X-2 stations and I am confident that if an impartial inquiry were made that a comparison of the work of X-2 Bucharest with that of any other X-2 station in this theater would result favorably to Bucharest both as to quantity and as to quality. It is not sufficient to deal in generalities in such matters. Among the outstanding achievements of our branch were the following:

- a. The production of detailed information concerning Japanese espionage activities and their relationship with the Russians which enabled the American Mission to force the internment of the Japanese.
- b. Discovery of an important Leakage of information at the American Legation.
- c. Discovery that the Russians obtained copies of cables from the British Mission within a few hours after they were or received.
- d. Information obtained early in March that Germany surrender on or about 7 May 1945.
- e. Advance knowledge of Russia's plans for a Danube river monopoly which have since materialized.
- f. Penetration of Russia's intelligence service and the Russian Politburo.

EXHIBIT "A-1"

(SUB - EXHIBIT - B)

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- g. The seizure of many tons of German documents.
- h. The obtaining of more than 200 rolls of German film showing important Russian activities.
- i. Location of the secret plants in which the automatic parts and the explosive parts of the V-1 and the V-2 were made.
- j. The new location of the central Abwehr radio station for southeastern Europe.
- k. The interrogation of an important German spy who revealed the innerworkings of the German intelligence service both in the Middle East and in the Balkans.

In connection with the foregoing it should be borne in mind that this kind of work was conducted in Rumania under the greatest difficulties because of our peculiar relationship with the Russians which made it necessary for all such activities to be handled with the utmost secrecy. To my personal knowledge based on the reports of Russian agents neither Major Bishop, myself, nor any member of our branch was ever suspected of carrying on this kind of work. Other members of OSS and of the ACC were under suspicion by the Russians.

With the exception of one or two individuals, the staff of X-2 worked diligently and put in longer hours than required. They did this not through any compulsion but out of loyalty to their work and personal loyalty to their chief. As for Major Bishop personally he worked longer hours than any of his staff. I lived in the same house with him and I know that he was usually at his desk until 0200 hours and very often later. Occasionally we went out socially returning home around 2400 hours but he would work for two or three hours before retiring checking over reports so that the staff could process the material the following day.

X-2 Bucharest always suffered from the lack of an adequate staff but its greatest handicap from the beginning to the end was the fact that it never received any direction, guidance, criticism, encouragement, policy or comment from Caserta.

Shortly after the arrival of Lt. Col. Walter Ross in Bucharest a certain amount of friction developed between him and Major Bishop. This was because he demanded to know the names of our agents. Major Bishop declined to reveal them in accordance with a policy promulgated in the summer of 1944 by General Donovan. Major Bishop had previously cleared this matter in Washington.

On 11 April 1944⁵ I was officer of the day. At my request Major Bishop had made an appointment that morning in an effort to keep intact a chain of agents after his departure. He kept the appointment and at 1230 hours came to his office at Battiste where I informed him that Lt. Col. Ross wanted to see him and wanted him to leave at 1300 hours on a British plane. He appeared surprised and told me that Lt. Col. Emmens had telephoned at 1030 hours and asked if he could be ready. He said he did not think it possible and that Lt. Col. Emmens had said he would take his name off the list. Major Bishop, however, started immediately to Lt. Col. Ross' office at Otetari. On the way he met Mrs. Sylvia Placa, secretary to Lt. Col. Ross, who informed him that

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Lt. Col. Ross had left the office at 1215 hours as was his custom to take a French lesson. They came back to Battiste together and tried to telephone Lt. Col. Ross at his home until sometime after 1300 hours but without success. Offices in Rumania are closed between 1300 and 1500 hours. After 1500 hours Major Bishop went to see Lt. Col. Ross who relieved him from duty and designated me acting chief. In this connection I think it only fair to point out that it was not customary for American personnel to leave on British planes and that no American plane was scheduled until 18 April. It also was not customary for an American officer to leave on two hours notice.

After Major Bishop was relieved of duty he helped me and gave me all possible cooperation. The operation of our office continued smoothly until his departure on 22 April. On 23 April, Lt. Col. Ross called on me and the disembowelment of our office began. Our agents were discharged under his instructions and work came to a standstill. Prior to my departure from Bucharest on 18 July, I was instructed to burn all records including the card index file containing more than 6000 names and all the German records seized by Major Bishop in September 1944. There are no copies of these.

I have known Major Bishop since December 1943 when I met him in Washington. I met him again in Cairo. I have the highest regard for him. He is a superior officer and a natural leader of men. He was well-liked by the Rumanians, the British, the ACC staff and the American Legation personnel. But most particularly he had the respect and loyalty of his own staff.

/s/ Shelby Thames
/t/ Shelby Thames
Lieut. (jg) USNR

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 30th day of July 1945.

/s/ Emmett W. Poinier
Capt, A. C.

"A TRUE COPY"

R. J. Mc Mahon
R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SECRET 11

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SWORN STATEMENT

1. John Popa, Private First Class, 17130578, was stationed in Bucharest, Rumania, from October 5, 1944, until my departure on July 18, 1945. Following two weeks of general assignment, I was assigned to Major Bishop and served under him in the X-2 Branch. Because I spoke Rumanian, Major Bishop used me first as a translator, then assigned me in the capacity of Liaison Officer with the Rumanian SSI which is the secret service for the ministry of war.

2. My association with Major Bishop was always of a business nature. We rarely saw each other after office hours. My personal opinion of him has always been that he was sincere in his pursuit of X-2 activities, and like other members of his staff, we found him reasonable in his requests, affable, and very popular.

3. Others, outside the office, reported him the same. I was in almost daily contact with the chief of the SSI and with the several branch chiefs. They had an unusually high regard for Major Bishop and his abilities, and after a period of months of attempting to work with other OSS offices whose work covered fields other than counter-espionage, often expressed themselves to the effect that they considered Major Bishop the only officer with whom they could safely work. That is why X-2 Branch, through me, often obtained material which should have gone directly to other branches.

As an example, I obtained more than 200 rolls of captured German film which contained a vast amount of documentary information from the Russian front, and on Inside Europe during the Hitler Regime. This caused considerable criticism on the part of other branches and their officers in OSS. But, I believe, and know, that Major Bishop never intentionally competed with them. Rumanian officials had a confidence in Major Bishop, that he would forward documents, etc., concerning even Russian activities, to Washington, while they did not have this confidence in other American Officers, who had previously refused information, etc., of this nature.

Rumanian officials were very eager to give Major Bishop all types of information, to show their pro-allied sincerity. They volunteered intelligence, but when it came to reporting Russian activities of the past ten years, they declared they were afraid to expose themselves, or to give the information because common talk in Bucharest said we had a "Communist element" in our organization.

4. I also knew Major Bishop to be the personal Liaison Officer and Intelligence Officer for Brig. Gen. Schuyler, commander for the ACC representation in Rumania, and for Mr. Berry, the American Legation representative. I heard also that they held him in high regard.

I also knew Major Bishop as Acting-Chief for the American Military Unit, on the departure of Lt. Comdr. Wisner, who, before departing, paid tribute to Major Bishop in a posted letter in which he asked continued good work and cooperation, and expressed confidence in Major Bishop.

5. Criticism of Major Bishop and the investigation of the X-2 Branch activities, it should be noted, began only after Major Bishop had left Bucharest. His defense was left to his junior officer successor.

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EXHIBIT "A-1"
(SUB - EXHIBIT - C)

SECRET

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6. I always had the greatest confidence and respect in Major Bishop as Chief X-2. He was always thoughtful and considerate of his staff, despite the many jobs he was called upon to do, and the extra hours needed in which to complete them. He judged me, as all others, by the work we did, and in every case tried to obtain promotions and recognition for us. I overcame severe rank handicaps because of my knowledge of the language, and officials with whom I had contact ignored the fact that I was a PFC maintaining contact with colonels and a general officer. I also refused to let the rank barrier stop me because Major Bishop asked a job be done, that information be obtained, and since he was my chief, and I was loyal to him and to X-2, I more than often got the work done, as many others under him did also.

7. I am a university graduate, with metropolitan newspaper experience in civilian life, and have served 29 months in the Army.

(signed) John Popa
17130578

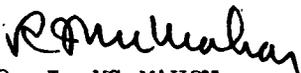
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 26th day of July 1945.

(Signed) Shelby Thames
Shelby Thames Lieut. (Jg) USNR

A TRUE COPY

/s/ Robert Bishop, Major AC

"A TRUE COPY"


R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SECRET 13

SECRET

SWORN STATEMENT

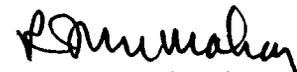
I, Lt. Col. Robert G. Emmens, O-24104, Air Member of the Allied Control Commission, Rumania, telephoned Major Robert Bishop at his residence in Bucharest, at approximately 1030 hours on or about 11 April 1945 and informed him that his clearance to leave Rumania had been approved by the Russian ACC and that two British planes had been cleared to leave around noon that day. I asked Major Bishop if he could be ready. He seemed very surprised and said he did not think it possible. I told him that I would take his name off the list. I then reported to Col. Farnsworth, executive officer of the ACC, and to General Schuyler, that I had just talked to Major Bishop and that he had told me that he would not be able to leave on such short notice. General Schuyler told me that it was my job to notify the head of another section when personnel of that section were cleared to leave and that I should at once inform Lt. Col. Walter Ross of the OSS unit, and that it was his job to see that Major Bishop or anyone else in the OSS unit left. I at once informed Lt. Col. Ross that Major Bishop was cleared to leave. I did not talk with Major Bishop again that morning. Lt. Col. Ross called me again some time later and asked me where I had talked to Major Bishop and I told him that I had contacted him at his home. Lt. Col. Ross said he had called Major Bishop at his home and had not found him in.

/s/ Robert G. Emmens,
/t/ Robert G. Emmens,
Lt. Col. AC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th
day of August 1945.

/s/ E. E. Farnsworth
Col, GSC

"A TRUE COPY"


R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SECRET14

(SUB - EXHIBIT "A-1"
EXHIBIT - D

SECRET

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN BUCHAREST

20 April 1945

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO: Major Robert Bishop, A. C.
1st Lt. George H. Bookbinder, Inf.
T/3 Serge Daniluck

0918130
01303652
33289658

1. Having completed your period of temporary duty at this station, you are hereby ordered to proceed on or about 20 April 1945, or first available aircraft thereafter, to your proper station, Caserta, Italy or Bari, Italy, reporting upon arrival thereat to the Commanding Officer for further duty and assignment.

(Signed) Walter M. Ross
Walter M. Ross,
Lt. Col., AUS
Chief of Unit.

A TRUE COPY.)

/s/ Robert Bishop, Major AC

"A TRUE COPY"

R J Mc Mahon
R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

EXHIBIT "A-1"
(SUB - EXHIBIT - E)

SECRET 15

SECRET

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND ALLIED FORCE
APO 512, U. S. Army

11 September 1945

SUBJECT: Psychiatric Examination of Major Robert W. Bishop, 0918130, AC.

TO: Commanding Officer
2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov)
APO 512, U. S. Army

You are directed to take the necessary action to have Major Robert W. Bishop, 0918130, AC, report to the 300th General Hospital for psychiatric examination in accordance with the authorization contained in paragraph 35c, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MALONEY:

/s/ A. D. Getman
/t/ A. D. GETMAN
Major, AGD
Adjutant.

1st Ind
HEADQUARTERS 2677TH REGT OSS (PROV) APO 512, US ARMY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1945.

TO: Major Graham Erdvurm, OSS Liaison Officer, Room 23, Doorway 14, AFHQ.

For compliance with basic communication.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MADDOX:

/s/ Joseph L. Palosky
JOSEPH L. PALOSKY
1st Lt, AGD
Asst Adjutant

"A TRUE COPY"

R J Mahon

R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

16

EXHIBIT "A-1"
(SUB - EXHIBIT - F)

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2nd Ind

LIAISON DETACHMENT, Hq, 2677th Regt, OSS (Prov), APO 512, US Army 15 Sep 45

TO: Maj. Robert Bishop, 2677th Regt.

1. For compliance.
2. Basic communication will be presented upon admission to CO, 300th Gen Hosp.

/s/ Graham Erdwurm
/t/ GRAHAM ERDWURM
Major, Infantry
Deputy CO

3rd Ind

HQS 300TH General Hospital, APO 782, U.S. Army. 17 September 1945.

TO: C.O. LIAISON DETACHMENT, Hq, 2677th Regt, OSS (Prov), APO 512.

1. Major Robert Bishop, 2677th Regt., presented himself for psychiatric examination 17 September 1945 in accordance with instructions of basic communication.

2. Examination was deferred pending the submission of information referred to in paragraph 35c, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928 and in paragraph 7, Section I, Circular 25, Hqs, MTCUSA dated 11 February 1945.

/s/ John S. Crutcher, Jr
/t/ JOHN S. CRUTCHER, Jr.
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Commanding.

"A TRUE COPY"



R. J. MC MAHON
CWO USA

SECRET 17

SECRET

INFORMAL ROUTING SLIP

Log: Cg 6167

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 512

Suspense:

File _____

SUBJECT Complaint of Wrongs and Request for Redress Under Article of
War 121.

No.	From	To	Date	
-----	------	----	------	--

1.	CG MTD	IG	20 Sept	
----	--------	----	---------	--

For prompt investigation. Investigation will be restricted to Italy and a preliminary report made before any personnel dispatch to Roumania, should such a course be considered necessary.

s/ M. G. W.
t/ M. G. WHITE
Major General, GSC
Actg Chief of Staff

A TRUE COPY:

R. J. McMahon
R. J. McMAHON
CWO USA

SECRET

"Exhibit A-2"

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

Major CECIL K. EMERY, O-322743, JAGD appeared before
the Inspector General at Caserta
Italy on 24 September 1945, was instructed to treat
as confidential the subject matter of this investigation and having been
duly sworn as a witness in the investigation of the case of Major
ROBERT BISHOP, O-918130, AC, testified as follows:

1. Q. Please state your full name, rank, organization, duty and station.
A. Cecil K. Emery, Major, Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters Command,
Allied Force.
The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.
2. Q. Do you fully understand that under the provisions just read, you
need not answer questions that incriminate you, or questions that
tend to incriminate you, or questions that might degrade you -
unless in the latter event it be in an investigation of a grave
matter where the alleged degrading question is material to the
issue?
A. Yes.
~~Q. Do you understand that if you do desire or consent to answer
such inquiries as mentioned in my last question to you that
the Government may use the information so obtained, if it so
chooses, against you, or against anyone whomsoever?~~
A.
Q. Do you fully understand what constitutes perjury (the meaning
of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 231 - Criminal Code of the United
States, Section 125 - was made clear to him)?
A. Yes.
3. Q. Major, did you investigate any allegations or complaints or
charges against Major Robert Bishop?
A. Major, before answering any questions, may I inquire what the
issue is?
4. Q. Major Bishop has complained of wrongs done him by his superior
officers and has made request for redress. More specifically
he complains that for a matter of five months he has been various-
ly threatened with a reclassification proceeding and with trial by
court martial, neither of which has materialized and still he was
not given any duty assignment. Did you go to Rumania to investig-
ate Major Bishop?

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

- A. I do not wish to quibble about definitions but I make a very definite distinction between an investigation and examination of evidence. With that distinction in mind I would say that I did not go to Rumania for the purpose of investigating Major Bishop or any matters connected with him, but I did go to Rumania to investigate the legal qualities of evidence which had come into my hands tending to indicate that Major Bishop had committed offenses in violation of certain Articles of War.
5. Q. Do you know whether or not Major Bishop was at any time subject to reclassification proceedings?
- A. I know that reclassification proceedings were initiated against Major Bishop and I know, by hearsay, that an interview was held with Major Bishop by the investigating officer contemplated in the appropriate army regulations relative to reclassification proceedings.
6. Q. Who was the investigating officer?
- A. The investigating officer was Colonel Ramsey who was the commanding officer, Headquarters Command, Allied Force.
7. Q. Your trip to Rumania was not a result of the reclassification proceeding?
- A. I believe that my trip to Rumania probably was a result of the reclassification proceedings. I was advised that it was apparent at the interview that reclassification proceedings were probably not appropriate, that if anything were involved it probably was a disciplinary matter and that in accordance with the pertinent army regulations, disciplinary action should be taken as indicated and that reclassification proceedings should not be used in lieu thereof.
8. Q. To your knowledge have any court martial charges been brought against Major Bishop?
- A. No court martial charges have been brought against Major Bishop, to my knowledge.
9. Q. Major Bishop makes this statement: "Although more than a month and a half have passed since the communication referred to in paragraph 11 above was received I have not been contacted by any investigating officer who may have been appointed. It was learned, however, through members of Brig. Gen. Schuyler's staff that Major C. K. Emery, the Staff Judge Advocate of Headquarters Command, Allied Force, went to Bucharest and spent approximately two and one-half weeks there and interrogated possible witnesses in connection with my situation. I respectfully submit that I should have been given an opportunity to furnish the names of witnesses for interrogation by Major Emery if a fair and impartial investigation were to be conducted. It is further understood that Major Emery returned from Bucharest more than ten days ago but even yet has not contacted me nor, to my knowledge, attempted to do so." I gather from the testimony that you have given that your trip was not to collect evidence as an investigating officer under court martial proceedings but rather as a member of the Judge Advocate Staff to determine whether or not there had been violations of the Articles of War to substantiate the bringing of court martial charges.

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- A. That is substantially correct. As Staff Judge Advocate I was concerned with the legal qualities of the evidence in substantiation of the accusations made against Major Bishop in the reclassification proceedings. I was not acting as an investigating officer under the 70th Article of War and could not have been so acting, as there were no court martial charges pending against Major Bishop. I had no duty to make any reports on Major Bishop. I am the legal advisor of the commanding officer.
10. Q. Do you know whether or not the commanding officer of the OSS unit in Bucharest had the right under the regulations to demand the names of the X-2 agents?
- A. Major, I don't even know what you are talking about.
11. Q. What was the date on which you left Caserta to go to Rumania?
- A. 23 August 1945.
12. Q. What was the date you returned to Caserta?
- A. I returned to Caserta 8 September 1945.
13. Q. Major Bishop complains, quoting paragraph 26 MCM relative to unnecessary delay in preferring charges, that delay prejudicial has been ~~po~~ his interests; specifically that witnesses whose testimony would have been important to a possible defense have been returned to the United States. In your opinion is there good reason for a delay since 3 August when he states he was informed that reclassification proceedings had been dropped and general court martial was being considered.
- A. May I point out Major that paragraph 26 of the Manual of Courts-Martial which in turn refers to the 70th Article of War makes a point of the expeditious handling of court martial charges after they have been preferred and particularly when a person has been placed in arrest and confinement. It therefore seems to me that Major Bishop is being premature in that to the best of my knowledge no court martial charges have ever been preferred against Major Bishop. However, in direct response to your question on the time element involved relative to any matter involved with which I have any connection I would point out that before anyone can enter Rumania it is necessary to secure clearance which involves not only a United States military mission but the Russian mission. As I recollect there was approximately a 3 week interval involved in getting clearance for myself to enter Rumania and to take the first available aircraft after clearance was completed. Upon completion of my mission it was necessary for me to await four or five days for aircraft to depart Rumania for Italy. The aircraft which I was to take and which I did take left Bucharest, Rumania 7 September 1945, but after approximately one and one-half hours in the air was forced to return owing to weather conditions but the aircraft did depart the following day, 8 September, which day I returned to Caserta.
14. Q. Major, I show you a photostat, marked Exhibit "F", with the complaint, over the signature of Major W. D. Getman by order of Colonel Maloney. Have you read that?

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- A. Yes sir, I am acquainted with the original instrument of which that is a photostatic copy.
15. Q. In your opinion as a judge advocate is that a proper order?
A. I believe that reference to paragraph 35 C of the manual for courts-martial is not the appropriate provision for having a psychiatric examination of a person, when charges are not then in existence. I do believe, however, that it is the prerogative of a commanding officer to request subordinate commanders to cause persons within their command to be examined psychiatrically when they believe that person may be mentally ill. The reference to paragraph 35 C I deem surplus and immaterial. I believe that the order could just as well have read "You are directed to take the necessary action to have Major Robert Bishop, O-918130, AC, report to the 300th General Hospital for psychiatric examination." In other words I do not believe it necessary in an order to give the reasons why an order is given. I do think such an order is legal and proper.
16. Q. Colonel Crutcher, commanding officer of the 300th General Hospital deferred the examination, pending submission of information referred to in paragraph 35 C MCM and in paragraph 7, Section 1, Circular #25, Headquarters, MTOUSA, dated 11 September 1945. Do you know whether any further steps have been taken to have Major Bishop submit to a psychiatric examination?
A. Any statements I'd made as to what steps had been taken by any persons other than myself would be drawing conclusions on my part. However, I decided to speak with the psychiatrist who would observe Major Bishop, to give him certain information which had been communicated to me which I found might be of assistance in his psychiatric observation. I learned that Major Bishop had reported at the 300th General Hospital in accordance with the basic communication designated as exhibit "F" and indorsements thereto, that examination had been deferred, inasmuch as that certain reports are required in the case of examination for court martial purposes and other administrative action as taken where a person is examined as a patient who may be mentally ill but who is not examined while charges are pending. I was interested in determining the mental competency of Major Bishop for the reason that in the event court martial charges were preferred I would be called upon to advise thereon and my advice would include, in addition to the substantial legal aspect of alleged actions, advice as to whether such charges should be referred for trial and therefore the question of criminal responsibilities must be considered. In the interest of expediting action in the event court martial charges were preferred I am in the interest of saving time of officers of the army prosecuting charges. If it were determined that Major Bishop were not criminally responsible there would be no point in starting criminal proceedings against him. I want to make it clear that I was not starting any proceedings against Major Bishop relative to the offenses that might be involved and I was interested in stopping the matter before it got started if it would eventually develop, but in the event there was no criminal responsibility owing to any mental condition of Major Bishop. I therefore advised Major Erdwurm, who I understand was deputy commander of the 2677th Regiment OSS (Prov.), that the proper way to request admission of Major Bishop to the 300th General Hospital was to request the 8th General Dispensary to have Major Bishop examined psychiatrically whereupon he would be admitted as any patient and the matter of any court

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19. Q. Do you know any other facts that might assist in pursuing this investigation? For instance, do you know the present location of Lt. Col. Walter M. Ross?
- A. It is my understanding that Lt. Col. Walter M. Ross was to depart Rumania by motor vehicle for Italy on a permanent change of station and that he was to be on duty in Rome.
20. Q. Does General Schuyler come to Caserta at very frequent intervals?
- A. I asked General Schuyler whether in the event he was desired he could be available in Italy as a witness. He told me that he came to Italy frequently, probably every three or four weeks and that any persons desirous of seeing him could learn through his command, ACC Rumania, when he would be here and that he would make himself available.
21. Q. Has Colonel Glavin gone to the states?
- A. Well, I know that he has gone to the states.
22. Q. Is there anything else you can give us that might assist?
- A. I can't give you any information as to any places where you might get further assistance in investigating this complaint of Major Bishop's.
23. Q. Do you think any wrong has been done Major Bishop?
- A. No, I do not think any wrong has been done Major Bishop. I do not see that his case is any different in the way his has been handled than any other case. I feel that the proceeding has been entirely normal with the exception of the fact that the jurisdiction of the matter is in Caserta, Italy, and most of the facts are in Bucharest, Rumania which naturally results in the taking of a little more time than in a case where all of the witnesses are located in Caserta and vicinity.

Thank you very much, Major.

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Lt. Col. WALTER M. ROSS, O-916991, AGD, appeared before
the Inspector General at Caserta,
Italy on 25 September 1945, was instructed to treat
as confidential the subject matter of this investigation and having been
duly sworn as a witness in the investigation of the case of Major
ROBERT BISHOP, O-918130, AC, testified as follows:

24. Q. Please state your full name, rank, organization, duty and station.
A. Walter M. Ross, Lt. Col, AGD, O-916991 - between stations - last
assignment was Chief of the OSS Unit, Bucharest, Rumania.
The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.
25. Q. Do you fully understand that under the provisions just read, you
need not answer questions that incriminate you, or questions that
tend to incriminate you, or questions that might degrade you -
unless in the latter event it be in an investigation of a grave
matter where the alleged degrading question is material to the
issue?
A. Yes.
- ~~Q. Do you understand that if you do desire or consent to answer
such inquiries as mentioned in my last question to you that
the Government may use the information so obtained, if it so
chooses, against you, or against anyone whomsoever?~~ *RCB3*
A.
- ~~Q. Do you fully understand what constitutes perjury (the meaning
of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 231 - Criminal Code of the United
States, Section 123 - was made clear to him)?~~ *RCB3*
~~A. Yes.~~
26. Q. In explanation let me say that the only questions that you are
not required to answer are those herein outlined. Do you
understand your rights under the 24th Article of War?
A. I think I do, sir.
27. Q. This investigation is the result of a complaint registered by
Major Robert Bishop who was recently a member of the Staff of
OSS in Bucharest, in which he alleges prejudice as his status
as an officer by his present commanding officer and that he
has been forced to suffer mental agony by having to hold himself

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ready for defense against accusations that have not yet been legally made and that this situation has continued for 5 months. Do you know Major Bishop?

- A. Yes.
28. Q. On what date did you report to the OSS Unit at Bucharest? That need not be exact.
- A. About 16 February 1945.
29. Q. Was Major Bishop on duty at that time?
- A. Yes.
30. Q. You were his commanding officer were you not?
- A. Yes.
31. Q. Did you find him efficient in his duties?
- A. No.
32. Q. Do you care to expand on that conclusion?
- A. I say that I did not find him efficient solely because I thought his production for OSS of the type of material and information expected for OSS was below standards. I also thought his methods of getting the information which he did get were not as good as might have been employed. I thought also his personal conduct was subject to some criticism.
33. Q. Do you feel that you made all possible efforts to bring his work to proper standards?
- A. In all fairness to Major Bishop I should say that I might have done more. It must be kept in mind, however, that Major Bishop was in Bucharest under my command for only a relatively short time from the date of my arrival until he received orders to depart. Therefore, the opportunity to make constructive suggestions was limited and it was really not until about the time he was ordered to depart that I became familiar enough with the type of job he was doing to put myself in the position of being able to initiate criticism or direct his work.
34. Q. Had you known him prior to your arrival in Bucharest?
- A. Yes, I met Major Bishop first on about 1 September 1944. I was then in Bucharest and he arrived from Istanbul to take up his assignment in Bucharest. I was not then his commanding officer and the meeting was simply a social one and I knew him for only a few minutes. I did not see him from that time until 16 February 1945.
35. Q. Prior to the latter date had you formed any prejudice against Major Bishop?
- A. No.
36. Q. Major Bishop states that "It was unfortunate but seemed inevitable that friction should develop between us from the beginning." Can you explain such a statement?

