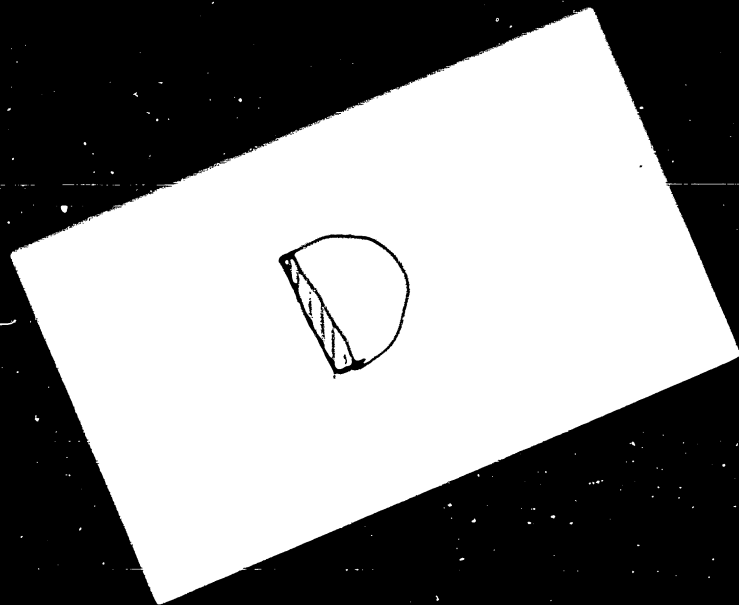
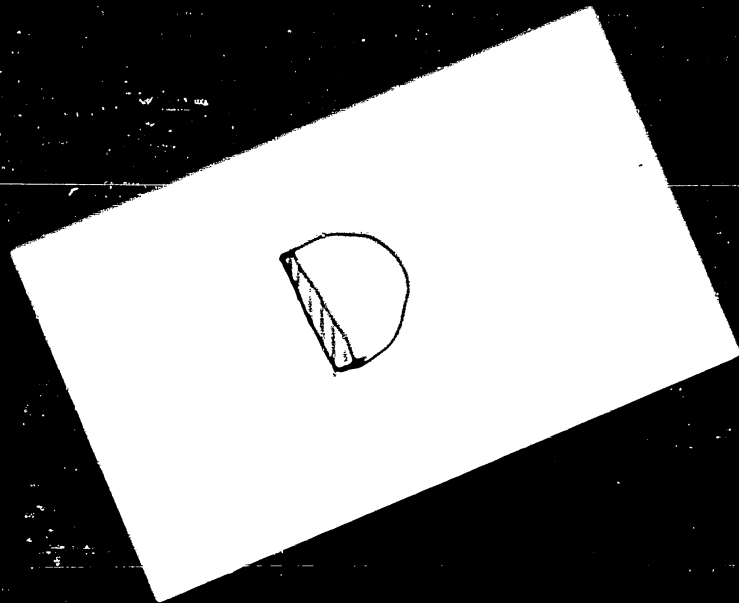


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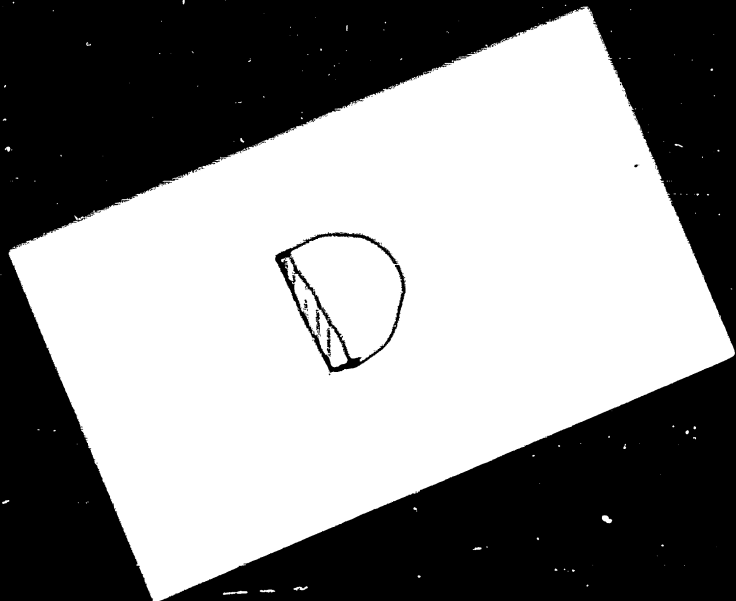
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February 28, 1945

Mr. Wallace Devel
Roosevelt Hotel
Hollywood, California

Dear Wally:

Thank you for your interesting and amusing
and very encouraging letter.

I have seen something of Hollywood because
at various times I have represented some of those
companies, and what you say is the best ap-
preciation of the place that I have seen.

I have been working directly with your com-
mittee and want to continue to do so. There is
a lot to be done and I am glad you are coming
back healthy in mind and in spirit.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Unofficial
Personal
Private

Reserve Unit
 California

Confidential

February 21, 1942

Col William J. Donovan
 Washington
 D C

Dear Colonel

One of the purposes of this assignment has been accomplished so magnificently that I am more indebted to you than I can very well say without becoming mendacious: I'm actively enjoying life again, as I have not done (honestly) since 1937. I feel swell, and the vital juices are flowing and I have been having a ~~delicious~~ time--and I am now hankering to get back there to my real work again. By the time I accomplish the other purpose of the trip--the completion of the work Mr Morgenthau wants done--I'll be wild to get home again. Then all three of us will be happy, I hope.

As for the work, it now appears that I shall be here another three or four weeks. Then I'll be starting back via Washington. I'll check with the Treasury Department, of course, before actually starting, and with you and Bob. But I hope to God I can start back then, for while it's been unbelievably swell to be here, I miss Mary like crazy (as us Hollywood people say) and I'm beginning to miss our own proper work too.

Mary was here two weeks, and they were the happiest we've had together since 1937, by sober calculation--as sober as we could be when we were so happy, anyway. I don't know what has been the matter with me, and neither does the doctor. Maybe it was just reaction from those bitter years of strain in Berlin. But we're both incredibly all right now, and you will just have to guess (because neither one of us can figure out any way to tell you) how much that means to us.

Two weeks here meant that Mary was three weeks away from the boys, and that was all she felt comfortable about leaving them, so she had planned to start back at about that time in any event. Then her father died, so she hastened her departure by one day in order to be at the funeral. His death was not as tragic as it might have been, especially in a world at war. He was an old man, had had a very happy, full and useful life and died so suddenly that he couldn't possibly have felt any pain for more than a bare instant, if at all. But naturally Mary was upset-- and of course the funeral and the unhappy business of settling his affairs--took something out of her.

While she was here, though, it was like a three-ring circus. The first day she was here, I produced Walter Pidgeon at a cocktail party. The second day I produced Melvyn Douglas at another party and we had dinner with the Disneys at the Beachcomber's, an artificially tropical joint where artificial rain drums furiously on a (doubtless also artificial) tin roof and the place is so dark that you can't see who else is there or with whom, which of course is why it is kept so dark. The third day we had dinner with Errol Flynn and his Mah Friday at Flynn's house--or rather,

at Bruce Cabot's house, where they had a party while he and Lily
Dunlap got their pool table worked up. I was there for a long
time about what happened that evening. Thanks for your comment.
It didn't surprise me. I never'd heard from you since that night.

Then, in rapid succession, I produced a book, Payne and
Norma Shearer doing a ~~small~~ ~~satirical~~ ~~series~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
small MGM studios for "Harlem Board House"; a party at the house
of Selma Viatch, a cat of cats, where we met the Thomas
Manna, the Max Reinhardt, the Frank Venola, the Billie Holiday
and assorted other celebrities; a Sunday afternoon at the
the Methodist Bishop of the California Area and his wife, who are
old friends of ours; a waitress at the dinner; the lady who always
a custard pie in her own face; and a woman screaming at 10
o'clock in the morning in the corridor outside my door that she
was being attacked. What more could mortal man desire?

Actually, the waitress spilled the pie off a tray she
was carrying aloft, and the woman who screamed, she was being
attacked seemed more angry than frightened (maybe it wasn't a
very good attack), but why spoil a story?

This is a funny place in entirely unexpected ways. I never
before in my life have I been in a city where there are so
few pretty girls, so many middle-aged women in pants, so many
really decrepit old people, so many publicly-displayed signs
that have stopped, so many cat and dog hospitals and so many
billboards advertising out-rate funerals for men and beast alike.

An astonishing proportion of even the youngest and middle-
aged women are gaunt and strained and haggard, and the old
women are so thickly daubed with paint it is really revolting.
"It's like the second act of one of those plays like 'Outward
Bound,'" Ernst Lubitsch said one ~~night~~ night when I spoke to him
about all the old people. "These people have all died but they
haven't found out about it yet."

Everything is 18 miles from everything else, with the result
that you go bankrupt accepting the kind invitations of people who
(naturally) don't provide you with transportation as well as
food and drink and good company, so that you spend two to four
times as much getting to and from a dinner out than it would cost
you to buy your own dinner.

But don't think I'm complaining, because I'm not. On the
contrary. See paragraphs 1 and 3, above. Besides, the kids on
Bataan aren't exactly getting rich, either.

And people here are really extremely kind--and altogether
much nicer than they realize themselves and than the rest of
the country has any idea. I sent a formal report on some of the
aspects of the situation here which would seem to be relevant to
our official plans; I hope you saw it, because some of the points
are fairly interesting and--to me, at least--novel and surprising.

For the rest, Hollywood is at least as intelligent, as
cultivated, as well-informed, as enlightened socially (in the
larger sense of the word "social") and as patriotic as any ~~the~~
~~community~~ community I know anything about--and it also has an acute
inferiority complex and a bad tendency to panic.

Somebody has done the whole industry a great disservice by
spreading the "Pants-Presser Legend" about Hollywood: that the
community's morals are unspeakable, its intelligence hardly
~~worth~~ worth mentioning and its patriotism dubious, to put

it mildly. People out here say these charges are a terrible foundation in fact in the end of the day, but they need a little excuse for them now. Even so, though, most people have not and talked to out here still have an inferiority complex about the industry which I certainly can't find anywhere. The adequate justification for--and some people tell me that the "Pants-Presser Legend" has been deliberately spread around the country by the producers themselves in the belief that that was the sort of thing the public liked to hear about the picture business; I think so, somebody's got to be a god of these.

That is startling

Hollywood has an awe for Government and for anyone who has been successful on Broadway or who has published a best-seller. ~~That is startling~~ The awe for people who have been successful in the arts is a reflection of the inferiority complex people have here about the artistic and intellectual qualities of the pictures they make--which, actually, are on the whole much superior to those of Broadway. The awe for people in the Government is a reflection of various factors in the situation here: First, a certain number of Jews here have the feeling that anti-Semitism is a very ugly business in America already, at least ~~potentially~~ potentially, and that it might become much, much worse; therefore, they argue, the threat of a Senate investigation is a dangerous one because it may be inspired at least partly by anti-Semitism and stir it up still more. Also, some of them feel that America is their last haven and that if things go wrong here there is utterly no hope for them anywhere in the world and that it is therefore imperative to heed every wish of the government of this last country of refuge. Also, some of the Jews here (in fact, I suppose most of them) are acutely patriotic and want to gratify every whim of their government in times like these.

Another reason for the industry's awe of Government is that financially the industry is in some respects rather like an inverted pyramid standing on its apex. Pictures must earn tremendous profits, in relation to the capital investment in the production of them, because they must support and make profitable, not only the studios here, but also theaters all over the country. Thus anything which threatens earnings--like the danger of prohibitive taxation--is liable to panic some people here.

Some, of course, of the constant talk you hear here running down the picture business, is due to other causes. For one thing, most of the talk comes from writers, ~~here~~, and a lot of them are afflicted with two difficulties: They have to work under the direct, detailed supervision and orders of men whose whole interest is profits (as in any other business), and this galls them. In the newspaper business, a first-class correspondent for a good paper never is told what to write or how to write it, directly or indirectly. He writes as he thinks the facts require, and if the publisher doesn't like it, the correspondent gets fired. But even in the worst papers, there is no direct, constant, detailed supervision or orders of how to write each story. Here, though, a writer is told what his plot is to be, what his characters are to be, and everything else, and he may have his story hacked to pieces a dozen times by somebody who knows nothing whatever about good writing but has ideas about box office appeal. This causes a lot of discontent and grumbling among the writers. The second great difficulty of a lot of writers out here is that they are so overcome by the chances to make really big money that they are unhappy with themselves. They think they should be writing more honest stuff for less money, but they can't quite bring themselves to do so as long as they can make such enormous amounts writing

what they consider inferior quality stuff. I'm sure you'll be
wiser if anything about fine writing, for me at least.

In spite of these things, though, Hollywood is more honest
than its reputation that it's dishonest. And, in this respect, it
is much better--more honest, more intelligent, more interested,
more patriotic and better informed--than Madison Avenue
(with apologies to Basil of Baskin-Robbins or Tony Danza, I mean)
(with apologies to not only Basil of Baskin-Robbins or Tony Danza
but also to the fact that there's no comment).

This is just a rambling, good letter, to be written in
a bathroom or a bar. Please don't use it as a reliable source of
energy answering it--although of course I'll be glad to hear
that you'd received it. I'll write you another one if you want.
All the best. And many, many thanks for the letter.

Yours

Waller

Disney Studios
Burbank
California

February 17, 1942

Mr Ferdinand Kuhn Jr
Office of the Secretary
United States Treasury
Washington D C

Dear Ferdie

I am writing to confirm an understanding Walt and I reached today, concerning which he is also writing you, regarding my further activities here:

Subject to the Secretary's approval, I shall go on with the writing of the four further "scripts" I understand he said he would like to have done to serve in the making of pictures as later determined. This will probably take approximately six months.

Since my services involve no extra expense for which appropriations would be required, I shall go ahead with the four further stories even if it should not be apparent, before I finish them, that funds will be available for carrying the stories into any further stage of production.

When the stories have been put into the form of the "scripts" I am writing and when they have been "illustrated" in the manner with which you are familiar from what you have seen of the story about the little boy, my services will no longer be required here at the studios. If funds are available for "illustrating" the "scripts," I shall stay until that stage of production is finished. If no funds are available even for "illustration," I'll be free as soon as the scripts are finished.

In either event, I'll communicate with you, as well as Col Donovan and Bob Sherwood, before making any definite plans for returning East.

Yours,

Wallace R Dowl.

November 5, 1942

Mr. Walter Berry
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Liebman
2 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Walter:

I have asked Wallace E. Douel, who will present this letter to you, to do some work for me which necessitates his having access to certain of my correspondence and other papers both personal and official which you may have there in the office, the nature of which he will explain to you.

Will you please make all this material available to Wallie?

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Dear Sir:

I, undersigned, certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am a resident of the United States of America and am over the age of 18 years. I understand that this information is being furnished to you for your information and that it may be used for any purpose that you may deem appropriate.

I understand that the law of the United States requires that I provide this information and that I am not liable for any consequences that may result from its use.

There is no need for me to provide this information to anyone else.

If I should ever be required to provide this information to anyone else, I will do so only if I am compelled to do so by the law of the United States. I understand that the law of the United States requires that I provide this information and that I am not liable for any consequences that may result from its use.

I request that you keep this information confidential and that you do not disclose it to anyone else. I understand that the law of the United States requires that I provide this information and that I am not liable for any consequences that may result from its use.

The information that you have provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1-11-66

with scarlet fever, and the...
 getting to...
 minister affairs...
 thought it would...
 the...
 with scarlet fever...
 sabotage to...
 the...
 is so much greater...
 made that I drop...
 and take one or...
 would simplify...
 be made clearer...
 office now.

...
 much to be able to carry it...
 were not able to carry it...
 old days of the...
 out was invariably...
 or ones -- I was working on...
 its got to be done, and done properly, and always...
 better than I -- or...
 want to do the very best I can.

My present assignment is...
 apt to remain so for some time to come -- at least...
 would be impossible to drop it temporarily and...
 dropped it permanently, most of the time and energy...
 thus far would be wasted, because nobody else...
 material I have in written form, to say nothing...
 hoarded in my head.

Moreover, I still haven't finished treatments I am...
 for a kick-back, which has occurred since my return to this country...
 an oriental fever I acquired several years ago. These treatments...
 situate my being within reach of New York City for the next several months.

... assignment... it for a period... project. If and when... a chance to...

... arrangements... was away, but I...

You will remember... with Mr. Morgenthau and my... more than \$5,000 every year... boys and myself. I ask... out all right so far, but...

and I had 5 then;

Field assignments... cover. (I lost about \$100... it) it might be well worth... being away I'd be unable... bring in -- to support two... as I used to do. In a... only for limited service... better off than most of... I am lucky to be able... humble and how unheroic...

In the event I should be able to... hope to have an X-2 or... courage -- to tell Fred... any part of MO.

As I understand it, your... ment are the same as those... is, that I carry out the... and that I not be diverted... exciting the other work... my present job.

Unless and until I hear otherwise from you, I shall continue to act in accordance with this statement of the case, and decline to take on any new work which would interfere with the carrying out of my present assignment.

Sorry to throw so much paper at you. Hope to see you before too long -- without scarlet fever.

All the best.

Yours,

Waczie Smith

Handwritten notes:
1111
1/14/48

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK N. Y.

January 14, 1948

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
25th & E Sts. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

I got laid low by some kind of a cold and/or
grippe bug upon my return from Washington and have been
out of action ever since, so I may not be coming down quite
as soon next time as I had planned. I am all right again,
but I need to catch up with some work at this end before I
come back to acquire some more there.

Hugh Mackintosh of the British Overseas Press
Services called me up when I was in Washington last week,
said that he would like very much to be in touch with you,
and asked me if I would see how you felt about it. I did
not want to bother you about the matter, but I had the dis-
tinct impression that you felt your relationships with the
British were already adequately taken care of by connections
with British agencies other than that which Hugh represents.
I haven't seen Hugh yet, but expect to do so within the next
few days. Unless I hear otherwise from you in the meantime,
I'll say something of this sort to him.

Sorry I saw so little of you all last week. Hope
for better luck next time.

All the best.

Yours,

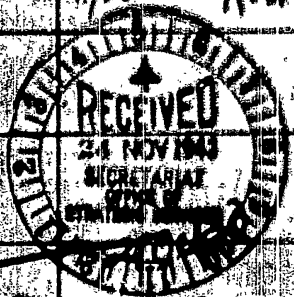
Walter Dandy

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. _____

Date Rec'd At _____

No.	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Filed		
1		11/20	11-21-4	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<i>[Handwritten notes]</i>
2				<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<i>[Handwritten notes]</i>
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					



[Handwritten notes in left margin]
 1. *[Handwritten]*
 2. *[Handwritten]*
 3. *[Handwritten]*
 4. *[Handwritten]*
 5. *[Handwritten]*

[Handwritten notes in right margin]
 1. *[Handwritten]*
 2. *[Handwritten]*
 3. *[Handwritten]*
 4. *[Handwritten]*
 5. *[Handwritten]*

[Large handwritten signature/initials]
[Handwritten]

[Handwritten notes in right margin]
 1. *[Handwritten]*
 2. *[Handwritten]*
 3. *[Handwritten]*
 4. *[Handwritten]*
 5. *[Handwritten]*

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in No. column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Office Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Office should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Office Designations see separate sheet.

SECRET

SECRET**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES****INTEROFFICE MEMO**

TO: Mr. Mowinkel

FROM: John L. Calvesorosi

SUBJECT: De Sales and Haas.

DATE: 23 November 1944

1. Richard de Roussy de Sales volunteered for service with the Free French, was honorably discharged, returned to the United States and joined the OWI. From there he came to us and gave every indication of being one of our most valuable men. During his training period he became naturalized and was given reason to believe that he would be commissioned in the American army. Such commission was not granted on account of alleged physical disqualifications. This was a great disappointment to De Sales who, however, consented to be re-commissioned as a Lieutenant (despite his age) in the French army. This has been done, and he has been assigned to duty with us. He is presently at the Port of Embarkation, destined for London.

2. Pierre Haas is likewise one of our most promising men and he too was refused a commission which he had been led to expect on similar grounds. In this case, it was even impossible to obtain his re-integration in the French army. Mr. Haas, consistent with his understanding with SO, accordingly could not accept service with our branch. It is our understanding, however, that he has been taken on by SI and will be used in the Iberian Peninsula.

John L. Calvesorosi
John L. Calvesorosi

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRY AND DESIGNATION SHEET

Eric Litzell

Registry No. _____

Date Rec'd DA _____

To	Book No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	File'd		
1. <i>Major Lincoln</i>		<i>NOV 20</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>[Initials]</i>	<i>1-2: What's the story on this?</i>
2. <i>Mr. Morrison</i>					
3. <i>Mr. Lincoln</i>					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

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

(2040)

CONFIDENTIAL

Major Lincoln
Ensign Putsell

19 November 1963

The attached file is referred to you for appropriate action.

As you will notice, both Messrs. de Sales and Pierre Haas are, or very recently have been, connected with SO, and I would appreciate advice as to what can be done to help these men.

Kindly return the attached file when it has served your purpose.

F.J.P., Jr.

E.J. Putsell: Birchard

W/hs O'Connell

17 November 1943

George B. Leisure, Esq.
Donovan Leisure Newton & Lunbard
Two Wall Street
New York (5) N. Y.

Dear Mr. Leisure:

Please accept my rather belated
thanks for your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing
further information concerning Richard de Roussy
de Sales and Pierre Haas.

We will certainly see what can
be done to help these two individuals.

I am sorry to have missed you
during my visit to the office last Saturday, and
hope to see you the next time I am in town.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.
Ensign, USNR

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LINBARD

Two Wall Street

New York 5

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
DONOR

REGOR S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
EDWARD LINBARD JR
RALPH S. LEISURE
THOMAS J. HOFFMAN
OTTO C. GUERIN JR
DAVID FELDBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICE JR
GRANVILLE WHITLERY JR
DARRBY ORNEA
DAVID F. RAWSON
JAMES R. WITHROW JR
MALCOLM PROSSER

PLEASE REPLY

NOV 1 1943
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1943
NOV 1 1943

November 1, 1943.

Ensign E. J. Putzell, Jr.,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th & E Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ned:

Thank you very much for your letter dated October 30th, 1943, asking for further information concerning Richard de Roussy de Sales and Pierre Haas.

I am forwarding to you herewith the information that you have requested.

Some time ago you called me on the telephone and asked me for information about a man I recommended some time ago, by the name of Riabo, who is familiar with the Portuguese language. He resides at Wallingford, Connecticut. Since your telephone call, I have again checked on this man, and I believe him to be thoroughly reliable in every way. He has one son who is a pilot in the Air Service at the present time.

Hoping to see you again in the near future, I am,

Sincerely yours,

From Lincoln

RECORDED IN HISTORY AT JALISCO

Mother American -- Father French, wife American.
Born in Paris, March 16, 1899

Educated in England at Gresham School and in France at
the Lycée Janson de Sailly, Paris.

Enlisted in French Army (5th Regiment of Artillery) in 1917,
saw one year at front and three months with Army of Occupation
in Germany. Volunteered for Syrian Campaign; two years
in French Colonial Army in Syria, Lebanon and Cilicia.

Came to the United States in 1923. Worked as roughneck for
Crusader Oil producing company, Arroyo, N.M. Later became
Vice President and General Manager. Work consisted in looking
after about 100 pumping wells, a treating plant, building a
pipe line and grilling of wells at times.

Became French Consular Agent in Dallas, Texas. At same time
was Editor and author of French scientific newspaper. At
this time edited and wrote several text books. Received Palm
of Officer of the Academy (Ministry of Education).

Joined Oxford University Press as college representative for
six States (Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado
& Arkansas).

Came to New York, became foreign correspondent of Paris Jour.
Had important assignments such as King and Queen of England
when visiting United States and Canada, the Brito Khan trial,
Jimmy Hines trial, Nazi spy trials, etc.

When France declared war on Germany, asked to be sent back
to France to join regiment; France was invaded before this
was accomplished; was then mobilized in the United States
to handle propaganda and information, was attached to French
Embassy.

At time of Armistice, was one of the first eleven Frenchmen
in the United States to repudiate Vichy government and offer
services to General de Gaulle. Worked about ten months for
British Press Service, until assignment to French Equatorial
Africa for Free French. Was A.D.C. to High Commissioner,
General Sicoé, and Director of Press and Propaganda, Press
Censor and code officer. Traveled with High Commissioner all
through Africa, including visit to General Smuts, Union of
South Africa. Acted as liaison officer for the first American

Page 2

~~Richard is attached to the~~

Military Mission that reports to the High Commissioner of Free French Africa with General Sioé.

Came back to the United States with General Sioé in May 1943. Lectured for Fighting French. Was then on active duty as Lt. de Cam to High Commissioner of Free French Africa. General Sioé, at the request of the United States Government, then assigned Lt. de Roussay de Sales to duty with the Office of War Information (August 1943). At the beginning of April 1945, the Office of War Information made my services available to the Office of Strategic Services which has been employed since that time.

Received training at several of the OSS camps. Became an American citizen on 2 September 1949.

Present status: on detached duty with OSS. In the same manner as is being done with other French officers whom the French military mission has detached to OSS for service. All the terms and conditions outlined in the letter of September 13, 1943 to Colonel Huntington apply to Lt. de Roussay de Sales.

Richard de Roussay de Sales

CHARLES L. WATSON

NAME: Pierre André, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 (Telephone ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~)
 Office 7 - 2442 (business)

Born and educated in France - born August 29, 1900 - educated at the Faculty of Paris (Bachelier ~~de sciences~~). Has resided in this country since 1934; has applied for first papers in 1937, for second papers on June 9, 1941. First citizenship was granted January 4, 1943. (Certificate #518-1328, N.Y. District Court).

During the last war, enlisted in 1918. After a few months, was sent to an Officers' Training Camp, where he was taken sick, and finally was discharged.

Was in France, on vacation, at the start of this war. Was called to the colors immediately, and sent as Secretary of Headquarters in the service of General Direction of Artillery where, for a few months, most of his time was occupied in coding and decoding messages. In January 4, 1940, through a decision of the General Commander in Chief of the French Army, was appointed Interpreter in liaison with the British Army. Came back to this country immediately after that, due to the decision of the Ministry of War (Decision #4707 1/EMA), which covered the situation of all men on Second Reserve who were residing in foreign countries before the war started, and obliged them to go back to their homes. From then on, up to the Armistice, was connected in this country with the French Intelligence Service (~~same Bureau~~).

Civilian activities were mostly in the wine business. Was Managing Director of G. H. Mumm Société Vinicole de Champagne for a period of seven years. Came to this country in 1924, having severed his relations with G. H. Mumm, and was then connected with an importing firm by the name of Tillier-Thompson. In 1926, became representative for North America of Chas. Heidsieck Champagne, a position he still holds. Since the Armistice, unable to import any goods from France, started making some domestic wines under the name of Chauvenet. These wines are distributed by McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Is also a director of Jean Patou, Inc.

Up to 1924, traveled extensively all over Europe; has been many times in England, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Belgium, Italy, Algeria and Tunisia.

Speaks both French and English fluently. Understands a little bit of German which he took as secondary language for his baccalaureate, and a little of Italian and Spanish, but these last two only because they are close to French.

- 2 -

Knows people in all the countries mentioned above, both because of social and business connections. Has also traveled extensively in the United States and Canada. As a matter of fact, used to fly an average of 30,000 miles a year, from 1938 up to 1940, in both countries. Has also many acquaintances, both social and business connections, in these countries.

Present draft classification is 4-R (Draft Board #20 - Order #13425).

Has been in the employ of U.S.S. since the beginning of June, 1943.

for U.S., with the understanding that he would receive a commission as a Major or Captain after going through various courses. Went to Camp "A", "E", "The Farm", and also completed, successfully, the "Order of Battle" course (short) given at the Pentagon Building. Applied then for his commission, passed before the Board, and had to take his physical. Was disqualified on account of a border case of diabetes. Had the same examination made by his own Doctor, Dr. Kirby Martin, 115 East 81st Street, New York City, who advised him that he did not have to follow a special diet, nor have to take drugs of any kind. Dr. Martin sent a letter to Mr. Haas' boss (Major George Sharp) to that effect. Mr. Haas then offered to sign a waiver but his desk told him that it could not be done. He was then transferred from S. O. to S. I., his desk now being Mr. H. Foster.

Dr. Young
(29) Also 220

30 October 1943

George S. Leisure, Esq.
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lumbard
2 Wall Street
New York, 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Leisure:

General Donovan has asked me to try to help out in connection with your letter to him of October 6, 1943, concerning Richard de Roussay de Sales and Pierre Haas

If you would be good enough to have those two gentlemen send brief curricula vitae to us, I believe we shall be able to look into the matter further and see if we can't help them out.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Ensign, USNR

E. J. Putzell; Birchard

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBARD

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK 91

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSEL

GEORGE S. LEIBURF
 CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
 EDWARD LUMBARD, JR.
 RALPH STONE B. IRVING
 THOMAS J. McFADDEN
 OTTO C. BOERNHOFF, JR.
 DAVID TEITELBAUM
 FRANCIS A. BRICK, JR.
 GRANVILLE WHITTLESEY, JR.
 GARRETT O'SHEA
 DAVID F. HAWSON
 JAMES H. WITHROW, JR.
 MALCOLM FORBEE

LEAVE BY AIRMAIL

October 4, 1941.

General William J. Donovan,
 1647 - 30th Street, N. W.,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

Richard de Roussy de Sales and Pierre Haas came down to see me yesterday, both of them perfectly red-headed because they cannot get into the flight somewhere. de Sales tells me that you know his brother very well, and that he has met you.

As you know I have known Pierre Haas some fifteen years. It seems that the army doctors found a slight heart murmur with respect to de Sales, and a slight trace of sugar in the case of Pierre Haas. Pierre Haas had a subsequent examination by competent medical authorities in New York and they told him that they could only find a trace, being the amount that they would expect to find in a man of his age. Both of these men are willing to sign waivers so that the army does not take any chances as far as they are concerned, but they are eager to get into France and do the kind of work which they think they are capable of doing.

When I told them your story about Oblensky, they were all the more determined to get into action. They said they felt confident that they were in as good physical condition as Oblensky could be at his age.

I told them that I would drop you a note, because that was the only way I knew how to help them.

Sincerely,

George

P.S. The Italian boy I introduced to you in Washington, Captain Peter Trerotola, is now at an embarkation camp of officers, and will probably be sent overseas within the next month. If you want him, this will be your last chance to get him.

To: Ned Putzell

Talk to me about this.

WJD

Director's Office

(3300)

(COPY)

June 11, 1947.

Dear Colonel:

I found the name of a man who speaks Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese, and knows Portugal especially well. His name is Joseph Riabe, and he is 55 years old. His address is 301 E. Main Street, Wallingford, Connecticut.

I do not know whether he would be of any interest to your organization or not.

Sincerely,

General William J. Donovan,
1647 - 30th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Handwritten notes:
100-100000
100000

MR. SHAWARDON
WILLIAM A. KINDEL
F.X. DI LUCIA

27 MAR 1963

I attach herewith communication which we have received from Mr. C. Newland Shaw concerning the above subject. Please instruct me concerning your decision in this matter so that we may advise the Department.

R. A. K.

Attachment

cc: General Donovan
Colonel Buxton

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 26 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KENNEDY
Special Assistant to Director, OSS

Following the recent exchange of memoranda concerning Mr. Francis X. Di Lucia, the Department telegraphed the American Minister in Lisbon that the Di Lucia situation would be discussed by Mr. Gregory Thomas immediately upon his arrival in Lisbon and would be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Minister. Given below is a paraphrase of Minister Fish's reply (No. 1122 of May 21 1943):

"I appreciate very much the Department's telegram No. 894 of May 20 1943; however I feel obliged to request that Di Lucia be withdrawn immediately. Mr. Wood, the new Financial Attaché, arrived yesterday and I believe that in the interest of his future usefulness his association with Di Lucia ought to be as brief as possible. The relations of the latter with the British here in Lisbon are very critical over what they consider to be the failure of this Mission to get Di Lucia removed. Every day that he stays here creates more difficulty."

I should appreciate your having this matter referred promptly to the appropriate officials of the Office of Strategic Services so that prompt action may be taken on the Minister's request. All interested officers of this Department are in agreement that Mr. Di Lucia should be withdrawn from Portugal immediately.

1/s/ C. H. ...
Assistant Secretary
MAY 27 1943
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECRET

1
P. 2

MR. STIMPARDSON

MAY 13 1948

WILLIAM A. KENNEL

F. DI LUCIA

I present herewith memorandum and cable headed as by the Department of State concerning further activities of Di Lucia, resulting in embarrassment to U.S. interests as represented by the Legation in Portugal and the Embassy in Madrid.

I attach previous memoranda on this subject. Ambassador Hayes had requested the immediate recall of Di Lucia from the Iberian Peninsula some months ago. Following conversations with David Bruce and others at that time, I represented to the Department that because of the return to this country of Olivera, OSE interests would be placed in jeopardy if Di Lucia were also withdrawn. The Department accordingly agreed not to insist on his immediate withdrawal, provided we completed arrangements for his replacement as rapidly as possible. He was therefore allowed to remain in Lisbon temporarily on the basis of that understanding.

W. A. K.

Attachments

cc: General Donovan
Colonel Buxton

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KENNEDY**
Special Assistant to Director, OSS

Enclosed, for the confidential information of appropriate officers of the OSS, is a copy of strictly confidential despatch No. 928 of April 14, 1943, from the American Minister in Lisbon.

In connection with this new incident involving Di Lucia, the following is submitted for your consideration:

1. The Ambassador in Madrid requested, when Di Lucia left Spain, that he not be permitted to remain in the Iberian Peninsula.
2. Di Lucia really has no official status in Lisbon. When Olivera, the former Financial Attache, was removed from Portugal, Di Lucia took over his work and has been there ever since, but he never received any designation from the Department.
3. Mr. James E. Wood was proposed by the Treasury Department to replace Olivera on February 9 1943, and the Department approved his assignment. Although he has never proceeded to his post, it is understood that he will leave within the near future. There appears to be no reason for Di Lucia to remain in Lisbon after Wood's arrival.

The State Department is of the opinion that Mr. Di Lucia should be removed from the Iberian Peninsula at the earliest practicable date. Will you kindly let me know whether this is contemplated in view of the assignment of Mr. Wood?

/s/ W. E. DeCoursey
Executive Assistant

Enclosure:

Despatch No. 928 of April 14, 1943.

AIR MAIL
No. 920

Lisbon, April 12, 1947

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Dealings of the Financial Attache with Prominent Spanish Monarchists and Political Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I feel obliged to report to the Department the following circumstances surrounding a meeting which took place between the Acting Financial Attache of this Legation and two prominent political refugees from Spain who are at present in Lisbon. One of these refugees is the air force Colonel Ansaldo, whose flight to Portugal and internment here was reported in Madrid's 635, March 16, 9 p.m., and 705, March 24, 11 p.m. As mentioned in the latter message, these men, since their arrival in Portugal, have been the subject of much attention, and the question of their possible extradition has apparently caused serious friction between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments.

On the evening of April 12, the Military Attache reported to the Consul of the Legation that he had been warned by a Spanish acquaintance that the two refugees, who were at the time interned in a Lisbon hotel, were to have received a visit the same afternoon from a representative of the American Legation. The Spaniard had pointed out the danger attendant on such a visit. He had said that the Germans were watching the two refugees night and day, and that nothing would suit them better than to be able to establish some connection between these men and the English or Americans, in order to prove to France, on the one hand, that the Monarchist movement in Spain was really only an intrigue of the Anglo-Saxon powers, and on the other, that our representatives were encouraging opposition to him.

An officer of the Legation spoke with Mr. Di Lucia, Acting Financial Attache, later in the evening. The latter, who was somewhat surprised that the affair had become known, admitted that he had made this visit. He said that the initiative in arranging the visit had been taken by an acquaintance of his, the former Cuban Charge at Vicky, Mr. Guerra, who was staying at the same hotel with the two Spaniards. Guerra had asked him to drop up in the afternoon for tea and to meet the Spanish officers at that time. He had taken certain precautions not to be observed and thought that his visit was not known. The Spaniards, he said, had tried to talk about the "Casablanca conference", but he had refused to discuss any political matters. Ansaldo said that he had, just prior to his departure from Spain, discussed the subject with Escalae. Di Lucia did agree, on Ansaldo's request, to transmit a message to his principals

-2-

in the United States. He also accepted for transmission a letter from one of the Spaniards addressed to "Dr. D. Andres Soriano" of New York. The letter is described by Di Lucia as being a prominent Philippine business man.

The Department can draw its own conclusions from this incident, which affects our Embassy in Spain as much, if not more, than this Legation. I should only like to invite attention to the statement made on page 5 of my despatch no. 762 of January 4, 1943 to the effect that it would not be advisable for Di Lucia to remain permanently in Lisbon for the reason that "anyone filling a high position in this work here should be able to function in complete harmony with our establishment in Madrid". I must also point out that I assume that this action on the part of the Financial Attache, detrimental as it may possibly be to our interests here and in Spain, was not precluded by the vague and overly-broad instructions under which he operated. The undesirability of this situation was pointed out on page 6 of the same despatch. Yet on this point, as in the case of the personnel changes, no effective action has been taken on the Legation's recommendations.

I know of no steps that I can usefully take, in these circumstances, to avoid future incidents of this sort, with the attendant possible embarrassment to the Embassy in Spain and to the general political interests of our Government in the peninsula, except to reiterate the recommendations mentioned above and to express the hope that the Department will give early attention to the problems arising from the present unsatisfactory status of the Financial Attache's office in this city.

Respectfully yours,

Bert Fish

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBLE

JANUARY 9 1943

The following is a cable which has been received from P. G.:

"I have had a conference with Keston and Minister Fish about my Spanish difficulties. The Minister is writing a complete report of my activities here to the State Department. He told me that he thought my work was satisfactory and suggested that in order to keep up with the ever-increasing details of our efforts, additional help be sent to this office. He is agreeable to my staying here for an indefinite period. I think if you want it so, he will accept my being assigned here on a more permanent basis. Yesterday Walter Smith got here so my thanks for the messages he conveyed to me. I hope that Ryan is able to come soon because Neulac and Hayes are still unwilling to understand what the value of our organization there amounts to."

W. A. K.

SECRET

FROM: WILLIAM A. KEMMEL

DECEMBER 29 1943

In spite of circumstances which may have created impressions to the contrary, the situation which has developed in the relationship between the former Financial Attache in Lisbon and the Ambassador has been accorded serious consideration, based on a desire to give full cooperation. It has been difficult to initiate a full investigation as well as to issue instructions which could be transmitted and received promptly. Major Bruce has handed me the attached memorandum, which I submit for your consideration and in explanation of the aforementioned circumstances. It would be appreciated if F. Di. could be permitted to remain in Lisbon.

SECRET

SECRET

TO: Mr. Wm. A. Kissel

FROM: David Bruce

SUBJECT: Your memorandum of December 2), 1947, transmitting paraphrase of State Department telegram No. JXMA of December 2

I should appreciate it if you could transmit to the proper party or parties in the State Department the substance of the following information:

At the time we were advised of Ambassador Hayer's original request that the Financial Attache in Madrid (F. Di.) be recalled "for consultation", our Chief Representative in Lisbon was in this country on leave. As F. Di. was in Lisbon at the time, temporarily replacing our Chief Representative there, and we felt it to be most undesirable, in view of the critical situation then existing, that both our Chief Representatives on the Iberian Peninsula should be absent at the same time, we cabled F. Di. to remain in Lisbon and not to return to Madrid pending further instructions. In view, however, of Ambassador Hayer's obvious desire to avoid possible embarrassment from confronting F. Di. with the charges brought against him by the Ambassador, we did not advise F. Di. of the fact that his recall had been requested.

F. Di. was thus left without knowledge of the fact that there was any difficulty between him and the Ambassador and understood that he was to remain in Lisbon merely because of the temporary absence of his colleague there.

On December 3 we received a cable from F. Di. stating that, with the approval of the Minister in Lisbon, he planned to leave on December 4 for Madrid for ten days. This cable was, in effect, a request for our approval of the trip and had undoubtedly been sent some days previous to its receipt by us. We have no way of knowing the exact time of dispatch of cables sent by our representatives through the State Department and it was impossible for us to get a message to F. Di. prior to his departure instructing him not to make the proposed trip. He thus left Lisbon without knowledge of the position taken by the Ambassador with respect to him and with the assumption that we had at least acquiesced in his making the trip by reason of our failure to reply to his cable advising us of his intention to make it.

Under these circumstances, while F. Di.'s return to Madrid was contrary to our instructions, it can hardly be taken as evidence of mental unbalance. In fact, we have seen no indications of lack of mental stability on his part.

As F. Di. had returned to Madrid, we advised him there by instructing him to return to Lisbon immediately and advising him that these instructions were dictated by the Ambassador's request for his recall. This is the message referred to in the Ambassador's telegram of December 8. We have since learned that it arrived in Madrid while F. Di. was in Barcelona, was decoded and shown to the Ambassador who, as indicated in his telegram, thought best not to show it to F. Di.

It was our feeling that, in view of the excellent service F. Di. had rendered, he was not only entitled to some explanation of the instructions prohibiting him to return to his post in Madrid, but that the best way of clarifying the entire matter would be for the Ambassador to discuss the situation with his Financial Attache.

While it has been impossible for us to make a full investigation of the charges brought against F. Di., we have reason to believe that certain of the most serious of these charges resulted from friction within the Embassy and would not have withstood an investigation by the Ambassador. From our point of view, and insofar as we are able to judge, F. Di.'s work has been excellent and we consider him to be a most useful man. We appreciate the impossibility under the circumstances of maintaining him at his present post in Madrid, but we should greatly appreciate the cooperation of the State Department in our being able to maintain him at his present temporary position in Lisbon, pending his transfer elsewhere. Our work in furthering potential military needs would be seriously handicapped if he were ordered out before we could provide adequate and experienced replacement.

CONFIDENTIAL 27 1948

MAJOR BRUCE

WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

The following communication has been handed to me by the Department of State, although the substance of it had been conveyed to us some time ago:

"To complete your files concerning F. Dilucia, I am giving below a paraphrase of Ambassador Hayes' telegram no. 2004 of December 8, 1942:

"In spite of my very specific request that this man be brought back for consultation, the OSS telegraphed him that I had demanded his recall. The fact that he returned here in direct violation of orders is evidence that he is mentally unbalanced. I cannot possibly be responsible for what he does and particularly for the extent to which he may reveal even further his connection with the OSS, to the great embarrassment of our Government, if he is given the least inkling of the reason why he was ordered home. For that reason I have not shown him the entire telegram. Will you kindly insist that the OSS exercise more discretion as well as consideration for our position at this very critical stage of our relations with Spain."

W. A. K.

cc: Colonel Donovan

SECRET

NOVEMBER 13 1942

MAJOR BRUCE

WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

I have just received the following communication from the Department of State:

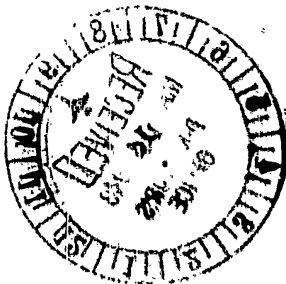
"Confirming our telephone conversation of November 10, 1942, I am giving below a paraphrase of a strictly confidential telegram no. 1731 of November 9, 1942 addressed by the American Ambassador at Madrid to the Secretary of State. Mr. Shaw asks that prompt action be taken on the Ambassador's request.

"I have to report that the Financial Attache here is showing increasing signs of fundamental mental instability, the result of which is to make his presence here a real menace to our security. He distributes money about like a drunken sailor; is dangerously indiscreet, and in various ways advertises his special status. Complaints about his indiscretions have been sent to London by his British colleagues, who refuse to cooperate with him further.

"I must request that he be asked to return home at once for consultation and that he not be allowed to engage in such work either here or elsewhere."

I have a meeting with Shaw today and shall endeavor to have action postponed. I shall report to you.

W. A. K.



SECRET

Date 20 August

Col. Burton
Mr. [unclear]

To:

My suggestion would be to recommend to Col. Burton that he permit Mr. Howland to go ahead but to keep Bill Kinzel advised.

*9/1 Kinzel in office
Saw he had arranged for [unclear]*



*Mr. Biggs - Secretary of State
Jed Howland on phone 8/20*

(1259)

SECRET

Date: 4/2/53

To: Major Doering

Re: letter from Mr. Howler 4/1/53
re: de release of information to the press

Let me have a recommendation on this.

J. EDWARD BUXTON

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

126781



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON D C

SECRET

TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

Subject was [illegible]
completely at [illegible]
Our investigation has [illegible]

It has been [illegible]
State that [illegible]
a documentary nature [illegible]
to review their files [illegible]
ment representative [illegible]
has not made the [illegible]
able to [illegible]
The information [illegible]
from a [illegible]
them that [illegible]
the relative [illegible]
Bureau of Investigation [illegible]
York. The letters were written [illegible]
devious means.

The Department of State reports [illegible]
involved was named [illegible]
their story breaks [illegible]
the country and is a [illegible]
The rest of the Department's story may be [illegible]
authority; however, the Department has not reported [illegible]
sufficient information [illegible]
the report is of any [illegible]

This office would like your permission to [illegible]
Department of State for added information in order [illegible]
may pursue as speedily as possible this unfortunate [illegible]
tion to its conclusion.

M. [illegible]

March 16, 1943

Captain J. N. Knox, R.N.
Combined Operations Liaison Officer
British Joint Staff Mission
Offices of the Combined Chiefs of Staff
Washington, D. C.

My dear Captain Knox:

I appreciate very much your sending me
a copy of the Dieppe Report.

I am going through it carefully and with
great interest, and as soon as I finish it I will
return it to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION
OFFICES OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

Ref: 2/2/49.

753 HAYDN, 1948.

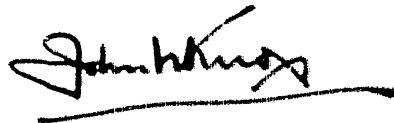
Colonel Wm. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th & M St. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan,

I have just heard from Major Laurence that you have not seen a copy of the Dieppe Report. I am very sorry that there was this oversight, for which I take full responsibility. I send herewith Copy No. 16, which I should be glad to have returned when you and any of your staff interested have perused it.

You may recollect we last met in your house when I came with Vivian Dykes one evening last Fall.

Yours sincerely,



J.M. KNOX, Captain, R.N.,
Combined Operations Liaison Officer.

THE LESSONS LEARNED

I.—THE LESSONS IN SUMMARISED FORM

321. The need for overwhelming fire support including close support being the initial stage of the attack.

322. The necessity for the formation of permanent naval assault forces with a composition comparable to that of any other first line fighting formation. Army formations intended for amphibious assaults must without exception be trained in close co-operation with such naval assault forces.

323. The necessity for planning a combined operation at a combined Headquarters where the Force Commanders and their staff can work and live together.

324. The necessity to plan a raid so as to be independent of weather conditions to the greatest possible degree. A plan based on the assumption that weather conditions will be uniform is most likely to fail, therefore a plan which can be carried out even when they are different is vital to essential.

325. The necessity for flexibility in the military plan and its execution.

To achieve this, the assault must be on the widest possible front limited only by the possibilities of control and the amount of naval and air support available.

326. The allocation to the assault of the minimum force required for success and the retention of the maximum force as a reserve to exploit success where it is achieved.

327. The necessity for as accurate and comprehensive a system of control and communications as it is possible to establish.

328. The dissemination of knowledge to officers and other ranks, each of whom should know the intention of his superior, the outline of the operation and the details of the task of his own unit and those on the flanks.

329. The value of special training, particularly in amphibious night operations. Such training must include rehearsals and the testing of inter-communication arrangements.

330. The necessity for fire support in any operation where it has not been possible to rely on the element of surprise. This fire support must be provided by heavy and medium Naval bombardment, by air action, by special vessels or craft working close inshore, and by using the fire power of the assaulting troops while still sea-borne. Special close support craft, which should be gun-boats or some form of mobile fort, do not exist and must be designed and constructed.

Support by the Royal Air Force is effective within the limits imposed by time and space.

331. Assaults must be carefully timed. Whether to assault in darkness, at dawn or dusk or in daylight, must depend on the nature of the raid, and on certain conditions, such as tide and distance, which will vary in every case.

332. Tanks should not be landed until the anti-tank defences have been destroyed or cleared. L.C.L. carrying tanks must not linger on the beaches beyond the time required to disembark their loads.

333. Great and continuous attention must be paid to security problems and greater use made of subordinate officers who should be put partly into the picture, so that they can control the men under them. Only important extracts from Operation Orders should be taken ashore. These should be kept in manuscript form and have their official headings removed.

334. Briefing of the troops should take place as late as possible.

If airborne troops are used, arrangements must be made to increase the number of models available so as to cut down the time needed for briefing.

Airborne troops provide means of achieving surprise and should be used as often as possible subject to the limitations of the weather. It should be regarded, however, as exceptional for a plan to depend for success entirely on their use.

335. Unless means for the provision of overwhelming close support are available, assaults should be planned to develop round the flanks of a strongly defended locality rather than frontally against it.

336. A far higher standard of aircraft recognition is essential both in the Royal Navy and the Army. This should be achieved by means of lectures, photographs and silhouettes. If possible, personnel of the Royal Observer Corps should be carried in ships.

337. Beach signal parties should not land complete with the first wave, but only when the beach has been secured.

338. The importance and necessity of using smoke cannot be over emphasized and larger quantities of smoke must be carried in any operation of the size of the assault on Dieppe.

339. Some form of light or self-propelled artillery must be provided once an assault has got across the landing place and is making progress inland.

* Parts of this Confidential Book is also being printed separately in order that it may be given a wider circulation.

THE LESSONS IN DETAIL

10 GENERAL OBSERVATION

11 NAVAL FIRE SUPPORT

The effect of naval fire support was not as great as it should have been. It was not used to its full potential. It was not used to its full potential. It was not used to its full potential.

12 THE FORMATION OF ASSAULT FORCES

The formation of assault forces was not as well planned as it should have been. The formation of assault forces was not as well planned as it should have been. The formation of assault forces was not as well planned as it should have been.

13 THE NEED FOR A COMBINED HEADQUARTERS

(a) The Naval, Military and Air Force Commanders and the Supreme Commander-in-Chief responsible for launching the operation will usually have their own headquarters. In a combined operation Headquarters a permanent staff should be provided specifically for the Naval, Military and Air Force Commanders and their staffs for all operations mounted under the Chief of Combined Operations.
(b) The vital difference made by the planning of a combined operation when the Supreme Commander-in-Chief is represented by an experienced Inter-Service staff and the detailed staff work of the Commander and their staffs working and living together has been amply demonstrated in the Vagos, Brunoy and St Nazaire raids and was being put into effect in the capture of Dieppe.
(c) During an assault it is, of course, essential that the Naval and Military Force Commanders should be allocated a specially equipped Headquarters ship and should be in a position enough to the battle to be in a position to take and implement decisions immediately affecting the course of the action.

14 PERIOD DURING WHICH AN OPERATION CAN BE UNDERTAKEN

(a) The overriding factor of all operations against the enemy in the other half of the world is the weather. Weather conditions need not be the same for all types of operations. However such as the assault on Dieppe is to be made, then the weather conditions under which it can be carried out differ from those which can be accepted in operations involving permanent landing on the enemy occupied coast. The probability of this is determined by the fact that conditions required by the Royal Navy are not generally more exact than the Royal Air Force and the Army.
(b) The Dieppe raid showed clearly that for a raid in which the Navy and Air Force are to provide full air protection, good visibility is essential and this is a very important factor to others equally indispensable. The operation against Dieppe could not have been carried out had the cloud had been more than four miles. Had it been more than four miles it would have been more than four miles or if there had been an approach as well. The weather was calm enough to make a withdrawal feasible. The circumstances which led to the raid during June, July and August, 1942. Furthermore, four previous operations had been postponed and subsequently cancelled because the weather conditions were not as good as required. Even on 19th August conditions were not ideal and it was only by the Chief of Combined Operations on a forecast which was by no means as favourable as could have been desired. So much was this so that it is probable that

within the advanced ground lighter troops the operations of the troops are completely affected. It is therefore one of the main causes for the postponement of the landing operation. On the other hand if Air cooperation can be depended upon then the probability of success in operation in the place is increased but the troops are still exposed to the same conditions in which the staff must operate with complete accuracy in the early morning.

- (c) The conditions governing an operation in which the troops will remain in the area different from those which must prevail during a port. If troops have to be withdrawn they can be put ashore in much worse weather with a great deal of loss and considerable work. There however the limiting factors are those connected with their maintenance. To supply troops in shore over open beaches means that the conditions similar to those needed for a port unless the arrangements for the beach should the weather deteriorate if the supply carrying staff is ever necessary operations can be accepted.
- (d) The conclusion must therefore be that since it is impossible to predict an operation which cannot with certainty take place in the average case it follows that a port must be so planned as to be independent of local conditions in the greatest possible degree. This was so in the Dieppe raid which could have been carried out in 12 days in any one month, thus making it virtually certain that it could have been carried out in 12 months. An operation, however involving the occupation of enemy held territory, is not for a succession of days in which the weather conditions are favourable on the landing beaches. They are principally dependent on the time required to capture a port or sheltered waters of suitable dimensions. Such a succession of days will never be obtained when operating on beaches which all face one way and are not sheltered from prevailing winds. Consequently an assault made with the intention of occupying shores should be planned to take place in an area capable of being supplied over beaches which face in different directions, or in an area where a port or sheltered anchorage is likely to fall into our hands at a very early stage. In other words a plan based on the assumption that weather conditions will be uniform is very likely to fail and therefore a plan which can be carried out even when they are indifferent or bad is essential.

348 FLEXIBILITY

- (a) The chances and opportunities of an assault landing are extremely difficult to gauge in advance. The military plan must, therefore, be flexible in order to enable the commander to apply force where force has already succeeded.
- (b) The axiom, normal in land warfare, that it is impracticable to conform a hold-up is even more strongly applicable in the assault phase of an opposed landing. Success in the latter type of operation a hold-up almost invariably means that there is little or no room for manoeuvre.

Thus, to put in more troops where the leading waves have not succeeded in penetrating the immediate defences, is likely to increase the target without increasing the prospects of success. This was again brought out at Dieppe.

- (c) If the military plan is to be flexible, then certain basic requirements must be accepted and must be embodied in the general arrangements for the operation. These requirements are discussed in paragraphs 349 to 354.
- (d) It must be recorded, however, that with the state of training of the landing staff crews which prevailed at the time of the Dieppe operation a flexible military plan could not have been put into execution. It is only by the formation of the permanent Naval forces advocated in paragraph 345 (d) that the requisite standard of training can be achieved. The greater the number of experienced Royal Navy officers available, the shorter will be the period of training required by these forces.

349 THE WIDTH OF THE FRONT WHICH CAN BE ASSAULTED

- (a) If flexibility is to be a true characteristic of the plan, then the initial assault must cover several landing places. If, to take an extreme case, the assault is made across only one beach, then there is clearly little the military commander can do to make his arrangements flexible, for he will be dependent on success in one area, and must either batter his way through or fail.
- (b) It must be appreciated, however, that the following factors will qualify and limit the width of the front and the number of landing places which can be attacked with advantage.
- The frontage which can be controlled by the Headquarters organization which is possible to set up on the spot and the number of physically suitable beaches within that frontage.
 - The amount and type of support from the Naval forces and the air which can be made available.
 - The size of the military force and the nature and composition of the Naval assault force which have been allotted to it and the organization and skill of that force.

USE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS*

- (a) The more flexible the plans and the more the command is able to adapt to changing conditions, the more likely it is to succeed. It is essential that the command be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
- (b) It is essential that the command be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations. It is essential that the command be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
- (c) The following are the essential elements of a successful operation:
 - (i) A point of contact on which the main effort can be based. This may be a point of contact on which the main effort can be based. This may be a point of contact on which the main effort can be based.
 - (ii) Such a plan must be made in advance and put into effect as soon as possible. It must be made in advance and put into effect as soon as possible. It must be made in advance and put into effect as soon as possible.
 - (iii) Adequate Naval Signal organization for the command, including the use of landing craft engaged in the operation.
 - (iv) Alternative channels for the passing of information between the command and the theater. If this cannot be done, it is essential that the command be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
 - (v) On Army channels, the command should be able to establish and report alternative channels by which information can be passed. It is essential that the same intelligence may reach the Military commander from various sources and at about the same time. This is essential for the command to be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
 - (vi) In the Naval organization, the command should be able to establish and report alternative channels by which information can be passed. It is essential that the same intelligence may reach the Military commander from various sources and at about the same time. This is essential for the command to be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
- (d) Good information and the power to act upon it are essential in all operations. It is essential that the command be able to adapt to changing conditions in the theater of operations.
- (e) Much may depend upon the efficiency of the use of the communication system, the use of ship and the aircraft supporting the operation.

* The Lessons Learned concerning Control and Communications are also found with in Annex 10 and Appendix, pp. 143 and 177.

- ... should know the intention of his superior and the ability of the operation as a whole and the detail of the primary task allotted to his own unit and to those to which it is attached. He should be expected to know how best to take advantage of a possible situation of war whether the operation is a whole.
- (b) The amount of knowledge to the extent contemplated in the preceding paragraphs may be obtained by means of such facilities as are available, photographic and otherwise. The use of such facilities is, of course, bound up with the difficulties mentioned in the preceding paragraph (a).

151 REHEARSALS

- (a) No combined operation should be launched until it has been adequately rehearsed.
- (b) Rehearsal need not necessarily always be complete. For instance, the operations on land can be practiced frequently, without the actual cooperation with landing craft being included. Similarly, the inter-communication system between ships, shore and air can be worked up without all sea, air and land forces being present.
- (c) After partial rehearsals, rehearsals on a larger scale may be feasible. No general rule can be laid down and commanders must consider each case on its merits.
- (d) It is particularly important that all sea-borne military headquarters should be given adequate opportunity for practice. They will at any rate during the actual stage of an operation be working in unfamiliar and probably cramped conditions. The best way out of the headquarters and the best placing of the inter-communication and intelligence staff cannot be satisfactorily settled by discussion over a diagram. Such discussions must terminate in full dress rehearsals with all shore headquarters fully represented.

154 VALUE OF SPECIAL TRAINING

- (a) There is no doubt that units or sub-units allotted specific tasks require specialised training for that task. For example, training for tasks which include street fighting or demolition work or attacks on pill boxes or on battery positions should all be carried out over similar ground and distances and under conditions of light the same as those which may be expected in the operation itself. The more perfect the training the more perfect is the operation likely to be.
- (b) It should be realized that the number of persons possessing night vision above the normal is very small and that there are many more who have night vision below the normal. It is, therefore, imperative that tests should be carried out with the object of selecting personnel for key positions in the assault whose night vision is adequate. Admiralty Fleet Order No. 3977-42 gives the details of a simple little instrument for carrying out these tests. Special training is also needed to develop and improve night vision.
- (c) Without adequate sea training and opportunities of practice, military assault units will inevitably find themselves hampered and at a disadvantage. Though such training is necessary, it must however, come after that of the Naval formations taking part in the assault.

155 SUPPORT FOR THE ASSAULT

- (a) Leaving out of consideration the long preparatory bombardments for the reduction of "key" major coast defences which would be a necessary feature of invasion plans but cannot, for obvious reasons, be a preface to raids, the assault in both raids and invasions, of a defended coast requires fire support while it is in progress, unless complete surprise can be obtained.
- (b) Surprise is likely to become progressively more difficult with the passage of time, and support fire more necessary as the enemy increases his defences.
- (c) If the assault is to take place under fire support, it must, in volume and effect, be comparable to that which would be available to a brigade attacking a strongly defended position in normal land warfare. The latter would, assuming a normal allocation of army field and medium artillery, amount to
- (i) *Close support weapons* - One 6-pdr for each 100 yards of objective.
 - (ii) *Neutralising weapons* - One 25-pdr for each 20 yards of objective.
 - (iii) *Counter battery weapon* - 5.5-in and 7.2-in Howitzer sufficient to engage each enemy battery covering the assault beaches with 30 rounds every 30 seconds or a total of about 140 guns on a brigade front of 2,000 yards.

This figure ignores the support of mortar fire which would be available to a brigade and the greater accuracy of guns on fixed platforms as compared with ship or craft-borne guns, and should then be regarded as a strict minimum.

156 THE FOUR TYPES OF SUPPORT

- (a) support for the assault by ...
- (b) support by ...
- (c) support by ...
- (d) support by ...

157 SUPPORT BY HEAVY AND MEDIUM NAVAL BOMBARDMENT

- (a) At Depp's ...
- (b) On the other hand ...
- (c) Thus the conduct ...
- (d) The ...