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- A. I cannot offer the explanation but I can perhaps shed some light as to why he would make such a statement. Shortly after I arrived I was in conversation with Major Bishop and he told me that he was glad to see me and that it had been possible for me to secure the assignment in Bucharest only because he had given his approval. I was curious about why he should have given his approval and ask him to expand on this point. He stated frankly to me that he had coveted the job as chief of the OSS Unit in Bucharest to succeed Lt. Commander Frank Wisner, USNR, and that having been left in charge from the time Commandner Wisner left about 24 January until I arrived, he had hoped that it would develop I could not be made available for the job. He said he finally realized, however, that OSS Headquarters in Caserta was determined to send some one to Bucharest to replace Wisner and that when my name was suggested he remembered me from having met me the previous September and rather than try to place any block in the way of my coming to Bucharest decided simply to accept it. The intimation was made to me that had he decided that he did not want me as an individual in Bucharest he would have made comment to the Russian command as well as to the officials in the ACC (American) which would have blocked my clearance. By clearance I mean that any American officer entering Rumania had to secure official clearance from the Russian command as well as from the American ACC. From the above it might be that Major Bishop had not thoroughly made up his mind to subject himself to any new commanding officer who came in and it is probably possible that such a thing was in his mind when he made the statement referred to.
37. Q. During the time that he was under your command in Bucharest did he, to your knowledge, violate any army regulations or Articles of War?
A. Yes.
38. Q. Will you give us a brief statement of each violation?
A. He disobeyed my orders on two occasions and misrepresented reported facts to me on another occasion.
39. Q. Will you briefly outline these three offenses?
A. The first instance of disobedience of orders arose in connection with his orders to depart from Rumania. Major Bishop had received a signal by radio from his branch chief in Italy to the effect that he would depart from Rumania on the first available aircraft.
40. Q. Do you recollect the date?
A. This order came to the best of my knowledge early in April 1945. I, as chief of the unit and Major Bishop's commanding officer received the same signal upon receipt of which I called Major Bishop to my office and told him that he should be ready to leave on the next scheduled departure of a plane. It might be explained that at that time of year weather plays a big part in plane schedules as did Russian clearances. As a consequence, nobody in Bucharest knew when a plane would be available for departure until the morning it arrives from Italy. Therefore, it was quite common knowledge to all American officers in Bucharest scheduled for departure by plane that they must hold themselves in readiness to depart on very short

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notice. In telling Major Bishop to hold himself ready for departure I reminded him of this fact and said that he should prepare himself accordingly. At that time there was not a plane expected for several days but I gave him a date approximately five days forward when a plane might arrive. To the best of my recollection it was actually a week or ten days before a plane arrived and Major Bishop knew as well as did I that it was a common procedure for the plane to remain overnight and take off the next morning. When the morning came for the departure of the airplane Lt. Col. Emmens phoned me about 0900 hours to inform me that the plane would depart at about 1300 hours and asked what passengers I would have for the flight and I gave him Major Bishop's name. I then, immediately after the conversation, proceeded to Colonel Emmens' office to talk to him about the flight, the carrying of an official pouch and at the time I reached his office he was in the act of telephoning. He asked me to wait just a moment and after calling a number he asked to speak to Major Bishop. A person came to the telephone on the other end, presumably Major Bishop, whom Colonel Emmens knew well and Colonel Emmens informed him that the airplane was departing at 1300 hours and that he should arrange to be at the airport well in advance of the time of departure. There was a short conversation between Major Bishop and Colonel Emmens thereafter which gave me the very distinct impression that Major Bishop said he would not be able to catch the airplane. After Colonel Emmens concluded the conversation he informed me that Major Bishop had told him he could not depart on that flight as he did not have sufficient time to get ready. I told Colonel Emmens that Major Bishop was under orders to catch that plane and that he should not strike his name from the passenger list until I asked him to do so. I immediately thereafter returned to my office which was just two floors above the office of Colonel Emmens and in the same building and called the same telephone number and asked the English speaking female voice answering the phone to call Major Bishop to the telephone. The voice answered that Major Bishop had departed from the house. I asked where he had gone and the voice on the other end stated that she did not know, that he had departed at about 8:30, which would have been about one half hour prior to the time Colonel Emmens talked with him. The voice also stated that she had no idea where he could be found. I thereupon used every possible means to try to locate Major Bishop in Bucharest, sending several people out to look for him but he could not be found and he was still unlocated when the plane departed at about 1300 hours. At approximately 1630 hours Major Bishop appeared at my office stating to me that he understood he had missed an airplane and that I was looking for him. I told him that he had indeed missed an airplane the violation of orders which had been given him and I considered he had no excuse for his failure to be on hand in time to board the plane. I told Major Bishop that in view of his conduct he was relieved from all duty and that he should confine his movements to the city limits of Bucharest.

41. Q. What excuse, if any, did Bishop give for not having taken the plane?
A. Major Bishop's excuse to me for not having caught the plane was that early that morning he had received a telephone call asking him to meet some former German agents for an interview. Major Bishop stated that he

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had been trying to see these people for some time, that the agents were quite important and that he considered it more important that he have this meeting than to catch the plane. In answer to this I reminded Major Bishop that he had been under orders to depart on the first available airplane and that he should, therefore, have been able to let his assistant, Lt. (JG) Thames, USNR, handle the contact whereas he did not consider that possible, that he should have at least gotten in touch with me, his commanding officer, to explain the situation and leave it up to me to decide whether he should or should not then catch the plane.

42. Q. Did he admit Colonel Emmen's phone call?
A. Yes.
43. Q. Then he knew at least by 10:30 hours that he was scheduled to take the plane at 1300 hours?
A. Yes, without any doubt. I might add at this point also that the excuse that he gave to Colonel Emmens was not the same that he gave to me. This, however, is not important. However, if the excuse he gave me was the real excuse it is something which he might well have refrained from telling Colonel Emmens because of the nature of the contact.
44. Q. Do you know of any ulterior motive that he had in deferring his departure from Rumania?
A. I do not know positively of any ulterior motives. I have some ideas on the subject but that is all.
45. Q. Had Elisabeth Mezoy-Faher left Rumania by that time?
A. To the best of my knowledge she had not.
46. Q. What was the second violation of orders on Major Bishop's part?
A. The second violation of orders arose as follows: Among American and British military circles in Bucharest there had been some talk and some plans formulated which would permit the escape of certain foreign nationals from Rumania to zones in Europe occupied either by American or British forces. People being considered as worthy of help from British and American sources were Rumanians, Germans, Austrians, and others who had been of assistance to American and British intelligence organizations and who had been unusually sympathetic to American and British interests during the German occupation of Rumania. Word that such escape plans were being talked of reached Brigadier General Schuyler of the American ACC and upon hearing such plans he called me to his office. He stated that he had received information to the effect that such plans were being considered and he wanted me to know that he did not believe American officers in Bucharest should be involved of anything of that nature and that consequently he was ordering me to have no part in any such activity and that I should pass the same order along to all officers under my command. I told him that his order would be obeyed and that up to that moment no one in OSS to my knowledge had taken part in any such escape. The date of this order from General Schuyler was in March of 1944 and within 48 hours after talking with General Schuyler and also in the month of March I called Major Bishop to my office and told him of the order received from General Schuyler and instructed him that the order applied to him and that neither he nor any

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of the people immediately under his supervision should take part in such escape activities. Major Bishop assured me he fully understood the order and that he had not assisted in any such activity nor would he do so in the future. It was somewhat later when I learned from OSS headquarters in Italy that Elisabeth Mezey-Feher had arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and been directed to the OSS Officer commanding the unit in Belgrade. Knowing that she had been much in the company of Major Bishop I immediately endeavored to determine how she had departed from Rumania and particularly to determine whether or not any OSS officer had any part assisting her to leave Rumania. In questioning Lt. (JG) Thames I determined that she had been escorted from Rumania to Belgrade by a Rumanian Officer, Lt. Negropontes. Lt. Negropontes had been serving as a Rumanian liason officer with the American unit of OSS in Bucharest and had been assigned to Major Bishop's office. I got in touch with Lt. Negropontes, called him to my office and had a long talk with him during which he informed me that he had participated in the escape of Elisabeth Mezey-Feher at the suggestion and upon the orders of Major Bishop. I asked Lt. Negropontes what he meant by "orders" pointing out that as a Rumanian army officer he could not possibly be under the orders of any American officer and that he was under no obligation whatever to follow Major Bishop's direction in this particular affair. Lt. Negropontes agreed, then stated that he felt it was something he should do as he was himself interested in Elisabeth Mezey-Feher and was doing anything he could to help Major Bishop. At the time this information was obtained, Major Bishop had departed from Rumania but I considered his part in the escape to be in direct disobedience with orders I had given him and I reported that fact to OSS headquarters, Italy. I have never since had any occasion to talk to Major Bishop about the matter.

47. Q. Was Elisabeth Mezey-Feher taken to Belgrade by automobile?
A. I am informed that she was taken there by automobile.
48. Q. Was it an American vehicle?
A. It was an American vehicle.
49. Q. To whom was that vehicle assigned?
A. It was the same American vehicle which had been used by Major Bishop in Bucharest.
50. Q. Who held the necessary papers to operate that vehicle at the time of its use to carry Elisabeth Mezey-Feher to Belgrade?
A. The papers were either held by Major Bishop or kept in the car.
51. Q. Major Bishop was responsible for these papers?
A. Major Bishop was responsible for these papers.
52. Q. And it was Major Bishop's duty to supervise the use of that vehicle?
A. Yes.
53. Q. How long a time would it normally take for a vehicle to make the round trip from Bucharest to Belgrade?
A. Under normal conditions and with no delay crossing the Frontier or the Danube the whole trip could be made in one day.
54. Q. It is hardly likely then that the car could have been used for that

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trip without Major Bishop's knowledge.

- A. It seems quite unlikely/
55. Q. Did he have ordinary daily use for the vehicle?
A. Yes. The vehicle was under the complete control of Major Bishop and was regularly used either by him or by someone whom he might designate to use it.
56. Q. Where was the vehicle garaged?
A. I presume it was garaged with the other vehicles regularly used by officers of the American ACC in Bucharest.
57. Q. The vehicle was not in joint use of his department and other departments, was it?
A. Not to my knowledge.
58. Q. Colonel, you spoke of a third occasion when Major Bishop disobeyed orders or otherwise violated regulations. What was that?
A. The third occasion had to do with the automobile about which we had been talking. In view of Major Bishop's expected departure I approached him several days before it was expected he would depart by plane and asked whether or not the vehicle which he used might be turned over to someone else or to some other officer with the OSS Unit. Major Bishop stated that he could not give me an answer at that time but would do so later. He explained that he had purchased the car from an American citizen living in Rumania with the understanding that when he departed from Rumania he would allow the individual to buy the car back from him. He told me that he felt honor bound to give that individual the opportunity to do so but that if he did not want to buy the car he would be glad to transfer it to someone else in OSS. He informed me that he would get in touch with that individual and inform me later. Soon thereafter he did call on me and tell me that the individual had decided that he wanted the car and that it could not be turned over to OSS. I told him that in view of the facts it was quite all right but reminded him that he should be sure to remove from the car the plates which identified it as being used by members of the American mission in Rumania and that he should also return the papers which had been issued by the Russian command permitting the car to circulate freely. Such papers were necessary with each car for the purpose of passing Russian check points and the individual makes of cars and motor numbers were specified on the permits. Major Bishop assured me he would turn the papers and the plates in before leaving but although he did turn in the plates and he did also turn in the Russian permit for the car which had expired he did not turn in the current permit. I have never since seen it and presume it went with the car. This is the same car which was used to transport Elisabeth Mezey-Feher to Belgrade and the car there was simply turned over to the OSS commander in Belgrade. My criticism of Major Bishop is that he deliberately misrepresented the facts concerning disposition of the car to me.
59. Q. Did he assure you before he departed that the car had been returned to the Rumanian citizen?

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A. No. ~~British~~ CONFIDENTIAL

60. Q. He did not.

A. I didn't think it necessary to ask for such assurance.

61. Q. Was the car in fact his property?

A. In fact, yes, to the best of my knowledge. Because of transportation problems in Rumania American officers were permitted to purchase cars from whomever they pleased.

62. Q. Whose funds?

A. Personal money. An order authorizing purchase of such cars by officers was issued by Brigadier General Schuyler under whom OSS functions for all administrative purposes. That order was later rescinded and is not now in effect.

63. Q. Other than relieving him from duty and restricting him to the city of Bucharest, did you take any other disciplinary action against Major Bishop?

A. No.

64. Q. Did you threaten to take any other disciplinary action?

A. No other than to tell him that the facts concerning his failure to catch the airplane would be reported to OSS Headquarters for such action as they care to take.

65. Q. Did you make such a report?

A. Yes.

66. Q. Who was that report made to?

A. Headquarters, 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov.).

67. Q. Have you seen Major Bishop since he left Rumania?

A. No. I had two or three minutes conversation with him by phone in June only because I happened to answer the telephone in Colonel Maddox's office, OSS Headquarters, and Major Bishop had called to talk to Colonel Maddox.

68. Q. What was the nature of this conversation?

A. It was just a routine greeting by phone and during the conversation Major Bishop said he hoped he might see me during my stay in Italy and I told him that I would be glad to see him if an opportunity developed.

69. Q. Did he mention any personal dissatisfaction with the way he was being treated here in Italy?

A. No.

70. Q. Did he give any indication to you that he was under possible disciplinary action?

A. To the best of my recollection, no.

71. Q. Did he state that he had not been given an assignment?

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- A. I do not recall that he did so state and I might have forgotten.
72. Q. You gathered, however, no sense of dissatisfaction on his part with his status?
- A. No.
73. Q. It was just a purely accidental conversation?
- A. Yes.
74. Q. Had you any reason to suspect that Major Bishop might be neurotic or psychiatric or in anyway mentally unbalanced?
- A. Yes, for two principal reasons. In our early conversations after my arrival in Bucharest I talked with him at considerable length attempting to draw him out and find out what I could of his work and personal activities. On one or two occasions he told me things which sounded a little fantastic. For example, he told me in all seriousness one day that all though he had never studied any foreign languages he could understand any foreign language including Arabic, Chinese, Greek, etc, explaining that he could tune in a radio program where foreign languages was being used and understand it satisfactorily. He could not explain why but announced it to be true. On another occasion learning that I had been with General Motors Corporation in civilian life he told me of his plan to bring used cars by boat load from the United States, land them in Rumania at a Black Sea port, recondition the used cars in Rumania, drive them overland to Turkey and Syria where he would sell them at an enormous profit. I questioned him briefly about boat transportation during time of war, used car parts in a country like Rumania, mechanics and frontier difficulties in Syria and Turkey but all such barriers were dismissed as being easily overcome. I was rather inclined to charge this fact to a characteristic of egotism or some similar personal characteristic but sometime thereafter I was talking with Colonel Dobes the medical officer for the American ACC in Rumania and in confidence he told me that he thought perhaps Bishop might be somewhat of a neurotic. I asked him what caused him to form this conclusion and he told me of Bishop coming to him to talk about the escape activity mentioned previously. One of the suggestions which Bishop made to Colonel Dobes and on which he solicited the reaction of a medical man was that he believed it to be quite possible to place a human being in a box or trunk with some ventilation and ship him out as baggage to Italy. Colonel Dobes was quite amused but realized that Major Bishop was serious enough that he suggested Bishop might need some psychiatric attention.
75. Q. Colonel, do you know anything of steps that have been taken toward discipline or reclassification of Major Bishop since his arrival in Italy of your own knowledge?
- A. I know that Headquarters 2677th Regiment, OSS ask that I make an affidavit covering the cases of disobedience which I have mentioned before and I did make and sign such an affidavit. Also I made a similiar affidavit for a JAGD officer, Major Emery who was in Bucharest early in September.

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76. Q. Are there any other facts that you can give us that might be helpful in this investigation?
- A. I would like to give my own personal opinion of Bishop. I do not think that he is a mean, vicious person. I think in his time he has probably done some good service for his country and it is not my desire to embarrass him seriously or cause him great difficulty. I feel that for one reason or another he was misguided in some of his actions and I don't believe any officer in time of war and in the responsible position occupied by Major Bishop should be permitted to disobey orders without some disciplinary action being taken. Quite aside from the actual facts of the case it seemed quite apparent to me that the disobedience was premeditated and willful, did not seem to be spur of the moment or due to ignorance.
77. Q. At the risk of repeating on the record why did you not take immediate disciplinary action against Major Bishop at the time of his first offense.
- A. Because of the peculiarity of the OSS Command channels, under MPOUSA as I understand it, there is only one headquarters for OSS namely, Headquarters, 2677th Regiment, OSS, (Prov.). Mine was not a command in the sense of being organized or designated as a company, detachment, or similar unit under Headquarters Command, MPOUSA. I felt, therefore, that I could not properly take action other than such as was taken and to further report the facts to Headquarters, 2677th Regiment, OSS.

If you have nothing further Colonel, thank you very much.

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Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC, appeared before
the Inspector General at Caserta
on 25 September 1945, was instructed to treat
as confidential the subject matter of this investigation and having been
duly sworn as a witness in the investigation of the case of Major
Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC, testified as follows:

78. Q. Please state your full name, rank, organization, duty and station:
A. Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC, formerly Chief X-2, Bucharest,
Rumania, currently assigned 2677 Regt. OSS (Prov), Caserta.
The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.
79. Q. Do you fully understand that under the provisions just read, you
need not answer questions that incriminate you, or questions that
tend to incriminate you, or questions that might degrade you -
unless in the latter event it be in an investigation of a grave
matter where the alleged degrading question is material to the
issue?
A. Yes.
- ~~Q. Do you understand that if you do desire or consent to answer
such inquiries as mentioned in my last question to you that
the Government may use the information so obtained, if it so
chooses, against you, or against anyone whomsoever?
A.~~
- ~~Q. Do you fully understand what constitutes perjury (the meaning
of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 231 - Criminal Code of the United
States, Section 125 - was made clear to him)?
A. Yes.~~
80. Q. You have alleged in your complaint, as I gather it, these things -
prejudice in your status as an officer by your Commanding Officer,
the suffering of mental agony resulting from delay in taking
action, either court-martial or otherwise and that your military
situation has been prejudiced in your defence by departure of
witnesses. That covers, does it not, your allegations?
a. It does.

Exhibit B

BISHOP

U. S. GOVERNMENT
EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

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81. Q. Have you received any notice to appear before a reclassification board?
A. No, sir.
82. Q. You have not been presented with court-martial charges?
A. No, sir.
83. Q. In your complaint, in paragraph 11, you state, "On 3 August 1945, I was informed by Headquarters Command Allied Force as follows: 'Decision has been made that reclassification proceedings in this case are to be dropped and papers have been referred to an investigating officer with a view to trial by general court-martial.'" Was that in writing?
A. Yes.
84. Q. In what type of a communication?
A. Would you like to see it?
85. Q. Yes. (Witness hands Inspector General a file dated 29 July 1945, subject: "Reclassification Proceedings vs Major Robert Bishop")
86. Q. May I have a copy of this made?
A. Yes.
87. Q. In January of 1945 Major, Lieut. Comdr. Wisner departed from Rumania and in his absence you became the Acting Commanding Officer. Is that right?
A. Yes, sir.
88. Q. At what time, or do you recall the date on which Lt. Col. Ross arrived to become the new Commanding Officer?
A. I can only approximately tell, as nearly as I can recall, Comdr. Wisner departed on 26 January and Lt. Col. Ross arrived approximately three weeks later. The middle of February.
89. Q. Were you under orders to return to Italy or the United States at the time of his arrival?
A. No, sir.
90. Q. Were your subsequent orders relieving you of duty in Bucharest a result of friction between yourself and Colonel Ross, or were the orders independent of your relationships?
A. The only orders that I received relieving me from duty were these. I think I attached a copy to my complaint. Dated 20 April, to proceed on or about that date first available aircraft, to your proper station, Bari, Italy.

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91. Q. Prior to that date, 20 April, you had been relieved of your duties by Col. Ross and ordered to return to Caserta?
- A. I was relieved of duty. I stated it rather clearly, the circumstances, in my letter.
92. Q. In paragraph 2j you state, "Shortly after the arrival of Lt. Col. Ross I received a cable to wind up my affairs and report to London for a new assignment." What was that cable?
- A. I believe, as near as I recall, it was a cable. There were several cables about my departure. That was either a cable from Caserta or London. Organizationally it was not always clear what your position was and we would get orders from London or Washington or Caserta.
93. Q. That cable, however, did in fact end your assignment in Bucharest as soon as you could get available transportation out?
- A. Yes, sir.
94. Q. There was confusion over your ability to take a British plane on 11 April and as a result of your not taking that plane, you were reprimanded, relieved from duty, and limited to the City of Bucharest by Lt. Col. Ross, were you not?
- A. Yes, sir.
95. Q. What was the reason why you were unable to take a plane on 2½ hours notice when, a month before, or thereabouts, you had been notified by cable to wind up your affairs?
- A. The situation was this. I am not sure about the date of this cable as far as that is concerned. We were having some difficulty with the Russians at that time. They suddenly started to clear all American personnel. We had expected to have a plane leaving the 18th of April, at which time General Schuyler was coming up. Naturally I went ahead doing my work, making suitable arrangements for my temporary successor. On the morning of 11 April, Lt. Col. Robert Emmens telephoned me at 1030 and said I had just been cleared by the Russians and there is a British plane leaving around noon or 1 o'clock. He said can you make it? Naturally he caught me quite by surprise and, more-or-less thinking out loud, I said I don't see how I can. He said he would take my name off the list.
96. Q. Where were you when that telephone call came?
- A. Just leaving my home as the phone rang.
97. Q. Where did you go from there?
- A. I had an appointment with a Rumanian of German origin in an effort to work out contacts in some intelligence arrangements for my successor, Lt. Thames.

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98. Q. Do you feel that Col. Ross's attitude on finding that you missed that plane and his reprimand, your being relieved of duty and being confined to the City as unjust and from a personal animosity and not sense of duty?
- A. Yes, sir.
99. Q. You had differences with Col. Ross before, did you not?
- A. For some strange reason there was friction between us almost from the time he got there. It is rather difficult to explain without getting into the big picture of OSS and British relationships and things that entered into it.
100. Q. Had he shown you any previous animosity?
- A. Well, there had been instances. What in my opinion was perhaps the main basis for any friction - I don't like to have to go into this broad intelligence picture but I will try to touch it. It is pretty hard to draw a fine line between counter-intelligence and positive intelligence. I had a large number of agents, many contacts, who, in addition to the counter-intelligence material, turned in a lot of valuable positive intelligence, and with all due modesty, I think that perhaps some of our better information came through my contacts and I thought that it caused a certain amount of resentment. I am sure that it did. I can give you one specific example. You have it in one of these exhibits, a statement from Pfc Popa. The British had processed some 200 rolls of captured German film which had a lot of information on the Russians. We considered it to be pretty important.
101. Q. What did this have to do with Colonel Ross?
- A. As I recall it, I cabled my branch in Washington, said we had them, and what should be done with them? I received a cable back telling us to ship them to such and such a place. Colonel Ross and his assistant, Captain Madison heard about them and Colonel Ross dressed me down a little. He said I should have turned those over to him. He would like to have credit for them. That is about it.
102. Q. No action against you was taken until after your return to Caserta was it?
- A. Only the reprimand by Colonel Ross. No proceedings of any kind.
103. Q. When you reported back to the 2677th what did the Commanding Officer give you to do, if anything?
- A. I did not see the Commanding Officer. I saw Major Erdwurm, Chief of the X-2 branch who gave me some orders which said write in detail a report concerning my work and activities in Bucharest and which limited my contacts to the immediate vicinity of the 2677th.
104. Q. You mean that you were instructed by him not to leave the vicinity, or was it the nature of the work which restricted you?
- A. Maybe I have a copy of it here. (Witness quotes from letter) "While on duty with this Organization, you will limit your activities and

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105. Q. Where is the Regimental Headquarters?
A. It was up on the mountain behind the Cascades.
106. Q. Were you limited to that area in social contacts? Could you come to Caserta to the movies?
A. I do not know, sir, I never asked.
107. Q. Did you assume that you were supposed to remain there all the time?
A. I suppose so. I was very busy writing my report.
108. Q. Was that restriction relaxed later?
A. In effect, yes. Not in writing. What happened was that after I had submitted my report, maybe 10 days or 2 weeks later probably, Erdwurm told me I would be proceeding to London almost any day. Meanwhile I had met an old friend of mine from the Navy. He was out visiting Colonel Glavin and two other officers, and he invited me to come over to Naples and live in his apartment until I departed for London, which was considered imminent. So several days later I asked Major Erdwurm if that was permissible. He said he had no objection, so I went to Naples.
109. Q. You have been there ever since?
A. Yes, sir.
110. Q. Did Major Erdwurm, in giving you these written orders to remain in the vicinity of Regimental Headquarters, state that you were under possible court-martial charges later to be drawn or other disciplinary action?
A. He said that as soon as I had finished my report we would discuss the whole thing, and he didn't know when he presumed I would proceed on to London, as near as I can recall the conversation.
111. Q. Did it occur to you that the restriction in the area was unusual?
A. Yes, sir.
112. Q. Did you question it?
A. No, sir.
113. Q. Why not?
A. I don't know. I was so concerned about getting my report written and being on my way. I realized there was a lot of friction and wanted to be on my way. This whole thing baffled me. I couldn't understand it.
114. Q. After you moved to Naples, what happened next? Did you make a move or did your command make a move?
A. The understanding that I was to go to London continued for, as near as I can recall, maybe 2 weeks or so. Meanwhile, I was calling in by telephone with Major Erdwurm to see if there was anything new.

Probably 2 weeks later he told me it was decided that they would not send me to London but that I would be going home by boat; that he asked for travel orders for me. I heard nothing further until, I think, about 4 June when Major Erdwurm said that reclassification proceedings would be instituted against me.

115. Q. Was that a surprise?
A. Yes, sir.
116. Q. You hadn't expected anything?
A. I had expected to go to London; then to Washington.
117. Q. At that time your military conscience was clear of any charges?
A. Yes, sir.
118. Q. Did you inquire from him on what reclassification proceedings were being instituted?
A. Yes, sir.
119. Q. What was his reply?
A. He said it was in connection with the alleged matter of Mrs. Kincaid, formerly Miss Elisabeth Mezey-Feher.
120. Q. What was that affair?
A. Miss Feher, a young lady who worked for me on a voluntary basis in Bucharest for quite a while - she and a young lieutenant on General Schuyler's staff became engaged.
121. Q. Who was he?
A. Lieutenant William Spector. Before he made necessary arrangements to marry here he was ordered to a new station. Came to Italy where he made arrangements with someone here, I don't know whom, to get her an AFHQ pass to enter Italy. That authorization was communicated to General Schuyler, who gave here that authorization. I knew that she intended to leave Rumania and to come here. She was having difficulty getting Russian clearance to get out. She had informed me of some friends of long standing who were on good terms with the Serbians and who would help here. Much to my surprise, she arrived in Italy about the same time I did from Belgrade.
122. Q. Do you know how she got from Bucharest to Belgrade?
A. She went by automobile.
123. Q. Was that a private vehicle or a military vehicle?
A. A private vehicle.
124. Q. How did she get out of Rumania?
A. I am not sure how she got from Bucharest to Timisoara, Rumania.

125. Q. How about from there to Belgrade?

A. I don't know how she got there except that it has been stated to me by Major Erdwurm that she used an automobile which was formerly mine, driven by a Rumanian, a Lt. Negropontes.

126. Q. Did you have any connection with Lt. Negropontes?

A. Yes, he was my liaison officer with the Rumanians.

127. Q. Did ye have access to your car?

A. Yes, sir. He had a car of his own. To give you a broader picture of this whole thing - the situation became very critical in Rumania as about the last week in February when Vichinski forced the resignation of Radescu, who immediately went into hiding at the British Mission. Every time a car left the mission it was followed by one or more cars. Americans were being watched as well as the British. Most of the people who had established Anglo-American relationships or had been close to the Missions in any way began to fear somewhat for their own personal safety. People who had served the Allied cause, the British and American cause, during the war were growing very apprehensive. In particular, there was a group of Poles who had been very clever in their espionage work. They were attached to the British through the London Polish Government and were being sought by the Russians. I never had any contact with these Poles myself. Lt. Norman Armour, who had been assigned to me by General Schuyler as a liaison officer, interested himself in the Poles and wanted to help them and there was a conversation about possible escape routes, not for any one person or group of individuals but a matter of having a channel open if we were ever faced with a serious emergency. At that particular time, there was not a strong feeling but a slight apprehension on our part that if this feeling of the Russians became any worse, that we might have to leave some other way than by aircraft. Negropontes himself was very anxious to find some way to get himself and his family out if it became necessary. The Negropontes family is one of the wealthiest families there and very prominent. Their sons were educated in the American College in Istantul - Roberts College. And one of his ideas was to use the Queen's estate. I am not very clear whether it was the Queen of Rumania or the Queen of Greece. It was his idea that probably he, his family, or anyone else who was in serious danger could enter the estate on the Rumanian side - there were no guards, from what he said - and go into Yugoslavia from the other side of the estate. I don't like to go into things that I am not personally familiar with but I would like you to have this whole general picture, as far as I can recall it. Lt. Negropontes and Lt. Armour had some conversation about some possible escape routes. I don't know just what was done or what arrangements were made or anything. Major Thomas Hogg, of the British Mission and I had a knowledge of the discussions about the possible necessity in possibly helping some of the people and, if my memory is correct, Hogg had drawn up a

list of people they would want to help. Hogg told me something which is not quite clear in my mind now, I don't remember the exact circumstances but as near as I can remember it, he said that Lt. Armour had discussed this matter with him and then had taken up the matter with one of the two British Diplomats, either Mr. Marjoriebanks or Mr. Larougstel. Headquarters was very much concerned because he said this was the sort of thing that should be kept in intelligence channels and should not be brought to the attention of Diplomats. Armour's interest was primarily in these Poles who, incidentally, were all lost. Some were openly arrested and some kidnapped by the Russians and it was around this time or early thereafter that Lt. Col. Ross told me that he had been talking with General Schuyler about this matter and that General Schuyler was very much concerned, and he wanted to know if I had done anything and gotten any of these people out or anything and I said no. That's sort of a general background on that.

128. Q. Did you receive any orders from Col. Ross about this time regarding any connection you might have with this underground escape route?
A. No, sir. He said just what I have told you, that General Schuyler was very much concerned with it.
129. Q. But he didn't definitely order you to have nothing to do with the arrangements made?
A. No, sir.
130. Q. Would any assistance that you might have rendered Elisabeth Mezey-Feher have been in violation of any orders you received while in Bucharest?
A. Not to my knowledge.
131. Q. You could have, with a clear conscience, given her any assistance that was in your power?
A. Well, I don't know that I could have given her any real assistance in the first place but all of this more-or-less was just my own knowledge of what was going on, not what I did.
132. Q. Then if your car had been used for transporting her without Russian clearance out of Rumania, would that have been a violation of any working order?
A. Not that I know. The Russians would probably have taken that view of it, but I don't know of any orders.
133. Q. If your car had been apprehended by the Russians in an attempt to get her across the border, that would have resulted in serious diplomatic complications, would it not?
A. That I don't know. As I understand it, there is tight Russian control around Bucharest but not on the borders, except on the Bulgarian

border. Mr. Berry and I were talking one day and he pointed out the lack of control and the fact that he and his assistant had been driving one Sunday and they decided they wanted to go to Yugoslavia and they went over and there was no control or border guards. But the whole point here, sir, about the alleged use of my car. In the first place, I don't know definitely that it was used because it was taken without my knowledge. I had no way of knowing about it as it was taken after I left Rumania. I had loaned Negropontes my car because his car, which was a military car, had motor trouble. I was confined to the City Bucharest and didn't need my car.

134. Q. What final disposition did you make of your car?
A. The car was to be turned back to the man who got it for me. When Negropontes came back he was to turn it over to him.
135. Q. Negropontes did borrow the car for a period of time while his was disabled and he was to return it to the former owner when he was through with it?
A. That's right.
136. Q. Was the car your personal property?
A. I had bought it, yes, sir.
137. Q. Was Negropontes to obtain a stated price for it?
A. That was a very nominal sum that was paid. The fact was the Rumanians were glad to sell their cars to us for a nominal price rather than have the Russians confiscate them and send them to Moscow.
138. Q. How much was actually involved in the price?
A. Seventy-five dollars or so.
139. Q. Now to come back to Italy again. Major Erdwurm informed you about 4 June that reclassification proceedings were to be instituted, using the Miss Feher escape as the grounds, allegedly?
A. Yes, sir.
140. Q. What happened next, anything that is not noted here in paragraph 8 (looking at complaint)?
A. Well there is the occurrence in paragraph 7 (referring to complaint). As you can understand, I became very concerned about this thing. I could not understand what it was all about and thought perhaps I should have some legal advice, so went over here to the palace and wandered around and found the Air Corps Judge Advocate Office and I went in. There was a young Captain on duty there, a Captain Wilkerson, and he said that since I wasn't attached to the headquarters, he couldn't take an official interest in it but on a personal basis he would be glad to advise me. I told him that we were to have that interview on June 9, as I recall it, before Lt. Col. Maddox, the Executive Officer. So Captain Wilkerson and I went to the headquarters of the 2677th and were informed by Colonel Maddox they discovered they

had no authority to hold such an interview and that it had to go to the next higher command.

141. Q. Did you then go to see Colonel Ramsey?
A. I didn't see Colonel Ramsey until the 27th of July.
142. Q. But on the 20th of June you got the copy of the recommendation?
A. Yes.
143. Q. You have that with you?
A. No, sir, I don't have it.
144. Q. I would like to see it if you will have Captain Wilkerson make a certified true copy of that notice?
A. Yes, sir.
145. Q. That notice was a notice of an interview, was it not?
A. It was an efficiency report and some other documents to which I was to make reply, which I did.
146. Q. It wasn't actually a notice of a reclassification board meeting, was it?
A. No, it was a notice that reclassification proceedings would be introduced against me. I thought that was the beginning.
147. Q. It was not then until early August that you were actually interviewed by Major Erdwurm and Colonel Ramsey, is that true?
A. 27 July.
148. Q. And that terminated by this notice that decision had been made to drop reclassification proceedings and referred to possible court-martial?
A. That's right.
149. Q. That statement in paragraph 11 of your complaint was brought out by your application for a decision was it not?
A. It was in those papers which I have turned over to you for copying.
150. Q. Major, you must have a considerable knowledge of languages?
A. Unfortunately I don't.
151. Q. How did you get along in Rumania?
A. Well, that is a strange thing. I am of the opinion that we have overestimated the necessity of languages. I was considerably worried because I couldn't learn these languages. I had studied some French of course and some Spanish and a little Portuguese, and I found I knew less French than when I went there. Everybody speaks English.

152. Q. So actually you didn't know Rumanian or French?
A. No, sir.
153. Q. What was your background prior to your service in the Army?
A. I was a newspaper man for a number of years. I studied law and was Executive Assistant to Governor Horner of Illinois for six years.
154. Q. Is your home in Chicago?
A. Yes, sir, was.
155. Q. Was OSS your first assignment in the Army?
A. No, sir. When the 7th of December came around I went to work for the predecessor of OSS, COI. The part I was in was called the Foreign Information Service. When the COI was disbanded by President Roosevelt in July 1942, Foreign Information Service became the overseas branch of OWI and I was taken along there.
156. Q. What is COI?
A. Coordinator of Information.
157. Q. And what was absorbed by OWI?
A. Part was absorbed by OWI and the part that remained became OSS.
158. Q. What side did you go into?
A. OWI. The whole Foreign Information Service was transferred into OWI. I was a little tired of being a civilian and one day I met Colonel Sorenson who was A-2 and told him I would like to join the Army. He said "we would be glad to have you." I went to OCS, Miami, then to Harrisburgh to Intelligence school and General Sorenson pulled me back to Washington to be in his office. I spent almost a year with him. He was ordered out and I went out with the Chief of the Air Staff Division called Management Control and I became Chief of the Intelligence Branch out there. A friend of mine in AC was going down to Turkey for OSS, he had been there previously, He is a college man, rather an outstanding one, named John Maxson.
159. Q. You were transferred from Air Staff to OSS?
A. Yes.
160. Q. When you went to Turkey?
A. Yes, sir. From Turkey I went to Rumania.
161. Q. Frankly, Major, except for a thoroughly unnecessary delay in clearing this matter up I don't think yet that you have been prejudiced. If you are accused of violation of Articles of War, Colonel Ross would be a necessary witness. He is available. If the Mis Feher incident came up she would be a necessary witness. Is she in Italy?
A. No, sir. She is married to Colonel Kincaid and they have all gone.

162. Q. However, they would be in a worse position than the accused in producing testimony.
A. Well, at the time of the notice I asked to go back to get statements. They wouldn't permit it. Some of my witnesses have gone to the States. My successor would be a principal witness.
163. Q. The proceeding you went to was not reclassification but was a step to consider whether it was necessary or not. There is no accusation made on which you can base any defense. It is simply the gathering of data accusing you of failures to accomodate yourself to your job. How much has General Donovan appeared in this thing?
A. That is something that you would have to ascertain from the OSS people. I have no way of knowing.
164. Q. You don't know whether he has said "Don't do anything until I get there?"
A. I have heard a lot of things but can't say for sure.
165. Q. He is the head of OSS?
A. Yes, sir.
166. Q. What is your telephone number?
A. 16010. At the palace I am at Capt. Wilkerson's office - 591.
167. Q. Have you anything else you would like to add to the record?
A. I think you can get a little more about the background if you talked to Captail Wilkerson.
168. Q. I expect to talk to him. Will you be available if I should want to interview you at a future date?
A. Yes, sir.

Thank you very much Major.

Witness excused.

CONFIDENTIAL

Major Graham Erdwurm O-453371 appeared before the Inspector General at Caserta, Italy on 27 September 1945, was instructed to treat as confidential the subject matter of this investigation and having been duly sworn as a witness in the investigation of the case of Major Robert Bishop O-918130, AC, testified as follows:

- 169 Q. Please state your full name, rank, organization, duty and station?
A. Graham Erdwurm, Major, O-453371, assigned to OSS War Department, attached 2677 Regiment, OSS.

The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.

- 170 Q. Do you fully understand that under the provisions just read, you need not answer questions that incriminate you, or questions that tend to incriminate you, or questions that might degrade you - unless in the latter event it be in an investigation of a grave matter where the alleged degrading question is material to the issue?
A. Yes.

- ~~Q. Do you understand that if you do desire or consent to answer such inquiries as mentioned in my last question to you that the Government may use the information so obtained, if it so chooses, against you, or against anyone whomsoever?~~
A. Yes.

- ~~Q. Do you fully understand what constitutes perjury (the meaning of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 231 - Criminal Code of the United States, Section 125 - was made clear to him)?~~
A. Yes.

- 171 Q. You know Major Bishop, do you not?
A. Yes Sir.

- 172 Q. When did you first meet Major Bishop?
A. 22 April of this year.

173. Q. Was that on his return from Roumania?
A. The day he returned.

EXHIBIT B

ERDWURM

CONFIDENTIAL
Ernest Bishop CONFIDENTIAL

- 174 Q. Was he reporting for duty with the 2677th Regiment on that day?
 A. He was reporting to the 2677th Regiment to the best of my knowledge in transit to Washington or London for further investigation or assignment.
- 175 Q. You say for an investigation?
 A. For an investigation of his activities in Bucharest.
176. Q. What orders or documents do you have that assure you that he was under a shadow for his actions in Roumania? What I mean is this. You state that he was going to Washington for an investigation in which he was apparently involved. How did you know this?
 A. From orders of my immediate superior officer. In OSS we have both a vertical organization and a horizontal organization.
- 177 Q. Which is administrative?
 A. In OSS depending upon the situation, either one. The vertical organization of command as far as Major Bishop was concerned was from Major Bishop to Lt. Col. Ross to Colonel Glavin, CO, 2677th Regiment to Colonel Ramsey, CO, Hq Command AF to General McNarney. Horizontal organization - from Major Bishop to Major Erdwurm of X-2 to the Chief of his branch in Caserta to the Chief of his branch in London, Mr. Norman Pearson, to the world chief of branch, Mr. James R. Murphy in Washington to General Donovan.
- 178 Q. Do you have a copy of the orders on which Bishop reported from Roumania?
 A. Travel from Roumania has always been casual and special planes such as Major Bishop travelled on, travelled by local arrangement with the Allied Commission and not on any specified written orders from Caserta or Roumania.
- 179 Q. Major the question I have asked is - how did you know, when Major Bishop arrived in Caserta, that he was to be investigated?
 A. On 6 or thereabouts of April, I personally went to London and Paris where I discussed this matter with Mr. Pearson in London and Mr. Murphy who was then in Paris. They were very concerned that Bishop had not responded to the cables of 25 February.
- 180 Q. Please answer my specific question. I am not interested in this, I want to know why?
 A. They informed me that Bishop should be removed from Bucharest as quickly as possible for alleged investigation of his activities to be performed in Washington.
- 181 Q. Major Bishop quoted to me from a letter which he stated you gave him as follows, "While on duty with this organization you will limit your activities and movements to the area immediately surrounding the Regimental Headquarters and you will not visit other headquarters and other agencies without the permission of the CO". I see by this letter of 23 April that the second paragraph is substantially that quotation. Has this restriction been lifted?
 A. Without direct reference to the letter - the restriction was lifted on or about 31 July.

- 182 Q. You lifted that verbally?
A. Yes.
183. Q. Was Major Bishop under Court Martial charges during the period from 23 April 1945 until lifting of this restriction?
A. No charges have been placed against Major Bishop to this date.
- 184 Q. Did this restriction limit Major Bishop in his off-duty hours and social contacts?
A. No. He was permitted to live in Naples or any place of his own discretion.
- 185 Q. Major, the second paragraph here states "while on duty with this regiment you will limit your activities and movements to the immediate surroundings of Regimental Headquarters".
A. That area has been interpreted since that order was published to include the Caserta-Naples area, Allied Force Area - without travel orders.
- 186 Q. Under well understood military practice it is the duty of every officer to know that his movements are restricted to the general area of his headquarters without such orders being in writing. Why was it necessary in this case to give Major Bishop such written orders if the alleged area is as large as you indicate?
A. There was a definite reason at that time which I don't think has any bearing on the matter. The order was given at the express order of Colonel Glavin.
- 187 Q. The Manual for Courts Martial, Chapter 23, Section 102 f, Page 94 reads as follows: "Restriction to limits -- this form of punishment is rather a deprivation of privileges than confinement, etc." In your opinion, is paragraph 2 of letter 23 April a restriction to limits?
A. No.
188. Q. Are you sure within your own knowledge that it was not so intended?
A. I can't answer that without knowing Colonel Glavin's thoughts.
189. Q. Did Colonel Glavin express to you any desire or command that Major Bishop should be limited more than any other officer in this command as to his movements?
A. Yes, there was a definite reason I would gladly tell you but I don't think it is a part of the testimony.
- 190 Q. Unfortunately for you Major, I will make that decision - answer the question.
A. Miss Feher was expected to arrive at the airport at Bari and it was Colonel Glavin's express order that Bishop was to be limited to the activities of the Naples-Caserta area and be allowed no contacts with Miss Feher.
- 191 Q. Major, if you found it necessary to go to Bari and return under the regulations of your unit, would it be necessary to have travel orders?
A. Yes sir.
- 192 Q. Am I right then in assuming that to have properly made such a trip, Major Bishop would have required travel orders?
A. Yes sir.

- 193 Q. Then basically Colonel Glavin's purpose was to invite Major Bishop's attention to the normal limits of any officer's movements within the local command rather than to restrict him any more than any other officer?
- A. Yes sir.
- 194 Q. Will you put in a few words as best you know the reason for paragraph 2 of this letter referred to?
- A. In my opinion, Colonel Glavin gave me this verbal order to limit Major Bishop's movements for the reason of operational security of the organization and to point out to Major Bishop that he was not to go to Bari, Italy or to make other free movements within Italy without Colonel Glavin's prior permission.
- 195 Q. Do you think Major Bishop understood that he was restricted by this order no more than other officers of the local unit?
- A. I believe so. Major Bishop has continuously resided in Naples since his arrival in Caserta.
- 196 Q. In Major Bishop's complaint, he makes the following statement: "After having submitted the report (which was the report requested in the letter 23 April, I believe) I was interrogated by Major Erdwurm who showed open hostility and intimated that I would lose my commission in the Army". Do you recall the occasion of his submitting his report?
- A. Yes.
- 197 Q. Do you recall having any feeling of hostility toward Major Bishop at that time?
- A. No.
- 198 Q. Did you intimate to him that he might lose his commission?
- A. When presented by Major Bishop with replies to some of the informal allegations that had been made concerning his conduct in Bucharest and upon receiving his open statement concerning the allegations, I felt that some of the acts which he stated had occurred were of sufficient gravity so as to prejudice his standing as an officer in the Army and I freely expressed this opinion to him in the informal, in-camera, interrogation in the presence of Major Charles W. Hostler.
- 199 Q. Had you been instructed to intimate to Major Bishop that he might lose his commission?
- A. No, the expression was produced by my deep disappointment concerning these activities.
- 200 Q. At the end of this conversation, Bishop then asked permission to see Colonel Glavin?
- A. Yes.
- 201 Q. Did you tell him to come back the next day and you would arrange for an interview?
- A. No.
- 202 Q. What was the answer to his request?
- A. I immediately requested Lt. Col. Norman N. Newhouse, Executive Officer, 2677th Regiment for permission for Bishop to see Colonel Glavin.

- 203 Q. What happened then?
 A. To the best of my knowledge Colonel Newhouse took up the matter with Colonel Glavin and on 3 May I received a written answer from Colonel Glavin stating - this is it (he hands the I.G. a paper).
- 204 Q. In this "buckslip" from the CO to Colonel Newhouse and yourself this statement is made, "since this officer at the present time is the subject of an investigation in respect to his performance to duty of the X-2 Branch, etc". Who was the investigating officer?
 A. Due to the peculiar OSS system of administration, no formal order had ever been issued by Colonel Glavin appointing an officer or board of officers to investigate Major Bishop or his activities.
- 205 Q. Any CO can institute an inquiry concerning one of his subordinate officers but usually he pursues it or has someone do it for him?
 A. I have no knowledge of any investigating officer other than the directive Colonel Glavin gave me to interrogate Major Bishop.
- 206 Q. Have you any idea why Colonel Glavin didn't see Bishop?
 A. I don't know. Colonel Glavin was not prone to give interviews to his subordinate officers except in cases where he considered these interviews to be necessary.
- 207 Q. On or about 4 June, did you inform Major Bishop that reclassification proceedings were being instituted against him?
 A. On or about 1 June, Major General Donovan passed through Caserta at which time the staff study which I had submitted was presented to him. I believe he initialed Colonel Glavin's copy of this staff study with the recommendation that reclassification proceedings be instituted in the theater. I did not discuss the matter with either General Donovan or Colonel Glavin during the entire period of General Donovan's stay in Caserta.
- 208 Q. Major, you were familiar with the material developed in this staff study?
 A. I prepared the staff study personally.
- 209 Q. Were you of the opinion on completion of that staff study that Major Bishop was simply unfit for the type of work to which he had been assigned or did you have the feeling or evidence that he was derelict in his duties for which he might be held criminally responsible? What I mean in brief is - was he unfit for his job or being fitted for his job, had he mishandled it?
 A. I feel that both apply in this instance and that Major Bishop mishandled his assignment in Bucharest but could creditably handle an assignment at lower rank within the organization and I therefore recommended in my staff study that demotion proceedings be instituted in this case.
- 210 Q. Then about a week later Major Bishop was informed of the reclassification proceedings about to be instituted? Is that right?
 A. I have no knowledge of this in that I was in the European Theater.
- 211 Q. When did you next have knowledge?
 A. My next knowledge was on the 11th of June when I received in Marseilles a cable from Newhouse ordering me to return to Caserta immediately to give testimony in a reclassification proceeding that had been instituted against Major Bishop.

- CONFIDENTIAL
- 212 Q. What next?
A. I returned to Caserta and made a deposition before Lt. MacKenzie, Assistant Adjutant, 2677th Regiment.
- 213 Q. Do you have a copy of that deposition?
A. I do not have a copy.
- 214 Q. Do you recall the date?
A. I do not have a copy but the date was 15 June.
- 215 Q. What was the proper echelon in your command for the processing of reclassification proceedings?
A. Colonel Glavin, as Regimental CO, would be instituting officer. His immediate administrative commander, Colonel Ramsey, Hq Command AF, would be interviewing officer.
- 216 Q. As I understand it, Colonel Ramsey was the interviewing officer?
A. Yes.
- 217 Q. Did you appear before Colonel Ramsey?
A. Yes.
- 218 Q. On what date?
A. 27 July 1945.
- 219 Q. Do you know the purpose of an investigating officer in reclassification proceedings?
A. I have read the Army Regulations concerning reclassification. The purpose is to determine to the best of his ability whether reclassification proceedings covering the alleged act are valid and whether they are to be referred to a Reclassification Board for disposition or to a Courts Martial for disciplinary action or are to be dropped without further action. The interviewing officer also by regulations gives the accused the opportunity of giving his resignation from the service or accepting demotion. Such resignation may be honorable or otherwise as higher authority may determine.
- 220 Q. What is the next knowledge you have of the Bishop case after Colonel Ramsey's interview preparatory to reclassification proceedings?
A. Up to the date that I permanently departed from Caserta to Rome on 26 July, no word had been received by me concerning any decision that Colonel Ramsey might have made. I returned to Caserta for the first time on or about 6 August. In the interim period, Colonel Glavin had departed for the United States and I was informed by Lt. Col. Newhouse that Colonel Ramsey had suspended the reclassification proceedings and was desirous of getting a staff officer of Headquarters Command into Bucharest for the purpose of informally ascertaining what evidence might be secured for the purpose of substantiating certain specifications that might be brought against Major Bishop.
- 221 Q. Do you know whether or not General Donovan was notified of the termination of reclassification proceedings and Colonel Ramsey's recommendation of Courts Martial?
A. I was informed by Colonel Newhouse that a cable was dispatched to General Donovan informing him of this decision and requesting his concurrence.