158 SUPPORT BY AIR ACTION. I. ACTION BY CANNON-FIGHTERS

- (a) The attack ...
- (b) Such support ...
- (c) It must be apparent ...
- (d) Lastly it is particularly ...

In the case of the North Sea ... justified, because of their vulnerability to an attack.

must be borne in mind that the effect of this action is likely to be the concentration of the force and only very short duration of action. The main effect is likely to be the concentration of the force in a particular position permanently.

150 II. SUPPORT BY HIGH LEVEL BOMBING

- (a) The plan for Dieppe did not include high level bombing prior to the assault. The suitable air bombers which would have been available in sufficient numbers at this location might well have been left out of the assault plan. The main effect of air support by night bombing would have been to allow the attacking force to get close to the target area by dawn and to have been effective in the light of the attack. It would have had to be larger than the usual tactical raids in which the main effect would be to cause damage to the main objectives which must be expected. The rubble from damaged houses might all the streets and prevent the movement of tanks.
- (b) High level bombing was unlikely to damage many of the anti-tank positions from which heavy fire was brought to bear in the landing places.
- (c) In order to enable H.M.S. "Lougheed" and the cutting out party to perform their tasks it was necessary to cause damage to the harbour installations and the power house.
- (d) As against the above points however, it may be argued that
- (i) surprise would not necessarily have been given away had the bombing been part of a programme of attacks on coastal ports including perhaps one or two previous raids on Dieppe itself.
 - (ii) Instructions might to some extent have been given by the use of a few expert path finders who could have indicated the target by flares.
 - (iii) Rubble in the streets might not have proved a worse obstacle than the un damaged road blocks and obstruction walls which were encountered.
 - (iv) Though particular defence positions might not have been damaged the personnel might have been killed or wounded while on the way to man them.
 - (v) The moral effect of a heavy raid and the indication that it causes cannot be overlooked.
- (e) The fair conclusion to draw seems to be that the question whether or not high level bombing should be included in the plan is an open one and that no hard and fast conclusion should be drawn.
- Each case must be judged on its merits having regard to the *pros and cons* mentioned above and to the possibility of diverting bomber effort from other and perhaps more important programmes.
- (d) In connection with air support, generally it is of obvious importance to note the recent developments in daylight bombing and to consider how they may affect the planning of an assault.
- (e) It is only fair to add that large scale night bombing of towns in France is against the general policy of His Majesty's Government, although an exception might have been made in the case of Dieppe had the Force Commanders really wanted it.

160 III. AIR ATTACKS ON ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS

- (a) Once an assault on any scale has been launched it will almost invariably be important to prevent or at least delay the move up of enemy reinforcements. If an action of this kind is likely to be required, then it must be arranged for in the plan.
- Probably the easiest way of doing this is to hold suitable squadrons at all for the purpose and to organise operations by intruder aircraft at night and tactical Reconnaissance aircraft by day along the likely approaches so that early warning can be obtained that enemy forces are on the move. Tactical reconnaissance by aircraft proved adequate at Dieppe though the casualties suffered were heavier than those inflicted on aircraft employed on other tasks.
- (b) There is little doubt that in a large scale operation, or when an assault is made in an area particularly suited to rapid reinforcement by the enemy, air action against enemy communication centres, barracks and camps will have to be undertaken as part of a set programme which may have to be initiated some days or even weeks before the raid.
- When summing up the relative importance of retarding or preventing the movement of enemy reinforcements it should be borne in mind that though the coastal defences may be formidable, they are fixed in character.
- This, once a breach has been made, the danger of serious counter attack comes not so much from the garrisons of other fixed defences in the neighbourhood as from mobile reserves outside the immediate area of the assault. These reserves should be attacked from the air as and when opportunity offers.

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... which will give an impression that the enemy is in a state of confusion. On the other hand, such work that goes on in the enemy's mind through the enemy's eyes to destruction the already existing ... through which we must break before large forces can be employed in carrying out this work we must anticipate that the enemy will naturally give priority to important above and parts. On the other hand the necessity of not just ... in any major attack or even in any major part the very same which are about likely ... on strongly defended lines not grow less.

361 MILITARY SUPPORT DURING LANDING

(a) Attacking troops can add themselves to the volume of covering fire ... landing in various ways

(i) Self propelled mobile artillery provided that it is put ashore immediately with general assistance in covering the initial assault. In addition to fire from specially landed and fitted support craft such as the L (3 W) and L (3 L), much assistance can also be given by the troops from the actual landing craft. In one of these latter type of craft one or two 81mm guns and whenever possible a 120mm mortar should be mounted ready for use. The 81mm guns may be required against other land or air targets while the 120mm mortar will be particularly valuable in providing smoke cover and in blanketing searchlights which may open up on the landing places.

(ii) It is to be noted that firing from landing craft requires a considerable amount of practice and that frequent opportunities for such practice must be arranged during the preparatory training period.

362 THE TIMING OF THE ASSAULT

(a) In the Dieppe operation the assaults which took place in the first faint light of dawn (at a visibility of 200 yards) succeeded, whereas those that came in after dawn were unable to make so much progress. It would be very unwise however to draw any definite conclusions from this fact, because the daylight assaults which were those against the town itself were faced by defences which were far stronger and by difficulties which did not exist on the flank.

(b) Thus it is considered that the problem whether to land in darkness or in daylight is an open one and that each particular case must be judged in relation to the broad questions stated below.

(i) Do the conditions of tide and moon, and the time which will be taken by the ships and craft on passage permit of a choice between a day and a night assault?

(ii) Do the circumstances of the operation indicate that a night assault will give a reasonable chance of tactical surprise? If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, then it is considered that a good many risks and disadvantages can profitably be accepted in order to gain surprise. In this connection, the importance of having vessels and craft of sufficient speed is to be emphasized for good speed will very often not only make an assault possible that otherwise would be impracticable, but in many cases will achieve the additional advantages of a tactical surprise.

(iii) If a daylight assault is thought best, can it be said that the available means of support (including smoke) will be sufficient to deal with enemy defences unhampered by darkness?

(iv) If a night assault is thought best, can the following questions be answered satisfactorily?

Is the Naval assault force capable of accurately conducting an approach in the area concerned and does it possess the latest navigational aids necessary to make an accurate landfall?

Is there sufficient time available for the specialised training required by the Naval and Military personnel taking part?

(c) All these questions are comprehensive and each one of them has many ramifications which must be examined by those who have to take the decision.

(d) Before reaching this decision there appears to be one further and fundamental question which the Commanders concerned should ask themselves, it is this:

"Will a night assault allow me to accomplish something which I do not think I can equally well accomplish by a daylight assault?"

365 THE LANDING OF TANKS IN THE ASSAULT

(a) At Dieppe the tanks, which were all landed in daylight with the landing waves in the face of defences which dominated the beach and against tank obstacles that had not been breached, found themselves in grave difficulties. The deduction to be drawn is that, unless overwhelming fire support is available, tanks should not be landed until defences have been captured and the obstacles cleared.

96) BEACH RECONNAISSANCE

As soon as it is known that a proposed landing operation is to be carried out, the positions of beach reconnaissance units must be designated. The reconnaissance information can be obtained from aerial photography and personal inspection of the beach. The beach reconnaissance plan must take into account all the information available when the outline planning stage is completed. This reconnaissance should be carried out with photographs although the use of reconnaissance units is essential in certain circumstances. It is whether the beach is suitable for the proposed operation. The information so obtained should be reported to the appropriate command. The final decision on the suitability of the beach should be taken by the appropriate command. It should be noted that the reconnaissance units should be used to obtain information on the beach and not to obtain information on the beach.

97 SECURITY

- a) One of the most difficult problems is the security of the operation. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.
- b) The beach operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.
- c) The conditions of the operation will vary so much that it is difficult to give a general and detailed description of the operation. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.

Attention is drawn to the following points:

The main aim of the operation is to ensure that the operation is carried out in the most efficient manner possible. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.

- (ii) The aim should be to ensure that the operation is carried out in the most efficient manner possible. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.

It will be necessary to ensure that the operation is carried out in the most efficient manner possible. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority. The security of the operation is a matter of great importance and must be given the highest priority.

Armed with this information, unit commanders will be able to ensure that their training is actual operational requirements and to concentrate on the subjects that really matter. It is inevitable that those of an opposing unit will sense that an operation is being prepared, but they will not know when or where.

- (iii) In certain cases, it may be found possible, without endangering the operation, to use maps, models and photographs which bear no names.

The preparation of such aids requires time and demands must be given at an early stage in the planning if they are to be of any use.

- (iv) It will be necessary throughout the preparatory stages to keep a record of all those who are aware of the operation. In this connection the use of cards bearing the code name of the operation and the name and terms of the holder has been found useful. Such cards, the issue of which should be severely restricted, authorize the holder to speak to another holder, but by no means holder, regarding the operation.

- (v) Throughout the preparatory stages, the G, H and Q staffs of all three services must work closely together. If this is not the case, it may be found that the most carefully veiled arrangements by one branch are rendered entirely useless, through lack of knowledge on the part of the other.

- (c) The early production of a "cover" plan for the British approach... only this training but their moves... It must be realized that... the constitution of the force given away by the use of... all known operational training... and regular... The administrative and equipment aspects of the... in April 12 but it may be... equipment and explosives to... for speculation and...

It is difficult encountered in trying to select an area in the south of England which was completely sealed... impossible to get even an island like the Isle of Wight completely sealed... Much can be done... to effect this... by the installation of... monitoring of telephone lines and by the installation of... in hotels, public houses and places where... likely to occur... complete copies of the Military Force Commander's Operations Order... taken ashore... It is not considered that there is any justification for such a... such as code words or... tables need be... the numbers carried should be reduced to the minimum... will in most cases be well advised to indicate in... the positions which may be loaded and those who are authorized to carry them... To prevent the enemy... to capture any of these portions which may be captured as being... these extracts should be copied in manuscript and have their... removed.

368 WHEN TO BRIEF TROOPS

- (a) In the first mounting of the Dieppe operation troops were briefed and embarked on the first day and thereafter had to remain "sealed" for the whole of the five days during which the operation was kept mounted, waiting for the weather to improve. In some of the smaller ships, which were only intended to ferry soldiers across, the discomfort and lack of space and facilities decreased the efficiency of the troops day by day.
- (b) It is therefore desirable to refrain, not only from briefing, but from embarking troops until a long range weather forecast shows some prospect of the weather becoming sufficiently settled to give really good chances of the operation coming off shortly after embarkation and briefing. This was done when the Dieppe operation was first mounted.
- (c) The briefing which has to be given to the aircrews and troops of the airborne division is of necessity much more complicated and, at present, the minimum time required is about four days for the aircrews and two days for the troops. Except in periods of hot weather no weather forecast can extend to cover so long a period. It follows that briefing for the airborne division has to take place before there is any real prospect of knowing when the operation is coming off. Further, since the aircrews and troops are not embarked in ships but are scattered in camps, efficient "sealings" can only be done at the expense of focussing attention on the imminence of an operation. The time taken for briefing could probably be reduced to about twelve hours for airborne troops if facilities could be made available for the Airborne Division to reproduce the requisite number of "models" for simultaneous briefing of all units concerned.

369 THE USE OF AIRBORNE TROOPS

- (a) In the original plan for the Dieppe operation Airborne Troops were included to deal with certain important batteries. In the final plan for the operation they were omitted. The participation of Airborne Troops calls for certain weather conditions, especially as far as light is concerned, and in so doing increases the odds against a particular operation taking place within the favourable period for moon and tide. In this respect the Dieppe report makes it clear that though the conditions on the day of the attack were satisfactory for ships and landing craft, they would not have permitted the use of Airborne Troops at the time required in the original plan. In fact, weather conditions suitable both for landing craft and Airborne Troops did not occur at all during the period. Thus, had the latter been included, the operation would have had to be cancelled.
- (b) It should be observed, however, that technique, equipment and methods are continually improving and that conditions which would be considered hazardous or impossible today may become far from impracticable in a few months time.

However, it is not to be understood that the above-mentioned principles are to be applied in a rigid manner. The principles should be applied in a flexible manner, taking into account the specific conditions of the operation. The principles should be applied in a manner which will result in the most effective use of the forces available. The principles should be applied in a manner which will result in the most effective use of the forces available. The principles should be applied in a manner which will result in the most effective use of the forces available.

CHOICE OF ASSAULT LANDING PLACES

(1) The choice of assault landing places is limited principally by the nature of the beach, the height of the dunes, and the extent of the beach. It is important that the landing places be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops. The landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops. The landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops.

(2) It is recognized that the landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops. The landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops. The landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops.

(3) This by no means excludes a frontal beach landing, but it does suggest that perhaps the reserves as well as the main force should be kept in a position where they can be quickly moved to the beach in the event of an emergency. The landing places should be chosen in such a manner as to provide the greatest possible protection for the troops.

371 AIRCRAFT RECOGNITION

(1) During the Dieppe operation, there were many cases of our own aircraft being engaged by our own guns. Such incidents are always likely to occur in the heat of an action and every possible step must be taken to reduce them to an absolute minimum.

(2) The following measures are recommended:

- (a) The early issue to all ships and units of photographs and illustrations of various types of aircraft which will be acting in support of the operation, and of aircraft likely to be seen. Lectures should also be given to all units on the opportunity offers.
- (b) Arrangements to be made for aircraft of the various types to fly over ships and units during training and in the assault. On such occasions, wherever possible, the Observer Corps should, whenever possible, be present to identify the aircraft and the distinctive features by which they may be recognized.
- (c) During the operation itself, it will be inevitable, if specially trained personnel possibly from the Observer Corps, can be allocated to ships and landing places so that they are available to distinguish, if possible, from hostile aircraft at the earliest moment.
- (d) Pilots to be instructed to avoid as far as possible flying straight at ships, as the guns crews are bound to treat all aircraft flying straight at their ships as hostile.
- (e) The greatest possible use should be made of the present schools for aircraft recognition established at the various ports.

6. In practice, however, it was found that the landing of complete beach parties was a slow and laborious process. The main reason for this was that these parties were not working out as planned, owing to the landing of the assault. The second reason was that the assault was not planned in such a way as to allow the beach party to be organized in a timely manner. It was found that the beach party was likely to be organized in a timely manner only if the assault was planned in such a way as to allow the beach party to be organized in a timely manner.
7. It is recommended that the beach party organization be improved in such a way as to allow the beach party to be organized in a timely manner. It is recommended that the beach party organization be improved in such a way as to allow the beach party to be organized in a timely manner.

63 PROTECTION DURING PASSAGE

During the passage of the Channel, the force attacking Dieppe was exposed to a serious risk of attack. It is therefore necessary for a heavy Naval escort to be provided, if possible, to the operation against Dieppe.

64 THE USE OF SMOKE

- (a) Given reasonable atmospheric conditions smoke properly used can be a very valuable aid to a combined operation.

It can, however, become a double-edged weapon if its employment is not most carefully planned between the three services.

6. At Dieppe, for instance, it might have been helpful if either the landing craft during the final stages of their approach, and the main body of the landing force, had been covered by the Naval bombardment of the entrance, or by the use of a smoke screen, or alternatively, to have laid a curtain of smoke across the front of the town by aircraft. If, however, smoke had been put down by either of these methods, then the British fighters could not have gone in to make their attack just before the landing, and in the case of smoke laid by aircraft, bombarding ships would probably have lost sight of their target too soon. The comparative advantages of a fighter attack and a smoke screen against a smoke screen and a fighter attack had to be weighed and a decision reached. This related incident appears an excellent example of one of the numerous points directly affecting all three Services which inevitably crops up during the planning of a combined operation and which must be settled by joint consideration and a joint decision on the part of the three commanders.

The conditions for smoke during the Dieppe operation were excellent and the following methods were employed for producing it:

- (i) by special smoke apparatus (chloro-sulphuric acid) carried by certain ships and craft;
- (ii) by smoke-floats carried by ships and craft;
- (iii) by aircraft, some dropping phosphorus smoke bombs and others laying smoke curtains with S.C.I.
- (iv) by 2 in. and 3 in. mortars.

7. It is considered that attention should be drawn to the following points which indicate the periods during which smoke will probably be especially required and to certain qualifications which should be borne in mind:

- (i) If the assault is carried out in daylight it is virtually certain that smoke will be required to cover the landing craft during the final stages of the approach. Similarly, if ships or craft are required to be comparatively close to the shore during daylight hours, then they will require smoke to cover them from shore batteries and from air attack. Such screens may have to persist throughout the daylight hours. A long period of this kind entails the carriage and employment of very large quantities of smoke equipment which may require special provision.

- (ii) The withdrawal from a combined operation, especially if the enemy is in close contact and can still bring fire to bear from fixed or mobile batteries, is bound to be a difficult undertaking and constitutes a phase of the operation during which smoke will without doubt play a big part. Experiences at Dieppe more than proved its value at a critical time of this sort.

- (iii) The smoke laid to cover craft as they approach the landing places must follow and not precede action by fighter aircraft against these landing places, and the preliminary Naval bombardment.

... (faint, mostly illegible text)

The following... (faint, mostly illegible text)

... (faint, mostly illegible text)

The main planning... (faint, mostly illegible text)

Steps are now being... (faint, mostly illegible text)

(viii) Force Commanders will require... (faint, mostly illegible text)

(ix) The Pepper operation... (faint, mostly illegible text)

75 PROVISION OF SOME FORM OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

(a) Once an assault has got across the landing place... (faint, mostly illegible text)

(b) It is considered that such support... (faint, mostly illegible text)

(c) In these circumstances it is suggested that the inclusion of... (faint, mostly illegible text)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

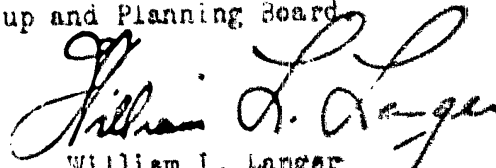
DATE March 3, 1943

FROM: William L. Langer

SUBJECT: Translation of "De Gaulle et les Communistes".

I am sending you herewith a translation of a memorandum on De Gaulle and the Communists which I had prepared by Mr. Boris Souvarine.

A copy of this will go to the Psychological Warfare Situation Room where it will be available to members of the Planning Group and Planning Board.



William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research and Analysis

Attachment

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DE GUILLE AND THE COMMUNISTS

INTRODUCTION

Hitler's invasion of Russia revolutionized the relationship between French Communists and General de Gaulle. The former soon began to make overtures to the man whom they had recently dismissed as a tool of British phoney war, while he, in turn, reciprocated their attention. The new friendship was sealed by Russia's extensive recognition of the fighting French in September 1942. Indeed, the Communists have been exercising so much influence over de Gaulle and his adherents that the whole movement threatens to become simply an auxiliary of Russian grand strategy.

French Communists have staged an impressive recovery. Once almost completely discredited because of their "fifth column" activities during the war and their collaborationist leanings after the defeat, they now play the leading role in the underground movement within France. The courage and daring of their acts, their persecution by the Nazis and by Vichy, their intimate association with the Russians and with veterans of the French Army's Intelligence Service, and especially, their long and invaluable experience in organizing and running the machinery of a secret organization -- all these factors account for their preponderance.

The personnel of French Communism has changed as radically as the "party line". Three of the most important party

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THE GOULLÉ AND THE COMMUNISTS

SUMMARY

Hitler's invasion of Russia revolutionized the relationship between French Communists and General de Gaulle. The former soon began to make overtures to the one whom they had recently dismissed as a tool of British plutocracy, while he, in turn, reciprocated their attention. The new friendship was sealed by Russia's extensive recognition of the fighting French in September 1942. Indeed, the Communists have been exercising so much influence over de Gaulle and his adherents that the whole movement threatens to become simply an auxiliary of Russian grand strategy.

French Communists have staged an impressive recovery. Once almost completely discredited because of their "fifth column" activities during the war and their collaborationist leanings after the defeat, they now play the leading role in the underground movement within France. The courage and daring of their acts, their persecution by the Nazis and by Vichy, their intimate association with the Russians and with veterans of the French Army's Intelligence Service, and especially, their long and invaluable experience in organizing and running the machinery of a secret organization -- all these factors account for their preponderance.

The personnel of French Communism has changed as radically as the "party line". Three of the most important party

Summary (cont)

- 11 -

SECRET

members -- Marty, Theres, and Denise -- have been refugees in Russia since the onset of the war. A few others have been killed, either by the Nazis or by their own co-soldiers. A substantial number, interned in Algeria, have recently recovered their freedom. An almost equally large proportion have rallied to the collaborationist groups of Deat and Derlet. A great many more would have followed suit had it not been for the invasion of Russia.

Summary (cont)

- 11 -

SECRET

members -- Marty, Thuret, and Lucien -- have been refugees in Russia since the onset of the war. A few others have been killed, either by the Nazis or by their own comrades. A substantial number, interned in Algeria, have recently recovered their freedom. An almost equally large proportion have rallied to the collaborationist groups of Deat and Derlet. A great many more would have followed suit had it not been for the invasion of Russia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE GAULLE AND THE COMMUNISTS

The relations between French Communists and General de Gaulle have reflected the development of Russian foreign policy and faithfully followed the "party line". After the conclusion of the Russo-German pact in August 1939 French Communists abandoned their pseudo-patriotic anti-Nazi policy. They acted as a "fifth column" during the war and, after the defeat of France, still hold the imperialistic democracies responsible for the war. Two of their leaders, Thorez and Ducloux, signed a manifesto (September 1940) denouncing the trial of the guilty statesmen, while de Gaulle and his adherents in London were denounced as agents of the City and tools of British plutocracy.

The German invasion of Russia obliged French Communists to revise their program. By August 1941 they were trying to attract every sort of French patriot to a new "popular front". In September or October 1941, Malisky, the Russian ambassador in London, vainly attempted to secure the admission of two leading Communists, Thorez and Marty, to the de Gaulle Committee.

However, since General de Gaulle was anxious to increase his following and to offset the failure of the United States to recognize him politically, he resumed negotiations with the Communists in London and in March 1942, sent two envoys to Russia, Roger Garreau and General Petit. On 15 May

- 2 -

SECRET

1942, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party published a declaration upholding de Gaulle. Party members began to support him openly. De Gaulle's sojourn in Russia evidently concluded a military agreement, for in September it was announced that Fighting French aviators of the Normandie escadrille were being sent to the USSR. On 28 September, the French National Committee and the Russian Government issued a joint communique in London announcing Russian recognition of de Gaulle's committee as the only body qualified to represent French interests and to organize French participation in the war. Three weeks later, de Gaulle called for armed resistance in France, a premature appeal which had little effect and was probably inspired by Garreau who had just returned from Russia. The alliance of the Communists and the followers of de Gaulle was underscored by the arrival in London (January 1943) of Fernand Grenier, at one time a Communist Deputy and the secretary of the "Amis de l'URSS."

In return for recognition by a major power, de Gaulle has apparently subordinated himself sufficiently to the Kremlin to become a trump card in Moscow's political game. This has already become evident in North Africa; similar signs are appearing in France, especially with respect to internal resistance.

* * *

The new direction taken by the "party line" in the summer of 1941 presented French Communists with considerable difficulties. They not only found communications with Moscow next to impossible but also ran the risk of alienating their usual followers by enacting yet

another ~~million~~. However, they were already discredited because of their policy of sabotage and defection during the war. Someday the truth will be known about the aviation catastrophes caused by Communist workers and the number of Communist agents arrested in arsenals, on the railways, and in defense plants. Near the front line the local headquarters of the Communists served the enemy. In Alsace and Lorraine they were centers of a movement for autonomy, so called, which really aimed at separation to the profit of Hitler. Finally, after the fall of France, many French Communists became outright collaborationists.

Consequently, Communism was for a time synonymous with treason. It was repudiated by party members and "fellow-travellers" and fell into disrepute in democratic circles. Nevertheless, since the outbreak of the Russo-German War, there has been a strong reaction in the opposite direction.

This development may be accounted for in part by three reasons of a rather sentimental nature. (1) The Germans and the Vichy Government have restored much of the old popularity of the Communists by attributing all the acts of violence committed by unseparated partisans to Jews and Communists and by shooting a disproportionately large number of Communist hostages. (2) Communists everywhere have capitalized on the admiration and hope aroused among conquered peoples by the heroic struggle of the Russian army. (3) Communist workers, better trained and better situated as they are for the work of internal resistance, have rehabilitated their party by their acts of courage and daring.

Communists, moreover, have enjoyed an enormous technical advantage. They have been virtually the only group in France to receive from

- 4 -

SECRET

abroad the resources making clandestine activity possible and to possess a system of communications, camouflaged local centers, printing presses, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of an illegal organization. In the use of this apparatus they are masters; the democrats, liberals and Socialists are mere apprentices. Although much of this illegal apparatus was destroyed by the police in 1939-40, the experience, the methods and, to some extent, the men have remained.

Therefore, the Communists soon captured the leadership of the French underground movement from the inexperienced supporters of de Gaulle. Their preponderance has been favored by the formation of three groups of secret resistance -- "Liberation", "Combat", and "Franc-Tireur", a circumstance permitting them to use their special talents to the full.

The liaison between de Gaulle and the Communists has been strengthened by the soldiers and agents of the Intelligence Service of the French Army (Second and Fifth Bureaus), many of whom once maintained close relations with the Russian Secret Service. Some of them rallied to de Gaulle and aided in the organization of the underground. Several of them who were once members of the secret and reactionary "Cagoulards" are now prominent at London and at Vichy, among them Commandant Fassy, the chief of de Gaulle's Intelligence Service. The "Combat" group was founded by an officer of the Second Bureau who was protected by Pucheu, Petain's Minister of the Interior.

Russian influence upon de Gaulle has come also from the governments in exile and from the refugees, many of them "fellow-travellers", particularly among the Czechoslovaks. In the USA and in Canada "fellow-

* 3 *

CONFIDENTIAL

"travelers" dominate the fighting French press; hence, the campaign directed against the so-called Fascist foreign policy of Washington.

* * *

The vagaries of the "party line" have caused notable changes in the personnel of French Communism. At present the roster is approximately as follows:

Refugees in Russia since the start of the war: Maurice Thorez, Andre Marty, Jacques Duclos (all Deputies).

Shot as hostages: Pierre Semard, Gabriel Peri, Lucien Sampaix.

Members of a collaborationist party (Bastid's Republique Nationale or Doriot's Parti Populaire): the two Communist Senators, Marcel Cachin (managing director of L'Humanite) and Clemence (mayor of Bobigny); Renaud (secretary of the CGTU); Barthe (editor-in-chief of L'Humanite); and many deputies and mayors -- Garçon, Fignier, Dorez, Huret, Porsal, Vassart, Bourgeois, Leclercq, Fouchard, Jordan, Castellat, Mouthier, Rochard, Gilton, Clément and Sève --, the last three of whom have been assassinated, undoubtedly by their co-emrades.

May 1941, several prominent Communists interned in a concentration camp, headed by Renaud-Jean (deputy from Lot-et-Garonne) and Henri Renaud (secretary of the Republique de la Seine), vainly requested of Admiral Darlan that they be allowed to participate in the "national revolution".

Twenty-seven deputies interned in Algeria have recently been freed: Davies, Billoux, Florimond Bonis, Geste, Gredat, Renaud, Fajon, Gaud, Guez, Larocca, Martel, Mameaux, Frachey, Prot, Mallock-

- 6 -

SECRET

Rochet, Touchard, Hervé, Bertolotti, Dumail, Garnier, Guennou, Guitard, Dr. Levy, Lemaire, Lucien Michel, Mouton, and Feilich.

Thus, the fate of almost every leading French Communist is known.

It is worth noting that Soviet and Belgian, leaders of the Parti Communiste Français, and Paul Mariani and Chassagnon, directors of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda in the Vichy Government, are ex-Communists who have maintained relations with many of their old associates. Had it not been for Hitler's invasion of Russia most of the French Communists would have joined the ranks of the collaborationists.

* * *

The extent of Communist political influence in the underground was shown at the time of the Blum trial. With the exception of the Socialist *Revue*, the clandestine press almost ignored it. Communists wished to check the growing popularity of Leon Blum, a tendency confirmed by the attacks of the Moscow radio on Blum and Leon Jouhaux.

French Socialists and democrats at London at first objected to collaborating too closely with the Communists. The fact that recent arrivals in London have adopted a different attitude shows the control which de Gaulle's supporters exercise over the secret system of liaison and transport. Anyone not prepared to approve de Gaulle remains in France. Similarly, there is no room in the underground press for the expression of divergent ideas. We know nothing, for instance, of the underground's true opinion of the one-party principal advanced by the Socialist "Fellow-traveller", Pierre Francotte, and condemned as

Fascist by the "Jean Jaures" group of Socialists.

Communists being what they are, it is difficult to collaborate with them without sacrificing the end to the means. Since de Gaulle and his followers are inexperienced, their chances threaten to become simply a supplementary tool in the expert hands of Russia's military and diplomatic strategists. Yet this danger could still be easily averted.



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 8 8 1943

File

TO: Colonel Donovan

FROM: F. L. Bell *FLB*

From our New York Office we have received the following information which it is claimed came through General Bethouard. The Reporting Board has not disseminated this to anyone and will not do so unless you feel that additional distribution should be made:

"The telegram from Marshal Petain which Darlan received between the time when he gave the order to cease fire and the occupation of Vichy by the Germans contained the following three points (paraphrased, as he had not an exact copy):

"(1) My affectionate remembrances,

"(2) I leave you free to act as you deem best in the interest of France,

"(3) Anything I may say from now on is valueless. I am about to become a prisoner."

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

15 May 1944

Mr. Sidney S. Miller
115 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter of 12 May 1944 has been received. Unfortunately, General Donovan is now out of the country and it will not be practicable to show it to him for some time.

I am sure that he appreciates your continued interest in the work and the personnel of this organization.

Sincerely yours,

Quinn Shaughnessy
Lieut., USMC
Assistant Chief, Secretariat

W. H. MILLER
1840 - 1877
SAMUEL S. MILLER
1880 - 1890

BIDNEY S. MILLER
HAROLD H. BRIDELL

Miller & Bradell
115 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis

May 12, 1944

Personal

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

Dear Bill:

I know that you are busy and on the go most of the time.

I want to congratulate you on the outstanding job you are doing although due to the nature of it we mere civilians know little or nothing about it. They certainly have kept you and your department out of the public eye insofar as any real information is concerned.

I was forced to fight this war by proxy. I have a 24-year old boy who has just finished his third year in the Marine Corps. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on March 1st and will finish his Officer's Training at Quantico on May 24th, when I suppose he will be shipped West to one of the more active spots.

While I understand that it is not generally known who the men are working under you, it has come to my attention that you have a Naval Lieutenant (s.g.), Nelson Deranian, under you in some capacity. He is a lawyer here in Indianapolis and is very well thought of. I have a high regard for him and know him to be a man in whom you can put implicit trust and who is the type of fellow who is absolutely fearless and knows how to use his head under all circumstances.

I am taking the liberty of giving you this information, entirely unsolicited by him, as I thought it might be of some aid to you.

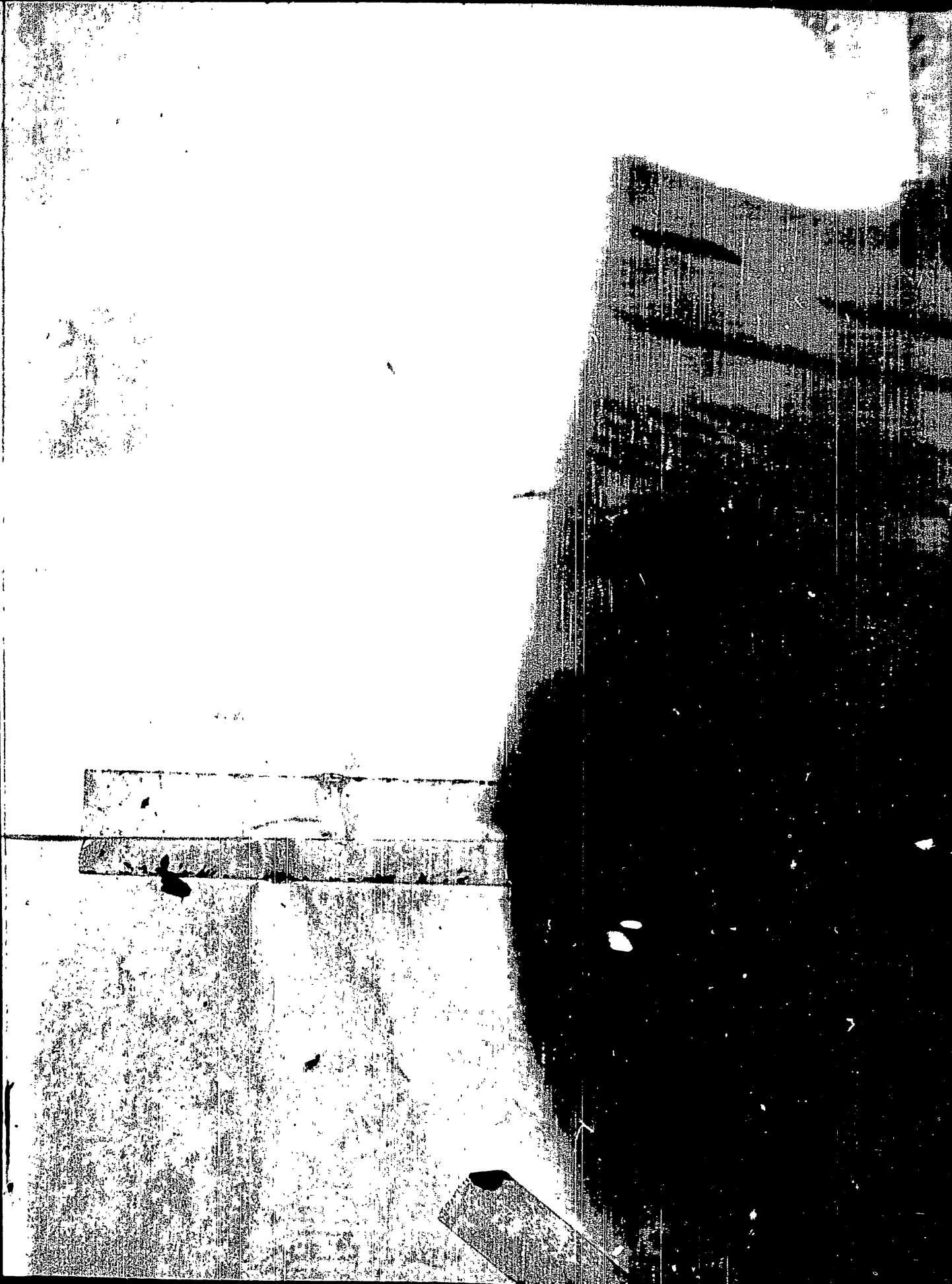
If anything should arise in which I could be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With kindest regards and every wish for your continued good luck (although I must say you have strained it at times), I am

Sincerely yours,

Sidney S. Miller

vb



000 0000 0000

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... of a ... from ...
... that ...
... the ...
... to ...
... to obtain.

... Therefore, attached
... a proposed cable
... to dis-
... request for this

John G. ...
...
1st Lt., ...

John G. ...

...

GORDON A. BENTSON
44 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

December 5, 1944

Dear Bill:

With reference to the letter
I wrote you recently concerning the
Countess de Beaurepaire, we have now
located her, so there is nothing
further to do in the matter. I
most sincerely appreciate your offer
to help.

Very sincerely,
Gordon

Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
26 E Street,
Washington, D. C.

ONE PAGE ONLY

Date: 11/10/52

To: General [Name]

Attached is a letter from Mr. Gordon Bantlinger, inquiring about the Comte de Suroire.

We have also attached a reply to Mr. Bantlinger's letter and a letter to Colonel Bruce regarding the Comte.

J. W. Archibald
J. W. Archibald
1st Lt. Col., JAGC

Office of the Secretariat

(13)

20 November 1944

Mr. Gordon S. Bentschler
Chairman of the Board
The National City Bank of
New York
New York, New York

Dear Gordon:

I have your letter of 11 November about the
Countess Henri de Beurepaire, and I have written to ask
our people in Paris to find out what they can.

I hope we shall have some information for you
soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

JWA/epd

30 November 1944

Colonel D. K. E. Bruce
c/o Commanding General
European Theater No. 1
APO 887

Dear Dave:

I have a letter from Gordon Montachier asking for information as to where the Countess Henri de Beaufort is living at present. Her last address, at the time the United States entered the war, was Hotel Bristol in Paris. She has done business with the Chase Bank, Rue George V, and also with Mr. Kandelafte, 38 Avenue de l'Opera.

If it is possible to do so, will you make inquiries about her. I shall be very glad if you can obtain some information.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD

November 11, 1944

Dear Bill:

The person we would like to find in Paris is the Comtesse Renée de Bourrepaire. Her last address, prior to the United States entry into the war, was the Hotel Bristol, Paris.

She did business with the Chase Bank, Rue George V, and also with Mr. Lanclafte, 32 Avenue de l'Opera.

I would like to have information as to where she is living at the present time.

With warmest regards to you,

Ever sincerely,

London S. Reubichler

Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Personal and Confidential

The reason we are interested in the lady mentioned in the attached letter is because she is the tenant of a sizeable trust fund which goes to Princeton University, and we have had no information about her since America's entry into the war.

G.S.R.

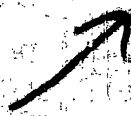
November 21, 1944

SECRET

To: General Board *V.D.*

In view of the fact that the matter of Colonel Sakharovskiy has already been discussed orally with Mr. Bohlen of the State Department, you may wish to have the matter similarly presented orally to Mr. Dunn rather than send him the attached letter.

C. A. Bone
C. A. Bone



SECRET

Office of the Secretariat

(0136)

CONTROL

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. James G. Thompson, Director
Office of European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I should like to refer to the following statement which was made by two of our representatives in their conversation with General V. de Sakhanovsky (Alexis Sakhanovsky) who has been chosen, we understand, to head the Russian Liaison section for Germany:

do not send this into Dean Bohlen's file

"Lt. Col. Alexis Sakhanovsky, U. S. Army Air Corps, just arrived in Germany from Moscow via Berlin. He was intelligence officer to General Dean. Colonel Sakhanovsky says that he has prepared at the request of General Dean a detailed report of his impressions of the Soviet Union which is being sent through Bohlen for Harry Hopkins. From our conversation with Col. Sakhanovsky we feel strongly that any report of his would be distorted, unbalanced and unreliable.

"Col. Sakhanovsky was born in Russia before the revolution in a very wealthy family. It is reported he was known as an industrial designer and the inventor of many motor cars and boats for "Empire" magazine and the name of Count Alexis de Sakhanovsky. He is violently anti-Soviet.

"We are not sure exactly what Col. Sakhanovsky's standing is or how much weight may be given to his opinions in Washington (he himself says that General Dean has asked the War Department asking that no more White Russians be sent to his mission), but we feel that potentially he could do harm to our relations with our ally."

We have discussed this matter orally with Mr. Bohlen.

Not sent

Sincerely,

William C. Donovan
Director

SECRET

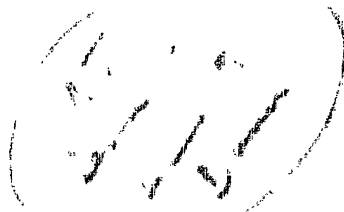
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

SECRET

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: General Donovan
FROM: William L. Langer
SUBJECT:

DATE: 18 December 1944



I am sending you herewith a memorandum prepared by the USSR Division. It appears to me that the appointment of Lt. Colonel Sakmoffsky as Army Air Forces Russian Liaison Officer for Germany might have undesirable consequences and it might be wise for you to call the attention of the appropriate authorities to the dangers involved.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Chief, Research and
Analysis Branch *d-*

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 December 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. William L. Langer
 Via: G. T. Robinson
 From: J. A. Morrison
 Subject: Lt. Col. A. V. de Sakhnoffsky
 (Alexis de Sakhanovsky)

We have just learned from Major Hall (RMA, London) that subject has been designated head of the Army Air Forces Russian liaison section for Germany.

Two months ago we received the following information regarding subject from our two majors in Iran:

"Lt. Col. Alexis Sakhanovsky, U. S. Army Air Corps, just arrived in Teheran from Moscow where he says he was Intelligence Officer to General Dean. Colonel Sakhanovsky says that he has prepared at the request of General Dean a detailed report on his impressions of the Soviet Union which is being sent through Bohlen for Harry Hopkins. From our conversation with Col. Sakhanovsky we feel strongly that any report of his would be distorted, unbalanced and unreliable.

A "Col. Sakhanovsky was born in Russia before the revolution in a very wealthy family. In America he was known as an industrial designer and did drawings of snappy motor cars and boats for "Esquire" magazine under the name of Count Alexis de Sakhanovsky. He is violently anti-Soviet.

"We are not sure exactly what Col. Sakhanovsky's standing is or how much weight may be given to his opinions in Washington (he himself says that General Dean has cabled the War Department asking that no more White Russians be sent to his Mission), but we feel that potentially he could do ~~harm~~ harm to our relations with our ally."

SECRET

SECRET

"We urge that you look into the status of Col. Sakhanovsky's report and take any steps that seem appropriate".

While subject's name is spelled differently in the London report, there is no doubt that he is the same person, since both reports refer to his motor car dealers for Equipe magazine.

We have not seen the detailed report subject is reported to have sent to Harry Hopkins. However, on 7 October Dr. Robinson called Mr. Bohlen's attention to the information regarding him we had received from Tehran.

If the views of our two majors are correct, the designation of Lt. Col. Sakhnoffsky as head of an AAP Russian liaison section for Germany would appear to be highly unfortunate.

Should not this development be called to General Donovan's attention?

Incidentally, our London report states that subject is preparing a handbook for the use of his section and has promised to give us a copy.

SECRET

M. Matras, Palace Jan 10
Munich, W. Germany, 1945

Dear Dad,

You were very kind to send
me a telegram a long time ago
I hope you got my answer - since
then I haven't heard anything
either from you or the friends -
or my father -

When we escaped from Fascist
Italy I thought we were going
to stop in the country for a long

time - It is now ten months
ago of the end of the war

My name is [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

[unclear]

Can it be? just now -
you will feel a moment's
rest - when you get up
I hope you feel better
I hope you feel better
- [unclear] -
When we were in
the [unclear] we were
going to the country for
years - [unclear] -
[unclear] [unclear]

& we are still here, thank -
No possibility of going to home for the
moment. Once in [unclear] willing to
do even here - Can't you get me
something to do to help to win this
war which is not won by all
means - I can speak English
French & Italian - I am a doctor
but I can still run, ride & drive
like a young man - I am getting
away less in illness & with very
little money - [unclear] & the child
are also here -

I am willing to do anything
& go anywhere - If you have
perhaps [unclear] - All an [unclear]
[unclear] - [unclear]

- Aunt, and Uncle and I
 of my aunt to give a petition of
 at the office and I remember
 on top of the - well now it
 all out of place of it of the
 the get into the in like you
 liked people - now
 hotel - now - and I
 and I like, and the now
 of the - now just a bit
 get the - mostly in the
 back of the - people all
 - and now are
 of the of the
 hotel of the
 my aunt and - I am
 of the - all the
 of the - I am

Matrons Palace ^{del. traps} Jan 10
 Matrons - Stand 1945
 Zurich Land

Dear Bill,

You were very kind to send
 us a telegram a long time ago
 I hope you got my answer - since
 then I haven't heard anything
 either from you or the friends or
 even my Father -
 When we escaped from Fascist
 Italy I thought we were going
 to stop in the country to help
 - It is now too much
 to say of each other

Monte Carlo Palace
Monte Carlo-Vance
(Switzerland)

1944

Jan. 1944

Dear Bill:

You were very kind to send us a telegram a long time ago. I hope you got my answer - since then I haven't heard anything either from you or other friends or even my father.

When we escaped from Fascist Italy I thought we were going to stop in this country ten days or so. It is now ten months and we are still here, stuck.

No possibility of going to home for the moment. Once in Rome nothing to do even there.. Can't you get me something to do to help to win this war which is not war by all means. I can speak English, French, and Italian. I am a Veteran but I can still run, ride and drive like a young man. I am rotting away here in idleness and with very little money. Cyprienne and the child are also here.

I am willing to do anything and go anywhere. If you haven't forgotten me let me hear from you perhaps through Dulles.

All our best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ M. A. D.
Maralkin del Drago

23 July 1945

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your note. I appreciate your writing me. I am glad you enjoyed your service, and you ought to be back at your work feeling an intense satisfaction with what you have done in the war. It meant a real contribution.

It ought to be gratifying also for you to know that the MO work is gaining new recognition in the Pacific. A lot of the frontier that you helped break is now being recognized.

Sincerely,

Mr. William T. Dewart, Jr.
The Sun
New York 15, New York

(5)

The Sun

WILLIAM T. DEWANE, JR.
PUBLISHER

NEW YORK 19.

July 20, 1948.

Major General William J. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D.C.

My dear General:-

It seems rather strange for me to be back in civilian clothes after over three years in the Army including my eighteen months with Colonel Glavin in North Africa and Italy. However, I have a full time job here.

I wish to go on record in saying how much I enjoyed serving under Colonel Glavin overseas and that I feel great satisfaction in the work accomplished during my tour of duty with O.S.S.

It was a pleasure meeting you in Algeria and Italy. Even though I am no longer connected with O.S.S. I naturally have an interest, as publisher of The Sun, in its work.

If at any time you are in New York and find a free hour I would appreciate getting together with you for lunch or any other time at your convenience.

With best wishes for your continued success,
I am

Sincerely yours,



WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

Washington, D.C.

CONSTITUTION AVENUE & MONTGOMERY ROAD
HIGH SECURITY

12.159

Dear Peterson

Tom Early was scheduled to get this car after I turned it in.

It would be a good thing to see if the idea of firing Deppek is being followed up. He will probably have been in Italy about a month by the time you arrive.

Hope you have a good trip.
Waver

MemoandumAlgiers
22 May 1944**To:** The Commanding Officer, OSS
Algiers**Subject:** DESPAX, Michel Jean Baptiste

1. This man employed by OSS in North Africa under the name of Michel Jean Baptiste Despax is an Austrian Jew whose real name is Jacob Slehner. His sobriquet in OSS is "Pink Eye" as he has one light brown and one blue eye. He speaks several languages and at times has claimed that he is a Pole. Colonel GZEMDZINSKI of the Polish Army now in North Africa states that early in 1944 Despax applied to him for enlistment in the Polish Legion then being formed in Paris, but as he had no proof of Polish citizenship or identification papers of any kind except an Austrian passport, his application was denied. His wife was the widow of an Austrian banker who died sometime before Despax married her, and she is reputed to have been rather wealthy at one time.

2. Despax claims that he served in the French Foreign Legion as a Belgian and that he worked for the Deuxieme Bureau in Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Rignaud and Mr. Robert Murphy. He states that in recognition of the valuable work done for the Deuxieme Bureau he was given a Vichy passport and sent to Algiers where, through Rignaud, he again established contact with Mr. Murphy. Through Murphy he met Colonel Eddy of OSS, who passed him along to Lt. Col. King in Casablanca with favorable recommendations. King employed him and he has remained in the service of OSS in Morocco continuously since that date.

3. Despax is probably about 50 years old, short and rather stocky with a bald pate, partly covered by long sandy grey side hair brushed over the top of his head. He has a ruddy complexion and a clean-shaven face, the most striking feature of which is his eyes of different colors. He always manages to dress well and, having traveled about Europe a great deal, he meets people well, contriving to create the impression that he is a man of the world and always "in the know". Much of the time this is probably correct because he has the faculty of finding out everything that is going on, sometimes

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before it happens. He is quiet, polite and intelligent, but his politeness is obsequious and his intelligence is of the fox terrier type. With an air of engaging frankness he can switch from one position to another or from one side of a story to another without a second's stop in his steady flow of plausible words and without batting an eye. He probably has no consciousness of truth as a virtue. He is unstable, rapacious and almost certainly a physical coward.

4. Because of his natural prying nature, his instinct for intrigue and his ability to ingratiate himself into most any situation, he was able to render valuable services to OSS in Morocco, and King learned to trust and rely heavily upon him. But because he is rapacious and completely unscrupulous he did not hesitate to use his position with OSS to further his personal ends in every way possible. While this made him a heavy liability to carry, his greatest danger to OSS lay in his position with respect to the French *Securite Militaire*.

5. After the debarkation of American troops, the pro-allied groups in North Africa, while remaining loyal to the Allied cause so far as winning the war is concerned, split up into national allegiances in all other matters. This was particularly true as to police and intelligence activities, and the British, French and Americans quickly found themselves in separate camps. It was then that Despax's position became questionable if not dangerous to OSS. He is an enemy alien with no claim to protection by the French after the Americans cease to employ him except a Vichy passport which will be valueless unless backed by the good will of the French police. The methods employed by the *Securite Militaire* in cases of this kind are well known, and it is not to be believed that they have not long since forced him into the role of a double agent. Whether or not Despax wanted to serve the S.M. is beside the point, although I believe that it is quite in his character to enjoy the part, especially if he believed that by playing it he could insure for himself some measure of security for the future. It is well known that everyone who helped the Americans, particularly in police or intelligence work, sooner or later found themselves in serious difficulties with the French authorities. Despax alone has escaped and is freely received at the Residency at Rabat and in police circles throughout the country. His position outside OSS does not permit attributing this fact to anything except his usefulness to the French. Two former police chiefs, who at the cost of

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their official positions proved their complete loyalty to the American cause, recently informed us that Despax was in the service of the Jesuits Militaire and was a dangerous man for OSS to employ. They stated that during the summer of 1943 they searched his rooms and found, in addition to quantities of American owned goods, a small steel safe belonging to the Jesuits Militaire. Also hidden behind the photograph of her father in a silver frame was an Austrian passport with visas by Spain, France and Germany for a trip that Mrs. Despax had planned for November 1942. These statements have not been reported to King, partly because they were not supported by proofs, but particularly because the inferences to be drawn from Despax's general situation are more important and have been clearly evident for nearly a year.

6. Regardless of the foregoing, this man has been a trusted employee of OSS in Casablanca since before the debarkation. At times he has had access to the most secret files and cables, and it is doubtful if there is any information on any subject handled through the office that he has not been able to learn about.

7. Despax has been accused of many things, from placing his own informers at OSS expense in the office of prominent American officials in Casablanca for the benefit of the French, to bribing a mess sergeant to sell him American rations in bulk at the back door of a mess hall. He is alleged to have posed as a representative of the American Consulate in Casablanca and as a confidante of General Donovan, with whom he was in personal correspondence. Documentary proof of his attempt to steal a valuable automobile belonging to OSS has been obtained and submitted to OSS Headquarters in Algiers. Whether the various charges against this man, other than the attempted theft of the automobile, are true is of less importance than the fact that a non-American citizen, carrying a Vichy passport and occupying a position in which he could not resist French police pressure if applied, has been admitted to and retained in a confidential position in an OSS office. It has never been suggested that Despax was insecure so far as the enemy is concerned, and so long as he is physically safe in Allied territory that question will not be important. It is my personal belief, however, that if he were captured by the enemy and his personal safety were at stake, he would divulge all that he knows and work as cheerfully for the Axis as he has for the Americans.

8. Most of the foregoing may have been known to King or the possibility of its being true may have been fully considered by him. He may have concluded that the good work that Despax was doing for OSS outweighed the danger

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of having confidential information reported to the French and thus felt justified in his own use of the man. In order to separate him from his Moroccan contacts and as far as possible from the Securite Militaire, Despez is now being sent to Italy. It is understood that this is a preliminary step looking towards the termination of his employment as soon as a good opportunity can be found, but in the meantime the OSS personnel in Italy should be warned that he is to be treated as a sub-agent and given no confidential information of any kind.

H. F. SANVIG,
Colonel, G.S.C.

SECRET

Copy for Lt. Pritzett

Continued
April 16, 1943

Subject: 1939 HAHN Sedan, No. 11046, Casablanca.

To : Colonel J. Edward Glavin, Chief OSS Mission, Algiers.

1. In November 1942 when the Axis consular agents and auxiliary commissions fled French Morocco, the Administrative Police of Casablanca took possession of a 1939 HAHN four-door sedan No. 11046 which had belonged to the Russian Intelligence Commission. The car was stored in Casablanca for a few days and on or about November 20, 1942 was turned over by Mr. August Bayer, who at that time was Chief of the Administrative Police, to Mr. Michael Despres, an employee of the Casablanca office of OSS. Bayer stated that the car was demanded of him by Despres as a prize de guerre "for the use of Colonel Kelly in Algiers" while Despres claims that the car was offered to him by Bayer "for the use of the Americans". From what I know of the two men, I am inclined to accept Bayer's statement as being more likely and probably the truth. At any rate Despres took possession of the car on about the date mentioned in the presence of one of Bayer's inspectors of police and Captain Andre Bourgeois of the French Army assigned to the C.I.O. 3rd Army. Despres put the car in a public garage frequently used by OSS and owned by Captain Bourgeois, but some days later he moved the car to a nearby private garage which he had personally rented. Had it not been that one of the inspectors of the Administrative Police happened to be passing and saw Despres lock the car in his private garage, it seems more than likely that it would never have been seen again by a representative of OSS.

2. Assuming that the car was to become the property of OSS as a prize de guerre, Bayer demanded from Despres a receipt for it signed by someone in authority in OSS. Despres agreed to get such a receipt for him but it was not until five months later that he gave Bayer a receipt dated April 16, 1943 signed by Mr. (now Lt. Col.) Reebore, who at that time was executive officer in OSS Headquarters at Algiers. Photographic copies of the receipt and the covering letter to Bayer are attached as exhibits. It will be noted that the covering letter writes all identifying details and appears to have been signed by Reebore but that the receipt which includes the car and registration numbers and states that it has been requisitioned by the Experimental Detachment, G-5, AFHQ, Algiers, was obviously signed with an imitation of Reebore's signature by some other person. These facts suggest that probably Reebore was not correctly informed as to what car was involved when he signed the letter of transmittal.

3. On September 14, 1943, having got the car into his private possession, Despres insured it in his own name with a local French insurance agency. By paying him the unearned portion of the premium, I secured transfer of the policy to me for the account of OSS, taking his receipt for the payment. The original policy issued in the name of Despres, bearing the transferring endorsement together with a receipt signed by Despres for the unearned premium paid to him are attached as exhibits.

A. Sometime in 1943, Despres purchased at his own expense at a claimed cost of Frs. 6000, four civilian type tires which he mounted on the car. I

tried to purchase these tires from him at the time I took possession of the car but he would not sell them for cash, preferring to be reimbursed for them by OIG. Therefore, I agreed that "if and when possible" OIG would supply him with four similar type tires in lieu of cash payment. This was entered in writing and signed in approval by Deagan and is included as another exhibit.

5. In December 1949 Deagan secured in his own name from the French authorities an authorization for circulation for the car, but as he had no Carte Grise (license) showing valid ownership, he claimed that he got the authorization permit for another car and attached it to the windshield of the MCH. This is also obtained as an exhibit. During no Carte Grise or license, he obtained and mounted on the car license plates which he claims belonged to a French citizen who had died. He also had a slip cover made for the back seat which at his request was taken off and returned to him.

6. Upon my arrival in Casablanca, I began looking about for a car for my own use and was told about the MCH by one of my old associates who also said someone in the Administrative Police could give me the facts regarding it. Deagan, in the meantime had lost his post as chief of the organization but he readily gave me all the information he had about the car and showed me the letter and receipt he had received for it. He did not know what disposition had been made of the car but through inquiries among his old associates, he learned where and by whom the car was stored from the intermediary who had seen Deagan last in 1949. It was established that the car was still there and when confronted with the information I had about his possession of it, Deagan admitted the facts as reported herein and turned the car over to me. He explained that he had been instructed by someone in Algiers to keep the car in good shape to be used by General DeGaulle or Colonel King when either of them came to Casablanca. However, he could not explain why he had insured it in his own name; why he had paid for the insurance out of his own pocket; why he had never registered the car in the name of OIG as a prize de guerre; and especially why he had never told Colonel King anything about the car. Undoubtedly, Colonel King had no knowledge of the existence of the car until I told him about it and gave him copies of the Deagan letter and receipt.

7. At Deagan's urgent request the name of the police inspector who went with me to the garage where the car was stored, was withheld from Colonel King and Deagan to prevent reprisals by Deagan who, it is believed by local police authorities, has on several occasions been able to cause trouble for French employees who have helped Americans.

by Deagan

8. Many reports of shady dealings have been received from time to time but, so far as I know, this is the first case where absolute proof of his crooked intentions has been obtained. Since these facts have been uncovered, he has been nervous in my presence and twice has asked me what would be the probable effect of his signed admissions of culpability. I have informed him that a full report of the case would be made, but that I did not believe that this case alone would adversely affect the disposition that, in any event, would be made of him in the development of OIG affairs in North Africa.

9. Perhaps less importance would have been attached to this case if the car involved had been one of the partly worn-out vehicles that are currently used here. This however is a valuable automobile, nearly new and in perfect working condition and appearance. In the present market it is worth about \$2000, and Peugeot's obvious attempt to convert it to his private ownership should be reported in the light of that value.

10. I have established ownership of the car for the account of OVS and secured a legal carte grise and license plates for it. It is licensed for the 1948. I have mounted small "O.V.S." signs with the license plates in lieu of French authority for circulation, although I have obtained such authorization from the General Consul in Casablanca. I have also obtained permission to drive the car and authority to drive gasoline and oil for it from the U.S. Army. I shall continue to use this car as long as I am in North Africa and will turn it over with all papers to the Chief of OVS, Algiers when I leave.

H.F. Jaurig,
Colonel OVS.

OFFICE OF MILITARY ATTACHMENT
A.P.O. # 940

July 27, 1943.

To : General William Donovan
O. I. S. London - England

From : Michel A. Despat
O. I. S. Casablanca - F. M.

My dear General :

First allow me to express my gratitude to your recognition of the modest part I played in our great task, and my thanks for having listened to our reports on the situation.

Herewith is enclosed the list which you asked, of guests who were present at the luncheon at P. G. Gilbert's house on Saturday July 24th.

In the haste of your departure, I forgot to explain to you that the bracelets bought for the "young lady" are, according to the Arab legend, bearers of good luck for the entire week of seven days - there are seven little bracelets.

With my best wishes to the young lady, and my respectful salutations to you, General, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

MDespat

Michel A. Despat

Admiral ...
... French Navy

Colonel ...
... French ...
In person

Mme ...
Wife of the Swiss Consul
...

Madame Jean le ...
Her husband is ...
Vichy and pro-Boche

Mlle Boul ...

Mr. and Mrs. Earle ...
U.S.A. Consul General

Mr. and Mrs. Michel ...

Mr. Francois de ...
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Admiral PAUL BERTHELOT
1. In 2. French Navy

Colonel PAUL LARDAT
1. In 2. French Police
3. French Consulate
In Geneva

Mme Jeanne B. L. L. L.
Wife of the Swiss Consul
1. In 2. French Consulate

Madame Jeanne SARETTE
Her husband is 100 %
Vichy and Pro-Boche

Mlle Boul REDIER

Mr. and Mrs. Marie ROSSIGNOL
U.S.A. Consul General

Mr. and Mrs. Michel DESPAX

Mr. Francois de ROSE
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

11, 12, 13, 14

4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

12 April 1948

Mr. Angelo Lanza di Trabia
225 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lanza:

Since General Donovan is out of the city, I have for reply your letter of 7 April. I have checked and find that no investigation concerning you is in progress. The questions asked of your friends were undoubtedly part of a routine follow-up investigation. The inquiry concerning communist affiliations would be normal in the circumstances and has no particular significance.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Chaston
Assistant Director

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Cheston
 FROM : J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 13 April 1948

I have discussed the matter concerning which the attached correspondence was written with Col. Pfaff, Mr. van Beuren, and Lt. Thorne.

Apparently the investigation about which Mr. di Trabia's letter was written was the result of the decision of General Donovan. Mr. di Trabia worked for X-2 in Italy and got into some difficulty with Vincent Scamparino's group. It was also learned from Italian SI that he was engaged in New York in raising money for the Italian Action Party. Col. Pfaff, before returning him to Italy, wanted to verify the basic facts concerning di Trabia's activity, and hence with General Donovan's approval directed Mr. van Beuren to accomplish the necessary investigation.

The investigation did disclose Mr. di Trabia's activity in that regard and that, together with the completion of the work for which he was suited, caused X-2 not to return him to Italy.

No investigation is currently being made, and the recital of that fact in the letter for your approval is correct. The remainder of the letter can be justified on the theory that it is in fact a follow-up investigation.

J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 Major, CAC

225 East 57th Street
New York, N.Y.

7 April 1945

Major General William J. Donovan
Director of the Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:

A number of my friends have been approached lately, and even today, by agents of the Office of Strategic Services. They were asked questions regarding my activities and my political opinions. Some of the questions, such as whether I am a "dangerous red" or whether I am raising money for the Italian Action Party, are apt to be damaging to my reputation besides damaging the good name of O.S.S. in view of my connection over two years with this office, whose confidence I enjoyed during this period.