- 222 Q. Do you know what his reply was?
 A. On or about 10 August 1945 a reply which I have seen was received from General Donovan instructing that Courts Martial charges were to be preferred.
- 223 Q. According to the evidence you have given, Major, the staff study that occupies the period from Major Bishop's arrival in Caserta until about 1 June 1945 cannot be interpreted as a criminal proceeding under the Manual of Courts Martial, can it?
 A. No. The staff study was prepared for the sole purpose of determining whether organizational security had been breached by Major Bishop's activities.
- 224 Q. Is this a usual or unusual proceeding in your organization?
 A. The maintenance of security within OSS has always been a function of OSS separate from ordinary OSS administration or disciplinary matters within OSS.
- 225 Q. Therefore, under similar circumstances involving other individuals a similar procedure would have been followed?
 A. Yes.
- 226 Q. In his position as Major Bishop's CO in Bucharest could Colonel Ross have brought Courts Martial charges against Major Bishop if he felt Major Bishop's actions in Bucharest warranted such charges?
 A. Yes, but ordinarily such action would not be taken by a member of one branch of OSS against another branch of OSS irrespective of their command subordinate position without reference to Washington.
- 227 Q. Do you think there has been any unnecessary delay in the handling of the Bishop case since his arrival in Caserta?
 A. No. However, I do feel that certain unfortunate delays have occurred. These I will enumerate:
 1st - Colonel Glavin's delay of decision in regard to the staff study pending instructions from General Donovan.
 2nd - The presentation of reclassification charges to Headquarters Command which were returned to 2677th Regiment for correction and revision.
 3rd - Colonel Glavin's absence from Caserta during the latter fortnight in July.
 4th - Major Emery's inability to secure immediate clearance to go to Bucharest.
 5th - Suspension of further action at the request of General Donovan on the 16th of September.
- (Major Erdwurm hands the I.G. a cable.
- 228 Q. This cable for Maddox, Ross or CO, OSS Rome and Caserta from 109 reads "I am greatly concerned the Bishop case. You are instructed to see that nothing is done until my return. Please confirm. Also understand Bishop about to be placed in hospital. Advise priority facts concerning this. Now probable may be necessary to have him sent to Washington". This was received 16 September 1945.
- 229 Q. Do you know who advised General Donovan of Colonel Ross's decision to have the case investigated as probably Courts Martial?
 A. No Sir. I assume it was Colonel Glavin by cable to General Donovan around the 8th of August.

- CONFIDENTIAL
- 230 Q. Was General Donovan being kept informed of any progress or changes in the Bishop case?
A. Yes sir.
- 231 Q. Major Bishop has on several occasions attempted to defend himself in writing through a personal attorney. Where these in response to requests or were they his own actions?
A. All communications originated by Major Bishop which had passed through my hands were initiated on his own responsibility.
- 232 Q. Actually at no time has Major Bishop been under any charges or any kind or under reclassification board proceedings?
A. No. I would like to introduce the four tentative charges. Upon his return from Bucharest, Major Emery as an officer who has knowledge of the facts, drew these as sufficient specifications for my preferring of charges. I have not preferred any charges against Major Bishop nor do I know of any other officer who has preferred charges against Major Bishop.
- 233 Q. The fact that you have not preferred these charges is because of General Donovan's wishes?
A. No sir. I am responsible to Colonel Maddox, CO, 2677th Regiment although he may or may not have received instructions from General Donovan. Any failure on my part to press charges has been in result of this cable from Colonel Maddox which I present the I.G.
- 234 Q. I read the cable into the record - "Major Erdwurm, OSS. Liaison, G-2 Section from Colonel Maddox - In view Washington 648 relayed to you, suspend all action Bishop case. Do not prefer charges until instructed. Consult Maloney and send immediately full report giving exact present status of case and Maloney's recommendations. Enclose copy charges you had prepared for serving. Send by courier or bring up personally by Monday Afternoon". This message is stamped - Received 16 September 1945.
- 235 Q. In my questioning I have not yet referred to Major Emery's trip to Roumania but, Major, I would like your opinion as to the legality of such a proceeding if you are familiar with Courts Martial proceedings.
A. I understand that Major Emery occupied a position as Colonel Ramsey's Staff Judge Advocate and in such a position advised Colonel Ramsey on all military legal matters that arose within his jurisdiction. With regard to the legality of Major Emery's trip, I do not care to comment inasmuch as I had insufficient legal knowledge.
- 236 Q. Major, do you know who initiated the step that was taken attempting to obtain a psychiatric examination of Major Bishop?
A. The suggestion that Bishop be placed in a hospital for observation was made to me on or about 11 September by Major Emery as a result of his investigation in Roumania concerning Bishop's activities.
237. Q. In addition to this recommendation, did Major Emery advise Courts Martial charges?
A. Yes, and I give you a copy of the specifications prepared by Major Emery as suggested specifications for my use. (Include in record as Exhibit 4).

- 238 Q. Do you think that Major Bishop's ability to defend himself has been prejudiced by the delay which has occurred?
A. No. I feel the delay has worked equal difficulty on both the prosecution and defense.
- 239 Q. Bishop also complains of suffering mental anxiety because of five months delayed action in his case. Has he ever exhibited any signs of this mental anxiety?
A. Major Bishop has often expressed to me his desire to "get this whole thing over with". I assume this expression could be construed as a result of mental anxiety of Major Bishop's part concerning the whole proceeding.
- 240 Q. He also states that gossip and innuendo have reached friends in the U.S. causing irreparable damage to his entire career. Isn't it true that this whole affair having to do with military security is unlikely to become the subject of gossip, or could it become common knowledge of his friends?
A. I assume Major Bishop refers to his friends with ⁱⁿ organic structure of OSS. It is possible that hearsay within the organization may have reached Washington but true knowledge of the facts concerned and the allegations made against Major Bishop have been confined to a relatively small number of people all of whom I regard as secure.
- 241 Q. Have you anything else, Major, that you would like to add?
A. Yes, I would like to introduce this document "Chronological Summary, Case of Major Robert Bishop, A.C., dated 18 September 1945".
- 242 Q. Is there any other documentary evidence you would like to present?
A. Yes sir. I am extremely concerned by Major Bishop's allegation that I have been openly hostile to him at times during the time of 22 April 1945 to the present, and although I will freely admit that I was greatly disappointed by Major Bishop's activities in Bucharest, I have at no time felt a feeling of hostility toward this officer. It might be stated that I have been informed that Major Bishop's activities under my direction reflected adversely on my efficiency report as of 30 June 1945.

(witness excused)

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Major Charles W. Hostler, A.C., O-442428 appeared before
the Inspector Major R.C. Belleville, III, ICD. at Caserta, Italy
on 29 September 1945, was instructed to treat
as confidential the subject matter of this investigation and having been
duly sworn as a witness in the investigation of the case of Major
Robert Bishop O-918150, A.C., testified as follows:

- 243 Q. Please state your full name, rank, organization, duty and station.
A. Charles W. Hostler, Major, A.C., O-442428, OSS War Department,
Attchd. ACC Roumania.
The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.
- 244 Q. Do you fully understand that under the provisions just read, you
need not answer questions that incriminate you, or questions that
tend to incriminate you, or questions that might degrade you -
unless in the latter event it be in an investigation of a grave
matter where the alleged degrading question is material to the
issue?
A. Yes.
- ~~Q. Do you understand that if you do desire or consent to answer
such inquiries as mentioned in my last question to you that
the Government may use the information so obtained, if it so
chooses, against you, or against anyone whomsoever?~~
A.
- ~~Q. Do you fully understand what constitutes perjury (the meaning
of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 231 - Criminal Code of the United
States, Section 125 - was made clear to him)?~~
A. Yes.
- 245 Q. This investigation has to do with certain allegations made by
Major Bishop, an officer of OSS, who contends that because of
five months without assignment and a constant threat of charges
not yet made, his status as an officer has been prejudiced and
he has been forced to mental anxiety, also possible witnesses
are departing.
- 246 Q. Did you know Major Bishop?
A. Yes.

"EXHIBIT B"

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

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HOSTLER

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- 247 Q. How long?
- A. I knew him extremely briefly before his departure for Cairo and I was then awaiting departure to ETO.
- 248 Q. That acquaintance, Major, was social or purely official?
- A. We were both undergoing training at that time.
- 249 Q. At that time did you find him a normal person mentally?
- A. I was in no position to judge.
- 250 Q. When did you next meet Major Bishop?
- A. To the best of my recollection, when he returned from Roumania. I met him in Caserta where he was coming in and I was going out to replace him.
- 251 Q. Was that the latter part of April?
- A. I can tell you the exact date. (Major refers to a notebook). Approximately the 23rd of April.
- 252 Q. Were you present at a meeting between Major Bishop and Major Erdwurm on about that date when Major Bishop was handed a written order to report his activities in Roumania in written form? I show you a form.
- A. (I.G. shows witness photostat) Yes, I was there and Major Bishop signed the reverse of the original as is shown here in the photostat.
- 253 Q. Did you notice during that conference an attitude of open hostility toward Major Bishop on the part of Major Erdwurm?
- A. No. His manner appeared to be correct considering the circumstances.
- 254 Q. Have you heard Major Erdwurm call Major Bishop - "Bob"?
- A. Yes.
- 255 Q. Do you recall that he so addressed him at that conference?
- A. I can't recall but it is possible.
- 256 Q. Was your impression of that conference one of friendly advice or strictly military or one in which animosity was shown by either side?
- A. On the official portion the entire -- we were three people -- but the three of us were standing in an informal manner and Major Bishop was presented with this order by Major Erdwurm. To the best of my recollection, Major Erdwurm was not hostile or unfriendly but assumed a proper military attitude on such an occasion.
- 257 Q. Was there any discussion about Major Bishop's activities in Roumania at that point?
- A. It has been many months since then and it is difficult to recall, however, I believe that the contents of the order requested him to put his remarks of Roumania into writing. It is possible no discussion took place at that time.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 258 Q. Do you recall, Major Erdwurm suggesting to Major Bishop that his activities might cause him to lose his commission?
- A. No, I don't recall that.
- 259 Q. In Major Bishop's complaint he states (I.G. reads from Paragraph 5) - "After my arrival in Caserta I was asked by Major Graham Erdwurm, Chief of X2 there to write a report covering my activities while in Roumania. After having completed and submitting the report I was notified by Major Erdwurm, who showed open hostility, and threatened that I would loose my commission in the Army." I assume from this statement that the open hostility, if displayed, was after completion of the report which would be some time subsequent to 23 April 1945, but in Major Erdwurm's statement to me he said, "I felt that some of the acts which he stated had occurred were of sufficient gravity so as to prejudice his standing as an officer in the Army and I freely expressed this opinion to him in the informal, in-camera, interrogation in the presence of Major Charles W. Hostler."
- A. I think Major Erdwurm refers possible to the document in this folder, to the interrogation of Major Bishop dated 1 May 1945.
- 260 Q. Were you present at that conference?
- A. Yes.
- 261 Q. During that conference was there open hostility toward Major Bishop?
- A. No, I don't think there was.
- 262 Q. Do you recall Major Erdwurm having stated that gravity of the acts set forth in the reports were sufficient to jeprodize Major Bishop's position?
- A. I don't recall that, sir.
- 263 Q. In the letter of 23 April 1945 addressed to Major Bishop, previously referred to, paragraph 2 apparently limits Major Bishop's movements. Will you read this and then let me complete my question? This paragraph is an apparent restriction of Major Bishop's movements. Do you recall his questioning the meaning of this paragraph?
- A. I am afraid I don't recall.
- 264 Q. Did you see that paragraph on 23 April 1945?
- A. At the time the order was presented, I read it.
- 265 Q. Did you assume at that time that the paragraph limited Major Bishop's movements to any greater extent than the off duty movements of any other officer in your unit in Caserta?
- A. Having newly arrived myself, I am afraid I was in no position to judge.
- 266 Q. You don't recall any questioning on Major Bishop's part regarding the restriction?
- A. No sir.

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- 267 Q. Do you recall where Major Bishop lived?
A. For the major portion of the time he lived in Naples and travelled back and forth to Caserta as was necessary.
- 268 Q. When did you leave Caserta to go to Roumania?
A. Because of the difficulty of obtaining Russian clearance and plane transportation, we left here 2 August 1945.
- 269 Q. Did you see Major Bishop on occasions between 23 April and your departure?
A. Yes, I did.
- 270 Q. Did he at any time complain to you of the treatment that was being accorded him?
A. He expressed concern over the delay.
- 271 Q. Did he seem to be seriously concerned and upset about these delays, sufficient for you to assume that he was under a mental strain?
A. I think anyone facing charges of any nature would be under strain.
- 272 Q. Did he appear so to you?
A. In that he was facing charges - I would say Yes.
- 273 Q. Did he tell you that he was facing charges?
A. He appeared to be anticipating some official action but I am not sure he knew the nature.
- 274 Q. Did you have any knowledge of his being interviewed in anticipation of reclassification proceedings?
A. Only by hearsay.
- 275 Q. Did you have any part in gathering information as to Major Bishop's activities in Roumania?
A. The delay in obtaining my Russian clearance left me in Caserta with little to do and I was anxious to keep busy and to prepare myself for my new assignment, so that I was very familiar with all the documents in connection with Major Bishop's activities?
- 276 Q. Have you seen Major Bishop since your return from Roumania?
A. No, I haven't.
- 277 Q. In any of your contacts with Major Bishop, were you given any impression that he might be psychopathic or neurotic or in any way mentally unstable?
A. My contacts were never of a sufficient duration to give me an opportunity to judge.
- 278 Q. Had you noticed any more change in him since your first contact with him in Washington?
A. My knowledge of Major Bishop in Washington was so brief and such a long period had elapsed that I really couldn't say.

279 Q. While on duty in Roumania were you associated with Colonel Ross?

A. Yes.

280 Q. Were you directly under his command?

A. No.

281 Q. In your associations with him did you find him fair and just in all his military dealings with you?

A. We only had one point of disagreement - an analysis of agents and information produced during Major Bishop's assignment as X-2 in Roumania in which I felt as Bishop's successor I should have access to any information he produced. It was an analysis of the agents and the information they had produced which I thought to be of value to me and which would assist me in my work. I was given the right to read it but was given a copy.

282 Q. In all other ways, however, you had no differences?

A. No serious differences.

283 Q. Is there any other information you may have that might assist us in pursuing this investigation?

A. I have nothing further sir.

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HEADQUARTERS
2677th REGIMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512, US ARMY

10 May 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

TO : See Distribution

1. Transmit herewith the following documents pertaining to the activities of Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC:

- a. Interrogation of Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC dated 1 May 1945
- b. ltr, 23 April 1945, subject: Orders
- c. Report on X-2 Activities in Bucharest, dated 25 April 1945
- d. ltr, 30 April 1945, subject: Major Robert Bishop
- e. ltr, 19 April 1945, subject: Major Robert R. Bishop
- f. ltr, 20 April 1945, subject: X-2 Personnel
- g. report JEX-010-2403, subject: Conditions at X-2 Bucharest
- h. ltr, 20 January 1945, subject: Finances, American Military Unit, Bucharest
- i. ltr, 16 April 1945, subject Departure of Major Bishop
- j. memorandum, 11 April 1945 (relief of Major Bishop from duty)
- k. ltr, 18 December 1944, subject: Personnel and Security in Bucharest
- l. WD AGO Form 66-1 for Major Robert Bishop
- m. Interrogation of Elizabeth Mezey-Feher, 8 May 1945
- n. Paraphrase of Cable Traffic pertaining to Elizabeth Mezey-Feher
- o. ltr, 21 April 1945 (no subject) re Miss Mezey-Feher
- p. ltr, 16 April 1945, (reference for Miss Mezey-Feher)

2. Where photostat copies are inclosed, original documents are on file in this Headquarters.

s/ Graham Erdwurm
t/ GRAHAM ERDWURM
Major, Infantry
Chief, X-2 MEDTO

DISTRIBUTION

1. Mr James R. Murphy, OSS, Washington(2)
2. Mr Norman H. Pearson, OSS, London
3. Commanding Officer, 2677th Regt OSS (Prov)
4. Files (2)

A TRUE COPY:

R. C. Belleville, III
R. C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major, IGD

1 P/AD 1588 ~~SECRET~~ SECRET
MAY 1945

CONTROL

61 "Exhibit C-1"

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
2677th REGIMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512, US ARMY

1 May 1945

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC

TO : The Commanding Officer, 2677th Regiment

1. Interrogation of Major Robert Bishop, 0918130, AC, formerly Chief, X-2, Bucharest, was performed at this Headquarters on 30 April 1945 in order to substantiate or deny the following specific charges:

a. That Major Bishop had absolute disregard for the most elementary of security principles as laid down in AR 380-5, in the Espionage Act, in the Official Secrets Act, and in other regulations governing military authority.

b. That Major Bishop aided or assisted in the departure of personnel from Rumania in violation of Rumanian law and the regulations established by the Allied Commission, Rumania, governing travel control.

c. That Major Bishop made or accepted derogatory statements concerning the efficiency, ability and political beliefs of OSS personnel stationed in Bucharest.

d. That Major Bishop made use of United States Government monies (Special Funds) for the private purchase of goods for his own use.

e. That Major Bishop aided in the transport of salable goods from Rumania in violation of Rumanian Excise laws and the Allied regulations governing currency control.

2. This interrogation was not performed on chronological basis, but rather to confirm or refute the above charges.

3. Disregard of Security Principles.

a. Steurman, Rachela (alias "Shelly"). It had been reported that this clerk-typist made one additional copy of all her assigned work, which copy was taken home "to study for possible corrections." Major Bishop explained as follows: This woman had previously been employed by the Vacuum Oil Company in Bucharest before the war, and came to him highly recommended by someone whom he cannot recall. No formal personal history statement was ever prepared, nor was she vetted before employment. (Bishop stated he followed the same procedure he had used in Istanbul concerning the hiring or part-time or temporary employees, that is, no reference was made to source files other than those locally available.)

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

At the time of Mr. Kalnay's inspection of the Bucharest X-2 unit Bishop said he had determined Miss Steurman's behavior to be peculiar, and that she was being watched. When it was found she was making an extra copy of her work, he dismissed her from her position. He claims she was assigned no work other than copying newspapers and similar material, and that the extra copies were relieved from her handbag before her departure. (Comment: Miss Steurman is now reported as employed by the Russian Military Mission, Bucharest).

b. Disposal of Classified Material. It has been reported that the Bucharest office had in their possession a shredding machine which was used for the disposal of classified material. Major Bishop explained as follows: Up to the middle of November all classified material was destroyed by burning. At the time of the establishment of offices in the Otetari building, a German shredding machine was found. This has been used since this date for the disposal of classified material. Major Bishop has no knowledge who picks up the shredded paper nor where is its final destination. He professed familiarity with the provisions of AR 380-5 concerning the proper method of disposal, but assumed a shredder would be secure, for there were several that he knew of being used in Washington. He also stated that Major Kubler, then Security Officer for OSS, Bucharest had approved its use.

c. Weberling, Irmgaard. It has been reported that this German woman was removed from internment at the instigation of the unit, and remained away for several months during which time she associated freely with members of the unit at mealtimes, and on one occasion attended a party at which Allied officers were present. One of these officers asked this woman where she had been born, and she replied "California." Major Bishop explained as follows: Miss Weberling was removed from internment for interrogation and use, inasmuch as she was the private secretary of Richter, head of the German SD in Rumania. She was placed in quarters at Dumbrova Rosie 4 bis, and was under the supervision of Major Bishop, Ernst Schmitz and Irving Hahn, and was subsisted by Mrs Schmitz in the adjoining apartment. Later in December, when No. 6 was occupied as a billet by members of the unit, Miss Weberling took her meals with the office employees and their guests, and on the occasion of the unit New Year's Eve party at the apartment, she was permitted to attend this function to which several Russian officers had been invited. It was later reported to Major Bishop that when asked her birthplace by one of these officers, she replied "California." Major Bishop took no disciplinary action with her for this remark. (Comment: Miss Weberling was returned to internment in March after four months with the unit, and is at present still in custody).

4. Departure of Personnel from Rumania.

a. Mezey-Feher, Elizabeth. A separate report has been prepared concerning this incident, however, Major Bishop was asked to state his connection with her departure. He explained as follows: On a basis of personal friendship and in gratitude for the services she had given the unit without remuneration, he took a great interest

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in expediting her departure. When G-2, AFHQ queried Bucharest in regard to her security, he replied that he personally guaranteed her integrity. When AFHQ clearance was given for her to enter Italy, he went with her to see Mr. Dozy, the Dutch consul in Bucharest, and assisted her to obtain a Dutch passport (Comment: her father was of Dutch Birth). This was necessary, in view of the fact that her Rumanian passport, obtained several weeks previously, had been taken to the Russian Legation by Lt Spector (Comment: her American fiance, then with AC(US), Rumania) and was being held by the Russians until clearance was given. Miss Feher despaired of ever securing Russian clearance, in view of her close association with the Americans, and became quite frightened about remaining in Rumania. A conference was held between Major Bishop, Miss Feher and Lt Negropontes (Comment: Rumanian Liaison Officer with OSS, and a long time friend of Miss Feher) at which the possibility of her departure without clearance across the uncontrolled Rumanian-Yugoslavian border was discussed. Major Bishop states he gave no direct order to Lt Negropontes that he was to convey Miss Feher to Belgrade and the OSS mission thereat, and that due to his departure he had no knowledge that it had been accomplished until he was told of her arrival in Italy. He did give her a letter of introduction and commendation, but stated that he had given these to all native employees of the unit who were trustworthy.

b. Other Possible Emigres. It had been reported that other person's associated with Major Bishop may attempt to depart clandestinely from Rumania. Major Bishop explained as follows: Several of the agent personnel employed by the unit were genuinely apprehensive about their future with the Russians in view of their work for the Americans. This included Mr and Mrs Ernst Schmitz, for whom he had also secured Dutch passports from Mr Dozy, as they were of Dutch birth. Also, Lt Negropontes, the liaison officer for the Unit and the Rumanian Government, and a Miss Gavrila, who was the fiance of a pre-war US State Department employee.

5. Statements concerning OSS Personnel.

a. With Allied Commission (American). Major Bishop stated as follows: His relationship with General Schuyler was pleasant and occurred at frequent intervals. During the entire period he said nothing derogatory about other OSS individuals, however he did offer reiterate that OSS should be reduced in size, with the exception of the X-2 functions. This was because the General felt that the SI-Reports set-up duplicated the AC reporting function.

b. With State Department. Major Bishop stated as follows: Mr. Berry had more than once expressed dissatisfaction with OSS Reports Office, and felt that Madison ~~and~~ the Reports Officer was extremely left in his political views. He can remember no statements he might have made which were derogatory.

c. With Allied Commission (British). Major Bishop

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stated as follows: Major Thomas Hogg, who is in the G-2 Section of the British Mission once stated that Madison and Roberts were Communistic. No derogatory statements were made by Major Bishop or others of the unit to Major Hogg and his co-workers.

6. Use of Government Funds.

a. The Bliss Coat. It had been reported that a fur coat was purchased for one of the members of OSS, Istanbul, using gold coins carried by Major Bishop for operational purposes. Major Bishop explained as follows: Eighteen (18) mixed gold pieces were used to purchase a fur coat for Mrs Helen Bliss, an employee of OSS Istanbul because of the advantageous exchange of gold as compared with lei or paper dollars. The coat was delivered to Istanbul, and at the time Lt(jg) Covington asked for an accounting of the gold in Major Bishop's possession, he had the accountability for this sum transferred to Istanbul. He later determined that this account had been settled.

7. Transport of Merchandise from Rumania. It was reported that Major Bishop had a quantity of fur skins in his luggage brought from Rumania. He explained as follows: He had borrowed a sum of money sufficient to cover the purchase of approximately two hundred (200) marten pelts from Abram Soerb, a Rumanian. Soerb loaned the money on the understanding that Bishop would have Soerb's uncle in New York sell the skins and deposit the proceeds in an account in the United States, to be used for Soerb's education when he later came to the United States. Bishop was asked whether the entire sum would go to Soerb's account, or just the equivalent of the money he borrowed. He replied the former was the case, that he was fond of Soerb and was trying to help him for no return other than possibly a fur coat for Mrs. Bishop. (Comment: The provisions of the Currency Control regulations were then explained to Bishop). As a matter of fact, he stated, no money actually changed hands, and that Soerb furnished him the pelts before he left Rumania for transporting to America. (Comment: Bishop was then advised of the regulations governing the transport of goods belonging to aliens, and the possible consequences of evading Rumanian Customs examination of these furs which are at present at this Headquarters).

8. Other matters were put before Major Bishop including the report of his harboring two Germans in his residence. He explained as follows: At the time the Russian's proclaimed that all Germans in Rumania would be transported for forced labor, two of the unit's most valuable agents, Fritz Theil and Karl Theil (brothers) came to him for asylum. He thereupon asked Princess Chika, in whose house he was residing, to harbor them for several days.

9. In view of the foregoing report, it is recommended that appropriate disciplinary action be taken with Major Bishop before he may be given other assignment or be relieved from duty with OSS. This report and accessory papers should be placed before the Theater Counsel (or General Counsel) for action along the following alternative lines:

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- a. Court-Martial.
- b. 104th Article of War
- c. Demotion in Grade
- d. Reclassification

10. As Major Bishop's immediate Commander I desire to recommend that demotion proceedings be instituted before his departure from this Command. Such proceedings would be based upon the obvious inefficiency and lack of judgement displayed by this officer, and would not preclude administration of Court-Martial or other disciplinary action upon his return to Washington.

11. Major Charles W. Hostler, 0442428, AC, was present at the interrogation of Major Bishop.

s/ Graham Erdwurm
t/ GRAHAM ERDWURM
Major, Infantry
Chief, X-2, Medto

A TRUE COPY:

R. C. Belleville, III
R. C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major, IGD

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"Exhibit C-2"

HEADQUARTERS
2677th REGIMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512, US Army

23 April 1945

SUBJECT: Orders

TO: Major ROBERT BISHOP, 0912106, AC

1. Prior to proceeding to your permanent station you will prepare the following statements for submission to the Commanding Officer, 2677th Regt, and to such other authorities that he may direct:

a. A chronological account of your activities in Bucharest from the date of your arrival to the date of your departure.

b. A certificate that your financial accounts have been adequately settled, or in the event that a balance is still outstanding, a statement of account as of the date of this order.

c. A detailed statement of your agent operations, including the names, cover names, symbols and brief biography of all agents who have contributed material to reports submitted by you or your office.

d. A statement describing in detail your relationship (personal and official) with the following agencies:

- (1) OSS, Bucharest
- (2) AC, Rumania (American) and US State Dept.
- (3) AC, Rumania (British)
- (4) AC, Rumania (Russian)
- (5) Rumanian Government

e. A statement concerning your personal activities in Bucharest, including a description of all billets, offices and transportation under your control.

f. Such other reports as the Commanding Officer may require.

2. While on duty with this Regiment you will limit your activities and movements to the area immediately surrounding Regimental Headquarters, and you will not visit other Headquarters or agencies without permission of the Commanding Officer.

3. Your activities in Bucharest or with OSS will not be discussed with any agency or individual other than those as directed by the Commanding Officer.

By order of Colonel GLAVIN:

GRAHAM ERDWURN, Maj
Chief X-2, M&BT

Exhibit C-3

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN BUCHAREST

30 April 1945

TO : Commanding Officer, Hqs. 2677th Regiment, OSS, (Prov.),
APO 512, U.S. Army
Attention: Chief, X-2

FROM : Chief, American Military Unit in Bucharest.

SUBJECT : Major Robert Bishop

Attached is a copy of the report referred to in our signal #1075 made by R-2's pilot on Elisabeth Herz-Fehar. Since it does not come from any official source and represents only information that one individual has been able to pick up, it must be evaluated accordingly.

Word that Cristea had arrived in Italy via Belgrade caused a certain amount of consternation with me and with Colonel Jadwin, who is in command of the American ACC during General Schuyler's absence in the States. At the same time, there is a certain feeling of relief over the fact that she is not in Rumania if, indeed, she did know a great deal about the activities of Bishop and the others in X-2. Our chief concern is over the fact that her departure was arranged and effected with the help of an American Officer when she did not have, so far as known, Russian clearance to leave Rumania. It is almost certain that she did not have such clearance. Otherwise, she could have gone out by air directly to Italy as she did have AFHQ permission to enter Italy. Perhaps it will not soon come to the attention of interested Russians that she is now in Italy or, if it does come to their attention, it is conceivable that they will not regard her of sufficient importance to make any serious issue of the matter with us in case they find out anything about Bishop's part in arranging her "escape".

Regardless of whether or not the Russians make any complaint to us, I can not help but feel a little concerned over General Schuyler's reaction when he hears of the matter. For some time Bishop has been talking about arranging an escape route, but always his plan seemed to concern the Poles more than Rumanians. Lt. Herman Armour, the ACC Officer assigned by General Schuyler to work with Major Bishop, has always had a great interest in the escape route because of the Poles and he had kept General Schuyler aware of the fact that such a plan was being attempted. About two weeks ago, however, General Schuyler requested Lt. Armour to immediately cease all his activities in connection with the formation of any sort of escape route. At the same time, General Schuyler informed me that no one in OSS was to take any further part in arranging the escape of anyone who did not have Russian clearance. I called Major Bishop to my office and told him of General Schuyler's order and asked that he immediately cease any activity in this connection. Bishop indicated to me that he had not done very much and that he would cease as ordered.

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With respect to Cristea, the actual circumstances concerning her departure and subsequent arrival in Belgrade are about as follows, based upon information supplied by Lt. Negropontes and Lt. Thames. Lt. Negropontes had, for some time, been planning a trip to Timisoara to pick up certain papers which he claims he knew were available to him and which would benefit I-2. He had asked and received permission from Lt. Thames to make the trip whenever he could best arrange it and he did arrange to go to Timisoara on Thursday, 19 April. He arranged to go on that date because he had been told by Major Bishop that Cristea would also leave for Timisoara at that time and Bishop asked Negropontes to arrange contact with a Yugoslav in Timisoara who would escort Cristea to Belgrade. Negropontes' first statement to me was that he had been ordered by Bishop to make the arrangements but he admitted that Bishop was not in a position to order a Rumanian Officer to do anything. Cristea left Thursday morning, probably alone and probably driving the car herself, and she reached Timisoara some time Thursday night. It was the following day that Negropontes, Cristea, and the Yugoslav Officer departed for Belgrade and made the trip without any difficulty. At Belgrade they met, apparently, Captain Cary, Lt. Miner, and Colonel Thayer, representing that Cristea was in danger in Rumania and asking that her evacuation to Italy be arranged. The car in which they made the trip was left in Belgrade with the OSS Unit and Negropontes was brought back in another car as arranged by the Yugoslav.

In spite of the fact that I passed General Schuyler's order along to Bishop and that Cristea's escape was arranged entirely without my knowledge, I am not sure that General Schuyler may not still hold me responsible. He is quite a stickler for discipline--as witness the case of Lt. Golovin--and he is quite conscious also of the necessity for American Officers doing nothing to arouse the suspicion of the Russians, and he may feel that disciplinary action other than that taken against Bishop may be necessary. It is even possible that it may effect the entire OSS Unit here as the incident can not help but add fuel to the fire of his general feeling about separate OSS Unit in Rumania. Colonel Jadwin and Colonel Farnsworth both know, however, that Bishop acted alone in this matter and that Lt. did it while relieved of his duties, and they realize that it was something that I could not have prevented.

With respect to the car, I had some time ago questioned Bishop about taking over the car upon his departure. The automobile was represented by Bishop as having been bought by him from an American citizen in Rumania and he informed me that when he purchased the car he had an agreement with the individual that he would sell it back to him upon his leaving Rumania. Bishop told me that he would "try" to prevail upon the person to allow the transfer of the car to me and when I asked him about his efforts in this direction, he told me that he had been unsuccessful and he felt honor bound to give the car back. When he reported this fact to me I told him that he should, without fail, turn in the American plates on the car and also the Russian permit, which permit gave free movement of the car around the city. I also told Lt. Thames that he would be responsible for picking up the plates and the permit. The plates were turned over to Lt. Thames along with a permit

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but the permit was an old 1944 Russian permit and not the one for 1945. It seems quite obvious that the 1945 permit was left in the car as it was the one which Cristea drove from Bucharest to Timiscara and, subsequently, from Timiscara to Belgrade. It can only be concluded, therefore, that Bishop's story to me about the car was an outright falsehood and that his plans at all times included the use of the car by Cristea for the trip to Belgrade.

I feel, and Colonel Jadwin feels, that the strongest sort of disciplinary action should be taken against Bishop. I think that if something of this sort is done and I can so inform General Schuyler upon his return that it is being done, he may consider the matter closed here and particularly will this be true if no complaint comes to him from the Russians. With respect to Negropontes, we are dismissing him as a Liaison Officer and informing him that he is to have no further contact with the Unit, which is all that we can do as regards a Rumanian Officer. Having taken this action regarding Negropontes and if disciplinary action is also taken against Bishop, I feel that we can fairly well support our position with General Schuyler and even with the Russians if anything comes up later.

Concerning Cristea's arrival in Italy, no one has been told in Bucharest except Colonel Jadwin. I have cautioned members of our Communications Unit and others in this office against letting the information leak out and Jadwin does not propose to tell anyone in the ACC other than to tell General Schuyler upon his return. In one way or another probably, eventually, it is going to become known or suspected that she is in Italy, but we can at least make it difficult for the truth to be known and deny knowledge of the fact.

A couple of other incidents have occurred with respect to Bishop since he left which are worthy of comment. One of the officers of this unit noticed an American protection card early this week on a house which was not known to him as the residence of anyone connected with the ACC or of this unit. He inspected the card and noticed that it was signed by Major Bishop and subsequently went with him to call at the house to find out what American might live there. The house turned out to be occupied by one Dr. H. Aronovici, but not by any Americans. When asked why the card was displayed on the door, the doctor rather shrugged his shoulders and stated that it had been given to him because he was a friend of the Americans. The card was picked up and returned to the ACC.

In a conversation yesterday with Colonel Farnsworth, General Schuyler's Executive Officer, he told me that I would be interested in knowing that during Bishop's last few days in Rumania, he had called to see him (Farnsworth) and in the course of his conversation confided to Farnsworth that he (Bishop) knew positively that Lt. Col. Ross had a personal dislike of Farnsworth and that Ross was making statements about Farnsworth which were not flattering at all. Colonel Farnsworth and I have gotten along very well since I reached Bucharest and he stated he knew positively the story given him by Bishop was untrue and he thought I should know about it. Lt. Armour indicated to me also that Bishop's general comment to him about me was not favorable and this bears out, to a considerable extent, the belief which I had previously expressed as much as four or five weeks ago that it seemed to be Bishop's policy to under rate most anybody in the OSS Unit in an effort to build up himself.

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Walter M. Ross
WALTER M. ROSS,
Lt. Col., AUS,
Chief of Unit.

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Daughter of Mrs. Faber, who married a Hungarian Jew (her second husband) owner of the Industria Lancel, whose material situation is a very good one.

During the Antonescu regime, Jocky Cristea worked for the German information Service, gathering information from aristocratic and democratic circles. She handed in reports on prominent individuals.

During 1941-1942 she worked with Rohrscheidt, Counselor of the German Legation who was later sent to Spain. He was connected with the secret police and was in Rumania for a period of several years. He conducted an extensive espionage network and Fifth Column.

Later she worked for Tester's service under the name of "Mona Lisa". She also worked in the Abwehr, in Major Gregory's section. (Gregory had a Scottish wife—he was of Austrian origin and died in an automobile accident in Italy in 1944.) Her contact with Gregory was Dr. Paul, who gave her directives.

The Rumanian Secret Service knew of her work for the Germans but she was not looked upon with favor because it was learned by them that she also worked for the Hungarians.

She lived with Martin Haller, a Swiss who also worked for the German Service and whom she expected to marry in order to be able to leave Rumania for Switzerland. Later she had an affair with Mircea Cristescu, brother of the notorious Eugen Cristescu. Eugen refused to let her have an exit vis because of her work for the Germans and Hungarians.

At present she has succeeded in penetrating American circles and is having an affair with an American superior officer. She is seen in the American Army car No. 33. She states that she is going to marry the American and will go to Turkey and Egypt and from there to America.

She is a beautiful woman, has plenty of money, knows several foreign languages but has a very bad reputation in Rumanian society.

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AMEI AN MILITARY UNIT IN BUCHAREST

19 April, 1945

To : Commanding Officer, Hqs. 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov.),
APO 912, U. S. Army

From : Chief, American Military Unit in Bucharest

Subject : Major Robert K. Bishop

I feel an obligation to tell something of Major Bishop's activities in Bucharest. I am aware of the fact that unfavorable comment may be damaging to his reputation and for that reason, I am reluctant to write. Nevertheless, some things have come to my attention which I feel should be passed on as a matter of information to you.

1. X-2 Operations in Bucharest. The arrangement has always existed in Bucharest that the majority of X-2 reports have not been funneled through the Chief of the Unit but rather they have been pouched directly by the X-2 Chief to various points including Washington, London, Caserta, Cairo, and Istanbul. As a consequence, it has been impossible for me to determine the value of the information and reports obtained by the local X-2 office. Further on this matter is the fact that lack of training and understanding of the X-2 operation would have made it difficult for the Chief of the Unit to pass on the value of the information, even had it been reviewed. On the other hand, no comment on the information gathered by X-2 in Bucharest has been returned to the Chief of the Unit from any of the receiving points. The natural assumption would be, therefore, that it has been of satisfactory value. Whether or not it has been worth the cost from a monetary standpoint is unknown as I do not think anyone able to judge has ever checked the cost against the production.

I am at the present time engaged in completing an analysis of expenditures by X-2 for the months of March, February, January, and December. When completed it will be submitted with appropriate comment. I think it is worth while, however, at this time to mention a single voucher which has recently been presented by Major Bishop for approval. On 15 February 1945 he obtained an advance of \$500.00 against anticipated expenses on a trip to Turkey. This trip was arranged and the advance was obtained prior to my arrival as Chief of this Unit. Major Bishop has always been negligent about submitting items of expenses against advances made to him and it was only after considerable follow-up that he submitted a voucher the other day covering his dollar expenses. This voucher included an expenditure of two hundred and fifty dollars to one Ernst Schmitz. Receipt which was in support of the expense was typewritten except for a signature, and was indicated as being for traveling expenses. I questioned Major Bishop about this item and he informed me that some time ago he acquired the services of this person with the understanding that when the individual supplied all the information he had at his disposal, money would be supplied to permit him to leave the country. This sum of \$250.00 was avowedly to cover this agreement and to provide the money as promised. I questioned Major Bishop closely and asked if the man had now left the country and the reply was, "Yes". Thus it seemed that there was really no means of checking further on the matter. To digress a little, Major Bishop has had living in his apartment for some time a couple, unknown to me, but who were (according to Major Bishop) regularly supplying information of value to X-2. It was further explained that, because of their German extraction, it was necessary that a certain amount of protection be afforded them. This protection seemed to Major Bishop to be important because of the couple's alleged friendliness during the war to the British and the Americans. X-2 turned in a report to me on information they had developed regarding this character, copy of which is attached. I am checking further with respect to this couple with the British and with others but whether or not they have actually been active throughout the war cooperating with Allied intelligence is not, at the moment, known. However, the man of this couple is the Ernst Schmitz

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referred to above as having received the \$250.00 and who, according to Bishop's statement to me of several days ago, had left the city. This morning, in a conversation with Bishop, I asked him the name of the man living in his apartment and he told me the name was Ernst Schmitz. I asked Bishop what was going to happen to the man and his wife after he left Bucharest and he stated they were hoping to leave town. My question as to just when they were going, how and where they were going, did not produce a very satisfactory answer. But the main point is that in the one conversation with Bishop he reported he had paid the \$250.00 and that the person had left town, while actually the man is still in the apartment and has not left the city. This, naturally, provokes some concern as to why Bishop would pay the \$250.00 in advance of their leaving and his obvious answer is that they are expecting to go at any moment.

The above is just a sample of the difficulty that is to be experienced in checking on any of Bishop's activities and particularly on expenditure to agents and informers.

2. X-2 Agents. A certain amount of information gathered by any X-2 organization will quite reasonably fall into the category of positive intelligence rather than CE. The amount of such will normally depend on the Chief of the X-2 Branch and in the case of Bishop, there has been a fair amount, probably more than would normally come to a good X-2 operation. Bishop has submitted such information to the Chief of the Unit (sometimes after he would first submit the choicest morsels to the ACC Chief of the State Department representative), and it has been used in proportion to its value. On several occasions, concerning quite significant items received in this way, an effort has been made to check on the source through Bishop for proper evaluation but it has always been a problem to get him to give much satisfactory information on such sources. While it is perfectly true that X-2 agents should be well covered, it is just as true that X-2 might properly give a reasonable amount of information on the source to permit a proper evaluation.

When Bishop was first informed of the fact that he was to depart, he used as one of his arguments for deferring his departure until his successor arrived, that it would be very difficult for him to deliver his agents to a successor. I expressed some surprise at this and he commented that many of the agents had been secured on a personal basis and that it would not be possible to simply turn them over to anyone else who might arrive. I told him that I thought even though they had been gotten on a personal basis, that he should attempt to hold them for his successor, and that he should take advantage of his remaining days in Bucharest to turn such people over to others in X-2 who would remain in Bucharest. He expressed some doubt as to whether he could do so.

One day last week, when Captain Madison and Lt. Roberts were at lunch with a British Officer, Major Hogg, casual comment was made by Major Hogg to the effect that Bishop had been in to see him to suggest that he (Hogg) take over some of his agents. Madison and Roberts suggested that Major Hogg talk with me about Bishop's visit to him and, to precipitate such an interview, I telephoned Major Hogg and saw him the following day. At that time, he told me quite frankly that Bishop had been in to see him and had made the suggestion that the British might want to take over some of his agents. (Major Hogg is in the Intelligence Section of the British ACC.) Major Hogg further made the comment that Bishop had expressed himself as having no confidence in the balance of the OSS staff in Bucharest and that, further, he did not believe anyone who might succeed him could successfully handle the situation. Major Hogg stated he dismissed Bishop in an off-hand manner stating he was not interested mainly because they had no set-up for handling agents and, further, that they had no funds for paying them.

Subsequently, I asked Bishop to come in to see me and I told him frankly what Major Hogg had told me. Bishop expressed the greatest of surprise and stated that he could not understand Hogg making such a statement and that he certainly felt that Hogg owed him an apology for an injustice which had been done. Bishop stated he had called on Hogg and that his proposal had been for a post war organization, stating that if such an organization

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reference to Roberts but admitted that he did not have much respect for Madison's ability although claiming such had never been expressed to Hogg. I reminded Bishop that Hogg's story to me on the point of quality of OSS Officers in Bucharest carried some credence because I had heard from other sources that he had no respect for Madison and others in Bucharest. Bishop seemed quite concerned over Hogg's statement about him and stated that he thought Hogg owed him an apology and asked whether or not I objected to him going to Hogg. I replied that I had no objection; rather, that I thought he should go to Hogg if Hogg was making statements which were actually untrue. Major Hogg informed me later that Bishop had been in to see him but made no protest of Hogg's discussing the matter with me. Further, Bishop had not since said anything to me to indicate Hogg did apologize to him.

3. X-2 as related to OSS, Bucharest. Even before I came to Bucharest, there was evidence that General Schuyler was "sniping" at OSS in an effort to reduce the size of the organization. In at least one report I read before I even came to the city, there was some inference that General Schuyler believed we could dispense with people such as Bookbinder and Kuhn, but it appeared he was always satisfied about the size of the X-2 organization. It will be recalled also that Bishop, in his signal from Istanbul to JJ-1 stated, "I also pointed out delicate situation of OSS with State and ACC but that X-2 is on solid ground" and in another place, "Both Mr. Berry, Senior USRPA representative, and General Schuyler are opposed to my departure. It is understood that Berry is taking up matter at high level." Both statements were reported by General Schuyler and Mr. Berry to be untrue.

There were instances when Bishop would get information in the nature of positive intelligence which might seem to be a "little hotter" than usual and instead of bringing it to the Chief of the Unit for the usual dissemination, he would see that it first went to the attention of General Schuyler or Mr. Berry, depending on the nature of the report. Such happenings led me to a rather firm conviction that Bishop, in effect, was trying to minimize the job done on the positive side in an effort to build up the importance of the CE picture. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ I received the definite impression that Bishop had made many unfavorable comments pertaining to the OSS group other than X-2.

4. Security. The matter of security has always been of importance in the organization and it has been a particularly important factor in X-2. Before I came to Bucharest, I had a talk in Bari with Francis Kalnay to ask him frankly what he thought of the Bucharest X-2 operation inasmuch as he had visited Bucharest only a few weeks before. I reminded Mr. Kalnay that he was considered as the Balkan X-2 Chief and that Bucharest was under his direction and his reply was that, because of information which he gathered on his trip to Bucharest, he disclaimed any responsibility for the operation and thought it was deserving of considerable criticism. I asked him why, having such information at his disposal and holding such belief, he did not make his views known to his own higher headquarters. He stated that he had done so in the form of a memorandum but that apparently there had not been time to take proper action. One thing which Mr. Kalnay mentioned was the matter of security and, with this knowledge, I have been inclined to observe the security situation rather carefully since my arrival.

From a strictly physical standpoint, the security set-up is very good. I am satisfied now that Kalnay's reference must have been to the personal actions of Bishop, rather than to any physical matters bearing on the office, etc. Bishop is well known in the city and, from comment which has come to me and from my own observations on two or three occasions, he does entirely too much talking about his own activities. Further, and more important, is his living set up which is the talk of the town and amazing even to some one with liberal ideas. In the apartment which he occupies, he is living with a girl by the name of Elisabeth Mezey-Feher, more commonly known as Szoky Christea. This girl is

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Rumanian of non-Jewish origin, known to have been very Germanophile. She has a notorious reputation for having been identified with the Germans right up to the moment they were ousted from this country. There are many who say that she was definitely working for them (including Major Porter of the British ACC and those who were here before 23 August 1944) and there is almost no one who will deny that, if not working for them, she was very much in their company. Thus the obvious fact is that Bishop has tied himself up with people of a definitely suspicious character and he can not but have helped to compromise his security. The extent to which it has suffered is, of course, extremely difficult to determine and would depend largely on the true status of the Christea girl.

I have even talked with Lt. Thames, Miss Press, and Miss Bailey of the X-2 organization about Bishop and this girl, and I am satisfied nothing has been stated in this report that is not true. Lt. Thames did not want to answer certain questions unless ordered to do so but Miss Press and Miss Bailey helped to confirm the information which I had gathered from other sources. I hope it is understood that the mere fact Bishop has been living for some time with this girl in Bucharest, is not the point of this story. The real purpose of bringing the Christea girl into the picture is to indicate the extent to which Bishop has become involved and may have sacrificed his security.

There are many other things about Bishop that I could pass along but most of them are of lesser consequence than those mentioned above and this memorandum has already been too long. It is perhaps worthy of mention that soon after Bishop received the signal ordering him to Washington, he commented that he might as well go, as he had expected to have to go to Washington in any event. I asked him why he had such expectations and he said he anticipated being called to testify in a Courts-Martial against Lt. Comdr. Wisner, former Chief of Unit in Bucharest. When pressed for explanation of this statement, Bishop said that ~~Comdr. Wisner had made it possible for one Archie Gibson to get information out of Rumania by including it in OSS pouches from Bucharest to Italy.~~ Archie Gibson is a somewhat dubious character around town who passes as a British newspaper correspondent and who is supposed to have worked for the British Government as an agent. Bishop's comment was to the effect that the British had discovered Lt. Comdr. Wisner's action and they expected to make such a protest that it would cause action against Wisner.

The story of his resistance to leaving Bucharest and the fact that he missed an airplane the other day, which he was scheduled to take, is already well known and further comment hardly seems necessary. This memorandum will probably serve to explain some of the reasons why he has been anxious to stay in Bucharest, but it is doubtful whether all the reasons are covered here.

It is an extremely unfortunate situation from every standpoint, particularly that of future X-2 activity. I am especially anxious to have Major Hostler come in so that he can examine the whole picture and take whatever action may be needed. I am writing a separate operational report further on the subject of X-2 in Bucharest and will not comment to greater length on this subject at the moment.

It has occurred to me that Bishop may have unfavorable comment to make about OSS personnel in Bucharest along the road from Bucharest to Washington. I am not particularly concerned about that with people who are familiar with the performance in Bucharest, however. I had no reason, upon coming to Bucharest, to have a personal dislike of Bishop, nor to be prepared to criticize his operation. Because of the political situation, discussions with General Schuyler and Mr. Berry about the situation of OSS in Rumania, absence on field trip, and personnel matters other than Bishop, I have not been able to piece the story on him together as quickly as it should have been done. I think, however, that his performance here should be carefully taken into consideration in considering him for any new assignment with OSS.

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN HONG KONG

SECRET

20 April 1955

TO : Commanding Officer, Hqs. 267th Regt. CG (Prov.), 2nd AF, U.S. Army
Attention: Chief, I-2

FROM : Chief, American Military Unit, Hong Kong

SUBJECT : I-2 Personnel

I have written you separately about the I-2 activity in the I-2 unit. I feel, however, that it might be in order to discuss in detail on I-2 personnel in particular.

To a great extent the I-2 activity in the I-2 unit is an affair, with all of the important matters handled by the I-2 unit. When I spoke to Lt. Shakes about staying in the I-2 unit, the departure of Bishop and until Bishop's departure, the attitude almost of dismay over being given the I-2 unit for the entire operation. This was the result of the I-2 unit giving him under Bishop and thinking he was giving him a volume of information. He just simply stated that he told him that the impossible was not possible. The I-2 activity going to the best of his ability.

It was in this conversation that I discussed the handling some of the agent contacts and the I-2 unit held until Major Hostler might arrive. This was allowed to stay and, subsequently, a significant recommendation. James and Pope, therefore, will be an effective operation until Major Hostler arrives.

Unfortunately, James is not very imaginative. My impression is that he has never had much imagination. He is not very imaginative, does not handle people well, going to have his troubles. He has been handling the I-2 unit and to be especially thrust into the I-2 unit, the responsibility and authority but does not seem to be he has working for him. Although not overly imaginative, that he works hard. I will give him all the help and whatever he desires.

It is unfortunate that right in the middle of the I-2 unit, Miss Bailey and Miss. Smith has a medical condition (type), which will keep him hospitalized for some time to work, according to the I-2 unit. He has been ill with some sort of medical condition and he has been out of bed. Several years ago he had a medical condition to be a recurrence of that disease.

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her and he seems to think she will regain her health to the point of being able to work in about a week but, thereafter, she should take care of herself by strict diet.

Upon receipt of the signal from X-2 in Bari asking that we return either Nemeth or Miss Bailey, I talked with Lt. Thomas to ask which person he could spare with the least trouble. He stated that Miss Bailey could be spared better than Cpl. Nemeth and it was on the strength of his statement that we reported Miss Bailey would depart as soon as possible. Considering her illness, I am inclined to believe it is a little better that she be the one to go whether or not she can be best spared. She likes it here and was quite disturbed when I told her that she was scheduled to leave. Considering that she will not return to work until around the twenty-fifth, at which time I will get her departure clearance, it seems quite probable that she will get away before some time between the fifth and sixth of May. The ACC has asked that I not seek clearance until the person named is actually ready to go and, because of her illness, I am reluctant to say that she undertake the trip by plane until ten days or so after she is released by her physicians.

I gained the impression from a recent signal that Major Hostler is not yet in Italy although expected momentarily and that he will be able to depart for Russia when Russian clearance is obtained. Although there is no reason to believe he will not be cleared, the fact remains that no clearances whatever are coming through at the moment and General Schuyler expressed himself to me this week as being very pessimistic over the possibility of getting clearances on all whose names have been submitted to the Russians. I told him that I was particularly anxious to get Major Hostler in and he said he believed that eventually the Russians would clear him. All we can do is wait and press our case with the Russians as much as possible.

If Major Hostler is not cleared and Lt. Thomas must remain indefinitely at the holding camp, it may be expected that X-2's performance will suffer, at least from a volume standpoint. There is no help for this situation, however, and the work will be carried on in the best possible manner consistent with the personnel available to do it.