I should, in any case, appear somewhat late to start an investigation of this sort at the present time, since, as you may recall, the terms of my contract with this office was already decided upon.

I should, therefore, appreciate it very much indeed, if you were kind enough to issue orders to the investigating department, which, I presume, it will not be difficult to identify, to stop this kind of unpleasantness. My past services, for which I hold your kind letter of appreciation and gratitude, as you are good enough to word it, would, it seems, entitle me to that much consideration.

With my kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A.C. Lanza di Trabia
A.C. Lanza di Trabia



F. C.
12 via
d'ing 1
mily

Copy to: Lt. Col. Roger Pfaff

HR

File

December 7, 1942

I.

The identification of Darlan with our operations in North Africa presents difficulties which cannot be ignored. These difficulties are not changed, whether Darlan foisted himself upon us or was forced upon us by someone else, or whether we made a deal with him on our own.

II.

By whatever means we were placed in this position, we have before us the very practical problem of eliminating the political leadership of Darlan with its attendant consequences to the French people and to our own successful prosecution of the war. Our great influence with the people of Europe has been due not only to our strength but to our straight dealing. It is apparent that the continuance of the present situation will weaken our traditional position. We cannot wait too long to find a solution.

III.

While it is essential to prevent the concentration of power in Darlan, it may be impossible for us at this time to repudiate him--at least until Tunisia has been settled. But it is possible to reassure that part of France which has been ~~shocked~~ collaboration and which is now so shocked and stunned as to be incapable of action.

-2-

IV.

It has been suggested that a ~~representation~~ ^{Republic} of France should be brought out by us and set up in North Africa. I think that has its difficulties--first, it would mean that we were setting up a puppet government, and second, it would be only another refuge government. We cannot be placed in the position of selecting either an individual or a group to act for the people of France. There must be some appeal to us by those who are making the basic fight.

V.

I therefore suggest the following:

That we stimulate the setting up in Occupied France of a national committee or a coalition government--a coalition of those various elements that have combined together to form patriot armies and to carry on underground the work of resistance to the invader

Such action would constitute a basis for a democratic form of government and of leadership later on. Such a government would have its strength by reason of its position within the country and it could rely on us ^{for communication and} support. Once set up, that government could issue its manifesto, either anonymously or ⁱⁿ by the name, of its _{signature}

-3-

asserting
asserting its authority over North Africa and asking the United States to accept the trusteeship of that territory until France could be freed to act for itself.

It seems to me that so constituted, it would be an answer to the legitimacy of succession argument of Larian and the French army, that sanction would be given to our control in North Africa and we would be reestablished on an honest relationship with the French people.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C

I. The identification of Dulles
with our position on N Africa presents
difficulties which cannot be ignored. And
these difficulties are no less whether
he is justified himself upon us or not
justified by some other else or we make
a deal "with" ^{him} ~~on~~ our own.

II - Our great ^{experience} ~~strength~~ with the
people of Europe has been not only
our strength but our straight
dealing. The present situation has
weakened and will continue to
weaken our traditional position. We
cannot wait too long to find a
solution.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

III. It may be imprudent for us
at this time to reproduce Darlan - at least
until Transition has been decided. But it
is possible to reanimate that part of France
which is shocked and stunned and at
least for the moment incapable of action.
Our own people dislike the turn of
events by the support of Darlan. Something
must be done - to restore confidence
abroad and the people at home.

IV. It is therefore proposed to
that end - that we aid occupied
France to establish a government. Now
a government in North Africa becomes
that would mean only another regime

3

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C

Government - which would be in fact
in France as it remained outside of
France - Not a particular endeavor
selected by us - because that would
mean our selection with other hand
suspicion. IV —

IV - To stimulate the setting up in
occupied France - of a coalition gov't.
A coalition of the various elements that
have combined together to form their political
units and to carry on the underground
Such coalition gov'ts. within the ^{every} occupied
area are not unknown in history - It
would maintain its strength by reason of
its situation and could rely upon us

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

for communications, supplies and support.
Once set up it would have the
means to, eventually, establish an
N. Africa, and asking us to accept
the trusteeship of that territory under
~~that~~ this condition would be good to
act for itself. So eventually there
would be an answer to the
legitimate succession argument of Berlin
and the French army, would give sanction
to our control in North Africa, and
reestablish us on an honest ~~peace~~
relationship with the French people.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan

DATE November 27, 1962

FROM: Major Bruce

SUBJECT:

The following information regarding the Dakar situation, which has just been obtained from the State Department, may be of interest to you.

The first telegram has just come through from Flexer, U.S. Consul, who has, up to now, been interned. He was released on November 23 and permitted to re-open the Consulate; however, he has not actually done so but is awaiting instructions from the Department. The only thing of interest which he has to say in his telegram is that Boisson has impressed everyone with the announcement that there would be no foreign occupation of French West Africa. The telegram was sent "en clair" since Flexer destroyed his codes when relations were severed.

Of more significance is the fact that three groups of U.S. Army officers, totalling about ten men and under Colonel Merrick, are leaving at once for Dakar in order to do topographic work on airfields in French West Africa. I assume this means that it is planned to use such fields for the movement of aircraft from our West African bases to the North African Front.

Colonel Merrick is carrying fresh State Department codes to Flexer.

DB
David Bruce

SECRET

June 10, 1946

Mr. Stephen Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 9th. I appreciate your letting me see the letters concerning Djaagaroff. This would indicate that at least he has fooled "some of the people some of the time".

I am returning the file. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

James H. Murphy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Our files indicate that you were in the
Washington area on June 10, 1954, and that
you were in contact with [Name] at the
[Address] in Washington, D.C. It is noted
that you were in the area of the
[Address] in Washington, D.C. on June 10, 1954.
The [Name] in Washington, D.C. is
[Address] in Washington, D.C. and
[Address] in Washington, D.C.

The [Name] in Washington, D.C. is
[Address] in Washington, D.C. and
[Address] in Washington, D.C.



[Name]
[Title]

Mr. James [Name],
Assistant to the Director,
Office of Organization and Administration,
Administration Building,
25th and E Street,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

No. W-191

March 26th, 1942.

TO: GO

Following your request for information about George Djangaroff, we have been informed that he claims to be Russian. He is an adventurer and has had many jobs as publicity man and sales manager. He is said to have been paid \$10,000 a year by General Trujillo, San Domingo, for publicity.

Djangaroff is personally acquainted with the State Department and Department of Justice, believed connected with narcotic traffic, and to have been approached by both Japanese and Germans for intelligence work.

He operates an A.B.C. News Bureau and is believed to be associated with one Vonsiatsky, Russian "Fascist" leader, suspected Japanese agent.

Djangaroff is known to have made two trips to Argentine for undisclosed reasons but we have no knowledge of any oil deals.

No. W-391

March 26th, 1943.

TO: GO

Following your request for information about George Djangaroff, we have been informed that he claims to be Russian. He is an advertiser and has had many jobs as publicity man and sales manager. He is said to have been paid \$50,000 a year by General Trujillo, San Domingo, for publicity.

Djangaroff is persona non grata with the State Department and Department of Justice, believed connected with narcotic traffic, and to have been approached by both Japanese and Germans for intelligence work.

He operates an A.S.C. News Bureau and is believed to be associated with one Vonsiatsky, Russian "Fascist" leader, suspected Japanese agent.

Djangaroff is known to have made two trips to Argentine for undisclosed reasons but we have no knowledge of any oil deals.

SUBJECT: GEORGE DJANGAROFF

BOUNCE: ****

DATE OF INFORMATION: APRIL 8, 1948.

DATE OF REPORT: APRIL 9, 1948.

REMARKS: DATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHECK.

In 1937 or 1938, Djangaroff was asked by Hamilton Fish to "handle a transaction involving the purchase of oil" that the latter had made through Trujillo, then in Santo Domingo. The quantity of oil is not known, but Fish's remuneration was \$100,000, and that promised Djangaroff between \$60,000 and \$75,000. (Djangaroff says that he did not receive his share, but source believes that it was paid to him in Santo Domingo.) At about this time, Djangaroff "made several trips to Venezuela, probably in connection with Fish's business", and Fish himself went to Europe. Upon Djangaroff's return to New York, Fish cabled him to arrange for a safe disposition of his \$100,000, however Djangaroff replied that the affair was "too hot to touch" and declined to have any further part in it. Fish then made other arrangements for the disposition of his money, which, it is thought was in cash and not in cheque form.

Source disclaimed knowledge of further details, except that the oil was "for an un-named foreign country".

Q

No. 626

38/1/42

Re: GEORGE DJANGAROFF

The above-mentioned George DJANGAROFF, who claims to be a Russian, is an adventurer who has been "in and out of the money" at various periods in his life, and has often been penniless. He was publicity man for Ganna WALSKA and later sales representative for "GANNA WALSKA PERFUMS." His latest large position was with General TRUJILLO of Santo Domingo, from whom he received \$50,000 per year for publicity purposes. He was married to and divorced from the widow of the late Marcus DALY, whom he would now like to re-marry for her money, which he says amounts to \$20,000,000. It is reported that she has refused him.

He attempted to persuade the Mexican Ambassador to appoint him as public relations counsel.

It is said that DJANGAROFF is persona non grata with the State Department, and particularly with Sumner WELLES. DJANGAROFF produces an old letter from Cordell HULL in support of his claim that his persona grata, but this does not illustrate the general attitude of the State Department with regard to him. It is also reported that DJANGAROFF has had a little trouble with the Department of Justice, and he is said to have been involved in a narcotics "racket" in this country and apprehended on this account. DJANGAROFF had made many enemies in Washington press circles.

We have been informed that both the Germans and the Japanese have attempted to employ him for intelligence work.

WJ990 68

SA NEWYORK NY JAN 5 '58A

JAN 5 1958

George Djamjaroff

COL WM J DONIVAN

Felt

FEDERAL TRADE COMM BLDG

FOLLOWING MEMO DEC 25TH COPY OF WHICH WAS MAILED TO
YOU HAD CONFERENCE LAST FRIDAY LANREAGE
DUGAN STATE DEPARTMENT. SATURDAY NELSON
ROCKEFELLER AND ██████████ ASSOCIATES, MR WELLES
STATED THAT HE WILL BE GUIDED BY DECISION
MADE BY DUGAN ROCKEFELLER AND YOURSELF I BELIEVE MY
PROPGAL HAS REAL MERIT AND WILL BE
HELPFUL IN OVERCOMING AXIS PROPAGANDA IN SOUTHAMERICA
LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.
WILL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU TOMORROW
MORNING

*This memo is in working file
+ make file on matter
with Ch. 5*

GEORGE DJAMJAROFF.

1246P

26.

DEC 27 1941

Comm. 1

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CABLE QUAMBAH
VOLUNTEER 8 8400

December 26th, 1941.

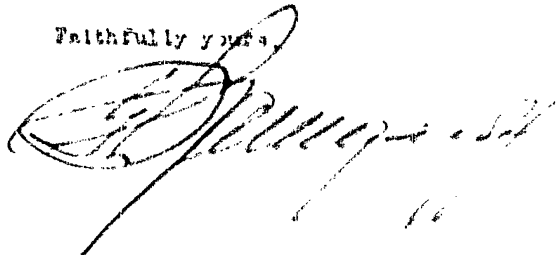
Colonel William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

While in Washington the beginning of this week, I saw Mr. Clark, Assistant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and upon his suggestion I saw the Directors of several different sections. At their request I am sending memorandum, copy of which I am enclosing.

With best regards and wishing you a very happy New Year, I am

Faithfully yours



OD:ky

W.

1111

December 20th, 1941.

Mr. William L. Clark,
Assistant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs,
Commerce Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Following our conversation, I
pursued your suggestion and called on Mr. Munoz
who referred me to Mr. Harry V. Frantz. Upon the
suggestion of Mr. Frantz, I am sending a memorandum
to Mr. Francis Jamieson, copy of which is herewith
attached.

We are in the war and we have
enemies on the battlefield. If you don't shoot
your enemy first, he will shoot you. In the field
of propaganda in South America, we have a very
powerful enemy in the form of well-trained German
and Italian propagandists.

Because their methods and techniques
are well-known to me, it is my hope that my knowledge
and past experience might be of some value in the
present emergency.

Very sincerely yours,

05'ly

In a democracy like the United States of America, public opinion exercises great influence in formulating decisions involving internal and external relations. This structure of the state has made necessary a new and ever-tending expanding profession in America - that of Public Relations Counsel - whose aim and objectives generally are the creation of legitimate circumstances which will eventually crystallize public opinion favorably toward the desired policies, the direction of efforts toward strengthening favorable impressions, and the dispelling of unfounded prejudices which may have arisen as a result of subversive propaganda, etc., etc. In the accomplishment of these aims, the public relations counsel utilizes all media reaching the public - and also demands yet commonly utilized.

The methods of accomplishing the desired results through propaganda varies greatly even in different democratic countries. For instance, in pre-war France, news space could be purchased at as many francs per line which is, of course, impossible in the United States.

In a totalitarian state, where the press is controlled, the function of the Public Relations Counsel is taken usually by the Ministry of Propaganda or similar agencies.

In South American countries, the same function - of Public Relations Counsel or "Propaganda", must be classified into several groups, and methods for accomplishing the desired results varied in each group. For instance, methods used in Colombia cannot be used in the Dominican Republic or Venezuela or vice versa.

NOTE: George Mangaroff because of frequent visits to Germany, Italy and South American countries in the past seven or eight years, during which he has made extensive studies of propaganda methods and techniques used by Germany and Italy in South America, is particularly well fitted to plan and execute propaganda campaigns suited to the psychology of the individual countries of Latin America.

This country utilizes IBC and other news agencies (Italy, Sweden, Spain, etc.) in South American countries, as media for their propaganda, we cannot use *N. W.*, or IBC for such purposes because our news services are strictly independent. Therefore the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is limited as far as propaganda are concerned to the use of so-called "front" or other methods.

Just as the war can finally only be won by offensive and not defensive tactics, so the propaganda front must also carry on an "offensive" for democracy. The IBC being an independent organization, financed by individuals, can be used as a medium for an offensive campaign very carefully planned and approved, in South American countries.

Without going into details as to methods since different techniques may be used in each country, we will take the following as an example:

Within the last few months, General L. Lopez Contreras, former President of Venezuela and Commander-in-Chief of its armed forces and General Rafael H. Brujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic and Commander-in-Chief of its armed forces, visited the United States. Hardly any notices appeared in the American press and only official notices appeared in the press of their respective countries. Notwithstanding the fact that their movements would have been of great interest to the newspapers of their respective countries and their readers, *N. W.*, and IBC, as customary, carried only its usual small space coverage.

Compare this with the visit of General Batista and General Brujillo in 1952 at which time we acted as Public Relations Council. We arranged special events for these two distinguished visitors, planning in detail every event and its execution. We wrote their statements and speeches injecting ideas desired to promote. We directed our efforts toward strengthening favorable impressions and dispelling unfounded prejudices. All these planned events which contained news value were publicized in the press throughout the United States by our

connections using radio and other radio and
 cables through the [redacted] in South
 American countries with [redacted] page [redacted].
 in their respective countries.

As a result, we developed better and
 friendlier relations between these countries and
 our people. In both cases, it was the first
 visit of these gentlemen and, moreover, the
 publicity they received for many years prior to
 this visit, was not favorable.

ABC News Service was organized in
 1934 and registered April 24, 1935 and
 operated solely by George Spangoroff. While
 its scope was limited, it has established quite
 a reputation in many South American countries
 and the news service weight.

The ABC News Service carried a Washington
 Column "LA VALLA INFLAMMABLE" written by well-known
 correspondents in Washington (largely exposing
 activities of German Agents in South America), (No. A);
 Fashion Column "MODAS Y BOUTIQUEAS MUNDI EN ROMA EN
 LA MODA" (No. B); Feature Articles (No. C); Spot
 News by wire and air mail (No. D); photographs and
 maps (No. E); etc.

CABLE DJANGOAN
VOLUNTEER 5-2800

Handwritten notes:
10/23/41
Called - did not get
appointment
cc

GEORGE DEANOROFF
284 Fifth Avenue
New York

December 14, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I am flying tonight to Montana to see
Marcus Daly in connection with his affairs and I expect to stop
in Washington on my way to New York next Monday.

In view of the existence of a state of war,
I feel that my past experience may be of service to my country.

I am enclosing commendations from which you
will see my various experience as public relations counsel

I am also writing Mr. Rockefeller who thought
that he might be able to see me if I came to Washington.

With my best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Handwritten notes:
10/23/41
Called - did not get
appointment
cc

GD/m

W

COMPLIMENTS

George Djangaroff has for the past fifteen years played an important part in developing public relations, methods and techniques. He has been responsible for many outstanding campaigns of publicity and public relations and has acted as public relations counsel to governments and corporations. In 1939 he was appointed public relations counsel to the Inter-parliamentary Conference at Oslo, Norway. Some comments on his work are:

Dr. L. S. ROWE, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.

"I want to take an early opportunity to congratulate you on the admirable ceremonies held at the New York World's Fair."

HAROLD F. McCORMICK, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois.

"To my mind George Djangaroff has accomplished splendid work...."

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, Attorney, New York, N.Y.

"I have had many occasions to be associated with Mr. George Djangaroff, President of the ABC News Service, and have found him intelligent, very trustworthy and exceedingly tactful... He had experience and the unusual quality of forming public opinion.....coupled with a very wide acquaintance. He will be a very desirable associate."

HAMILTON FISH, Congressman, Washington, D.C.

"George Djangaroff did a fine job of forming public opinion... He is the type of man who puts his shoulder to the wheel and gets results. He is capable and has knowledge and experience in newspaper work in this country, as well as in foreign countries....."

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Attorney, New York
N. Y.

"This is a line to congratulate you on the success of the debatement yesterday.. you deserve great credit ...It was a pleasure to be associated with you in the matter."

SEÑOR VIRGILIO ALVARO PINA, President
of the Administrative Council of the
District of Santo Domingo, D. R.

"I wish to express my very heartfelt congratulations to you for the splendid success of the ceremony which was held in the Court of Peace of the New York World's Fair. This event, in which no detail was omitted in order to make it brilliant and splendid, has been most effective for the purpose desired...and at the same time has served to make the Dominican Republic more important through the publicity received in the newspapers, which has also been under your direction."

WILLIAM ORKEN, President American Federation
of Labor.

"George Djangaroff secured and organized the support of over two hundred civic, labor and patriotic organizations, combining the Anti-Communist sentiment of the country into one group."

MRS. HENRY P. (JULIA STIMSON) LOOMIS,
President, American Ouvroir Funds - New York,
N.Y. (Aunt of the Secretary of War.)

"I have known George Djangaroff for many years, and at different times he has helped me in various matters of importance in which I was interested, and where I can say his aid was of the greatest value. I have never found him anything but trustworthy... I feel that his services would be excellent in any cause, and might even be invaluable."

and many others.

CARLE DJAMGAR
VOLUNTEER 8 3400

GEORGE DJAMGAROFF
404 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

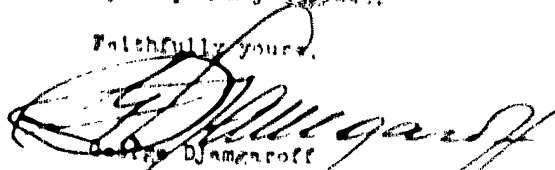
October 2nd, 1941.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Mr. Alexander Kasem Beg of 1204
46th Street, Astoria, O. I., who has just
arrived from the continent, is very anxious
to see you in connection with Russian affairs.

I have known Mr. Kasem Beg for
many years. He is the head of the young
Russian movement with a following in prac-
tically every country in the world. He may
have some information that would be of
interest to you or to anyone you may suggest.

Faithfully yours,



George Djamgaroff

PS: I am having a little difficulty with Judge
Gerard in connection with Marcus Daly's affairs

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D.C.

753
+ 9
September 20, 1941

Dear Edgari

Thank you for your note of the 10th.
Djancaroff came in to see me. I told him we had
no place for him here in any capacity.

Thank you for writing me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 19, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I understand that you either have been or may be in touch with George Djangaroff for which reason I am transmitting herewith a summary memorandum of information contained in our files which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

September 17, 1941

RE: GEORGE JAMHAR DJANGAROFF, with aliases

Djangaroff is the subject of a Registration Act investigation which was opened at the request of Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., who advised that Djangaroff was receiving a split on oil shipments from Mexico to Santo Domingo, and was in turn splitting his commission with Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York. At that time, Mr. Berle also advised that Djangaroff was registered with the State Department as publicity agent for the Dominican Republic. He desired investigation on the theory that Hamilton Fish should also be registered if he was receiving part of the commission of a registered agent.

Considerable investigation has been conducted without substantiating the allegation regarding Djangaroff and Congressman Hamilton Fish receiving any commissions on oil shipments. It was determined that in 1939 Djangaroff was receiving \$50,000.00 per year for his services as Advertising and Publicity Relations Counsel for the Dominican Republic. This contract is believed to have been canceled.

Djangaroff was naturalized January 6, 1926. In his declaration of intention to become a citizen, he stated he was born September 17, 1897 in Caucasus, Russia. He claimed to have arrived in the United States August 3, 1920, his last previous residence having been Constantinople, Turkey. The declaration of intention was filed under the name George John Jamhar. The certificate of arrival attached to his petition for naturalization attests that Fahmer Kobaroumi Kourken arrived in the United States on August 20, 1920. The "New York American" on October 26, 1932, reported that Djangaroff admitted he entered the United States under forged papers in 1920, and that this was the only way he could get out of Russia and into the United States.

In checking his credit, it was discovered that several judgments have been filed against him in New York City. In 1939 he was maintaining a moderate four figure bank account at the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City. It was found that he practically exhausted this account between deposits of his salary check which amounted to something over \$4,000.00 per month. He occupied a suite, normally renting for \$375.00 per month, at the Waldorf-Astoria for fifteen months in 1938 and 1939. He obtained this suite gratis because he arranged to bring the Trujillo party to the hotel during their visit to the New York World's Fair. It was found that he still owes the hotel \$200.00 for services rendered during this period.

- 2 -

It has been learned that he hired Royce W. Powell, nephew of Ralph W. Snowden Hill, Assistant Legal Counsel of the State Department, to obtain confidential information from the State Department files concerning transactions between South American countries and the United States. Hill was discharged by the State Department for unethical conduct.

From Djangareff's secretary it was learned that he is most untrustworthy and treacherous, and carries a pistol for which he has a New York Police Department permit. He seems to be universally known as a bad risk in financial matters, and his manner is so offensive that he makes enemies easily. It is reported that he is particularly disliked by officers of the State Department, including Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and has a very hostile attitude toward the latter official.

On August 24, 1930, the New York Herald Tribune carried an article which stated that Djangareff obtained what amounted to fraudulent affidavits identifying Feodor Elavkin, head of Amterg, as a former agent of the Russian Secret Police. Apparently he did this in behalf of Congressman Hamilton Fish, who was head of a Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities.

About 1932, the Federated Press described Djangareff as a Russian Monarchist, plotter and peddler of the now completely discredited Whalen Documents.

He is reported to have married Mrs. Marcus Daly II on July 20, 1932 in London. She is supposed to be worth about \$7,000,000.00. She divorced him late in 1935 in Reno, Nevada.

In 1935 it was necessary for the Special Agent in Charge at New York City to contact Djangareff to warn him about falsely giving the impression that he was connected with the Bureau. At that time in conversations with acquaintances he was making reference to "Edgar Hoover" as an intimate friend of his. When interviewed he stated he had met the Director, which was not true.

SECRET

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, possibly a memorandum or report]

[Handwritten signature]



4/10

January 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL [REDACTED]

I am communicating the attached memorandum to you only. If you wish it to go to anyone else, would you be so good as to let me know.

[Handwritten signature]

JOHN C. WILEY

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, CIA

I. Davila reported that he had been told that the
 reiterated aim of the "National Front" was to
 laboration with the Germans, was "in principle" a
 Stanculescu and that, "in the case of a successful
 the Germans in the war, he had received a great deal
 of it. I. Davila stressed the strategic importance of
 sabotage and a "score set back" policy in the
 fields. He said he believed it was possible to establish
 lish contact with Antonescu and that he had been asked to
 make propositions to him. I inquired if it were possible to
 formulate propositions which might instill confidence
 into Antonescu. I. Davila was strong of the belief that
 assurances backed by the United States and Great Britain,
 with regard to Rumania's future status, would have a great
 bearing on Antonescu's policy. Naturally, I. Davila continued,
 the great source of worry to Antonescu and to Rumanians in gen-
 eral was the Soviet Union. I inquired whether Soviet assurances
 to Rumania would be accepted by the Rumanians as completely

reassuring. He thought that if the war were decided with a clear American assurance of a parallel nature, they would be a better factory to Antonescu.

M. Davila turned to the subject of Antonescu and stated that in his opinion, if there were a war, all the post-war settlement, Antonescu would be a great deal.

I inquired of M. Davila whether he had any communication to Antonescu with respect to the existence of a certain Romanian official on our side. He affirmed; a certain Romanian official on our side "is much on our side". He was sure that this official would be in a position to convey discreetly any communications which it might be desired to communicate.

John L. Gilroy
John L. Gilroy.

JCW:BJ

*Darlan, Admiral 1948
* Africa North.*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C
DEC 19 1942

* *London*
* *Opinions*

[Signature]
To: Colonel Donovan
From: F. L. Mayer *

Herewith a report which has just come to hand through Sheperdson in London dealing with international opinion there regarding the Darlan affair.

In addition to its great general interest this report aroused a speculation in my mind which Mott Belin suggested I pass on to you for whatever it may be worth -- to wit; that the apparent unanimity of opposition to our Darlan policy may derive from a conscious or unconscious desire abroad to use the Darlan affair to discredit American influence in Europe. If, as I suspect, they want our help but not our hegemony here was a chance to smack us down on this intervention in important European politics?

[Handwritten mark resembling a large 'D' or 'V']

[Small handwritten mark]

Enclosure

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A-473

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

From our London Office the attached report has been received, from an unofficial American source enjoying exceptionally good contacts with representatives of the Russian Government and those of certain of the governments in exile in Great Britain.

Enclosure

December 12, 1942

FLBelinsche

Copy to: Donovan, Bruce, Ref. Room, Doering, Hughes, State, R&A, Shapito, Huntington

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

I would like to give a round-up of international reactions to the American Darlan policy, both before and after Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of it.

Darlan is still recognized by the Americans as the administrator, or the factual head of the French Government, in French North Africa, with Giraud as Commander of the African French Forces under him. Flaudin and some of the Vichy Cabinet Ministers are reported in North Africa, and Chautemps on his way from America. These developments have caused consternation among my international acquaintances in London, including the French, the British, the Americans, the Russians and the Exiled Governments. Never have I come across a consensus of opinion so unanimously hostile to American policy as in this case.

1) What originally looked like another Free French trouble, unfurled into an international political conflict among the United Nations. Everybody realizes that the British and the Americans have no political strategy in common. I have already reported on Mr. Churchill's washing his hands of the affair before DeGaulle. Every single Britisher I have talked to shrugs his shoulders at American adventures in European wonderland. The British press takes the same line in gentle terms, making a logistical case in favor of a purely military expediency in the American-Darlan wedding.

2) Another international comment is this: for the first time in this war the British and the Soviet diplomacies have become united against the American diplomacy. The Russians of London, occupying the highest positions in the Soviet Embassy, are unequivocally and determinedly for DeGaulle as against Darlan. They, I find, are the best informed about the details of the case. I have talked to two of them, both of them political commissars and members of the Bolshevik Party, Mr. Gromof and Mr. Graur. They argue that it is not Mr. Roosevelt who accepted General Eisenhower's arrangements, but General Eisenhower who accepted Mr. Roosevelt's arrangements. These arrangements, they continue, are clearly a logical and inevitable consequence of a traditional and stubborn policy of the State Department, which consistently seeks agreement with the reactionary Catholics of Western Europe (don't forget that Russians are either irreligious or Orthodox, and that they like other Orthodox Slavs, would rather be dead than Catholic). To support their argument the Russians of London point out: a) American pro-Franco attitude in the Spanish Civil War; b) American coddling of Otto Habsburg for a Central-European Confederation; c) American recognition of Vichy; d) American dealings with the Vatican through Mr. Byron Taylor;

SECRET

A 2154

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

-5-

e) American boosting of Giraud and, worse, of Darlan, at the expense of DeGaulle.

When my Russian acquaintances in London asked me what I thought of it all, I countered, "What do you think of it?" The answer, each time, has been a speechless grin.

3) All Americans I have talked to, including the members of my own office, hope the U.S. is using Darlan for temporary military tricks and will chuck him immediately afterwards. No one expects Mr. Roosevelt to accept Darlan for the duration of the war.

4) The Free French are drawing together, in so far as London is concerned. I have reported the case of an anti-DeGaulle becoming DeGaulle. I could report other cases. The two DeGaulle emissaries - one of them was Mr. Flavel - who were to go to North Africa to negotiate with Giraud last week, never left England because, I understand, the National Committee of the Fighting French refused to let them go to negotiate with Darlan.

From the Free French I get this argument: whatever objection may be raised against DeGaulle, he has a clean patriotic record, and Darlan hasn't. Why the Americans preferred to deal with Frenchmen of unclean patriotic record is something, I am told, the Americans will some day have to explain to the French people.

In any case, the argument continues, the French can't any longer be accused of not being able to get together, for it is the Americans who prevent them from doing so.

5) American dealings with Darlan have thrown a veritable panic into the ranks of the Exiled Governments. As a Serb put it, "Let's pack and get out of here. Next thing you know, the Americans will make a pact with Hedich to liberate Serbia." "Why in hell did we oppose Germany and go into exile anyway?" we - another comment. "If we had only had enough sense to be Quislings, we would now be in a position to negotiate."

Even after Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of the Darlan affair, the feeling runs high among the London exiles from the Continent. A cynical realization permeates their ranks that the Quislings have outsmarted the patriots and that, after all, it pays to be a traitor.

SECRET

OFFICE OF UNRECORDED INFORMATION

-5-

All the reactions and criticisms I have heard I could sum up this way.

A) The United Nations, in opposition to Hitler, have proclaimed certain moral principles. These principles cannot be materialized by lamoral actions.

B) American agreement with Darlan is a boon to all European Quislings and a blow to all European patriots. Many explanations will be needed to correct the bad impression of this error in political warfare.

C) American agreement with Darlan is a dangerous precedent, harmful to American prestige itself. For the first time since her entry into the war America intervenes in Europe's political affairs, and the first agreement she makes is with reactionaries and traitors.