In a conversation with Major Bishop recently, I was soliciting additional information from him about certain receipts for expenditures. This query evoked a question from him as to whether or not I was opening the sealed envelopes which he submitted with his vouchers. I told him that since I was approving the payment of the vouchers, I thought it was my privilege to look at the receipts, that after inspection the envelopes were re-sealed, and thereafter were securely held. He offered no serious objection beyond commenting that in Turkey the receipts had not been available for inspection to those approving the vouchers and that he thought it was generally the policy that receipts and other items which might identify agents should not be made available until after the war. I referred to the fact that before leaving Caserta for Bucharest the X-2 chief at Regimental Headquarters had informed me that the X-2 Branch in Bucharest was under my command and that I might take whatever action might seem necessary from an administrative standpoint. I further told Major Bishop that if he wanted to pass along to Regimental Headquarters an objection to the fact that I was looking at the receipts covering expenditures, he might do so and that I thereafter would be guided by any further instructions on the matter. I am presently in the process of

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analyzing all X-2 expenditures for the past four months, the result of which I will pass on to you when completed. If it is not within my authority to do this, I shall cease upon receipt of word to that effect from you.

I have the impression is not gained that I am taking a good deal with X-2 in character. It is not my natural desire to act in that way, particularly concerning a branch such as X-2, for I frankly admit I possess the training and background in CB work to enable me to properly judge the situation. In the absence of some one who is so qualified, I nevertheless feel that I have an obligation to CBS as a message of what passes as impressions and any information which is of value. The fact that it is an important one in CBS and never at any time in the past has there been a tendency on my part to withhold information from you.

It is simply my desire to present to you the information concerning X-2 and I am sure that your suggestions, criticisms, and directions from you on the subject are invited.

Walter K. ...
WALTER K. ...
Lt. Col. ...
Chief of ...

cc: Mr. Joyce
Lt. Col. Maddox

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100-2403

24 March 1945

TO :
FROM : X-3, Exri.-EB/007
SUBJECT : CONDITIONS AT X-3 FACILITY

Distribution: 37/001
X-3, Washington
X-3, London
X-3, Caserta
file

~~SECRET - CONTROL~~

15 Exhibit C-7

I. I-2 Background4. Berach Odel

1. When the Odel of I-2 first arrived in Bucharest he attended many parties, and his easy and uncommittal mood caused many persons to say unpleasant things about him. Gostdy was also current about his informal behavior at certain parties.
2. Upon one occasion the Odel left a party in his coat and she held on to his car with his shoes. He was given to telling all sorts of fantastic stories which angered certain people for they thought that he was making light of them. In an example of a large dinner party the I-2 Odel told the guests that he owned a talking dog in the United States which knew over two thousand words. One evening the hostess' dog entered the dining room and her daughter looked across the table at the Odel, remarking with sarcasm that her dog spoke only Greek. This was one of the numerous stories which made the rounds of Bucharest society at that time.

3. The I-2 Odel's cover was blown very soon after his arrival in Bucharest. This was partly due to the fact that whenever an agent was suggested for possible employment by OSB, members of the Mission, such as Col. R., would openly refer them to the Odel of I-2.

II. American Personnel

- h. PIESS, Sylvia - Intelligence analyst. Maintains several outside contacts. Has interrogated German prisoners and acted as translator at interviews of the Odel of Berach with Russian personalities. Is allowed access to Cable File.
5. HAINY, Marcella - Stereo-typer. Does only clerical work. Also handles Central Intelligence and certain cables.
6. TRUBS, Shelby D., Jr. (9-8-2) - Administrative Officer. Supervises all filing of intelligence documents, signals, collector's reports, supervisor's expedition of the pench, director's personnel. In addition to these administrative tasks he is entrusted by the Chief of Berach with very confidential assignments. Thomas, Scott, and Laboratory once journeyed to the Transylvanian Alps, near Arany, to procure a quantity of textiles. However, they encountered difficulty with the local authorities. Later the news spread that the Germans had taken over the textile factory in question.

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7. **WPAKTEH, Peter N., 2/5** - Assistant Administrator. In charge of coding system, reports log, and expedition of posts.
8. **POP, John, P/O.** - Russian liaison with the counter-intelligence branch of the Russian Secret Service and with the Russians. Also takes the photographs of the personnel employed by OSS for their identification cards. Aged 32 years of age. Described by POP as without I-2 knowledge and having no serious interest in the work. The Chief of I-2 has requested a consultation for him.
9. **LACOVSKY, Michael, S/O.** - Liaison with sources 200 and 201, and also "middle man" for the I-2 branch Chief such as the dividing of proceeds from the Russian government, of providing money and provisions for German agents in I-2 territory.
10. **SMUR, L.A.** - Liaison to I-2 by the A.S.G. Liaison liaison with the British Mission and contact with source PUI. The I.A. served three or four of acquaintances with intelligence personnel. Not exactly; he gave a Russian intelligence agent without the Russian Secret Service to a Russian operative involved of an American for transportation. Then with Chief I-2 in such a trip to Istanbul in March 1945 for the purpose of buying weapons.

III. Romanian Personnel

11. These individuals were investigated before being employed by the Russian Secret Service, 19/20 and other agents.
12. **HASH, David,** Romanian student of American Jewish and Jewish faith, born in Bucharest, 17, 15 year old. Has been living in Romania since birth and is Jewish. He died several years ago and his father, residing in Bucharest. In 1943 he married a girl whose name is Clara, born in Bucharest (Romania) and of Russian descent. Lives with parents in Bucharest on Boulevard Carol 16.
13. Mrs. Hahn's brother is at present in America and has been reported from his several times through Russian officials. Her parents have very strong views the Russian officials and officials stationed in Bucharest who visit their home very often.
14. Hahn is in charge of translating and analyzing the intelligence found by the branch and the Russian authorities at ends of the Secret German government offices in Bucharest. Has also interrogated for I-2 German informers. Salary: 875 monthly.
15. Hahn approached I-2 Chief with proposal to import commodities from Turkey, and, on another occasion, with the proposal to salvage Jewish fortunes out of Romania. Has gained the confidence of the Chief.

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16. SOUBIS, Arsen - Russian citizen of Russian descent and Jewish faith. Former chief of a translation section in a Russian government office. He and his father own a small textile factory near Minsk. Lives with parents at 28 Strada Doga Court, Minsk.
17. Last September heard mentioned OSS officers in reading the affairs of CRISTIAN & CO. and he translated most of the documents found there. The reports of the Russian diplomatic officials found at Nikolai ATTORISCHOFF's home were also translated by him.
18. Salary: \$60 monthly. As the beginning he refused to accept remuneration.
19. BROJEROU, Wladis - Bulgarian born and educated at the American College, Sofia. Married to a Russian physician. She translated Russian documents as well as part of the reports issued by Hungarian authorities. Identified by Service as an able worker and conscientious.
20. ANONOVSKI, Serge - RDA seen working for a period of time. Does not know Russian. Also mentioned the Security Officer.
21. OZDRENSKI, Hans - About 20 years of age. Of Polish descent and Jewish faith. Was employed by I-2 for about two months. "Covered" by production. Used very conscientiously for I-2. At the present writing he is employed by the Subgroup Radio Section.
22. O.R., P-249 - 1 1/2 year old girl, was paid for the house for about six weeks.
23. STRESEWARR, Raphael - His father "SAUL" - had domestic spending card privileges to the war she had been employed by the Russian embassy in the VASSER OTL, etc. Also mentioned the Ambassador's name under I-2's confidential check. Her husband, the world radio investigation of proficiency all work produced by her, and provided all sorts of information and telephone messages. Subsequently I-2 arranged for her to be immediately put to rest. It was found that when Strenowarr had certain special instruction and security clearance was not given her. She is now openly employed at Russian Embassy No. 9, Minsk.
24. PAVLISCHI, Oscar - Age 24, Russian citizen born in Jersey. Was connected with Frank Stevens through agent ZOI whose reports he translated into English. Worked in the I-2 office for a few weeks in October, then turned into agent to observe agents in NY Paris personnel in hotels. Unreliable and unreliable. Received \$35- and monthly with the OSS.

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31. **UNYELL, or UNDELL, Charles, M.C.O.** - Born of a Swedish father and a Rumanian mother (nee de REDERCK). Also liaison with the Rumanian Secret Service.

IV. X-2 Agents

32. There are approximately half a dozen agents employed by X-2 but only two or three of these are considered of value. In addition, four or five German agents work for X-2, receiving no pay but protection.
33. **STEVENS, Frank** - Former chief of the Rumanian SI Desk in Istanbul, last Fall worked for that same desk in Bucharest. His secretary, who later became Agent 200, submitted reports many of which were of X-2 nature. This led to the employment of 200 by X-2. Stevens has not been associated with the organization since the end of December. (However, he is being used as an agent.)
34. Agents 200 and 201 (A/201 is Paul VACEARU of the Rumanian Secret Service, A/200 alias "Paul Glescu" was born in Galatz. His father is connected with 20 in Bucharest) received salaries of approximately \$10 each monthly and were given permission to rent a small office. Daily operational expenses amount to approximately \$15-20 per month each. They submit ten to twenty reports daily, but most of these have not been considered by other sources. The two agents have also been used for security investigations of the personnel employed by OSS and A.C.G. They also report on all messages relating to the Rumanian intelligence organizations.
35. **HALL, Gregory** - 10 year old Transylvanian of no particular training or profession. Of questionable value. Does shadowing and reports political information. Received \$10 per month.
36. **NOOY, Theodor** - 23 years of age, airplane mechanic, receives \$10 per month. Under strict control would be a valuable man.

V. Early History of the X-2 Branch in Bucharest

37. When the British Military Mission first arrived in Bucharest it requisitioned the house on Strada Orlanda 10 or 12. This house had until August 23, 1944 been occupied by the German Consulate General and the German Police Attache. The name of the Police Attache was RICHTEL, and he in reality was the chief of the Sicherheitsdienst in Rumania. Source believes his first name was Gustav. The Police Attache, among other things, had the last word on the granting of German visas and the issuance of German passports, as the records found there proved.

- 38. The personnel of the German Consulate and of the Police Station's offices were found to have their offices in a great hurry on the day of the liberation "camp d'etat" and consequently had not made up all their records.
- 39. The British found these records almost complete but they lacked the personnel necessary to process all this intelligence. The Red Army consequently offered to take it from them and their own truckloads were brought to the new Red office at Strada Bazaru 13.
- 40. The office was in no position to process all the intelligence because the office was not ready at that time and most of the German staff branch had no knowledge of the German language.

VI. Notes on the Management of the Red Office

- 41. Security - The management of security at the Red Office proved to be extremely difficult. This was partly due to the fact that the personnel had not been trained in the necessary security measures. The Bureau of the office had never before worked in an office where there is a strict discipline. Since the personnel had been used to the freedom of the street, they began to regard the office as a place where they could do as they pleased. For example, the one responsible for the office was free access to the filing cabinet. They did not feel displaced by the new instructions later that all papers had to be locked up each time they left the office.
- 42. Another error of judgment was the British failure to explain the classification system to the Russian employees. They did not understand what was meant by "classified documents" and they were very much less likely to handle them properly.
- 43. One very serious violation of security is the fact of restriction of the use of the "secret" stamp. This is kept in an open cabinet with ordinary office supplies. What is worst of all is that any employee in the office can classify any document "secret" at his own free will.
- 44. Control of the Civilian Employees - The civilian staff gave the impression of being entirely ignorant of how a business office should be managed. This is not astonishing in view of the general non-efficiency of Rumanian offices.

- 45. Office hours were not requested. The employees never came to work in the morning and when leaving the office during working hours, they would never indicate where they were going or how long they would be absent. The T-2 Chief decided about one month ago that a request should be kept of employees' activities during office hours. This measure was enforced for a few weeks, but when the civilians observed that no one bothered to check the record, they ceased entering the required data.
- 46. The civilian staff failed to handle their work in an orderly manner. They would pass documents from one desk to another and would pile their papers in the safe in a very haphazard manner. They also placed personal items in the safe. Not all the items were private, however, because the American personnel was also often implicated in the filing of documents. It occurred very often that requests for information could not be answered because the proper T-2A could not be located.
- 47. Finally, the Russian civilians attempted to establish upon their American counterparts in various ways. They would always try to secure transportation for their personal affairs, and were astonished when the Chief at last put a stop to this practice.
- 48. In addition, the Russians often denied American requests for data they were not in their possession, then went quickly to "colleagues of the Russian Ministry."

VII. The Smit Family - Owners of T-2 Chief

- 49. During last October the head of T-2 at Bucharest made the acquaintance of Smit, a Dutchman, who has rendered him in his work, and who has managed to gain his confidence.
- 50. Smit is the Polish radio representative in Bucharest. He appears to have had considerable experience in the field of radio having worked many years for the Philips concern, which firm he has represented thus in the United States. By nature, he appears clever and personable.
- 51. Smit was in Holland when the Germans invaded that country, and at that time he secured his appointment as Russian representative for Philips. In Holland he built a radio factory and extensive repair shops. Smit had several rumors that Smit had been connected with some Allied intelligence service while the Germans were still in Holland. At any rate, he seems to be person who with this present Dutch diplomatic representative in Bucharest.

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52. During the Spring 1944 Allied air offensive over Rumania, Suit sent his wife and daughter (or daughter?) to Budapest.
53. The X-2 Bucharest Chief accepted Suit's invitation to visit at his home. Through this the Chief has made numerous contacts. Among these is Major KAUFMAN of the Red Army.

VIII. Major KAUFMAN - a Russian Contact

54. Major Kaufman in civilian life was a chemical engineer and is ostensibly in the Red Corps of the Russian Army. According to Source, however, there are indications that he is actually in the Russian Intelligence Service. This opinion was also expressed to Source by the Chief of I.C.
55. Major Kaufman met Sylvia BROWN (I.C. employee) some time ago in Brno and attempted to gain information from her on Red activities, personnel, and the individual assignments given and who was assigned by this branch in addition to those he had met at the Suit home.
56. About one month ago Suit succeeded in convincing Major Kaufman to go to Budapest in order to bring his family from that city to Bucharest. Suit himself purchased an automobile for Major Kaufman, but according to Source the vehicle belongs officially to the Russian officer.
57. For some time the Chief has worked with Source in contact with a Russian officer and industrialist, apparently Kaufman and Suit.
58. In November 1944 BROWN, in the company of the Chief and Lt. NEOROPONTAK, and Lt. [redacted], took off to Rumanian planes for Istanbul. The purpose of this trip was never revealed.

IX. The SCHMITZ Couple - Contact of X-2 Chief

59. One of the most important contacts furnished by Suit, Mr. and Mrs. SCHMITZ, whose "background" has been listed in the United States for almost thirty years. Mrs. Schmitz worked for a time as newspaperwoman on several New York papers. Sometime after World War I he became chief of one of the principal German propaganda offices - the German railways, his office being located on West 57th Street between 5th and 6th Avenues, New York City.
60. Their son, whose name is probably Franz, was born of Mrs. Schmitz' first marriage and went to the States as an infant. He is a graduate of Lafayette College, U.S.A. where he also took some W.O.T.C. training. At the present writing the son is a soldier in the German Army and was stationed in Vienna when last heard from in August 1944.

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61. The Schmitz family was supposedly forced to leave the United States in 1941 by the Dickstein Congressional Committee.
62. Although the Schmitz profess only love and admiration for the United States, Source feels that they are actually 100% Germans at heart. The Chief of X-2 claimed at one time to have discovered some evidence that Mrs. Schmitz had aided the Allied cause during the last few years, but he never explained further.
63. Although in the custody of X-2, the couple is now at liberty. The Chief of X-2 sends Hahn every month to the Rumanian police in order to extend their permission to stay.
64. Mr. Schmitz was sent to Bucharest in 1941 as chief of the German Propaganda Office, holding this position till 23 August 1944. Since then he has been working for X-2. To date he has written many reports about the activities of different German government offices in Rumania and in Germany. Among other things, Schmitz interrogates for X-2 German internees and translates the reports submitted by other Germans working for the Branch.
65. About three months ago Schmitz was given the task of interrogating, supervising, and translating the reports of a young German girl whose first name is Ingrid. She was previously the private secretary of Mr. RICHTER, the Police Atache. After having been in X-2 custody for about three months, the Rumanian authorities requested our office (approximately one month ago) to return her to camp since the Russians were checking all lists of German internees. Ingrid's husband is a former ski champion of Germany, previously with the Luftwaffe in Rumania and at present interned. He is not in the same camp with his wife.

I. German Agents - in X-2 Custody

66. Major Bishop managed to establish contact through Mr. SCHWITZ and Mr. SMIT with Germans who had worked for the German government in Rumania. When he first met Mr. Schmitz through Smit he made an agreement to put him and his wife in the custody of X-2 and also to requisition the apartment which had been occupied by them and pay 2/3 of the rent. Schmitz was to advise the Chief as to which Germans were to be taken out of the internment camps through Rumanian Secret Service contacts for interrogation, and was also in charge of their interrogation. He was also given the work of translating the reports of these agents. It should be noted that some of these are Rumanian citizens and still at liberty.

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66. THIEL Brothers - among others Schmits interrogated the Thiel brothers. One of them had been connected with the SOHNICK organization. Of Wilmshurst origin, both had had German intelligence connections.
67. IRMGARD - Among those removed temporarily from an internment camp was a Miss Ingard who had been connected with the SO and had been Countess RECHTER's secretary. Before coming to America she had worked for the SO in Paris and Lisbon. She was always delighted to talk of her stay in Paris and of the fact that their office was located in the former house of one of the Rothschild's on Avenue Foch (possibly Maurice de Rothschild's residence).
68. Miss Ingard moved in with the Schmits' at 6 Dunes, rue Foch, assisting Mr. Schmits in his work.
69. In December 1944 the Chief decided to take also the ground floor apartment, which meant that he then occupied the whole house. At that time Sylvia Press, Marcella Bailey, Shelby Thoms and Conroy moved in with him. Ingard, however, did not fare very well with Mrs. Schmits, which prompted the Chief to invite her down for meals. Gradually Ingard became "one of them" as the Chief had once put it. She would take her meals at the X-2 mess even when guests came to the house where she was staying.
70. On New Year's Eve several Russian officers and enlisted men had been invited for dinner. The Chief decided that Ingard might also be present. She appeared very attractive that evening and the Russians seemed to be very interested in her. One of them asked her at the meal where she had been born, and in a very thick German accent she replied "California." They asked her no further questions on her private life after that.

XI. Unidentified Germans and Agents

Hospital Incident

71. One day in October the Chief asked Source to fetch a young German lady from the French St. Vincent de Paul Hospital and escort her to the Schmits'. Upon arriving there Source saw one of the secretaries of the French Legation in the hall and spoke to him. While Source stood speaking to the Frenchman, the young German lady approached with a German gentleman who apparently had been visiting her in the hospital. At this time one of the nurses summoned to Source that two Germans were awaiting him. When the French Legation man saw the two Germans he turned to Source and said in a loud voice: "Hey 'Source', I hope you're taking them to an internment camp - and take them all there because that's where they should be."
72. It was extremely embarrassing.

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Incident at Princess GHIA's

73. Upon another occasion the Chief told Source that he had a very delicate task for him to perform. Source and the Chief went to take two Germans to the SUJOU (?) house (Princess Ghika's maiden name is Rajola). Upon the arrival of the Americans the two Germans were taken very quietly to a room on the second floor. Source went to keep Princess Ghika's husband company who was a former legionnaire and a "very strange" character. The Chief meanwhile went up the stairs with the Germans whom he instructed to keep very quiet and remain in their room while they were in that building.
74. The next day Source received a deeper telephone call from Princess Ghika, that one of the Germans had told her husband who they were (agents) and what work they were doing for the Chief, while the other had gone to the kitchen and commenced speaking Russian to the servants. The princess was extremely worried because she had told her parents and everyone in the house that they were two American engineers who had just arrived in Bucharest. Source rushed to the scene, and upon arriving found that one of the Germans had left the city (later he learned that the purpose of his departure was to present himself at the Russian Department of Internal Affairs to touch for another German, a friend of his who was about to be deported by the Russians).
75. Upon learning this Source told the Chief of L-2 that he should by all means remove the Germans from that house; to this he agreed. The Chief then asked Princess Ghika to keep them for several days more, till he could find an apartment for them. The princess' mother, however, was horrified at this prospect since her husband had been an important political figure in Romania before and during the Antonescu regime, and fearful that the Russians, learning of the presence of the two German agents, would also arrest her husband. The family, however, finally agreed to let the German agents remain in the house two more days.
76. The following day, the Germans revealed to the servants who they were. Besides, Mrs. Rajola and one of the maids found some intelligence and newspapers they had dropped in the living room. All this induced the Chief to take them from the house.
77. Note: Princess GHIA, nee SUJOU, is on very friendly terms with L-2 personnel. She travelled very freely in Europe during German occupation.
78. Summing up his observations Source said: "The whole organization was managed in a most unbusiness-like and most un-American fashion imaginable."

20 January 1945

TO: Capt. D. C. Crockett, Finance Officer
FROM: Lt. (j.g.) R. Lee Covington
SUBJECT: Finances, American Military Unit, Bucharest

1. Authority of the Chief of the Unit. - No one has been given the responsibility and authority to approve expenses of the Unit. As a result, Captain Fair, the acting Finance Officer, was under the impression that no approval was necessary, and has merely been obtaining receipts from people to whom he disbursed funds for expenses incurred by them. This procedure made for very lax control of finances. For instance, Major Bishop, head of I-2, was operating more or less independently from the rest of the organization. Both Capt. Fair and Lt. Bookbinder, Capt. Fair's predecessor as Finance Officer, advanced funds to Major Bishop and his employees, solely on Major Bishop's requisition. The result was that Major Bishop was charged with quite a substantial amount of funds, some of the advances dating as far back as September, for which no accounting had been rendered. I am quite sure that Lt. Comdr. Wisner was unaware of the situation.

At the date of my arrival Major Bishop was charged with the following advances:

73	Mixed Gold pieces
50	Sovereigns
2,000	Dollars
5,774,067	Lei

Converting these currencies to Lei at the rate prevailing on the date of my discussion with Major Bishop, he was charged with more than 21,000,000 Lei for which no accounting had been submitted.

After our conversation Major Bishop turned in to the Finance Officer 30 Sovereigns, 25 Mixed Gold pieces, and 1,003 dollars. He submitted a very sketchy accounting for the balance of dollars and gold with which he was charged, which was approved by Lt. Comdr. Wisner. As of the date of my departing Major Bishop had accounted for a part of the old Lei advances and was working on an accounting of the balance.

As to future operations and advances, Major Bishop agreed to submit a budget of proposed expenditures to Lt. Comdr. Wisner on the first of each month. If this is approved it will be the authority of the Finance Officer to advance this sum to Major Bishop during the month. At least once each month Major Bishop will submit an accounting to Comdr. Wisner for his approval.

2. Living Expenses of Military Personnel. - Until January 1, 1945 Lt. Comdr. Wisner and several enlisted men lived in a house for which no rent was paid. A mess was operated there for officers and enlisted men, special funds being used to operate the mess. Some of the officers, due to the nature of their work and to transportation difficulties were given permission by the Chief of the Unit to eat elsewhere, OSS paying their food bills. The officers, other than Comdr. Wisner, lived in various hotels and apartments, some of them prepared at no charge, OSS paying any rent bills incurred by them. The same procedure was followed for the enlisted men not quartered at the house where Lt. Comdr. Wisner lives.

927 Exhibit C-8

Effective January 1, 1945 Brig. General Schuyler, at all American Officers on a per diem of 15,000 lei per day, to be paid from funds requisitioned from the Roumanian Government under the terms of the armistice.

With the cut in the staff in Bucharest it is believed that all the enlisted personnel can be housed free in the house where Comdr. Wisner lives. General Schuyler has given OSS permission to operate a separate mess for our enlisted men, to be paid for with lei requisitioned from the Roumanian Government. In addition, each enlisted man is allotted 2,000 lei per day for extras.

Since all of these funds will be obtained by the ACC through the Russians from the Roumanian Government, no further payments will be made from OSS funds for rent and subsistence of Military personnel.

3. Personal Advances. - As you know, until about December 15th there was no Army finance officer in Bucharest authorized to pay Military personnel. Therefore, it was necessary to make personal advances to personnel from time to time. The advances were made in gold, for the most part, or in lei at the equivalent price for gold. The advances made to some individuals were quite sizeable. I discussed the matter with Comdr. Wisner, and henceforth no more personal advances will be made. Since Military personnel are now being paid, the advances are being collected rapidly. One difficulty remains, and this is the fact that some of the men do not have their pay cards. An effort is being made to secure all pay records of personnel, and when this is done, the personal advances should all be repaid.

Figuring a mixed Gold piece at \$10.00 and a Sovereign at \$12.00, gold brings a definite premium over either gold seal or blue seal dollars. During the time I was there an average difference of about 1300 lei per dollar existed between gold and paper dollars, using the above values for gold. All personnel are now being paid in gold seal dollars, and although it is recognized that they obtained an advantage by borrowing at the gold rate, it was decided to allow them to repay the advances in gold seal dollars, at the rate of \$10.00 for mixed gold and \$12.00 for Sovereigns.

4. Salaries and L & Q Allowance for Civilians. - Capt. Fair was under the impression that the three American civilians of the Unit could not be paid, and he was making personal advances to them and paying their hotel and food bills. We located the overseas data sheet of Miss Sylvia Press, and cabled you for the sheets of Miss Marcella Bailey and Miss Helen Rodgers, and for the L & Q rate for the Balkans. All of the girls have been paid their salaries and L & Q allowances up to date, in gold seal dollars. They will repay OSS in lei all funds that we have disbursed for their living expenses. Actually, they should repay OSS in dollars the value of the lei paid for their upkeep. This would have necessitated fixing a rate for lei for each day they had been in Bucharest. With the lei not only varying in price from day to day, but often varying several hundred lei to the dollar during the day, this was an impossible task to do equitably. It was decided by Comdr. Wisner that they should repay OSS in lei.

5. Purchase of Supplies. - No one person was in charge of the procurement of supplies, and almost everyone was buying stationary, typewriter ribbons, erasers, etc. in small lots.

In the future, supplies will be requisitioned from the ACC which will in turn obtain them from the Roumanian Government. Capt. Fair has been designated as Supply Officer.