D) Agreement with Darlan is a call for a French civil war in the future. Therefore, whatever American lives may have been saved by this agreement, it is no economy of blood, because many more lives may be lost in some future accounting over the American action.

E) Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of agreement with Darlan, while pacifying at first reading, has following loopholes on second reading: aa) It was obviously forced by indignation among the Allies; bb) it burlesques an open door, that is, it explains the obvious: that agreement with Darlan is temporary, dictated only by reasons of military expediency. So is the British agreement with DeGaulle. Neither America nor Britain can set up a permanent French Government, and to say that it is up to the French people to choose their own government after the war is an explanation of the obvious.

Mr. Roosevelt's explanation does not define the relation of Darlan's regime in one part of the French Empire to DeGaulle's regime in another part of the French Empire. Nor does it define the temporary character of Darlan's regime: valid during the North-African campaign or for the duration of the war?

F) Even "military expediency" is doubtful as a ground for the recognition of Darlan: the resistance to American troops in French North Africa was greater than expected, and Darlan was unable to prevent it. He was supposed to turn the Vichy fleet over to the Allies, and he did not turn it over.

SECRET

Handwritten notes at top right, including "11/23/42" and other illegible scribbles.

December 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DOWOVAN

There is attached a copy of a letter which I have just received from Bill Maddox, which will be of interest to you.

David Bruce

Handwritten notes:
Maddox
Maddox T
returning

Handwritten initials:
J.B. Maddox

SECRET

COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NY AIRMAIL

AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON

December 14, 1942

TO: Major Bruce
FROM: William P. Maddox

I asked Lyman Kirkpatrick to find out what he could about the secret session of the House of Commons on Thursday, December 10th -- convened to consider the Darlan affair. He turned up yesterday with the attached report which strikes me as being an extremely good job. I am forwarding it to you for the information of your office.

W. P. M.

Enclosure
SA 1452

~~SECRET~~
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO: Mr. William P. Maddox
FROM: Mr. Kirkpatrick

I have ascertained the following facts concerning the secret session of Parliament on Thursday, December 10th, in regard to the continuance of the Darlan government in North Africa. These facts have come to me through an intermediary who talked directly with Mr. Anthony Eden.

In essence, this was what Mr. Eden, in company with the Prime Minister, told the House of Commons. He traced the entire course of events leading up to the Allied invasion of North Africa, describing in detail how the British government had been consulted on every move. Shortly before the actual invasion four American Agents who had been operating in North Africa came to London with a report for General Eisenhower. At this juncture the Foreign Office was asked if they would care to have a representative sit in on these sessions. The representative did, and it was stated that his relationship with General Eisenhower was most cordial, with the result that General Eisenhower appointed him as head of a special advisory committee on which these four Americans sat. When General Eisenhower moved his headquarters to North Africa this representative of the Foreign Office accompanied him, not as head of this advisory committee, but simply as a liaison officer. Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that the Foreign Office was constantly advised of all progress in the relations between Darlan and General Eisenhower.

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

- 2 -

It was stated that when General Eisenhower was at Gibraltar he received an urgent message from Lieutenant General Mark Clark, asking him to come to Algiers to negotiate an agreement with Admiral Darlan. It appears that General Clark had been holding discussions with Darlan, and had reached the conclusion that Darlan was the only man who could stop the fighting. It appears that Giraud was asked to become head of French North Africa, but admitted his inability to secure any following among the African Colonial troops.

After the Darlan statement that he had assumed supreme command of all French North Africa, it appears that President Roosevelt sent hard orders to General Eisenhower that all future statements by Darlan of this nature should be stopped. The gist of this order, according to Mr. Eden, was that General Eisenhower should keep firm control over the statements and movements of Admiral Darlan.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that the British government has suggested to Ambassador Winant that a Minister of State, representing either Britain or the United States, be sent to North Africa to be political adviser to General Eisenhower, and to gradually assume administrative control of that territory. The British have intimated to Mr. Winant that his Majesty's government would prefer a British Minister of State in view of the greater British experience in colonial administration. Mr. Eden said that Ambassador Winant was returning to the United States within the next few days with this report.

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

in his statement to the House of Commons, reported that he had been in constant communication with President Roosevelt on the situation in North Africa, and had been advised of each move made by the American military staff. Mr. Eden also said that it was his "understanding" that all the arrangements in North Africa had been made by the War Department, and that the State Department had not been concerned in the matter whatsoever. In his talk with my informant he said that he understood the compartmentalization in Washington would make it possible for the War Department to do this without consulting the State Department. When queried as to the position of Mr. Robert Murphy, who personally participated in the talks at Algiers, the Foreign Minister stated that he understood Mr. Murphy was operating as personal representative of President Roosevelt.

I was told that the House of Commons was very well satisfied by the explanation of the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister on the Darlan affair, and that as far as the British government is concerned the matter is now in the hands of Mr. Winant, and they will await the results of his visit back to Washington.

/s/ L.B.K.

SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

ONE PAGE MESSAGE

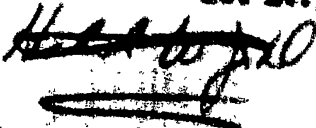
Mr. J. [unclear]

To: [unclear]

Re: [unclear]

Would you hold this until the General comes back. I do not believe that Capt. [unclear] would be interested in any kind of communication except one signed by the General himself.

^{sent}
John W. Auchincloss
1st Lt., JAGD



Office of the Secretariat

(0220)

With Best and kindest regards to your family,

Sincerely yours

/s/

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

(Client, New York City

P. 1.)

117 44 1
Date and index
Somewhere in
Germany
1, December 1944

Brig. General
William J. Donovan:
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

It is with
pleasure I write you a few
lines to wish you a Season
Merry Christmas and a Very
Happy New Year. To bring
back memories of our days
here in 1917-1918.

I read the
good news some time ago
that you were in service
and I was proud and glad
that is the spirit of the Ribbent
I wish that I were along with

1. You, you ⁽²⁾ were
such a wonderful comrade.
I have been on active duty
since 2, July 1942. attempting
to do a good job.

Well General, perhaps
you do not remember me
but if you do and have
a spare minute I should
like very much to hear
from you. I have met some
of your personnel during my
travels.

My present address is
Capt. John O. Dale O-194287
Headquarters.
84th Infantry Division
A.P.O. 84 40 Postmaster
Mil. Gov. Section
New York, N.Y.

(Old A Company
145 Infantry)

Thanking you for many
kindnesses when you were
my major and Colonel
in World War No. 1

(3)

a Part of my schooling
 This time was spent at
 Fort Niagara, New York.
 There I met a friend of yours
 Eugene Roberts, he impressed
 me as being a fine chap, and
 spoke most highly of you.
 As it is very dark and
 my candle is almost burned
 out I will close
 with Best and kindest regards
 to you General.

Sincerely yours
 John Dale
 Capt. U. S. Army
 (Lieut. New York City)
 P. D.



18 March 1946

Mr. Joseph Daniel Davies
316 Franklin Street
Buffalo 2, New York

My dear Mr. Davies:

I have your letter dated March 8th. I do indeed recall our association in 1939, and it is a pleasure to hear from you again.

With reference to your enclosure I think it is very kind of you to suggest that the biographical material would be of sufficient interest to warrant inclusion in the program you mentioned. However, after considering the matter, I am inclined to feel for a variety of reasons that it might be advisable not to submit your suggestion at this time. I shall, of course, leave the decision to your discretion.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

AWJ/ea

OSS Form 4001

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date

TO	NAME	INITIALS
	G. C. WATSON, JR.	
	G. A. HAY	
	J. E. DONOVAN	
	H. G. LEE	
	G. H. FLECK	
	F. F. FURBER	
	W. J. MITCHELL, JR.	P
	A. H. MILLONAX	
	R. THOMP	
	FILED	

(23699)

Please go over this & make draft reply for Gen D -

copy 1/5

Buffalo, New York
March 3, 1944

Major General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

It has been some time since the writer has talked to you or seen you. You will recall that I was on your committee when you ran for Governor of our state in 1932.

I am sending you, enclosed, ^{*copy 1/5*} a biographical sketch of yourself, and with your approval, would like to submit it to Mars, Inc., for use on the Dr. I. I. program.

It isn't a question of the prize so much as it is that I would like to honor one whom I know has become famous in our War effort, as on this radio program they have had numerous Army men who have become famous through past performances in Government affairs.

You, no doubt, General, have heard this foremost broadcast at some time or other. I am asking you before submitting this sketch - (which was taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica) - if it meets with your approval. Am hoping, without any egotism, that I shall be the first Buffalonian to so honor one of its favorite sons.

Wishing you success in any Post that you may undertake, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Jack Davies
Jack Davies

316 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York

JDD:M

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART**

He was born January 1st, 1888 at Buffalo, New York, the son of a railroad yardmaster and a school teacher. He was a United States Lawyer and Soldier.

He worked his way through Columbia University, and received his law degree in 1907. In 1915 he organized a Cavalry troop in the National Guard and served on the Mexican Border under General Pershing.

He saw active service in World War I with New York's famous Fighting 69th, rising to Colonel.

He won the nickname of "Wild Bill" for his daring and was decorated by the United States, French and Italian Governments.

In 1934, he was appointed assistant to Harlan Fiske Stone, then Attorney General, and was promoted to that post by President Coolidge, 1935 to 1939.

In 1938 he ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York State on the Republican ticket.

He was a military observer in the Spanish Civil War and in the Ethiopian campaign.

In July, 1940 he went abroad on a special mission for Secretary of the Navy Knox. On his return, he reported on Nazi Fifth Column activities in Europe.

William Joseph Donovan

-4-

He set out on another mysterious mission in December 1940 which developed into a 30,000 mile tour of Europe and African battlefields. This trip was described as a search for facts on the status of Allied resistance to the Axis.

On July 11, 1941, this man was named by President Roosevelt as co-ordinator of defense information at the head of a new intelligence agency, designed to filter information and propaganda pouring into the United States capital via press, radio and publications.

This Biographical Sketch
is submitted by:-

Joseph Daniel Davies
316 Franklin Street
Buffalo 8, New York

✓ Home on 10/10

20th May 61

Dear, Myrna -

When I found the notes that have elapsed since I had the pleasure of being with you on your trip, I am extremely distressed with myself for not sharing with you the other hand, when I think back all the notes I have traveled by airplane, truck and car during these weeks, I don't feel quite so badly, altho' even so, I cannot say I am really "granted" about it.

I really am indebted to you for that trip. It showed me certain important things. Showing you as you inspected the various installations, I began to

have an idea of the techniques that ⁽²⁾
 can be employed and what are the most
 telling check points for an inspection trip
 in which time must be rather strictly
 limited. I must know of the proper family
 intimately from the inside, & who in a
 most interesting position of things etc. I
 judge the start in which the conclusions
 derived from such an inspection corresponded
 with the actual facts. It seemed to me
 that your techniques were excellent and
 your perception extraordinary. But it also seemed
 to me that no one on the basis of such
 an inspection can do much more than
 sense a general air of efficiency and business like
 methods, and make pretty good relative
 appraisement as between the groups. I
 cannot judge the efficiency ^{confidence} of any one
 group in terms of results obtained for
 opportunities presented and facilities available.

To do that, one must read the cable files,¹³
 the reports of men returning from the field,
 and talk for extended periods with a large
 assortment of people, most of whom love to tell
 their word to a lieutenant but not to a
 general.

I tried to tell you honestly how I felt
 about some of the problems that ~~are~~ still current,
 forgetting the ones that being put, are immediate.
 The sending of empirically unfit personnel, and
 those obviously having fundamental defects I
 emphasized; 4 gave names and numbers. Empirical
 briefing of persons coming out, is complete in part
 about them in our files so that we wonder what
 to do with them when they arrive, promises to them
 at that end that are not, or cannot, be fulfilled
 at this — all this would seem so easy to
 eliminate or reduce to an inconsequential degree, — all this
~~now~~ has such a paralyzing effect upon operations.
 I realize that the task is not easy. But it is
 no good hanging little signs up in our offices
 saying "The difficult we do right away, the
 impossible takes a little longer", unless we

really do make a daily step forward in the
direction of ~~the~~ greater realization of the
unlimited potential in this world you created.

I know that your last trip was not primarily
an inspection trip. There were other fish in the
and I must say your cooking was excellent. The
meal was not only delicious but has rest & series
than I don't hope in several attempts! I hope
you'll come soon again and stay long enough
to know the outfit all the way back. I believe you
will be pleased with Dick's handiwork.

In view of your recent appointment concerning the
trial of Wesley Criss, I rather doubt whether you will
be able to spend much time among us. My first
reaction was one of "my god, that is top of all that
he is already carrying, they'll run a good horse
to death" then I remembered your faculty for high
speed work at low tension, and also, in a quick
flash back, that your hair is growing black instead of
gray, and I concluded you would probably stand up
under the punishment. My second reaction was that
Dann, Simon, Fleischman, Katz & Hoffman should
forthwith volunteer as brief-case carriers! For my
part, however, I do not believe I would be very
happy in the job. While I recognize the necessity

for punishment, I am repulsibly ~~off~~ about
 being directly concerned with ~~any one~~ ~~of~~
 taking his life as a punishment. In addition, the
 premises of the rest are too difficult, (to say nothing of the
 practical operations.) On the one hand, I thoroughly believe
 that German officials should be tried for crimes which now
 put on the statute books of almost every civilized nation -
 murder, arson, rape, assault and battery, false imprisonment etc.
 In my opinion it will be no defense to the accused that he
 was charged with war crimes - the ~~same~~ judicial issue
 will be whether the measures were justified by imminent
 military necessity, or for other reasons. All this is
 established law. I would not be in record with the
 establishment of a few new crimes, such as the transferring
 of whole populations from their habitat to a place where
 it was inevitable many would starve etc. But I do
 not believe in trying the head of a state for the
 crime of making war for world domination, or for
 the sparing of the measures attendant upon the
 waging of a hot war, such as the bombing of
 defenseless people, suppression of minorities. Too much
 defense. I believe concerning allied bombings will come in,
 too much testimony of how the Leader was tortured
 and mind at winning the odds, but because of his
 devotion to the cause of his Aryan people, he did it.
 Too much danger of creating martyrs, & the possible
 benefits are too small. The fear of punishment will

now drained a future negotiation from Hitler's course (we must prevent that by preventing the
 'a sense of a culture medium in which such men
 can grow.) But by trial and punishment of the local
 boys who ran the concentration camps and who
 can be tried for recognized crimes, you may get some
 people that will militate against that ability in a future
 period of world disorder. These, at least, are my frank
 opinions. I shall follow your course with interest.

I am giving considerable thought about how I can
 contribute to the continuing fight for peace in the years to come after
 the armed strife is over. To go back to the law, but work for something
 like Int. of Pacific Relations as an avocation; to go into local politics
 + work outward from a microcosm for a healthy, realistic democracy,
 or to work with the international security group as a full-time team work
 it is a difficult choice. My wife is at San Fran with the job of reporting a
 daily summary directly to the White House. I think I should set behind a
 desk in her outer office, + when she phone rings, answer, "Mrs. Davis
 office, Lt. Davis speaking."

Good luck and many thanks for your kindnesses that we
 were together. Sincerely, Tom Davis

P.S. I apologize for the
assortment of examples before,
but it's all I could get
where I am at the moment.

1st class tickets in
H.O. + 1/2nd class
GPO - 627
RIV. NY. C

Dayton, Howard F. 14 July 1944

14 July 1944

Dr. Charles A. Dayton
338 New York Avenue
Huntington, N. Y.

My dear Charlie:

I have your letter of the 15th about your son Ed. Unfortunately, since he is not a member of my command, any attempt I might make to aid him would probably do him more harm than good. Since one OCS Board has passed him he should be able to secure favorable action from another Board.

I am sorry I cannot do more, since I should like to be of help to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

164 Jordonson Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tel: 212-264-1000

10/10/50
10/10/50

Dear Bill:-

After your letter regarding Bill's discharge from the
Air Corps my son has been advised to contact the
Medical Corps for further information. He has already
dealt and I agree with him.

I'm enclosing a report regarding Bill's situation. This morning I received word from the OCS Board, after they had heard from the OCS Board, after they had heard from the OCS Board, that they had passed him for discharge. I am sure that he was now out of their jurisdiction.

If you feel he is justified, and would agree with him, anything you could do to help him with his discharge would be greatly appreciated.

Hope you are well. I know that you are busy, as we all are these days. With best wishes I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/ Charles S. Layton

Dayton Ed I 10776

Report on:

PFC EDWARD H. DAYTON
Co. D, 73 Med. Bn ASPTC
Camp Barkelley, Texas

Age 20. Graduate Stony Brook School, two years of Aeronautical Engineering, N.Y.U. Sigma Upsilon Fraternity. Two years ASTC training, Eng. Bn.; also majored in Military Science two years. Enlisted in Reserve. Inducted at Camp Upton. In 47.

Jefferson Barracks Basic Training, Air Corps. Ordered before board and told he had to be in Eng. Corps but assigned by Eng. Corps to Air Corps. Expert in all small arms.

Passed ASTP and was ordered to Grinnell College, Iowa for refresher course. Acting Cadet 1st Lt. of Company.

Shipped to Univ. of Cincinnati for advanced study. Promoted to 2nd Lt. of Company. In first 10 of his class. Was in school staying in school when ASTP was reduced. I had letter from Commanding Officer to that effect. Orders changed and he was and was assigned for shipment.

At that time was in hospital with German measles. Caught glandular fever while in hospital.

Shipped to Camp Perry, Ohio for MP duty and was in service on limited service. Passed overseas physical while there and made application for OCS Eng. Corps. Ship on coast with 1st Lt. for four times in charge of party or detail.

OCS Board was slow in being formed and the day before he was to appear before them he was shipped to Texas and assigned to Medical Corps for Basic Training.

14776

164 JONAHLEMON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRIANGLE 5-6884

CHARLES W. DAYTON, G. O. R.

300 NEW YORK AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22304
MEMPHIS 9000

July 10, 1944

Dear Bill:

After a year of Army training in England
in ^{air corps} my son has been assigned to ^{air} ~~air~~ ^{and assigned} to medical corps for Basic training.
He feels he has had a new deal and I agree
with him.

I'm making a report of his year for your
information. The morning I received I wrote for
him saying he had been for the O.C. Board,
Fifth Army Command, Columbus Ohio. They had
passed him for O.C. but could not assign him
as he was now out of their jurisdiction.

If you feel he is qualified, and should
agree with him, anything you could do to
help him with his ~~O.C.~~ ^{O.C.} ~~of~~ ^{of} Corp. will be
greatly appreciated.

Hope you are well. I know you are
busy, as we all are these days. Love
and wishes I remain

Sincerely yours
Charles W. Dayton

CHARLES R DAYTON 1 1 4

154 JONALEMON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRIANGLE B-2804

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC
LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1947

Report on
Pfc EDWARD R DAYTON
C.O. 73 med Bn ASFTC
Camp BARKELEY TEXAS

Age 20 Graduate Stony Brook School two years of
Aerobical Eng. by U.S. Army
Two year P.O.T.C. training of 1948 also engaged
in military service two years ENLISTED - Private
Served at Camp Upton. I & 147.
Suffered Bacillus Bacteremia, and Corp. ordered
before board and told he had to go - to Camp
arrived by bus to an Corp. Exped - 22 days
Parent a P.O.T.C. and was ordered to General
SOWA for respiratory course. Acting Cadet 140 of Co
Shipped to line of encampment for advanced M.E.
acting Cadet 2nd Lt of his Co in fact 1st of class
Was told he was staying in school when 2977 was
ordered. I had letter from Commanding Officer to that effect
Order changed for his unit. I then accepted for shipment
At that time was in hospital with general trouble
Caught glandular fever while in hospital
Shipped to Camp Perry Ohio for M.P. duty and was
told he was in dental service Parent overheard
physical while there and made application for O.C.S. Corp.
Corp. shipped sail with personnel four times to change
of party or detail.
O.C.S. board was class in being formed and
the day before he was to appear board then he
was shipped to Texas and assigned to Medical Corp
for Basic Training.

Page 1 of 1
*Mrs. O'Donnell, Could you send a flag and
for this one - M. P. S.*

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBARD

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5

WILLIAM J DONOVAN
COUNSELLOR

GEORGE S LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J EDWARD LUMBARD JR
RALSTONE R IRVINE
THOMAS J McFADDEN
OTTO C DOERING JR
DAVID TEITELBAUM
FRANCIS A BRICK JR
ORANVILLE WHITTLESEY JR
GARRERY O'SHEA
DAVID F RAWSON
JAMES R WITHROW JR
WALCOIN POORHIE
BRECK D McALLISTER
JAMES V HAYES

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

LIBRARY - FOREIGN OFFICE

RAYMOND J. STANLEY

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

May 17th, 1944

Lt. Colonel Otto C. Doering,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ole:

I was talking with Ralph S. Damon, execu-
tive vice-president of American Airlines, and he said
he was referring to Colonel Donovan on some application
he was making for membership in the Foreign Policy
Association. He wondered if Colonel Donovan would remember
him and I said I was sure he would as Ralph Damon was one
of our guests at a small dinner given for the Colonel after
he returned from Sicily.

It occurred to me it might be well to advise
whatever secretary of the Colonel's would receive any com-
munication from the Foreign Policy Association, especially
during his absence.

Could you pass this along to the proper secre-
tary at O.S.S.?

Sincerely,



Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner of the page.

January 19, 1943

TO: Mr. James Murphy
FROM: Murray I. Gurfein

I enclose herewith a memorandum from Lithgow Osborne which is self-explanatory. In view of the delicacy of this situation and in view of the probable lack of jurisdiction by the Third Naval District, I am sending it on to you for such action as you may consider proper.

I told Mr. Osborne that I was reluctant to press this type of matter except possibly in an informal way, more as information than as a request for action.

If you feel there is a real question of basic loyalty involved, then it is our duty to turn it over, but better I think in Washington than here.

I would appreciate hearing sometime what, if anything, you have done about it.

M. I. G.

M. I. G.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

115248

To: Mr. Curfein
 From: Lithgow Osborne
 Subject:

Date: January 2, 1948

Mrs. Rado has received word that one John Paul Dickson is now employed by O.S.I. while his wife (Mary Ann Kullmer) has had a job in O.W.I. in Washington from which she "resigned" recently.

Dickson spent about 12 years in Germany before the war. The last year or two he was in Berlin. He was hired by Sigrid Schultz (Chicago Tribune and Mutual Broadcasting Company) as broadcaster to America. His wife was also in Berlin, at that time engaged to a German music critic. She is extremely anti-semitic. They were both regarded within the radio newspaper fraternity as being the most friendly to the Nazi government of any of the group- in fact, as definitely pro-Nazi. From what Mrs. Rado knows of Dickson, we certainly would not consider taking him in OSS and unless O.S.I. has absolute proof that he has had a change of heart- which would be hard to get- O.S.I. ought not to employ him either. He volunteered for the Marine Signal Corps a few months ago and according to a letter from him, he has just been transferred to O.S.I. Both he and his wife enjoy the protection of the former U. S. military attache in Berlin, Col. Hohenthal. This is I suppose, strictly speaking none of our business and possibly there is nothing we can do about it, but I thought I would call the matter to your attention in case you felt there is some action which could be taken.

L.O.

Lithgow Osborne

LO:ml

March 4, 1943

March 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. John C. Hughes

I have your note in regard to Commandant Daru. As soon as I know when I'm going to be in New York, I will certainly let you know.

V.J.D.

SECRET

Daru 10 11

March 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Donovan
FROM: Mr. John G. Hughes

I had a long talk last evening with Commandant Daru who will be leaving in about ten days for North Africa to report to General Giraud on instructions from French Military Mission here. After his arrival Daru will get in touch with Colonel Eddy and I am convinced that he can be of great assistance to the OSS in that area.

He expressed a desire to see you and pay his respects before he left and I am writing to inquire if you plan to be here in New York this weekend as under the circumstances I would like to bring him around to the St. Regis to see you.

Whenever you make your plans for your next trip to New York, will you please ask your secretary to let me know.

J.G.H.
[Handwritten Signature]

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: General Donovan

DATE: May 21, 1948

FROM: W. E. Shearson

SUBJECT:

Returned herewith is your letter of April 8, 1948 from Walter Berry concerning a man by the name of Peter Defrietas, now in concentration camp in Spain.

You wrote on the note "for action, if desired".

Four of our men, including one recently returned from that area, have discussed this letter at length, and report to me as follows:

"We feel that the difficulties and the risks involved in making an effort to secure the release of subject from the concentration camp of Miranda de Ebro in Spain are so great that it should not be undertaken. The danger to our own organization of such an undertaking is such that we would be warranted in doing it only for one of our own men who was very important to us indeed."


W.E.S.

SECRET

Donovan Leisure Newton & Lumbard
200

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBARD

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSEL

GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELMERIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBARD, JR.
HALSTONE W. IRVINE
THOMAS J. McFADDEN
OTTO G. DOERING, JR.
DAVID TRITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRON, JR.
GRANVILLE WHITTIEREY, JR.
GARRERT O'SHEA
DAVID F. RAWSON
JAMES R. WITHROW, JR.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

RECEIVED - DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBARD

TELETYPE UNIT

TELEPHONE UNIT

April 6th, 1945

TO
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

Dear General:
Don Neresey of the American Copper Mining Company, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. has just telephoned and asked me to send you the following information:

"There is a man named Peter (Tristan) who is a son of the man who used to run all of our business in France. The father is still in France with the family, but the son has gotten out but has been caught in a concentration camp in Spain. Some how or other he got a postal card to us from this concentration camp. We recognized his handwriting. He left France only two months ago. We are of the opinion that he might have some very valuable information. The name of the Camp is Campo de Concentracion, Miranda de Ebro, Burgos, Spain. Maybe the Colonel, working with the State Department, might find it desirable to get him over here. From all the dope we have he is doing his best to get out. We have complete confidence, not only in him, but in his father and his family. If you want any further information take it up with me and I will be glad to give it to you."

Sincerely yours,

Walker Berry

until Jan. Richmond County
200 Sloane Street
London S. E. 5
December 21

Dear Bill,

Since I saw you last many unhappy things have happened. The person I was supposed to work for never came back... from a trip to France. Then the old lady I was staying with died. Therefore I might be working for french section of O.W.I. and have given your name for reference.

Do let me know if you come over. If I am no longer at the above address Mr. Vienot our ambassador here would always know how to reach me.

I hope this reaches you in time to wish you a very happy new year, with love from,

No. 14

4121084

Dear Bill,

Just a few lines to let you know that everything has gone very rapidly indeed as I am leaving for London tomorrow via Lisbon (via Gibraltar).

I am still very unsure about my own future. I will not surrender and if I can't get down through Spain I will try from England - My address will be there - Princesse de Polignac 43 Rue de la Paix anyhow for the first few weeks.

I recommend you a new attitude who is leaving shortly for Washington sent by the Senate Committee. This is Emmanuel d'Amboise, a young man of extraordinary courage who has done trips into France with only one leg. The other one being lost in the war. This should show Americans that many people even in high classes of society know how to behave.

Thank you dear Bill, for all your staleness. Do let me know if you come through London. I enjoy speaking with you, and it brings back happy days.

Very affectionately yours
Nelly

Allyson
1944

Dear Bill,

Just a few lines to let you know that everything has gone very rapidly indeed and that I am leaving for London tomorrow via Lisbon (through Gibraltar).

I am still very anxious about my son but I wish not to remember and if I could get him through Spain I would say from England - My address will be there c/o Pierre de Vilpains 55 Park Lane - any how for the first few weeks.

I recommend you a new attack who is leaving shortly for Washington sent by the French Committee. This is Emmanuel d'Harcourt, a young man of extraordinary courage who has come into France with only one leg. The other one being lost at the war - This should show Americans that many people even in high class of the society know how to behave.

Thank you, dear Bill, for all your kindness - Do let me know if you come through London - I enjoy speaking with you, and it brings back happy days.

Very affectionately yours
Nancy

Date 2 August

To: GENERAL DONOVAN

The attached appears to be the first report of this type from X-8. Gen. Magruder does not appear to be on the distribution list, and I wonder whether or not you think he should get copies of such reports.

W. J. ...
SECRET
Office of the Secretariat

(9199)

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

A. J. BARNHART

CONFIDENTIAL
COUNTRY

ALGERIA
OFFICE

SUBJECT: Countess Helene de Vogue
Alias: Helen Darrogne
Alias: Berthe Vulliemin
Alias: Nellie Vulliemin

X-2

FROM: Lisbon **REPORT No.** 444 **DATE:** JULY 28, 1943

SOURCE and EVALUATION: OSS REPRESENTATIVE, LISBON SUPPLEMENTED BY
X-2 FILES. A-1

DISTRIBUTION: GENERAL DONOVAN, LONDON X-2, ALGIERS X-2

SECRET

July 28, 1943

COUNTRESS WILHEMIE DE VERMORE

("Willie")

SECRET

ALIASES: Helene Deveque
Helene Derrogné

Probable cover-names: Bertha VULLIEMIN
Willie VULLIEMIN

ADDRESSES: Hotel Atlantic, Setorli
Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon

DESCRIPTION

Blonde, about 5 ft. 5, slim, smooth rounded face, large brown eyes, clear light complexion, rather full lips. About 37 years old. Dresses smartly though simply, has a cool and charming manner. Good conversationalist. Speaks French, English, German fluently, possibly Italian also. Definitely an aristocratic and cultivated type, though not typically French in physiognomy.

Passport: French, No. 1816; indicating that she is domiciled at the Hotel Majestic, Vincy.

PERSONAL HISTORY

*L. Child
(Sov)*

Married to a French nobleman, has lived in Paris the greater part of her life. Has children, presumably still in France. She has claimed on two different occasions that her husband - a) was working in France as a British agent; b) is now working in North Africa as a British agent.

She has had a prolonged love affair with the prominent aviator, St. Exupery, until recently in New York, now flying in North Africa.

She paid a visit of several months to New York during 1941, apparently experiencing no difficulty in leaving and re-entering France.

According to one report, she discovered that she had cancer when she last returned to France from the U.S.

She is now in Lisbon, presumably waiting to go to North Africa, where she - a) wants to help the Allied cause by working in the Intelligence Service; b) hopes to join her husband. It is more likely that she wishes to join St. Exupery there.

SECRET

GENERAL COMMENTS

Because of her contacts (see further on) and her general background, it seems fairly evident that she has been consistently a Vichy sympathizer and hence a collaborator. Through her social position would have brought her automatically into local French "high society" circles and into the upper reaches of international cafe society, both of which groups were heavily involved in the French collapse and in eventual collaboration with Germany.

More recently, according to reliable sources, shortage of funds and her rather anomalous position in Lisbon have made her accessible to the highest bidder. In the words of one source, she has "cheapered herself" considerably, and is playing a purely opportunistic game. Among her more recent "lovers" have been Walter Smith, Oil Attache at the American Embassy in Madrid, and Rocralha, wealthy Portuguese mine owner.

CONTACTSPORTUGAL

SMITH, Walter

Address, Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon, or American Embassy, Alcala Galliano, No. 4, Madrid. Oil Attache in charge at the American Embassy, also controls the oil policy in Portugal. Connected with Socony Vacuum Oil Co.

Had given Helene a letter of introduction to Mr. Pinto Basto, which she had with her on her arrival in Lisbon.

According to source, subject is a "meddler in other people's business and considers himself not only a super-sleuth but ace as far as spy work is concerned.

(The Socony Vacuum Co. has been noted for the pro-Axis sentiments of many of its employees, among them Anselmo Pinto Basto.

PINTO BASTO (probably Anselmo)

Local Manager in Lisbon of Socony Vacuum Co., and one of the rich men of Portugal. Reputed to be pro-Axis chiefly through fear of Communism. On her arrival in Lisbon, Helene had a letter of introduction to subject from Walter Smith. This letter was followed some days later by a telephone call from Madrid to the

SECRET

effect that no funds were to be advanced to her and that subject was to be careful.

de MONTAGUE, Tessie

French, reputedly a great partisan for Vichy collaboration with Germany. Met Helene in the office of the Cocony Vacuum Co. a few days after her arrival in Lisbon, presumably by the first time. They fell into each other's arms and said they were cousins. Subject did not show any surprise at seeing Helene in Lisbon.

On April 22th, 1943, an envelope was received from France addressed to the Cocony Vacuum Co. of Lisbon, containing a small scrap of paper, written in pencil in French and beginning with the following words: "Mon amour cherie". It was just a short love note written in an illiterate hand. This note was given to Mr. Pinco Basto, who kept it in his desk; mentioning it two days later to Montague, who was in the office at that time. The latter jumped up from his chair and snatched it from him, declaring that the note was for him. A little later he called the secretary who opened the correspondence and seemed very anxious whether anyone else had seen it or knew of its existence.

SOLBERG, Col.

U. S. Military Attache, with whom Helene is apparently on intimate terms. This is the third lady of suspect culture and activities whom subject has befriended. It appears that he is highly vulnerable to feminine charms.

It is believed that Helene brought with her a letter of introduction to subject from Walter Smith.

de TANG, Jacques

Unsealed letter to subject, addressed c/o Colonel Malaise, was among papers carried by Helene on her arrival in Lisbon. No other information on subject is available.

MALAISE, Col.

Sent by Vichy to Lisbon in April or early May of 1943 to attend to problem of caring for the former Staff members of the French Legation.

Unsealed letter to subject was among Helene's effects on arrival in Lisbon. In an accompanying letter to Walter Smith, Helene writes: "Would you be kind enough to hand my passport over to Colonel Malaise so as to obtain my visa for North Africa."

- 4 -

SECRETROUSSEAU, L.L.

Helene reported to be on good terms with subject. No further information available.

NORWALIA

Wealthy Portuguese wine-owner, now reportedly supporting Helene.

OTHER CONTACTS

Italian flyers of the Ala Littoria planes, who stay at the Hotel Tivoli.

An unidentified man who visited her on May 2 and who speaks German, French and Portuguese fluently. Appears to be a German Jew.

Cosmopolitan circles in general, particularly the Portuguese.

NORTH AFRICA

de SAINT EXUPERY, Commandant A.

Well known French flyer-author (Wind, Sand and Stars, etc. etc.), formerly of Paris, in recent years in the United States, chiefly New York. Now flying for the French forces in Algeria. Has been lover of Helene for several years. Has a wife, consular, from whom he has been separated for some time. Apparently intended to divorce her and marry Helene.

Although a French patriot, subject has been equivocal in his attitude towards France. Although he may not have been as straight Vichy as many thought while he was in the U.S., he was certainly never de Gaullist. This may be because his parents are still in France or because he is an extremely complicated personality, inclined to defeatism.

Although he claimed to be anti-social, professing dislike of "society", subject nevertheless went about a great deal, often with rich refugees and the international smart set.

- 5 -

SECRETUNITED STATES

PORTER, Mrs. George French. Address: 371 E. 78th Street, Office at 551 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Known to her friends as "Miss Porter". Sister of Sasha de Mensierly, Capt. in the Fighting French Forces. Close friend of Saint Exupery and of Helene. Censorship has resorted to restrictive action on some of the traffic involving these individuals. This has doubtless resulted in Helene sometimes resorting to personal friends as intermediaries on different occasions subject has received messages from Regine Vulliamin and Nellie Vulliamin, concerning affairs of interest to Helene only. This would indicate that Gertrude Vulliamin and Nellie Vulliamin are either covers for Helene or fictitious signatures of hers.

CORRESPONDENCE

From June, 1942, through April, 1943, there has been considerable cable traffic among the above-mentioned individuals, chiefly between Helene and St. Exupery, the former being first at Geneva, Switzerland (Hotel Cornavin) later at the Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon; the latter in New York. The content, always affectionately phrased, concerns itself either with the publication of St. Exupery's new book in France or with his proposed trip to Europe. There is nothing suspicious in the cable traffic itself, much of it being of a purely personal or business nature and entirely lucid.

Other names involved in this traffic are:

Philippe DAUBA, Hotel Richemond, Geneva

Countess Consuelo SAINT EXUPERY, New York City

Bernard H. ZEHRFUSS, Nice, France (apparently lover of above.)

Raymond GALLIMARD) Cannes, France - publishers of St. Exupery.
Gaston GALLIMARD)

Jean BALLARD, Marseille - publisher, "Cahiers du Sud"

Mauricio HOCHSCHILD, La Paz, Bolivia - Tin magnate, dubious sympathies.

Jean Gerard FLEURY, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - Aviator, of dubious interests.

Jean REFOULE, Lisbon

Leila MEUNIER - Vichy secretary of Rene de Chambrun; has relatives in New York with the French Library.

Michel BERTIN, Buenos Aires

SECRET

Madame Rene MILLET, London

Of these names, only MEUNIER, FLORNET and HOCHSCHILD might imply suspicious activities, although there is no evidence at hand.

SUMMARY

The suspicious aspects of Helene de Vogue's case arise from the following:

1. Her use of aliases.
2. Her contradictory statements concerning
 - a. Her husband's whereabouts.
 - b. Her reasons for going to North Africa.
3. Her unrestricted travel in and out of France.
4. Her tie-up with Walter Smith, Pinto Basto, and the Tecony Vacuum people.
5. Her friendship with Vichyite Tessie de MONTAGNE.
6. Her association with Italian flyers of the Ala Littoria planes, and various Germans at the Tivoli Hotel and elsewhere.

These facts, coupled with her general background, her present laxness and her wide circulation among all groups and nationalities, would make her a likely instrument of Vichy - and therefore German - intelligence. For this reason her activities and correspondence should be closely watched, especially if she is permitted to go to North Africa.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 12 1954

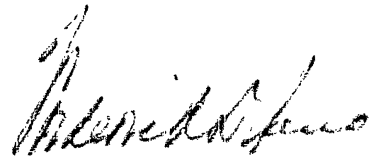
Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
National Institute of Health Bldg.
25th and M Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

In the report of our Board which the President transmitted to the Congress in January, a special point was made of "The Four Freedoms" and "A New Bill of Rights". Dr. Luther Gulick, Consultant to our Board, arranged with Huxley House in New York for the special printing of a few copies of that statement.

My colleagues and I thought you might like to have the copy which is attached for your office or library.

Sincerely yours,



Frederic A. Delano
Chairman

Att.

Handwritten note:
Gulick - 2/10/54

(20)

11 August 1944

Mrs. Mena Myron Dana
Principal Mail
Claremont, California

My dear Mrs. Dana:

In the temporary absence of General Kennerly from the office your letter of 4 August 1944 concerning your income tax problem has been referred to my attention. I wish to say at the outset that such problems are determined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue; the information which follows is wholly unofficial in nature and I am speaking only to contribute some personal thoughts in the hope that they will be of assistance to you in making a proper determination.

Section 404.161 of Treasury Department Regulations 118, dealing with withholding taxes, reads in part as follows:

"If a person receives as remuneration for services rendered a salary and in addition thereto living quarters or meals, the value to such person of the quarters and meals so furnished shall be added to the remuneration otherwise paid for the purpose of determining the amount of wages subject to withholding. If, however, living quarters or meals are furnished to an employee for the convenience of the employer, the value thereof need not be included as wages subject to withholding."

A similar rule is stated in the Treasury Department Regulations with respect to what constitutes income (Sec. 59.22(a)-2). The general rule is that if an employee is required to accept quarters in order properly to perform his or her duties, the full value of such quarters is not considered taxable income (1944-1 Gen. Bull. 14). Accordingly, it has been held that employees on hospital duty at a hospital who are required to accept

Mrs. Helen Brown Kane

- 2 - 11 August 1946

quarters and meals at their place of employment are not allowed to reduce the value thereof as income, if the quarters and meals are furnished for the convenience of the employee (2 Rev. Stat., 58). If these could possibly be deducted from the facts given in your letter, that Warren College is not required to include the value of your board and lodging in computing your salary for income tax purposes. Warren College apparently concurred in this view.

The matter is now to be worked out by yourself, the college authorities and the office of the local collector of Internal Revenue. Perhaps the college authorities will agree that the increased withholding tax deduction is not warranted under the circumstances. If so, you should have a refund due you when you file your final return for this year. If they continue the present deduction, I suggest that you get in touch with the local collector's office and ask for a ruling on the matter. Your case lies wholly within the jurisdiction of that office.

If there is any further information I can obtain for you in this connection, please do not hesitate to call upon me. We shall inform General Donovan of your letter and this reply, upon his return.

Yours very truly,

cc: Director
Col. Dearing - Maj. James E. Donovan
General Counsel

JHD:jtt

OSD FORM 60010

Date 9 August 1944

For: Major James Donovan

SUBJECT: Letter, dated 2 Aug. 1944, from Mrs. Ethel Brown Dana to General Donovan re her income tax.

For appropriate disposition.

William H. Miller
William H. Miller
1st Lt., JAOD

Office of the Secretariat

(0199)

Mrs. Rhon Dana
Blaisdell Hall
Claremont, California.

Claremont, California.

Blaisdell Hall.

Jan. 4, 1944.

Col. William J. Donovan,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Donovan:-

I feel I should not be bothering you but you have been so generous to me when I came to you before that I hope you will help me out again.

I came to Pomona College a year ago as head resident in one of the large dormitories here. My salary is \$77 a month for ten months with board and room. Pomona College has added \$11 to my salary and takes out \$11.60 out of my pay check for tax leaving me \$61.40 a month for ten months.

My job is twenty four hours a day. I am on duty any hour of the day and night. I am subject to call from the girls. Board and lodging of a resident director is furnished because for her to discharge the duties of her position satisfactorily she must live in the house over which she has charge. We also serve as social hostess in the dining room at meal time. We must live and have our meals at our assigned places therefore our room and board should be considered as convenience to our employer and should not be subject to tax.

A tax book edited by Henry Karr, 5020 Woodland Ave., Phila., Pa. says "Board, lodging, etc. furnished by your employer for his own convenience should not be included in the tax." also "Value of board, lodging etc. furnished as part or all of your compensation and not for convenience of your employer is taxable."

Oberlin College, where I have been employed for eight years before coming here does not include the price of board and room in the taxing of salaries of the head residents of dormitories. They base their decision on J. K. Lasser's book, "Your Income Tax," published by Simon and Schuster. The 1944 edition of this book has a table on page 8 headed "Compensation Paid other than in Cash." In the left-hand column you will find the rule for board and lodging furnished to various types of employes and in the last item under that head a statement applicable to "all others" which reads as follows with reference to the tax on board and lodging: Not taxable if for the convenience of your employer. Taxable if part of your compensation and solely for your convenience.

Pomona College takes this much tax out because they say that the Internal Revenue in Los Angeles said that they were to do so. I have written the office and I can not get any satisfaction out of them. I have also written Washington and the letter is directed to Los Angeles for reply. I am quite willing to pay my right amount of tax but I have started this investigation and I would like to know whether Oberlin College of Ohio or Pomona College of Calif. is correct on this issue. If it is not too much trouble would you please phone the Internal Revenue and send me this information? I will be ever so grateful to you.

Stephen Winchester Dana was taken by the Draft and released with honorable Discharge papers in ten days time. He was disappointed

for no reason. I will let him stay in and teach. He was not eligible for other duty on account of an eye injury, but the command thought his training in science was more valuable so they insisted that he should return to Cal. Tech, which he did. Now after a struggle of eight years he has his Ph. D. in science with a brilliant record back of him. He is now with the Shell Oil in Los Angeles. I thought you would like to know what happened to Stephen, you were so kind when I came to you for counsel.

Again I want to thank ~~for~~ thank you for any trouble I am causing you.

With best wishes to Mrs. Donovan and yourself.

Sincerely yours

Phis Brown Davis

PH 11 3 18

Dava, Mrs B.B. 6920

April 21, 1948

Colonel Everett F. Connelly, A.U.S.,
Chief, Field Operations Branch,
Officer Procurement Service,
Natick Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Spike:

Thank you very much for taking up the matter
of Mrs. William J. Dava with the Los Angeles Officer
Procurement District.

I thoroughly understand why Major Marrell
feels she is not qualified for a position in the Los
Angeles Office. Her age and lack of experience in
supervising Office personnel would naturally preclude
considering her application.

It is my suggestion that Major Marrell
pursue the matter no further.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. CHESTON
Special Assistant to the
Director, O.P.S.

CSC:R

WAR DEPARTMENT
 SERVICES OF SUPPLY
 OFFICER PROCUREMENT SERVICE
 WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
 REFER TO

April 16, 1943.

Mr. Charles S. Chesten,
 Administration Building, Room 124,
 25th and E Streets,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

The attached is in connection with Mrs. William J. Dana about whom General Donovan asked us to write the Los Angeles Office.

I am very much inclined to agree with Major Marrell, but before writing him I would like to have your opinion. Naturally we want to do everything possible to assist a friend of General Donovan, but it seems to me that there are other places where Mrs. Dana's talents would suit to better advantage. ✓

I was thinking that perhaps Frank Walker might be interested in Mrs. Dana as a supervisor of a girls dormitory at Stanford. There might be some of our mutual friends in Los Angeles who might be able to assist her at U.C.L.A., but I really do not think that she has the necessary experience to fit into the Los Angeles Office and run the civilian personnel there.

Most sincerely,

[Signature]
 ERBETT F. CONNELLY,
 Colonel, A. U. S.,
 Chief, Field Operations Branch.

Attachments.



WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS LOS ANGELES OFFICE PROCUREMENT SERVICE
1475 U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 14, 1943

(PERSONAL.)

Colonel Emmett F. Connely
Chief, Field Operations Branch
Officer Procurement Service
War Department
Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Connely:

Attached find file regarding Mrs. William Jay Dana, Talcott Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, about whom you wrote us under date of March 19, at the suggestion of Colonel Donovan.

After a careful review of her Application and Personal History Statement, we do not feel that Mrs. Dana has had the experience or possesses the qualifications necessary to discharge effectively the duties of supervisor in charge of civilian personnel. In view of her age and having had no experience in supervising office personnel, we sincerely question her ability to qualify for a position in this office anywhere near the income which she states would be necessary.

Mrs. Dana appears to be a charming and delightful woman but there is considerable doubt in our minds as to whether her exceptional talents would be given expression in this kind of a set up.

We would like very much to have your concurrence before we write her saying that we do not have an opening in our organization which carries a salary commensurate with her particular talents. Any suggestions which you have to make would be appreciated. We shall take no action without your approval. Awaiting your reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. L. Murrell

W. L. MURRELL
Major, A.C.D.
O.I.G.

HQS, LOS ANGELES OFFICER PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
1406 W. S. PUGH AVENUE AND COURT HOUSE ANNEX
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 14, 1948

(PERSONAL)

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Chief, Field Operations Branch
Officer Procurement Service
War Department
Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

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Very truly yours,

W. L. MURRELL
Major, A.C.D.
O.I.C.

TALCOTT HALL
OBERLIN, OHIO

My Dear Mr. Murrell,

I am very grateful for your letter and for the interest you have shown me, and hope if I am fortunate enough to be able to return you, that I can repay you.

I have been a widow for the last ten years and have struggled to give my two children an education, my son has been advised to pursue his Ph. D. in physics next year at Cal. Tech.

I am anxious to help out with the war effort, and hope I may be of service in some field. I must continue to earn my living plus helping my son to finish his work, so would want something that was more or less secure.

Again I thank you.

Sincerely yours
(Mrs) Rhea Dana

April 7-1943.

I have been informed that Mrs. Dana has applied for the position of House Mother in the dormitory at Oberlin College and I would like the opportunity of expressing a word of recommendation in her behalf.

For three years I have been the pastor of the church attended by the parents of Mrs. Dana and where Mrs. Dana and her splendid family have attended during the summer months, while at home from Duke University where Mr. Dana, now deceased, was a professor and Mrs. Dana held the position of House Mother. She and her entire family are people of high character and refinement. She is capable, reliable and thoroughly competent. She is a talented woman with a beautiful disposition and is a wonderful mother.

I know of no one who I could more highly recommend for this position than Mrs. Dana.

Pastor of Community Church
Kelley's Island, Ohio

Yours respectfully,

Wilbur D. Ranney

Your letter concerning Mrs. Rheta B. Dana was awaiting me upon my return last week from a business trip to New York. I regret particularly my apparent delay in answering it since I am interested in helping Mrs. Dana in every way I can.

I do not know Mrs. Dana very well although I have talked with her a good many times and have had her daughter in college. I know Professor Dana slightly and, of course, have known intimate friends of Professor and Mrs. Dana.

Mrs. Dana has always impressed me as a woman of social charm, cultured, interesting, and able, and I know nothing whatever to contradict this impression. She has children of her own and the daughter whom I know well is a delightful, well-bred, honorable girl; the son I do not know. I should think that Mrs. Dana would have wisdom, tact, insight, and firmness in dealing with college women. I do not know her well enough to speak of her disposition and temperament nor do I know anything about her as a housekeeper, except that her own home was attractive and that she has been something of a social leader in her group. I should think there would be no question whatever about her in that respect.

I realize so keenly that it is, as you say, no easy task to guide young women in these days, and I know how hard it is to find the right kind of women for house mothers. Among all the women I have seen Mrs. Dana seems to me to stand out in the qualities we all desire. I wish I knew her well enough to speak more surely of her temperament and personal qualities but from all I have seen she would be most desirable, I should judge.

AB:tk

Duke University
Durham, N.C.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice V. Baldwin, Dean

Mrs. Rhoda E. Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio, informs me she has applied for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College.

I have known Mrs. Dana for several years and have been impressed with her splendid qualities of heart and life, and it is my conviction that she would be a most suitable person for this position.

Mrs. Dana has a bright and winsome personality, a sincere desire to serve and always has a kindly interest in those about her.

She is a woman of unalloyed Christian character and culture, and will faithfully discharge any duties committed her to the best of her ability.

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church
Durham, N.C.

Very sincerely,

David N. Hession

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to write you concerning the qualifications of Mrs. Rhoda Brown Dana for the position of house mother and chaperon.

I have known Mrs. Dana for about twelve years. For many years her husband was professor of Mechanical Engineering, which position he held with distinction in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering until he was called to Duke University, where he died shortly afterward.

During Professor Dana's connection with the State College, Mrs. Dana was an active member of the Woman's Club of the College and took a prominent part in all the social activities of the College. She always exhibited unusual poise and dignity without being stiff and forbidding. She was a good mixer, but kept unusually free of factions and controversies.

I believe Mrs. Dana knows well different types of young people and that she has the tact and the personality to deal with the problems of young college women. I have never known her to exhibit irritation in the social life and the College, for her tact and patience and tolerance have been her safeguard.

I really believe Mrs. Dana is socially, temperamentally, and intellectually qualified for house mother and chaperon.

Sir Walter Hotel
Raleigh, North Carolina

Sincerely yours,

N.C. College of Agr. & Eng.

H. C. Brooks
President Emeritus.

I understand that Mrs. William J. Dana is an applicant for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College and I wish to commend her to you in the highest terms as a person possessing strong qualifications for this type of service.

Mrs. Dana is a most excellent and highly cultured woman. Her influence over young women would be of the highest kind. She is resourceful, enthusiastic, and yet judicious in temperament. Knowing something of the requirements for this important position, I do not hesitate to recommend her without any reservations. Any consideration you give to her application will be appreciated. With kind regards, I am

Duke University

Sincerely yours,
W. K. Greene, Dean of Boys

I am very glad to have you use my name as reference relative to a position as director of dormitories in some of our California colleges. I sincerely hope that you may be able to have a position of this kind that will enable you to be near your son. While I do not know you so well personally, Pat has told us so many lovely things about you that we feel we can give a hearty recommendation. If the plans materialize, we shall no doubt be seeing you from time to time in our fair state.

I want to thank you, not only for the nice things you said about Pat in your letter, but for your motherly—or shall I say big-sisterly—care and attention during the past year. Pat has greatly enjoyed you and has been enriched by her contacts with you.

Mrs. Cwings and I regret that she plans not to return to Oberlin. We wish that she would take at least one more year, but she has about decided that she wants to attend a college in California, or at least one not so far away from home. It will not be so long now before the close of the school year will have come.

Please let me know if there is any aid at any time that I can render.

Pastor, Santa Ana, California

Sincerely yours,

Harry Evan Cwings

Mrs. Rhea B. Dana, whose husband died while in service at Duke University, has for five years been Director of a Dormitory in Oberlin. Her son has an appointment at a California institution and she would like to have a position in that part of the country.

She has heard, I am told, that there may be a vacancy at Hills. If there is I can commend Mrs. Dana to you with great confidence. I have a very high opinion of her. She has done well with her own children, which is the best recommendation of a woman that I can think of, and I believe that she can be counted on to do well whatever she undertakes to do. My best judgment is that you will find it hard to get a better woman for a guide and friend to girls.

If I can serve you further in this or any other way, please feel free to call upon me.

Duke University
Durham, N.C.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Few, President

Mrs. Rhea H. Dana has asked me to write you in her behalf, in connection with a vacancy on Mills College staff for which she is making application. I am not quite clear as to the exact nature of this vacancy, but I am sure Mrs. Dana would not apply for it if it were not something for which her preparation makes her eligible.

Some years ago Dr. Dana, a most capable professor in the Department of Engineering of Duke University, died, and Mrs. Dana and her two children went to Oberlin, Ohio, where the children were put in school and Mrs. Dana assumed social oversight of one of the dormitories. I understand that she performed her duties there in a most acceptable manner; and that is just as it should be, for she is an able woman of fine character and persistence. Furthermore her personality is such that I cannot imagine her as anything but attractive to young people.

From Mrs. Dana's letter I learn that she desires to go to California, in line with some plans which her son Stephen has for doing graduate work in geology. I am confident that you would not regret engaging a person of Mrs. Dana's ability and personality. I recommend her strongly to your favorable consideration.

*Duke University
Durham, N. C.*

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Frank S. Hickman
Professor and Dean of the Chapel.

I am writing to commend to your consideration Mrs. William J. Dana of Welles Island, Ohio, for the position of House Mother at your institution. Mrs. Dana is a lady of broad culture, high ideals, a friendly and sympathetic nature, and strong moral character. Her own children have been reared into industrious, clean, upstanding young citizens. I am sure she would exert this same influence on dormitory residents. She will be both tactful and firm in discipline and young people usually yield to her wishes without it being necessary to issue a command. She has lived in college communities and is thoroughly familiar with the task and requirements of the position of House Mother. You will not regret it if you employ her.

Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Sincerely,

A. M. Proctor,
Professor of Education

I understand that Mrs. Rhea Dana is being considered by you for a position as house mother and I wish to recommend her most highly.

I have known Mrs. Dana for the past 20 years. She is a woman of very pleasing personality and especially fine character, and I know directly from my nephew who is an undergraduate at Oberlin College, that she has made a very great success in a similar position at Oberlin College.

She had a good general education and while her husband was living and connected with this institution she took a very active part in the social and religious life on the campus and in the city. Later, when her husband transferred to Duke University, she continued in the same way. After her husband's death she assumed the responsibility of the education of her daughter and son. She is a woman of fine culture, reliable, energetic, with a real interest in the welfare of young people and should make a valuable addition to any institution in a position which requires tact, common sense and understanding.

If there are further specific questions you care to ask, please advise me.

North Carolina College of
Agriculture and Engineering

Raleigh, N.C.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. P. Metcalf
Professor of Zoology

I write to you at the suggestion of Mrs. Rhea Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio. Mrs. Dana is the widow of the late William J. Dana, sometime Professor of Engineering in Duke University. I have known her quite well for some years. She is a competent woman of good standing and is intelligent. I feel sure that she would do conscientiously and well any task intrusted to her and that you would find her entirely trustworthy. Of her experience in the type of work for which she is applying I cannot say, since until her husband died she was largely occupied with her household and her son and daughter. The daughter is a student in the Woman's College here. On every other score but experience, I think that you would find Mrs. Dana to be a desirable addition to your staff.

Duke University

Durham, N.C.

Yours very truly,

W. T. Laprade,
Professor of History

Before this blank to Civilian Personnel Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Blind Procurement District,
1400 Post Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

(To be filled in by respondent or by forwarding of applicant in ink. Answer every question. If question does not apply, answer with the word "None" or "No".)

- Name (Miss, Mr., or Mrs.) **RHEA | BROWN | DANA**
(LETTER IN CAPITALS) (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
Mrs. William Jay Dana
- Present address **11122 | GLENVIEW | ROAD | CHICAGO | ILL.**
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)
- Legal residence **OHIO | CLEVELAND | OHIO**
(State) (City) (State)
- Home telephone no. **3772** Business telephone no. **3772**
(Number) (Number)
- (a) Where born **Ohio** **Kelleys Island**
(State of foreign country) (City or town)
- (b) When born **August 31 1892**
(Month) (Day) (Year)
- (c) Father's name **OTTO W. BROWN** Mother's birthplace **Cleveland Ohio**
Father's birthplace **Cleveland Ohio** Wife's maiden name **Rhea Brown**
Mother's maiden name **Anna Kastner** Birthplace **Cleveland Ohio**
- Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes (X) No () If foreign born, indicate when and where you were naturalized

7. Indicate sex, marital status, and race by mark, thus (X). State height and weight.

SEX		MARITAL STATUS					RACE (If other specify)			HEIGHT	WEIGHT
Male	Female	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	White	Colored	Other	INCHES	POUNDS
	X				X		X			55.0	170

If divorced, state husband's or wife's last known address

- How many persons are dependent upon you for support?
Totally Relationship Age
Partially X Relationship Son Age 7.2
- Are any members of your family living with you now in the employ of the U. S. Government or of the Government of the District of Columbia or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States? (If none, write "None") If any, give details below:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	DEPARTMENT IN WHICH EMPLOYED
Stephen W. Dana	Son	Teaching defense address

10. What Federal civil service examinations have you passed?

TITLE OF EXAMINATION	DATE OF EXAMINATION	GRADE
None		

- Are you at present employed by the U. S. Government in a civil service position, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States? No If so, have you completed your probationary period? Are you in departmental or field service? No
- If not at present employed by the U. S. Government, are you eligible for reinstatement in accordance with civil service regulations?
- If you are seeking employment in Washington, D. C., indicate if you are registered with the Personnel Employment Division of the Work Projects Administration No
- Will you accept temporary work (Yes or No) for—1 month? No 3 months? No 6 months? No
- How soon can you be available to start work? July 1st
- What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$2,500 per year, expect 3000
- Positions for which application is made (in order of preference) Facilities that may be required would be in a pay - Personnel branch
- Locations in which willing to work (in order of preference) California - Arizona Western States

Return this blank to Chief Personnel Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Office of Personnel District, 110 U.S. Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, California

WAR DEPARTMENT APPLICATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

(To be filled in by applicant or in handwriting of applicant in ink. Answer every question. If question does not apply answer with the word "None" or "No".)

Hq: Office of Personnel District, 110 U.S. Post Office Bldg., San Francisco, California

1. Name (Miss, Mr., or Mrs.) **RHEA | BROWN | DANA**
(LETTERS IN CAPITALS)
Mrs. William Jay Dana
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
2. Present address **1110 15th St. S.W.**
(Number) (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)
3. Legal residence **Ohio**
(State) (City) (County) (Zip)
4. Home telephone no. **3712** Business telephone no. **3712**
(Number) (Congressional district) (City) (State) (Zip)
5. (a) Where born **Ohio** (State or foreign country)
(b) When born **August 31, 1931** (Day) (Month) (Year)
(This may be filled upon to protect part of the covering of this statement.)
(c) Father's name **Otto W. Dana** Mother's birthplace **Cleveland, Ohio**
Father's birthplace **Germany** Wife's maiden name **Rhea M. Brown**
Mother's maiden name **Ana Katrina** Birthplace **Franklin, Pa.**
6. Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes (X) No () If foreign born, indicate when and where you were naturalized
7. Indicate sex, marital status, and race by mark, thus () State height and weight.

SEX		MARITAL STATUS						RACE (If other specify)			HEIGHT	WEIGHT
Male	Female	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	White	Colored	Other			
	X				X		X			5'5 1/2"	175	

If divorced, state husband's or wife's last known address

8. How many persons are dependent upon you for support?
Totally _____ Relationship _____ Age _____
Partially X Relationship S.A.N. Age 22
9. Are any members of your family living with you now in the employ of the U. S. Government or of the Government of the District of Columbia or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States? (If none, write "None") If any, give details below:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	DEPARTMENT IN WHICH EMPLOYED
Stephen W. Dana	Son	Teaching defense

10. What Federal civil service examinations have you passed?
Civil Service Exam 5-10-33

TITLE OF EXAMINATION	DATE OF EXAMINATION	GRADE

11. Are you at present employed by the U. S. Government in a civil service position, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States? D.O. If so, have you completed your probationary period? Are you in departmental or field service? D.O.
12. If not at present employed by the U. S. Government, are you eligible for reinstatement in accordance with civil service regulations?
13. If you are seeking employment in Washington, D. C., indicate if you are registered with the Personnel Placement Division of the Work Projects Administration D.O.
14. Will you accept temporary work (Yes or No) for—1 month? D.O. 3 months? D.O. 6 months? D.O.
15. How soon can you be available to start work? July 1st
16. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$2,500 per year
17. Positions for which application is made (in order of preference) Position that may be filled
18. Locations in which willing to work (in order of preference) California, Arizona, Western States

26. Requirements: In the following space, give a complete record of all employments you have had, including Government employment and military service, and accounting for all periods of unemployment. Begin with your present position and work back.