6. Dental Expenses. - I am not certain as to our policy as to dental expenses. The 15th Air Force has a Flight Surgeon in Bucharest, Major Mitroni, who has been giving Medical service to our personnel. It is contended that our personnel are entitled to free dental service. The procedure being followed is that Major Mitroni certifies that the work is necessary, the work is done by a Roumanian dentist, and OSS pays the bill. Is this correct? I would like to discuss this with you. (Discuss this with Maj. Carpenter, get his reaction) DCC

7. Entertainment. A number of our officers, and some enlisted men, apparently do work which requires them to do a certain amount of entertaining. There was no set procedure, and the persons in question merely submitted a statement to Capt. Fair as to their entertainment expenses and he reimbursed them.

About the time we set up a procedure for this, the ACC approved an Officers Entertainment Allowance. Comdr. Wisner and Major Bishop are allowed 10,000 lei per day for entertainment, and other officers are allowed lesser amounts, most of them receiving from 3 to 5 thousand lei per day. The funds for this will be supplied by ACC from the funds it obtains from the Roumanian Government. Comdr. Wisner has issued an order to the effect that no entertainment expenses in excess of the allowance are reimbursable.

8. Personal Items. - Some of the expense accounts that I examined had certain items on them that appeared to be of a personal nature. I went into this with Comdr. Wisner, Capt. Cary, and Capt. Fair. They are going into the matter, and in the future will examine expense accounts more carefully. We should insist on reimbursement of personal items and for the records a cable should be sent to Wisner to this effect.

9. Finance Office. - Capt. W. " Fair is now Finance Officer. In addition, he acts as Personnel Officer, Mess Officer, Supply Officer & Billeting Officer. He stays quite busy, but once the machinery for obtaining supplies, currency, etc. from the ACC begins to function more smoothly, he should be able to attend to all his duties. Capt. Fair speaks Roumanian, which is a distinct advantage. He has never worked in an office before and knows nothing about office procedure or book-keeping. I worked with him daily for more than a month installing our bookkeeping system, and while he understands each entry as it is made, I believe the whole thing is very confusing to him. I set up salary cards, property cards, etc., and wrote out a set of instructions for him, and he should be able to handle the job in the future.

Most of the receipts obtained are written in Roumanian. I instructed him in the future to translate the receipts into English, and to go back over the old receipts and translate them as he has time.

10. Black Market for Currencies. - There is a thriving black market in Bucharest for all types of foreign currencies. Actually, it is hardly a black market in that it flourishes quite openly, with the apparent knowledge and consent of all concerned. The National Bank of Roumania is authorized to deal in foreign exchange and currencies, but at the old official rate, which in effect prohibits it from dealing in currencies. It is said by many that practically all Roumanian banks have a representative in the black market. The bankers with whom I talked say very little about the black market, and try to give the impression of knowing nothing at all about it.

Prices are increasing steadily in Roumania, and appear likely to continue to rise unless some very positive steps are taken by the government to control the situation. It was thought by some that the new loan which permitted a subscriber to purchase a gold medal at a specified rate (15,000 lei) might halt the decline in value of the lei. Others admitted that at best it would only have a temporary effect, but in the meantime they hoped the War in Europe might end. Personally, I am inclined to think that by allowing a subscriber to purchase the gold medal, which is said to contain the gold equivalent of a Louis d'or, at such a cheap price, compared to the black market rate, the Roumanians were merely distributing gold to Roumanians, from fear that if it were left in the National Bank of Roumania the Russians might get hold of it.

The following are approximate price ranges for various currencies on the black market, between December 15 and January 15.

1 Mixed Gold piece	- 51,000 to 57,500 Lei
1 Dollar	- 3,200 to 4,500 Lei
1 Ruble	- 50 to 55 Lei
1 Fango	- 30 Lei
1 Leva	- 2 Lei
1 Pound Sterling	- 14,000 Lei

At present, there is no distinction between a blue seal and a gold seal dollar in the black market, although many Roumanians recently have been asking us what the difference is.

One dollar bills are hard to sell, and if sold they will sell at a discount below the quoted rate. Five dollar bills are not much sought after. Ten dollar bills go very well. A fifty or a one hundred dollar bill will always bring a premium, although, of course, gold seal dollars are not printed in such denominations.

Soiled bills are not acceptable, and if taken at all they will sell at a discount. Similarly, an old gold coin will sell at a discount. It is recommended that in the future we ship to Bucharest ten dollar bills, for the most part, with a few fives and ones, to make change, and that we ship fairly new and crisp bills.

According to Roumanians, when the Germans were there the official and actual rate was 60 lei to the Reichmark, with no black market. I find this a little hard to believe.

When the Russian Army entered Roumania it printed a Red Army Lei, similar to our Allied Military Currency in Italy, in addition to using rubles. There must have been very few of them issued, because I tried all over Bucharest to obtain one, unsuccessfully. Lt. George Bookbinder in Bucharest has one. It is said that the Roumanians protested against having Rubles and two kinds of lei in circulation. The Red Army is supposed to have agreed to stop issuing its own lei, but at the same time they fixed the value of the Ruble at 100 lei to the Ruble. It is said that the Rubles issued in Roumania traded among Roumanians at from 9 lei to the Ruble on up. The last week I was in Bucharest the Russians began rounding up persons of "Saxon" ancestry for forced labor in Russia. In four days they are said to have rounded up 4,500 in Bucharest alone. It so happens that quite a few "Saxons" were black market operators, and one day the dollar dropped from above 4,000 to 3,200 lei to the dollar. When I left on the 18th it was going up again, but had not regained all the loss.

11. Use of Gold for Operations. - It is suggested that we obtain a ruling from Washington as to whether we should use gold or gold seal dollars for our operations in Roumania. Valuing a Louis d'or at \$10, a gold piece had, while I was in Roumania, about an average of 1300 lei to the dollar advantage over a paper dollar. Of course, if we consider the gold piece at its cost of \$6.53, the premium is even greater. Emerson Bigelow told me that the Treasury preferred us to use (1) gold seals, (2) gold ~~seals~~, and (3) blue seals, in that order, if done discreetly. The black market in Bucharest is anything but discreet. People sidle up to you in the hotels, and even on the street, and offer you a price for dollars or gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Colonel Glavin designate the Chief of the Unit as his representative with sole authority to approve all advances and accountings.
2. That Capt. Fair be instructed to review all past receipts and investigate expenditures which appear to be of a personal nature. If the expenditures were for personal items or services Capt. Fair should be instructed to insist on reimbursement from the individuals concerned.
3. That we obtain a ruling from Washin^{ton}g^{ton} as to whether we should use gold or gold seal dollars for our operating expenses.
4. That a field safe be shipped to Capt. Fair.
5. That the currency shipped to Bucharest be fairly new ^{TEN} dollar bills, with only a few fives and ones.

SECRET

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN BUCHAREST

16 April 1945

TO : Commanding Officer, Hqs. 2677th Regiment, OSS, (Prov.),
APO 512, U.S. Army

Attention: Chief, X-2

FROM : Chief, American Military Unit in Bucharest

SUBJECT : Departure of Major Bishop

1. On the morning of 11 April 1945 I was at the desk of Lt. Col. Emmons, Air Section Chief for the ACC, when he telephoned Major Bishop to tell him to be ready to leave on a plane departing that day at 1300. Major Bishop was not at his office and Colonel Emmons then phoned his home, where he was reached. When Colonel Emmons told him that he should be ready to leave at the appointed time, Major Bishop told him that he would not be able to catch the plane. When Colonel Emmons hung up he told me of Major Bishop's response and I asked that he not take his name off the list until I talked to Major Bishop myself. Rather than have any argument over the telephone in Colonel Emmons' office, I immediately walked upstairs to my own office, taking not more than five or six minutes, and called Bishop at the same number. A woman who spoke English perfectly answered the telephone and stated that Major Bishop had been gone for some time. I commented that he could not have been gone for some time because I had just heard Colonel Emmons talking to him a few minutes before and that he could only have just left if, indeed, he was gone from the house. She then stated that she did not know anything about that part of it, that she only knew he was not there and presumed he had gone early to his office. I said he was not at his office and asked whether or not she had any idea where he could be found. Her answer was that she did not know where he could be found.

2. I then at once got in touch with Lt. Thames who stated he had no information whatever as to Major Bishop's location, that he had not seen him or talked to him that morning. I then asked Lt. Thames to go to his home and other places that he might think of in an effort to find Major Bishop. Lt. Thames did so and in addition sent Pvt. Pope to look in other places for the Officer. I personally telephoned the Legation and the British ACC trying to locate him. Further, I had Lt. Norman Armour of the ACC, who has been assigned to work for Bishop, on the lookout for him. In addition, I left word for Bishop at his home and with the receptionists at both buildings that he should get in touch with me promptly.

3. The morning went by. At noon I was forced to tell Colonel Emmons that Major Bishop's name should be removed from the passenger manifest list. I then went to the airport myself to see the planes off, carrying Captain Kuhn, Captain Fair, and Sgt. Donish.

4. In the afternoon about 1600 hours Major Bishop appeared in my office and stated he understood he had missed a plane and explained that he had

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SECRET

- 2 -

that he had been keeping an appointment with some ex-German agents, elaborating on the importance of the information which he had obtained. I told Major Bishop that I did not think he had any appointment to keep concerning which he could not have given information to me or Lt. Thames and, further, that because of his eminent departure, he should have certainly taken Lt. Thames along on any such appointment so that he might have the advantage of the information revealed to Bishop.

5. I also reminded Major Bishop I had talked with him only the afternoon before, reminding him that a plane might go on short notice and that he should be ready. At that time Bishop stated that he could be ready on a few hours notice. I also informed Major Bishop when Colonel Emma told him of the proposed flight, that it was set up to Major Bishop as a test of his own authority, that he would not let the plane leave without his order. I advised him that he was under orders to leave on the first airplane departing and that I considered his decision to defer his departure as unauthorized and unwarranted. I told him further that, in view of his action, he was relieved immediately of any duty in Bucharest and that his movements were confined to the city proper. The attached memo was then issued appointing Lt. Thames as Acting Chief of the X-2 Branch.


WALTER M. ROSS,
Lt. Col., AUS,
Chief of Unit.

SECRET

RESTRICTED

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN BERGENT

11 April 1945

MEMORANDUM :

TO : All Concerned

1. Effective this date Major Robert R. Bishop, AC, O-2A3153, is relieved from his duty as Chief, I-2, Detachment "R", Company B, 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov.). Lt.(jg) Shelby Thomas, USNR, 097961, is hereby designated as Acting Chief, I-2, Detachment "R", Company B, 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov.).

WALTER M. HASS,
Lt. Col., AUS,
Chief of Unit.

RESTRICTED

39 Exhibit C-10

L-355

SECRET * CONTROL

18 December 1944

TO : SAINT, Caserta
FROM : SAINT, Bari (B-007)
SUBJECT : Personnel and Security in Bucharest

1. The X-2 Branch in Bucharest is indeed well-staffed. As you will note from the attached roster, sixteen (1) persons are employed by the office there, ten of whom are natives. Unfortunately none of the native employees in the organization had been vetted. Therefore our first move in Bucharest was the preparation of personal history forms - samples attached - and arrangements made through the Security Office, with the approval of the Commanding Officer and the Chief of X-2, to have the native employees fill out these forms and return them to this base together with a passport-sized photograph. The forms filled out by X-2 personnel were brought back by BS 007 on his return, and those of the other branches are gradually coming in. Tracers are being sent to both Washington and London on all these individuals.

2. This and a good many other rather embarrassing security problems consumed most of our time in Bucharest.

Illustrations: a) One of the native female employees of X-2 made seven instead of six copies of all reports because, as she said, she took one copy home with her "to study for possible corrections" (?)

b) The safe containing intelligence and administrative files was kept open in the room where the native employees worked. Subsequently this safe was removed on our recommendation and strict instructions given to the office manager to keep it locked day and night.

c) Some of the enlisted men (note roster) were assigned to X-2 (1) without previous indoctrination, and X-2 secret symbols are known to these as well as to some of the native employees, etc..

3. Recommendations:

a) Considering the fact that the field offices are not equipped to process intelligence documents, thus they are to forward such material to the base or direct to Headquarters together with the necessary explanatory notes and comments, X-2 Bucharest is obviously over-staffed. (Neither Caserta nor Bari had any idea of the personnel situation there.) In our opinion four persons would constitute an adequate staff for that station.

SECRET - CONTROL

100 Exhibit-C-11

SECRET - CONTROL

b) As soon as practicable all X-2 Bucharest personnel should be recalled, some to work at the base and others to be assigned to non-Russian controlled theatres.

c) New X-2 Bucharest personnel to operate under cover of the Allied Control Commission

d) In view of possible compromise, the revision of all X-2 symbols is recommended.

Distribution: Washington
London
Caserta
files

AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT

IN BUCHAREST

16 November 1944

PERSONNEL

ROSTER

OFFICERS

Lt. Comdr. USNR	Frank G. Wisner	105905	Chief of Unit
Major A.C.	Robert Bishop	0918130	Chief of X-2
Captain USMCR	William L. Cary	014750	Executive Officer
Captain Inf.	Wallace Fair	0414500	Ass't Executive Officer
Captain QMC	Louis E. Madison	01591274	Reports Officer
Captain MC	Richard F. Kuhn	0475620	Med. & Intell. Officer
1st Lt. Inf.	George H. Beckbinder	01303652	Finance O and Russian liaison.
1st Lt. Sig. C.	Russell F. Dubes	01647857	Communications Officer
Lt. (jg) USNR	Henry L. Roberts	271656	Chief Intelligence O
2nd Lt. F.A.	Nicu Hagigegu	0174223	Misc. Ass't and Intelligence Officer
2nd Lt. A.U.S.	Serban Vallimarescu	0174119	Intelligence Officer

ENLISTED MEN

M/Sgt	George Demish	13141985	Motor Pool
M/Sgt.	S.S. Buta	35014984	Recept., Translator ass't.
Y/1c	Shelby Thames	6243544	Chief Assistant X-2
T/Sgt.	John Trutza	35524479	Misc. Assistant
T/Sgt.	Charles Yaciw	15108393	Communications
T/5	S. Damiluck	33289658	Sec'y to Chief of Unit
T/3	Robert Kolb	16108262	Communications
Sgt.	Michael Lamovary	32619542	X-2
Sgt.	Aaron Young	13176074	Steno. for Intell. O
T/4	George Barr	31306090	Communications
T/4	Perry G. Dadd	39323441	Reports Office
T/4	Louis Paschler	16124362	Communications
T/5	Peter N. Nemeth	33139646	X-2
Pfc	John Papa	17130578	X-2

CIVILIANS

Miss	Helen Rogers	American	Steno. for Detell. O
Mrs.	Constantinescu		Telephone Operator
Mrs.	Delescu		Receptionists
Mrs.	Gheorghiu		Sec'y to Exec. Officer
Mrs.	Placa		Sec'y to Chief of Unit
Mrs.	Racetta		Sec'y to MAAF Officers
Miss	Marcella Bailey	American	X-2
Miss	Sylvia Press	American	X-2
Mrs.	Hedas		X-2
Miss	Victoria Heilpern		X-2
Miss	Rene Czaczkes		X-2
Miss	Mya-Lys Lecar		X-2
Mr.	Serge Aronevici		X-2
Mr.	Irving Henry Hahn		X-2
Mr.	Shelly Steurman		X-2
Mr.	Abram Scerb		X-2
Mr.	Cesar Pavelescu		X-2

OTHERS

Mr.	Dinu Alimanesteanu		Liaison with Rum. Naval Staff.
Sgt.	Manicatidi	Rumanian	Liaison with Rum. Gen. Staff
Mr.	Mateescu		Press Adv. and C.O. Special-lia.
Lt.	Teddy Negropentes	Rumanian	Liaison for X-2
Lt.	Valjan	Rumanian	Liaison and Asst. for AACC.
Mr. and Mrs.	Bragadiru		Host and Hostess, 5 Aleea Modrogar.

MAAF LIAISON DETACHMENT PERSONNEL

Colonel	John F. Batjer	020627
Lt. Col.	John W. Richardson	0290829
Major MC	Jacques H. Mitrami	0491103
Captain	John J. Mulvehill	0437132
1st Lt.	Konkordy V. Abakumoff	1107303
WOJG	Francis D. Constantine	W2107650
M/Sgt.	Nicholas Holewaychuk	39606129
M/Sgt.	James C. Winchell	18084758
S/Sgt.	James F. Thorpe	31151597
Sgt.	Donald D. Lee	32856760
Sgt.	Alfred J. Beaudry	11083973
Sgt.	Frank V. Petrucci	3303866
Sgt.	Samuel F. Scaglione	32566712
Pfc	Harry G. Werner	36557201
Pfc.	Edwin J. Nelson	37558616

8616th Investigating Detachment (Ovhd)

Captain AC	Lawrence G. Leiserson	0575330
S/Sgt.	John K. Danka	13128918
S/Sgt.	Arthur N. Jaffe	32349162
Pvt.	George E. Alvan	12110870

Graves Registration Services

1st Lt. QMC	Charles E. Koranda	01584476
S/Sgt.	Sam S. Zurier	11064927

NOTE: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FILL OUT THIS CARD WITH AR 605-90

(19) STATE AND DEPENDENTS
(20) HOME RESIDENCE 3700 MRS. DIVE RD. WASHINGTON D.C.
(21) NAME Mrs. HELEN C. BLOOM WIFE D.C.
ADDRESS 3100 MA... D.C.

(22) GRADE
(23) SCHOOL
4 Bowling Green, Mo.
3 Illinois State Normal U.
3 Chicago-Kent College of Law
SCIENTIFIC POLITICAL SCIENCE
LAW
1924
1927
LLB 1931

(24) GRADE
(25) GRADE
(26) GRADE
(27) GRADE
(28) GRADE
(29) GRADE

(30) OCCUPATION
Executive
Chief of operations of... handling & clearing material from G-2, ONI, State Dept. Psych. Warfare 1941-42. Asst to Gov. of Ill. 1935-41
1935 to 1942 \$700.00
274
Editor
Started as reporter, became political editor, photo ed, dist. ed, news ed. Managing ed. of Chicago newspapers
1928 to 1935 \$400.00
370

(31) INITIAL INTERVIEW BY DONALD B. MCLAGAN DATE OCT 20 1942
2nd Lt. Army Air Forces
Robert Bishop
SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWING OFFICER
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER

(32) REMARKS REF. #14 GRAD. AAF 1ST LIAISON BEACH FLA. 11/14/42. Approved for FTS. 23 Feb 49, Acc Theater 17 May 49

(EAME)
Aust. European Theater Medal; AMERICAN THEATER Ribbon, Illinois State Guard Service Medal
Religious Pref: PROTESTANT
IMPORTANT - UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THIS CARD BE FOLDED, ROLLED OR CREASED

OFFICER'S AND WARRANT OFFICER'S QUALIFICATION CARD

T O P S E C R E T

Resume of cable traffic concerning Elizabeth Meczy-Feher:

23 March 1945 to BISHOP, BUCHAREST

INFORMATION REQUESTED SOONEST BY G-2 AMERICAN AFHQ CONCERNING ACTIVITIES RUMANIAN CIVILIAN ELIZABETH MECZY-FEHER AND WHETHER SHE WORKED AND COOPERATED WITH YOUR OFFICE, IF ON VOLUNTARY BASIS; THEN OFFER US YOUR OPINION CONCERNING HER BONA FIDES AND TRUSTWORTHYNESS. THIS INFORMATION WANTED HERE 24 MARCH.

24 March 1945 from BISHOP, BUCHAREST

SUBJECT HAS COOPERATED SINCE SEPT 44, ON VOLUNTARY BASIS. I GUARANTEE INTEGRITY AS SHE WAS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED AND HAS AT OWN RISK RENDERED VALUABLE AID TO US. SHE IS ENTIRELY TRUSTWORTHY. THIS IS ANSWER TO YOUR MESSAGE.

26 March 1945 to BISHOP, BUCHAREST (from SPECTOR)

PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY AFHQ TO ALLOW ELIZABETH MECZY-FEHER TO ENTER ITALY. SHOOTOFF IN THE RUSSIAN LEGATION WILL GRANT FINAL RUSSIAN CLEARANCE AT ONCE. I UNDERSTAND GENERAL SCHUYLER WILL ESCORT HERE HERE ON NEXT TRIP AND THAT DETAILS AND CONTACTS ARE IN THE HANDS OF EMMONS.

22 APRIL 1945 from LINDSAY, BELGRADE

1. AN OSS CAR ARRIVED HERE FROM TIMISOARA CARRYING RUMANIAN OFFICER, LT NEGROPONTES, WHO IS OSS LIAISON OFFICER IN BUCHAREST, AND ELIZABETH MECZY-FEHER A CIVILIAN, HAVING CROSSED YUGOSLAVIAN BORDER YESTERDAY WITHOUT ANY CLEARANCE AND UNANNOUNCED. OSS, X-2 WANTED HERE EVACUATED AS SHE WAS APPARENTLY WANTED BY RUSSIANS. SHE COULD NOT GET AN EXIT VISA SO THEY SENT HER TO US WITH BUT AN AFHQ PERMIT TO ENTER ITALY. ALTHOUGH SITUATION APPEARS TO BE UNDER

T O P S E C R E T

106 "Exhibit C-14"

T O P S E C R E T

UNDER CONTROL, THE YUGOSLAVS ARE ASKING IDENTITIES AND EXPLANATION. A FEW HOURS LATER LT NEGROPONTES RETURNED TO RUMANIA, LEAVING GIRL HERE. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO STRAIGHTEN THINGS OUT WITH YUGOSLAVS AND GET HER TRANSPORTED TO YOU SOONEST.

2. IN MY OPINION THIS IS AN IRRESPONSIBLE OPERATION THAT CAN ONLY MAKE OUR WORK HERE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT, AND WILL MAKE LOCAL BOYS SUSPICIOUS. WE COULD POSSIBLY BE THROWN OUT AS A RESULT.

23 April 1945 to LINDSAY, BELGRADE

SUBJECT YOUR CABLE SHOULD BE SENT HERE SOONEST FOR INTERNMENT. IT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE THAT SUBJECT NOT BE INFORMED OF THIS. SEND US ETA.

24 April 1945 from LINDSAY, BELGRADE

SHE WILL LAND NAPLES TOMORROW. RECOMMEND THOROUGH INTERROGATION AND OBSERVATION.

24 April 1945 from LINDSAY, BELGRADE

SUBJECT WAS EVACUATED ONLY ON BASIS OF OUR PLAYING DUMB WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT. IF THEY HAD THOUGHT SHE WAS ANYTHING BUT A LITTLE SWEET YOUNG THING IN LOVE WITH AN AMERICAN OFFICER THEY WOULD NEVER HAVE LET HER GO. THEY WILL PROBABLY WISE UP SOON, SO PLEASE SEND ME LETTER STATING THAT HER TRUE CHARACTER WAS LEARNED IN ITALY AND SHE WAS INTERNED.

A TRUE COPY:

s/ Certified a True Copy
s/ Graham Erdwurm
Major, Infantry
2677 Regt (SSU)

R. C. Belleville III
R. C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major, IGD

T O P S E C R E T

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"Exhibit C-14"

SECRET

REPORT ON: Elizabeth MEZEY-FEHER

DATE: 8 May 1945

PERSONAL DATA:

1. Name at birth: Elizabeth MEZEY
2. Present name: Elizabeth MEZEY-FEHER
(Her passport bears the name Elizabeth MESAY-FEHER)
3. Alias: ZSORIKY (or JOCKY); CHRISTEA
4. Date and place of birth: 10 March 1921, Arad, Roumania
5. Nationality: Dutch
6. Father: Nicholas MEZEY (deceased)
Dutch citizen: born Venlo, Holland
7. Mother: Elizabeth MESSAROS
Hungarian; now Roumanian through second marriage to:
8. Stepfather: Carol FEHER
Hungarian by birth; now Roumanian.
9. Former Husband: Ion Gh. CHRISTEA
Roumanian, born 7 January 1909
Married 3 March 1938
Divorced July 1944
Profession: Engineer (worked in Carol FEHER'S textile business)
10. Uncle: Csongorady MESSAROS Bela (brother of mother)
Jeweller of Budapest; recently moved to Arad, Roumania
11. Fiance: 1st Lt. William H. SPECTOR
ASN O-438 705; age 23; born Syracuse, New York
Residence: 132 W. 11th St., Elmira, New York
12. Permanent address: E.P. Chesarie #9, Bucharest (parents' home)
13. Employment: Denies any former employment until employed by Major Robert Bishop (OSS/X-2) Bucharest from 16 September 1944 to 21 March 1945 as translator and informant. No remuneration. Full time.

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14. Physical Description:

Height: 1m69
Weight: 55 kilos
Posture: Erect
Hair: Dark brown
Face: Oval
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Light
Appearance: Strikingly beautiful.

15. Characteristics: Exceptionally intelligent; possesses great poise and charm; quick witted; friendly.

16. Qualifications: Well educated; speaks perfect Roumanian; Hungarian; English; French; fluent German; fair Italian and Russian.

17. Education:

- a. Elementary school, German Convent, Timisoara, Roumania 1927-31.
- b. High School, French convent, Bucharest, 1931-35.
- c. Preparatory School, English school, Bucharest, 1935-36.

18. Identification papers:

- a. Subject carries a Dutch "Protection Passport" issued April 14, 1945, by the Royal Swedish Legation in Bucharest (Charge d'Affairs A. Anjou), temporarily representing the interests of the Netherlands Government. The passport is valid until July 14, 1945.
- b. Major Bishop stated on April 29th that Lt. Spector had obtained a Roumanian passport and exit visa for Subject late in March through his connections with Gen. Stonescu, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This passport was left at the office of the Russian Legation by Lt. Spector when he attempted to obtain Russian plane clearance. The plane clearance was not granted and the Russian Passport Control Office is still in control of the Roumanian passport. Subject professed absolutely no knowledge of the above passport or transactions and is extremely anxious to have this matter clarified by her fiancé, Lt. Spector.
- c. Allied Force Permit No. 12501, issued on April 14, 1945 by the U.S. Military Representative, ACC for Roumania, entitling owner to travel to Italy. Valid until July 14, 1945.

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- d. Subject has no birth certificate. She left her only certificate with the Dutch Consul in Bucharest, Mr. Charles Dozzy, from whom a copy can be obtained if necessary.
- e. Letter of introduction from Mr. Lolle Smit, Phillips Radio Co. representative in Roumania, Hungary and Holland (Dutch citizen) to Mr. Oscar Berntsen, Phillips Radio Co. representative in Belgrade. Subject did not visit Berntsen while in Belgrade.
- f. A letter of recommendation dated 16 April 1945 by Major Robert Bishop, OSS/X-2 representative in Bucharest.
- g. A letter by Lt. William E. Spector dated 17 March 1945 to Mr. B. V. Berry, American Representative in Roumania, declaring his engagement to Subject.
- h. Several miscellaneous personal letters.

19. Travels

- a. Travelled with mother or both parents (on Roumanian passport of parents) to Hungary, Austria, France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy between years 1929 to 1939.
- b. Travelled to Germany in August-September 1942. At that time her husband, who had numerous dealings with the Germans and reported by Subject to have been a Legionnaire, had managed to take over a considerable amount of her stepfather's business. The latter is Jewish and therefore was in a precarious situation. However, since Subject's husband did not speak German (although he had been in Germany for six years) and had little knowledge of the textile business, Subject had to assist him in his dealings with German business firms. In August 1942 it became necessary for Feher's factory to buy raw material (wool) for the continuation of business. It was arranged that these raw materials would be purchased in Germany the only country where this was possible at the time from Roumania. The price for these materials was to be paid in "Registermark" and accounted for on the German-Roumanian clearing. Subject claims to know nothing of these preparatory arrangements.

The visa was secured with no difficulty through Mr. Albrecht von Reissigk who simply phoned the German Consul for it. (Mr. von Reissigk is an Austrian who has lived for a great many years in Roumania. He has represented the Dresden Bank since 1942 and in this capacity (according to Subject's own suggestion) may have acted as an unimportant economic agent for

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the Abwehr in Roumania. Subject insists, however, that von Reissigk was not only completely non-political but even anti-Nazi. He is an old friend of subject's family and she claims that at no time did he approach her for intelligence of any sort. von Reissigk is now interned in Roumania as a German citizen.

Subject left with her husband for Vienna where they stayed for about a week, buying wool thread from the Vösheurer Kammgarn Spinnerei

They then proceeded, via Breslau, to Berlin where they stayed for about two weeks at the Hotel Eden, 28 Budapest Str. One of their main contacts was Otto Hübner of the Janch & Hübner Insurance Co., and wife, whom they had known since 1941. Hübner owned the Dorna Vatra Insurance Co. in Bucharest. The Janch & Hübner Ins. Co. has branches in Denmark, England, Paris, Hamburg, Budapest and Bucharest, according to Subject. She further stated that Hübner was sent to a concentration camp for three weeks early in 1942 for stating on a return trip how good living conditions were in Roumania.

Subject recalls meeting a Countess Alexandra Roloff at a dinner party given by the Hübners.

From Berlin they proceeded to Hamburg where her husband spent several days more dealing with wool manufacturers, after which they returned to Bucharest.

- c. Subject travelled to Budapest (using her husband's Roumanian passport) in December 1942 with her mother on a shopping trip.

20. Social Contacts.

- a. Radu and Mica Cretzionu (described by Subject as German sympathizers) gave numerous parties during the German occupation. It was at such parties that Subject met Baron von A.M. Holzling, von Velsen, Count Meran and Baron Albin von Lenkh (Austrian diplomat, probably now in Vienna).
- b. von Holzling was director of the Societatea Bancara in Bucharest, interned by the Russians immediately after 23 August.
- c. Kurt von Velsen was the German representative in the Roumanian Credit Bank. Subject states she learned, during her employment by OSS, that von Holzling and von Velsen provided the Abwehr with economic intelligence reports. The latter turned in his reports to a

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Mr. Clodius, Economic Representative at the German Legation. Subject denies having any knowledge of Holzling's, Velsen's or Count Meran's cooperation with the Germans before September 1944.

- d. Mrs. (Monica) Keupensky entertained the Germans with many lavish parties, including von Killinger (deceased), Minister Neubacher, von Stelzer (Counsellor at German Legation) and a Dr. Klugkist. Subject denies having had any social or other contacts with the Keupensky's who are "largely subsidized by Max Ausnitt and are now entertaining the Russians".
- e. Max Ausnitt, Jewish millionaire industrialist of Roumania has, according to Subject, continually shown his pro-Allied feelings but he is apparently falling in disfavor with the Russians who are supporting in the iron industry, Malaza. Subject stated that on one occasion Ausnitt told her he would pay \$25,000.00 to anyone willing to fly him out of Roumania.
- f. Dr. A. A. Tester contacted subject's father, Carol Feher several times in 1942 for purpose of wanting to buy his factory and was repeatedly refused. During this period subject states he attempted to see her on various occasions, much to her annoyance. Subject states that Tester once asked her opinion of Monea Wadejaeff, a Persian subject living in Bucharest. Subject stated that she thought he was a very nice man. Subject knew Wadejaeff well socially and says she sent him books etc. during his brief period of internment by the Germans during the Summer of 1944. On this same occasion Tester asked if it were possible for Subject to give a dinner party inviting Eugen Christescu and himself in order that he might meet Christescu. In reply Subject stated in disgust "Don't be ridiculous and furthermore Christescu hates me". Subject denies any contact whatsoever with Eugen Christescu, former Chief of the Roumanian Section Political.

21. Activities of subject from April 12, 1945 to date.

- a. On 12 April Subject went to see Mr. Dozzy alone and talked with him about the possibilities of obtaining a Dutch passport. Dozzy then contacted the Swiss Legation, Mr. K. Anjou, and permission was granted for a "Protection Passport".
- b. On 17 April Subject called on General Schuyler to pick up her Allied Force Permit.
- c. On 19 April Subject exchanged her money on the black market.

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- d. On 20 April Subject left Bucharest at 0100 hours. Arrived at Timisoara at 2100 hours where the party spent the night with friends of Subject's mother. Met the Serbian Consul to Timisoara, a Mr. Sivonovic, through Mrs. Hoffmann. He had a friend with him, a Yugoslav Partisan, Lt. Steiner, who had recently escaped from Dachau prison camp. These two were offered a ride to Belgrade. The friends of Subject's mother with whom the party spent the night were Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Hoffmann, Coroana de Otel 13. Subject's mother was staying at Timisoara at the time and came to say goodbye and was told the plans of Subject's journey. The transportation used by the party was one black Mercedes Benz owned by Lt. Negropontes and driven by his chauffeur, accompanied by Lt. Steiner, and one 1937 model Chevrolet owned by Subject and driven by Lt. Negropontes. Subject and Mr. Sivonovic also rode in this car.
- e. On 21 April party left Timisoara at 0830 hours and crossed the border into Yugoslavia at Sombolia at approximately 0930 hours. Subject states the only evidence of crossing the border was a lone control post hut with a Roumanian guard who took no notice of them as they drove by. The party then proceeded via Poncevo where they crossed the Danube by ferry. No control check was made. Party arrived at Belgrade at the U.S. Military Mission Headquarters at 1515 hours. Here Lt. Negropontes and Subject met Capt. Carey, Lt. Robert Miner and Col. Lindsay of the American Military Mission. Lt. Negropontes had formerly known Lt. Miner at the American Robert College in Istanbul. Lt. Negropontes departed for Bucharest on the same day. Subject did not leave the Mission during the two days in Belgrade. Capt. Carey arranged her Yugoslav exit visa and Col. Lindsay, Chief of the American Military Mission in Belgrade, issued the necessary air travel orders for Naples. Before leaving Subject gave her car to the Mission in Belgrade.
- f. On 24 April Subject left Belgrade by plane and arrived at approximately 1300 hours at the Naples Capodichino airport. Subject was met by Lt. Cdr. Perry, local OSS Security Officer, who escorted her to an OSS billet at 15 Via Carducci, Naples, where subject was and is still being held. Subject's luggage arrived in Naples by plane from Bucharest several days earlier.
- f. Subject was thoroughly interrogated between April 25 and May 3. During this period she gave a

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comprehensive and straightforward account of her entire background, social activities and contacts. Her relationship with the Germans seems to have been limited to such contacts as were casually made through introductions at various dinner parties to which she was invited. Subject was, according to Major Robert Bishop, a most valuable and conscientious member of X-2 Bucharest as an informant and translator. Her unusual friendliness, feminine charm and intelligence are a natural asset in the intelligence field.

Subject states her only desire is to marry Lt. Spector and become an American citizen as soon as possible. She is genuinely afraid of the Russians and is convinced they knew of her connection with OSS, which is probable in view of the fact that she was being shadowed by Russians during the last three weeks of her stay in Bucharest. She recalled several cases of local Polish nationals suspected by Russians of working for British or Americans suddenly disappearing and feared a similar fate.

Interrogation conducted and written by 2nd Lt. Vilo L. Hoffmann of X-2/OSS.

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AMERICAN MILITARY UNIT IN BUCHAREST

21 April 1945

Mr. Robert P. Joyce,
OSS, Caserta.

Dear Bob:

Just as a matter of information for you, and you might treat it as such, I am sending with this memorandum a copy of a GRI report which Major Bishop made on Christa on 17 February 1945. In this report she is given a fairly clear bill of health although there is reference to the fact that she was fairly close to certain Germans at one time.

I am also sending a copy of a report which was made on 20 April 1945 by a Rumanian Officer doing liaison with the ACC who got his information from the files of the Rumanian Secret Police. I am also going to try to send a summary of the information in the British files if it is received in time to be attached.

I don't expect you to pass this information on to anyone and it isn't necessary that you do anything about it. The only reason I am sending it to you is just so that you will know my statements to the effect that the girl was known to be working with the Germans were not based simply on rumor. I am satisfied that if anyone was sufficiently interested, even more damaging information could be obtained.

This girl is at the moment trying to get clearance to go to Italy and she will go with Bishop if the clearance comes through. Peculiarly enough, she is already approved for entry by AFHQ and the only thing now holding her is the Russian clearance which probably will come through eventually. General Sawyer is familiar with all of this but he is in the position that he is unable to say whether she goes or not. I rather think it is just as well she got away from here because, if she does have considerable information about Bishop's activities, it is all the better she not remain in Bucharest.

One reason she is going to Italy reputedly is to marry a young Lt. Spector who was here with the ACC for a while. It may or may not be true that the boy does want to marry her and she might be sufficiently interested in getting to the United States that she would be willing to accept his proposal. He courted her plenty just before he left Italy in March and the peculiar part of it is that he was doing this while she was still using the Bishop apartment as her abode.

There is really so much I could tell you about this girl, Bishop, et al that I could run on for pages. I don't know that it would do any good and doubt that it would serve any purpose and so I have just given you the bare facts. The above information is given to you personally, not officially, and should be considered only in the light of the story about Christa as concerning her past connections.

20 April 1945

Reference to Jocky Fehér (Cristea):

1. Note received from Rumanian Secret Police (Siguranta):

Previously worked for Hungarians, 1936-1940

Worked for Eugen Cristescu (Chief of Secret Police closely associated with the Germans in 1940-1942). (High on war criminal list, now in hiding.)

Worked for the SS, German Gestapo in Rumania with Cristescu's knowledge up to August 1944.

Most of this information was supplied to Major Bishop from the same source.

2. Other information on the same person.

Made three (3) journeys to Berlin 1940-1944 when such journeys were impossible even for businessmen.

Closely related to Antonescu's cabinet ministers: Ovid Vladescu and Mihai Antonescu.

Had several people interned, among whom was a certain Wadeaf, Persian subject.

/s/ Captain M. Ghica



ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
BRITISH MISSION

27-29 NICOLAE IORGA
BUCHAREST

Ref: 6008.

TOP SECRET

21 April 45

Col. W. Ross,
American Military Unit,
BUCHAREST.

1. I refer to our recent conversation about JOCKY CRISTEA and, after a careful scrutiny of our records, the following is the complete total of reliable information concerning both her activities during the German occupation and her general character.
2. She is an extremely ~~and~~ intelligent and ambitious woman who makes full use of her physical charms and expensive virtue. There is not the slightest proof that she ~~was an active agent for the Gestapo but there is evidence which can be considered~~ trustworthy that she was intimate with some high ranking and influential German officers and officials. Therefore it is almost certain that she supplied them with information which was perhaps not of great importance to the German war effort but was useful to them in their search here for local individuals who were opposed to the German war aims. It has been alleged ad nauseam by Rumanians of various degrees of reliability that she was responsible for the imprisonment of certain pro-Anglo-Americans and the ruin of at least two infatuces. It is considered that there are a few grains of truth in this. She is decidedly classed by Rumanians as a demi-mondaine.
- ~~3. In view of this background, it is not surprising that she should forsake the~~ hounds and run with the hares. How much valuable information about the Germans she supplied to the American O.S.O. unit or how important her contacts in this connection may have been is not known to this section. Nevertheless, from discussions I have had with Major Bishop, she appeared to be fully in his confidence and accepted by him as a reliable co-worker. It might be assumed that she is to some extent in the picture about American Intelligence activities here, if not ours as well, and although the facts in her possession may not be of a vital nature, there is a danger that she knows too much.
4. The conclusion therefore is that she is a potential danger if she is allowed to remain here and American protection removed. On the other hand, if she is evacuated, which, despite the comment such an act will arouse in Russian and Rumanian circles, seems to be wise, I feel both British and American Security Services in Italy and elsewhere should be fully informed of her true character.

Tutpss

Major,
The Gordon Highlanders,
G-2 Section.

111

Exhibit C-18

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that since 16 September, 1945, Elisabeth Mezey-Feher has been continuously in the service of the United States of America and has rendered great and invaluable assistance to our government and to the Allied cause. It should be further noted that Miss Feher gave assistance to the Allied cause during the German occupation at considerable personal risk. If any American authority anywhere can be of assistance to Miss Feher it will be deeply appreciated by me and by any of the Americans in Bucharest who knew her and were familiar with her work.

Robert Bishop
Robert Bishop, Major AC

BUCHAREST, 16 April 1945

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
2677th REGIMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512, US Army

18 September 1945

SUBJECT: Chronological Summary, Case of ROBERT BISHOP, Major, AC.

TO : Commanding Officer, 2677th Regt OSS (Prov), APO 512, US Army.

1. The following progress report of the case of Major Bishop is submitted:

a. On 25 February 1945 a cable was dispatched to Major Bishop in Bucharest (Caserta-Bucharest 593) informing him that Mr. Murphy was recalling him to London. In a concurrent cable Col. Ross was requested to give all assistance he might to aid Major Bishop's departure (Caserta-Bucharest 592).

b. On 28 February a cable was received from Major Bishop (Bucharest-Caserta 706) stating he was preparing to leave but any hasty departure would jeopardize X-2 activities, and that he felt it desirable that his departure be delayed until the arrival of his successor.

c. Bishop was thereupon ordered on 28 February (Caserta-Bucharest 600) to proceed without delay to Caserta, and to make his departure date no later than 10 March.

d. On or about the 2nd of March Major Bishop flew in a Rumanian airplane to Istanbul from where he dispatched a cable to Washington (repeated Istanbul-Caserta 60) reiterating his achievements in Bucharest but giving no date for his projected departure. Istanbul did not repeat this cable to Bucharest.

e. It was determined in Caserta that Col. Ross had no knowledge of this cable, which had contained the statement that OSS (other than X-2) was in delicate position with ACC and State Dept. in Bucharest. Therefore, a message from Mr. Joyce and Col. Maddox repeated Istanbul-Caserta 60 to Col. Ross for his comments.

f. On 21 March a cable from Mr. Murphy unequivocally ordering Major Bishop to depart from Bucharest was relayed to Col. Ross and Major Bishop (Caserta-Bucharest 657).

g. A reply was received from Col. Ross on 24 March acknowledging the messages described in e and f above. He stated that Bishop would leave, if cleared, around 1 April.

h. On 10 April Major Bishop stated in a message to Istanbul (Bucharest-Caserta 936) that he was departing soon on orders from Washington.

i. On 11 April Major Bishop failed to depart from Bucharest on an airplane for which clearance had been secured for his passage.

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j. On 19 April Miss Elizabeth Mezey-Feher departed from Bucharest by automobile for Timosoara.

k. On 21 April Miss Mezey-Feher arrived at the American Mission, Belgrade, Jugoslavia.

l. On 22 April Major Bishop departed from Bucharest for Italy by airplane, reporting to Hq, 2677th Regt OSS (Prov), Caserta, that date.

m. On 23 April Major Bishop acknowledged receipt of written orders directing him to prepare a full account of his activities in Bucharest, and restricting his duties and movements to limits set forth by the Commanding Officer, 2677th Regt OSS (Prov).

n. Miss Mezey-Feher arrived in Naples 25 April by airplane from Belgrade, and was interrogated between that date and 3 May by 2nd Lt. Vlb L. Hoffmann of X-2.

o. Major Bishop was questioned by the undersigned on 1 May in the presence of Maj. Charles W. Hostler of X-2 in regard to certain details of his activities in Bucharest.

p. All available documents were assembled into a staff study and transmitted on 10 May to Mr. Murphy, Mr. Pearson and to the Commanding Officer, 2677th Regt OSS (Prov).

q. On 1 June this staff study was presented to Major General Donovan, then in Caserta, who initialled the document and authorized reclassification proceedings to be instituted.

r. Major Bishop was informed on 9 June that he would be subject to reclassification proceedings by Lt Col. Maddox, who further informed him of the specific charges that were placed against his name.

s. Preparation of reclassification papers were suspended until the arrival of Col Ross at Caserta on 16 June. Statements were secured from Col Ross and others and incorporated into the proceedings.

t. The request for reclassification was transmitted to Headquarters Command, Allied Force on 20 June, with a copy to Major Bishop. They were returned for additional certificates to be secured from Major Bishop, and were again resubmitted on 6 July.

u. An indorsement dated 13 July returned the proceedings to 2677th Regt OSS (Prov) for further clarification. This was supplied and the papers indorsed back on 23 July.

v. An order was published by Headquarters Command, for Major Bishop to report 27 July for interview by Col. John W. Ramsey, Interviewing Officer.

w. This interview was held at 1430 on 27 July.

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x. On 3 August Major Bishop was informed that Col. Ramsey had decided reclassification proceedings were to be dropped, and his case referred to an investigating officer with a view to trial by general court martial.

y. On 8 August Washington was notified of this decision (Caserta Washington 212) and a reply was received on 10 August (Washington-Caserta 215) stating Major General Donovan instructs court martial charges are to be filed.

z. In order that specifications could be substantiated the Staff Judge Advocate of Headquarters Command applied for clearance to proceed to Bucharest to secure statements from the individuals concerned. This clearance was given by ACC, and Maj. Emery entered Rumania on 17 August for this purpose.

aa. Maj. Emery returned from Bucharest on 8 Sept and communicated his findings to the undersigned on 11 Sept, requesting that charges be immediately initiated. Specifications were prepared covering four offenses to discipline punishable under the 96th Article of War.

bb. On 11 Sept the 2677th Regt (OSS) was notified by Headquarters Command that Major Bishop should be ordered to a hospital for psychiatric examination.

cc. This order was given Major Bishop on 17 Sept.

s/ Graham Erdwurm
t/ GRAHAM ERDWURM
Major, Infantry
Deputy CO

A TRUE COPY:

R. C. Belleville, III
R. C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major, IGD

HEADQUARTERS
2677TH REGIMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (PROVISIONAL)
APO 512, U.S. ARMY

FILE:

DATE: 3 May, 1945

SUBJECT: Major Bishop

No	From	To	Date	
1.	C.O.	Colonel Maddox Major Erdwurm		<p>1. An informal request has been received from the subject officer for a personal interview with the Commanding Officer. Since this officer at the present time is the subject of an investigation in respect to his performance of duty as a member of the K-2 Branch, you are directed to inform the officer that all statements and all information which he wishes to present to the command shall be submitted in writing to the branch chief and those officers appointed to conduct the investigation.</p> <p>2. Report will be made by indorsement hereon when the instructions above have been conveyed to the subject officer and a copy of these instructions and the indorsement hereto will become a part of the record of the investigation officer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Edward N. Stone</i> CPT USA Commanding</p>
2.	Lt. Col. Maddox	Maj. Erdwurm	4-5.	<p>1. Forwarded for information and action.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">William F. Maddox Lt. Colonel, AUS Chief, S1, MEDTO & Acting S-2 Forward</p>

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copy

From OSS Rome

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J V JJHP NR 4 P R I O R I T Y
FROM JJHP 161230A
TO JJJJ

my [unclear]

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SW

WASH NR 648

FOR MADDOX, ~~ROSS~~ ROSS OR COMMANDING OFFICER OSS ROME AND CASERTA INFO
SAINT ROME ~~FRM~~ FROM 109. AFHQ M/C PASS TO MAJ. ERDWURM, OSS ~~LIAISON~~
LIAISON ~~OFFICER~~ OFFICER, G-2 AFHQ

AM GREATLY CONCERNED AT SITUATION IN BISHOP CASE. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED
SEE THAT NOTHING IS DONE UNTIL MY ARRIVAL. PLEASE CONFIRM. ALSO UNDER-
STAND BISHOP ABOUT TO BE PLACED IN HOSPITAL. ADVISE PRIORITY
FACTS CONCERNING THIS. NOW PROBABLE MAY BE NECESSARY HAVE HIM SENT
WASHINGTON.

TOT:1230Z

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JJJJ V JJHP NR 6 P R I O R I T Y
FROM JJHP 161725A
TO JJJJ

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JOCVY IMI JOCVY SET 035/154 IMI 035/154

SW

MAJOR ERDWURM, OSS LIAISON, G-2 SECTION, FROM COL. MADDOX. ROME NR 196

IN VIEW WASHINGTON 648 RELAYED TO YOU TODAY, SUSPEND ALL ACTION BISHOP
CASE. DO NOT RPT NOT PREFER CHARGES UNTIL INSTRUCTED. CONSULT MALONEY
AND SEND IMMEDIATELY FULL REPORT GIVING EXACT PRESENT STATUS CASE, AND
MALONEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. ENCLOSE COPY CHARGES YOU HAD PREPARED FOR
SERVING. SEND BY COURIER OR BRING UP ~~PERSONALLY~~ PERSONALLY BY MONDAY
AFTERNOON.

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~~10111649Z~~

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29 July 1945

SUBJECT: Reclassification Proceedings vs. Major Robert Bishop
TO : Commanding Officer, 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov), APO 512,
U. S. Army

1. The undersigned has been requested by Major Robert Bishop to act as counsel in his behalf in connection with reclassification proceedings instituted against him.

2. It is requested that an opportunity be afforded to take the oral depositions of Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin and Major Graham Erdwurm, both of 2677th Regiment, OSS (Prov), in connection with the aforementioned proceedings.

s/ Louis S. Wilkerson
t/ LOUIS S. WILKERSON
Captain, Air Corps,
Hq. AAF/MTO

1st Ind.
HQ. 2677th Regiment OSS (Provisional) APO 512, U. S. Army, 30 July
1945.

TO: Headquarters Commandant, AFHQ, APO 512, U. S. Army

1. Referred to your headquarters for necessary action and transmittal.

2. The undersigned is competent to testify to the official relationships in respect to those members of this command insofar as they affect the performance of duty of Major R. Bishop.

3. In the event of trial, the undersigned is prepared to accept any legal deposition forwarded by the Trial Judge Advocate in accordance with regulations. Meanwhile, all competent testimony which the undersigned is authorized to furnish is available within your headquarters.

s/ Edward J. F. Glavin
t/ EDWARD J. F. GLAVIN
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

SECRET

"Exhibit G"

CHARGE: Violation of the 96th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Major Robert Bishop, Office of Strategic Services, War Department, attached 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services (Provisional), having received a lawful order from Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross, to depart for Italy from Bucharest, Roumania, on the first available air-craft, the said Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross being in the execution of his office, did, at Bucharest, Roumania, on or about 11 April 1945, fail to obey the same.

Specification 2: In that Major Robert Bishop, Office of Strategic Services, War Department, attached 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services (Provisional), having received a lawful order from Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross, to deliver by the 21st of April 1945, to him, the said Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross, a Russian and Roumanian permit to operate a vehicle then in the possession of the said Major Robert Bishop, the said Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross, being in the execution of his office, did, at Bucharest, Roumania, on or about 21 April 1945, fail to obey the same.

Specification 3: In that Major Robert Bishop, Office of Strategic Services, War Department, attached 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services (Provisional), did, at Bucharest, Roumania, on or about 19 April 1945, wrongfully and in violation of standing orders of Brigadier General C. V. R. Schuyler, Commanding General, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission for Roumania, that personnel of the Office of Strategic Services stationed in Bucharest, Roumania, should not participate in assisting any persons to depart Roumania who did not have complete passports and clearances, including clearances from the Russian Military Mission, which orders were communicated to the said Major Robert Bishop by Lieutenant Colonel Walter M. Ross, his superior officer, assist one Elizabeth Mezy-Feher to depart Roumania, the said Elizabeth Mezy-Feher not being possessed of complete clearances and passports.

Specification 4: In that Major Robert Bishop, Office of Strategic Services, War Department, attached 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services (Provisional), did, at Bucharest, Roumania, on or about 19 April 1945, wrongfully and in violation of standing orders as published in paragraph 2b, Memorandum, Headquarters, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission for Roumania, dated 30 January 1945, to wit, "Under no circumstances will any officer permit a car carrying official identification to be used by any person who is not assigned, attached to or employed by a U. S. Military or State Department agency," permit a motor vehicle, carrying official identification, to be used by one Theodore G. Negropontes and one Elizabeth Mezy-Feher, persons not assigned, attached to, or employed by a United States Military or State Department Agency.

A TRUE COPY:

R. C. Belleville 3
R. C. BELLEVILLE, III
Major, IGD

s/ Given to me by Major Emery, JAG to Hq. Comd.,
A F on 11 Sept 45.

s/ Graham Erdwurm
Major, Infantry
2677 Regt SSU
"Exhibit H"

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