From Year	To Year	Name of Employer or Agency (If Government, give the number of the job)	Location Give the city and State or the name of the organization	Name of Supervisor (If Government, give the name of the official)
1907		Taught private		
1909		lessons - Education		
1910		Board of Education		
1911		Kellogg Island Ohio		
1914		Wife of William		
1915		Prof. of Math. Eng. at Univ. of Penn.		
1916		Johns Hopkins Univ. of North Carolina - Durham		
1918		Director of Dexametoxins at Charles		
1919		College (Social Director)		
1920		Miss Marquette Handworth		
1921		Dean of Women at Charles College		
1922		1000 plus APT. plus Board		
1923		plus laundry		
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If more space is needed, continue entries on a separate sheet attached to above, and attach to application.

27. May we communicate with your present employer? (Yes or No) Yes

16. State physical defects or infirmities you have, including age, sex, height, weight, color of eyes, hair, and skin, and any other physical characteristics.
17. How many working days have you lost in the past 3 years because of illness? 14 days. What was the nature of the illness? Stomach
18. Have you ever been arrested, indicted, or convicted for any violation of law other than a minor traffic violation? No. If so, state name of court, nature of offense, and disposition of case.

19. Military and naval service (service on active duty in service other than normal duty including):

Name	Branch of Service	Grade	Service Number

20. If you have established military preference with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, check (✓) the kind of preference: Disability; wife of disabled veteran.

21. If you are receiving a pension, retired pay, or compensation from the Veterans' Administration or any other Department, state particulars (if for disability, state percentage and nature).

22. If you are the wife of a disabled veteran, or the widow of a person who was in the military or naval service, give the following information: Wife. Name of veteran: John H. ... Last year of service: 1944

(a) If you have ever received compensation from the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission for injuries sustained in line of duty give particulars:

(b) If you are receiving or have applied for an annuity under any retirement act for civilian employment, state when and where: When? ... Why? ...

(c) If you are receiving an annuity for disability under the Civil Service Retirement Act, state whether or not you have been informed by the Civil Service Commission that you are physically able to resume duty.

23. Education (draw a circle around the number indicating years completed):
 Common school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 Business school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 Post-graduate or professional 1 2 3 4
 High school 1 2 3 4
 College 1 2 3 4
 Post-graduate or professional 1 2 3 4

24. Give here the details of your college, undergraduate, and graduate education:

NAME AND LOCATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE	DATE OF ATTENDANCE (Month and Year)		DEGREE OR OTHER DEGREE RECEIVED	MAYOR'S LICENSE	BUSINESS CERTIFICATION	OTHER LICENSE
	From	To				
<u>Delaware Island, Ohio</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1928</u>				
<u>Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1928</u>				
<u>Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1928</u>				
<u>Central State Normal School, Newark, N.J.</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1928</u>				
<u>Central State Normal School, Newark, N.J.</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1928</u>				

25. List all college subjects in which you have had 12 or more semester hours indicating the credits received.

26. State any other education you have had, such as correspondence courses. Also list college fellowships, scholarships, scholastic honors, and significant college activities.

John Hopkins, North Carolina, Duke, Va.

27. What languages do you translate readily? None speak fluently?

28. What office machines do you operate skillfully? None

29. What office machines do you operate fairly well? None

30. If qualified in stenography or typing, state speed in words per minute:
 Stenography _____ Typing _____

31. Are you a Notary Public? No. Give date commission expires.

32. If you are a certified public accountant, or licensed member of some other profession, give details.

33. List names of any professional societies of which you are a member.

34. Employment: In the following space, give a complete record of all employment you have had, including Government employment and military service and accounting for all periods of unemployment. Begin with your present job and work back.

EMPLOYER	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT (Month and Year)	POSITION	REASON FOR TERMINATION (If applicable)
<u>Private</u>			
<u>General</u>			
<u>Board of Education</u>			

18. Give below a description of the experience with particular emphasis on any special qualifications which you have obtained under Question 16, paying particular attention to any experience which, in your opinion, qualifies you for the position or positions for which this application is filed.
Begin your description of experience in each separate position on a new line, identifying each description by a circled number with the number of the position in which the position is listed under Question 16. Indicate the name of your supervisor in each position you have held.

As Director of Administration, my work was initially with the National Bureau of Health. I had all the special training of the Bureau and many of the special requirements of the Bureau. I had all the special training of the Bureau and many of the special requirements of the Bureau. I had all the special training of the Bureau and many of the special requirements of the Bureau.

(If more space is required, paste a sheet of paper here, and continue your statement.)

19. List all clubs, societies, associations and organizations other than religious, political or fraternal with which you have had any connection whatsoever during the past 5 years, and give addresses of such organizations.

NAME	ADDRESS
Charmel's War and Club	Univ. of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.
War and Club	Charlotte, N.C.
Red Cross	Charlotte, N.C.

40. Are you holding any position or office under any State, county or municipal government?

41. Do you have membership in (1) any communitarian organization? (2) any Non-Iso organization? or (3) any political party, organization, or other society or association which is inimical to the public interest in the defense program of the United States and/or advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government in the United States?

42. Give names and addresses of five persons other than relatives or employers mentioned above, who have knowledge of your character, experience, and ability:

Full Name	Full Address	Relationship
Dr. R. W. Dana	College of Arts, College of Arts, Charlotte, N.C.	Dean
Miss Margaret Woodworth	Charlotte, N.C.	Dean of Women
Miss E. S. W.	Charlotte, N.C.	Faculty
Miss M. L. W.	Charlotte, N.C.	Faculty

In case of emergency, notify Dr. R. W. Dana, Post-office address, Charlotte, N.C.

I certify that the foregoing answers are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Any false statement is sufficient cause for rejection of the application or dismissal after appointment.)

Date: April 7, 1943 Mrs. Rhea F. Dana

Done, Mrs R. B. 6210

April 7, 1948

Colonel Emmett F. Connelly, A.U.S.
Chief, Field Operations Branch
Officer Procurement Service
War Department, Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Charlie (Houston) asked me to return to you
the letter of April 1, 1948, which you received from
Major Marrell regarding Mrs. Dana.

Thank you for your interest in this case.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD L. HUGHES
Major, A.U.S.

Attachment

ELH:jm

March 19, 1946.

Major Wynne L. Maxwell,
Los Angeles Officer Procurement District,
1414 Post Office Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Major Maxwell:

Mr. Charles Cheston, who as you know, has left me to become Special Assistant to Colonel William Donovan, Director, Office of Strategic Services, asked me to write you in regard to a personnel matter.

Mr. Cheston stated that you had a man (I think named Hamilton) serving as an office manager who wasn't "padding out" too well for you. Also it was his thought that your receptionist did not have quite the personality to do a public relations job that is required in a front office.

If these situations exist you may be considering some changes and this morning he learned of a possibility that might interest you. Colonel Donovan mentioned that a friend of his, Mrs. Dana Dana, who is now hostess at Talcott Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, is considering going to California where two of her children reside.

Mrs. Dana is a college woman who has had experience in the supervision of personnel.

If you are interested in exploring this possibility you could write her for a description of her experience.

In any event it is an idea that Mr. Cheston and I thought worth while passing on to you.

Will you let me know ^{if} any developments?

Very truly yours,

HERBERT F. CONNELLY,
Colonel, A. U. S.,
Chief, Field Operations Branch.

DISTRIBUTION
CC-Mr. Cheston

Handwritten: 1000
Oberlin, Ohio
March 15, 1943

Mr. William D. Donovan
Washington D. C.

My Dear Mr. Donovan,

I wrote to you some time ago, about government work & social requirements in some capacity in the west, so I might be near my children, but I have recently heard of a possibility in Washington that I believe would be of great interest and I also believe I could meet requirements if I were given an opportunity.

It has come to my notice that the government is building dormitories for girls in their employ, and positions of Social Directors are available. It is quite possible that the government will take over my college here for the navy, in the very near future. So I am concerned about a future position.

I have been Social Director of Talbot Hall, at Oberlin College ever since Mrs. Davis' death ten years ago. I now have the largest girls dormitory on the campus.

You may write for further information to - Dr. Ernest H. Wilbur, Pres; Miss Margaret Woodworth, Dean of Women; Dr. Carl F. Kitcher, Dean of College, all of Oberlin College.

Enclosed are some commendations that may give you something of my background.

Many thanks and kindest personal regards.
Sincerely yours,

Director of Talbot Hall, Oberlin, Ohio
Phyllis Davis

I understand that Mrs. Nhea Dana is being considered by you for a position as house mother and I wish to recommend her most highly.

I have known Mrs. Dana for the past 20 years. She is a woman of very pleasing personality and especially fine character, and I know directly from my nephew who is an undergraduate at Oberlin College, that she has made a very great success in a similar position at Oberlin College.

She had a good general education and while her husband was living and connected with this institution she took a very active part in the social and religious life on the campus and in the city. Later, when her husband transferred to Duke University, she continued in the same way. After her husband's death she assumed the responsibility of the education of her daughter and son. She is a woman of fine culture, reliable, energetic, with a real interest in the welfare of young people and should make a valuable addition to any institution in a position which requires tact, common sense and understanding.

If there are further specific questions you care to ask, please advise me.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. P. Metcalf
Professor of Zoology

State College of Agriculture
W Raleigh, North Carolina

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to write you concerning the qualifications of Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana for the position of house mother and chaperon.

I have known Mrs. Dana for about twelve years. For many years her husband was professor of Mechanical Engineering, which position he held with distinction in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering until he was called to Duke University, where he died shortly afterward.

During Professor Dana's connection with the State College, Mrs. Dana was an active member of the Woman's Club of the College and took a prominent part in all the social activities of the College. She always exhibited unusual poise and dignity without being stiff and forbidding. She was a good mixer, but kept unusually free of factions and controversies.

I believe Mrs. Dana knows well different types of young people and that she has the tact and the personality to deal with the problems of young college women. I have never known her to exhibit irritation in the social life and the College, for her tact and patience and tolerance have been her safeguard.

I really believe Mrs. Dana is socially, temperamentally, and intellectually qualified for house mother and chaperon.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. Brooks
President Emeritus.

*Former President
State College of Ag.
(Raleigh) North Carolina*

I understand that Mrs. William J. Dana is an applicant for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College and I wish to commend her to you in the highest terms as a person possessing strong qualifications for this type of service.

Mrs. Dana is a most excellent and highly cultured woman. Her influence over young women would be of the highest kind. She is resourceful, enthusiastic, and yet judicious in temperament. Knowing something of the requirements for this important position, I do not hesitate to recommend her without any reservations. Any consideration you give to her application will be appreciated.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. K. Greene

*Dean of Women
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio*

Mrs. Rheta B. Dana, whose husband died while in service at Duke University, has for five years been Director of a Dormitory at Oberlin. Her son has an appointment at a California institution and she would like to have a position in that part of the country.

She has heard, I am told, that there may be a vacancy at Hills. If there is I can commend Mrs. Dana to you with great confidence. I have a very high opinion of her. She has done well with her own children, which is the best recommendation of a woman that I can think of, and I believe that she can be counted on to do well whatever she undertakes to do. My best judgment is that you will find it hard to get a better woman for a guide and friend to girls.

If I can serve you further in this or any other way, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Fow, President
 Former Pres. of Duke Univ.
 Durham
 North Carolina

Your letter of June 19 in re Mrs. Miss Brown Dana is before me, and it affords me great pleasure to state my reaction as to Mrs. Dana.

She first came to us at Duke University some three years or more ago, when her husband ~~was~~ employed as instructor in one of the departments. They were members of the Presbyterian Church of which I am a member, and I came in contact with them in Sunday School work, and in the social life of the University.

After Dr. Dana's untimely death Mrs. Dana came to me for advice in regard to winding up her deceased husband's estate, and I had ample opportunity to form an opinion of her from a business standpoint. I found Mrs. Dana to be a lady who reaches a conclusion not hastily or upon impulse, but after mature reflection; not dictatorial but sympathetic and yet one who does not permit sympathy to dictate when duty calls for a different decision. I think she possesses those different traits of character that would make her ideally fitted for the position with you that you indicate, and with her example and advice would be of immeasurable value in moulding the plastic characters of the young girls with whom she would come in contact.

Sincerely yours,

T. D. Bryson

2-11-10

*Duke University
Durham North Carolina*

Mrs. Ehea B. Dana has asked me to write you in her behalf, in connection with a vacancy on Mills College staff for which she is making application. I am not quite clear as to the exact nature of this vacancy, but I am sure Mrs. Dana would not apply for it if it were not something for which her preparation makes her eligible.

Some years ago Dr. Dana, a most capable professor in the Department of Engineering of Duke University, died, and Mrs. Dana and her two children went to Oberlin, Ohio, where the children were put in school and Mrs. Dana assumed social oversight of one of the dormitories. I understand that she performed her duties there in a most acceptable manner; and that is just as it should be, for she is an able woman of fine character and persistence. Furthermore her personality is such that I cannot imagine her as anything but attractive to young people.

From Mrs. Dana's letter I learn that she desires to go to California, in line with some plans which her son Stephen has for doing graduate work in geology. I am confident that you would not regret engaging a person of Mrs. Dana's ability and personality. I recommend her strongly to your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Rev Frank S. Hickman

Professor and Dean of the Chapel.

*Duke University
Durham
North Carolina*

Copy to Mrs. Dana

Your letter concerning Mrs. Helen H. Dana was awaiting me upon my return last week from a business trip to New York. I regret particularly my apparent delay in answering it since I am interested in helping Mrs. Dana in every way I can.

I do not know Mrs. Dana very well although I have talked with her a good many times and have had her daughter in college. I know Professor Dana slightly and, of course, have known intimate friends of Professor and Mrs. Dana.

Mrs. Dana has always impressed me as a woman of social charm, cultured, interesting, and able, and I know nothing whatever to contradict this impression. She has children of her own and the daughter whom I know well is a delightful, well-bred, honorable girl; the son I do not know. I should think that Mrs. Dana would have wisdom, tact, insight, and firmness in dealing with college women. I do not know her well enough to speak of her disposition and temperament nor do I know anything about her as a housekeeper, except that her own home was attractive and that she has been something of a social leader in her group. I should think there would be no question whatever about her in that respect.

I realize so keenly that it is, as you say, no easy task to guide young women in these days, and I know how hard it is to find the right kind of women for house mothers. Among all the women I have seen Mrs. Dana seems to me to stand out in the qualities we all desire. I wish I knew her well enough to speak more surely of her temperament and personal qualities but from all I have seen she would be most desirable, I should judge.

Very sincerely yours,

AB:tk

Alice M. Baldwin, Dean of Women

Duke University

Durham, North Carolina

I am writing to commend to your consideration Mrs. William J. Dana of Kelly's Island, Ohio, for the position of House Mother at your institution. Mrs. Dana is a lady of broad culture, high ideals, a friendly and sympathetic nature, and strong moral character. Her own children have been reared into industrious, clean, upstanding young citizens. I am sure she would exert this same influence on dormitory residents. She will be both tactful and firm in discipline and young people usually yield to her wishes without it being necessary to issue a command. She has lived in college communities and is thoroughly familiar with the task and requirements of the position of House Mother. You will not regret it if you employ her.

Sincerely,

A. M. Proctor,
Professor of Education

Duke University,
Durham, North Carolina

Mrs. Rhoe B. Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio, in-
forms me she has applied for a position as House Mother
at Oberlin College.

I have known Mrs. Dana for several years and
have been impressed with her splendid qualities of heart
and life, and it is my conviction that she would be a
most suitable person for this position.

Mrs. Dana has a bright and winsome personality,
a sincere desire to serve and always has a kindly inter-
est in those about her.

She is a woman of wholesome Christian character
and culture, and will faithfully discharge any duties
committed her to the best of her ability.

Very sincerely,

David H. Scanlon

*Received at the
First Presbyterian Church
Oberlin, Ohio*

I write to you at the suggestion of Mrs. Mhea Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio. Mrs. Dana is the widow of the late William J. Dana, sometime Professor of Engineering in Duke University. I have known her quite well for some years. She is a competent woman of good standing and is intelligent. I feel sure that she would do conscientiously and well any task intrusted to her and that you would find her entirely trustworthy. Of her experience in the type of work for which she is applying I cannot say, since until her husband died she was largely occupied with her household and her son and daughter. The daughter is a student in the Woman's College here. On every other score but experience, I think that you would find Mrs. Dana to be a desirable addition to your staff.

Yours very truly,

W. T. Laprade,
Professor of History

*Duke University
Durham, North Carolina*

I have your recent letter which I found on my desk on my return to my office after a few days absence from the University.

I came to know Mrs. Rhoe Brown Dana rather well when she came here as the wife of Professor Dana a few years ago. Professor Dana lived after coming here only about a year and a half, and since then I have seen very little of Mrs. Dana. However, I do regard her as an unusually fine woman. She has been greatly interested in just such work as that for which she has applied to you. We have thought of her here but have had no openings whatever. So far as I know, she should have sufficient wisdom and tact to handle problems such as any person in the position in question would have to solve. I believe also that she does have the understanding and the firmness. She was very much liked here by the women of the University, many of whom I have heard speak very kindly of her.

She has a grown daughter, now a junior with us, and a younger son. Her association with college people and with her own children ought to fit her well for the sort of work for which you are considering her.

Very cordially yours,

W. H. Wannamaker,
Dean of Duke University

W. H. Wannamaker

I am very glad to have you use my name as reference relative to a position as director of dormitories in some of our California colleges. I sincerely hope that you may be able to have a position of this kind that will enable you to be near your son. While I do not know you so well personally, Pat has told us so many lovely things about you that we feel we can give a hearty recommendation. If the plans materialize, we shall no doubt be seeing you from time to time in our fair state.

I want to thank you, not only for the nice things you said about Pat in your letter, but for your motherly-- or shall I say--big-sisterly care and attention during the past year. Pat has greatly enjoyed you and has been enriched by her contacts with you.

Mrs. Owings and I regret that she plans not to return to Oberlin. We wish that she would take at least one more year, but she has about decided that she wants to attend a college in California, or at least one not so far away from home. It will not be so long now before the close of the school year will have come.

Please let me know if there is any aid at any time that I can render.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Evan Owings.

*Factor of Freshman
Santa Ana
Palomares*

I have been informed that Mrs. Dana has applied for the position of House Mother in the dormitory at Chapelin College and I would like the opportunity of expressing a word of recommendation in her behalf.

For three years I have been the pastor of the church attended by the parents of Mrs. Dana and where Mrs. Dana and her splendid family have attended during the summer months, while at home from Duke University where Mr. Dana, now deceased, was a professor and Mrs. Dana held the position of House Mother. She and her entire family are people of high character and refinement. She is capable, reliable and thoroughly competent. She is a talented woman with a beautiful disposition and is a wonderful mother.

I know of no one who I could more highly recommend for this position than Mrs. Dana.

Yours respectfully,

Wilbur D. Ramsey.

*Former Pastor
United Methodist
Chapel, Raleigh
N.C.*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 10, 1943

Memorandum to Colonel W. J. Donovan

From: Charles S. Cheston

Subject: Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana

It is possible that the Los Angeles Office of the Officer Procurement Service may have use for Mrs. Dana in personnel work to supervise the reception and information desk, and do preliminary screening. When I visited the office ten days ago, they were considering looking for such a person.

Colonel Connely, Chief of Field Service, O.P.S., is writing the officer in charge of the Los Angeles Office today, to ascertain if they care to consider Mrs. Dana, and I shall report to you as soon as I hear from him.


CHARLES S. CHESTON

CSC:R

Dana, Mrs Rhea Dana 6320

Talcott Hall
Oberlin, Ohio

February 27, 1947

My dear Mr. Donovan:

In these times of strain and stress, my position as director of a dormitory is not at all secure, so I am going to try and get into service necessary to our government, so I can be of more vital help.

My family, a son and a daughter, are in California and Arizona, so I would prefer locating out there if it were possible to do so.

I am still grateful to you for your letters when I wrote you regarding Stephen, my son, he was drafted as you know, and then given honorable discharge, he is now a student at California Tech and will get his M.D. in Physics, after next year, he has the good fortune of a fine scholarship, and the extreme good fortune of working with Dr. Guttenberg, the great physics man.

I have had a college background, and lived as the wife of Prof. Wm. J. Dana when he taught at University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, U. of N. Carolina, and Duke University. Since Mr. Dana's death I have been hostess and director of Talcott Hall, a dormitory of ninety-six girls. On Mrs. Roosevelt's recent visit to Oberlin, it was my good fortune to have her here at Talcott Hall.

I could handle positions of supervision or personnel work. I have had a good opportunity for character study these past eight years. I feel that I should not have bothered you, for I know that you have much to take up all your time, but I feel so at a loss to go about getting a position, such as I seek, that I thought, without too much trouble to you, I might secure information of value.

I am so grateful to you for any interest shown me. Thank you so very much.

Sincerely yours,

S/ RHEA DANA

Mr. Eben Brown Dunn
 Tolcott Hall
 Okeechobee, Ohio

My Dear Mr. Donovan

In these times of strain and stress, my position as Director of a Territory is not at all secure so I am going to try and get into service necessary to our government, as I can be of more vital help

My family, a son and a daughter are in California and Arizona, so I would prefer locating out there if it were possible to do so.

I am still grateful to you for your letter when I wrote you regarding Stephen, my son, he was drafted as you know and then given Honorable Discharge, he is now a student at California Tech. and will get his Ph.D. in

Mr. Elmer Davis
Talent Hall
Oletha, Ohio

Physics. - after next year, he has
the good fortune of a fine scholarship
and the extreme good fortune of
working with Dr. Gutberlet, the
great physics man.

I have had a college back-
ground, and lived at the wife
of Prof. Wm. J. Davis when he taught
at Univ. of Penn.; Johns Hopkins,
Univ. of North Carolina and Duke
University. Since Mrs. Davis
death I have been warden and
Director of Talent Hall - a dormitory
of ninety six girls. On Mrs.
Davis's recent visit to Oletha
it was my good fortune to have
her here at Talent Hall.

I could laudable positions
of supervision or personnel work.
I have had a good opportunity
for character study these past eight
years.

Mr. Eben Brown Davis
Federal Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio

I feel that I should not
have bothered you, for I know
that you have much to take
up all your time, but I feel
so at a loss to go about getting
a position, such as I seek, that
I thought, with out too much
trouble to you, I might receive
information of value.

I am so grateful to you
for any interest shown me,
I thank you so very much.

Sincerely yours
Eben Davis

February twenty - seventh.

COPY

August 13th, 1943

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Stephen's latest news from Fort Mac Arthur where he was sent on Monday for entrance into the Army, after a two week furlough, following his induction, physical and sworn in process, here in Los Angeles two weeks ago, is that he is to given "Honourable Discharge" from the Army. It seems that his eye condition can not place him in 1 B but definitely places him in 4F. I suppose it was the failure of his draft board to classify him properly. He has had a lot of trouble, expenses and loss of his summer job, resulting from the failure of the Board.

The Army doctors feel his efforts to the government are best applied in asking him to return to Cal. Tech where he will continue to study and teach Defense courses, so he is awaiting his discharge at Fort Mac Arthur.

I am so sorry to have bothered you so much, please forgive me and again let me thank you for any time given to us.

Stephen, I assure you will be a great satisfaction to his country some day; he has the capacity for big things

- 2 -

and an earnest desire to be of value to the world. He is sorry not to be able to serve in a more active way in the present difficulty, but he said he would try and make up some way.

With all good wishes and many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

725 Virginia Terrace
Santa Paula
California

Letter #270

My Dear Mr. [Name]
 Stephen [Name] has
 from 4:00 PM [Name]
 where he was sent on
 Monday for entrance
 into the Army after a
 two week furlough following
 his induction; physical
 and aware in person
 here in Los Angeles two
 weeks ago, is that he
 to be given "Honorable
 Discharge from the Army."
 It seems that his eye
 condition can not place
 him in 1st but definitely
 places him in 4F. I suppose
 it was the failure of his
 left hand to classify him
 properly. He has had a lot
 of trouble, expenses and
 loss of his business job.

Donovan 6320

COPI

August 7, 1942

My dear Mr. Donovan:

I do thank you so much for your very fine letter. I appreciate your advice and help more than I can say.

Stephen left for Fort Mac Arthur at San Pedro, Cal. this morning. He hopes to find something he can handle well there, but of course does not know what it will be. He has 18 classifications; they are being used to replace 1 A's. I wonder if you could help him to be placed in the teaching of math or physics at some camp. He has had a lot of experience in teaching having had a position at Whittier College and University of Southern California for the past two years while getting his M. S.'s (?) degree.

Stephen is definitely a student and a teacher and can best serve his government in that capacity. At twenty two he has made four honor societies; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi and Sigma Gamma Epsilon.

There is a chance in the draft of his being given anything to do, and he tried to avoid that by

Page 2

asking admittance into certain military service, but his eye condition would not pass him; he was turned down everywhere. He has applied for the numerical search but has had no reply. Could you see if he could be placed in it. A fine experience for him and a great service to his country if he could make it.

I fear I am being a terrible bother, but, Mr. Donovan, I am alone and I do appreciate anything you can do and all you have done. I shall be here at Apt. 408, Astor Arms Apts., Cor San & Broadway St., Los Angeles, Cal. until August 14th, then I go to a cousin's; % Mrs. V. M. Freeman, 733 Virginia Terrace, Santa Paula until Sept. 3rd. Then to my daughter's; Mrs H. Schlaq, 523 N. Willetta St. Phoenix, Arizona until September 24th. So you can address me at the above places.

Again, Mr. Donovan I do thank you. I wish I were able to repay your goodness in some way, perhaps some day I may.

With all good wishes for you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

My dear Mr. Donovan:

I do thank you as much for your very fine letter. I appreciate your advice and help more than I can say.

Stephen left for Fort near Arthur at San Pedro, Cal. this morning, he hopes to find something he can handle well there, but of course does not know what it will be. He has 1 B. classifications they are being used to replace 1 A's. I wonder if you could help him to be placed in the teaching of math or physics at some camp, he has had a lot of experience in teaching having had a position at Whittier College and University of Southern California for the past two years while getting his M.S. degree.

Stephen is definitely a student.

and a teacher and can best serve
his government in that capacity
At liberty too he has made four
honor societies. Phi Beta Kappa; Phi
Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi and Sigma
Gamma Epsilon

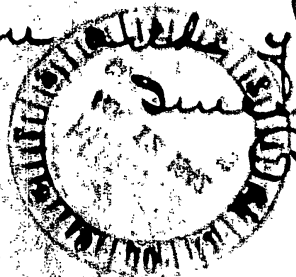
There is a chance in the draft
of him being given any thing to do,
and he tried to avoid that by seeking
admittance into certain military
service, but his eye condition would
not pass here, he was turned down
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naval service but has had no
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bother but Mr. Donovan I am
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thing you can do and all
you have done.

I shall be here at Apt 408
 Victor Arnes Apt. Ave 8th &
 Grammercy St Los Angeles Cal
 until Aug. 14th, then I go to
 a cousin's to Mrs. V. M. Freeman
 725 Siquia Terrace, Santa Paula
 until Sept. 3rd. Then to my
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 W. Willetta St. Phoenix Arizona
 until September 24th. So you
 can address me at the above
 places.

Again Mr. Donovan I
 do thank you. I wish I
 were able to repay your
 goodness in some way,
 perhaps someday I may.

With all good wishes for
 you & your family
 Sincerely yours,
 Rhea Dana



Donovan 8/1/47
July 27

1077

Astor Arms Apt. # 408
Cor. 6th & Broadway St.
Los Angeles, California

August 2nd, 1947

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I am now in Los Angeles with my son, having arrived on Saturday, August first.

Stephen has been refused entrance in the meteorology and also Engineers' Aid, on account of his eye condition. He had very fine letters from Headquarters commenting on his background, but felt the eye strain would be too much of a risk, so those channels are closed.

Stephen was inducted into the Army, July 27th; he has a two week furlough which expires on August 10th. He hopes there will be some teaching position available to him at one of the camps in this section, his hay-fever tendency would make it more comfortable for him if he were left out here; however, he is ready to do whatever the country demands of him but wished it were something in his line of work.

I want to correct a statement in a former letter. I said Dr. Campbell of California Tech. was in Washington; it was Washington State my son had referred to

In his letter, so that is why he could not contact you.

Stephen has been placed in I B limited service. If there is anything you can do to help him to something interesting but necessary to the country program, both he and I will be most grateful to you.

Stephen has applied for work with the Strategic Mineral Search, planned under the National roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, on the recommendation of Dr. Tiede (?) of the University of Southern California but has not heard anything as yet.

I shall be at Los Angeles Astar Arms Apt. # 408, Cor. 8th & Grammercy St. until August 15th.

We are so very grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

Lam 5320

TALCOTT HALL
BERLIN, OHIO

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I am now in
Los Angeles with my son,
having arrived on Saturday
Aug 1st.

Stephen has been refused
entrance in the meteorology
also Engineers Aid on
account of his eye condition
he had my five letters from
headquarters commenting
on his back ground, but
felt the eye strain would
be too much of a risk, so
those channels are closed.

Stephen was redirected
into the Army, July 27th,
he has a two week furlough
which expires on Aug 10th.
he will leave for Fort Meade
Arthur, San Pedro, California
on Monday, August 10th.
He hopes there will be some
teaching position available

Comm. 4320

YALCOTT HALL
GOERLIN, OHIO

Dear Mr. Donovan

I am now in
Los Angeles with my son,
having arrived on Saturday
Aug 1st.

Stephen has been refused
entrance in the meteorology
also Engineers Aid on
account of his eye condition.
He had my five letters from
headquarters commenting
on his back ground, but
felt the eye strain would
be too much of a risk, as
those channels are closed.

Stephen was inducted
into the Army, July 27th.
He has a two week furlough
which expires on Aug 10th.
He will leave for Fort Meade
Arthur, San Pedro, California
on Monday, August 10th.
He hopes there will be some
teaching position available

TALCOTT HALL
 DE GR. LIN. DR. 10

I've been at one of the
 Camps in this section, in
 lay, few tendency would
 make it more comfortable
 for him, if he were left
 but here, however, he is
 ready to do whatever the
 country demands of him, but
 wishes it were something
 in his line of work.

I want to correct a
 statement in a former
 letter. I said Dr. Campbell
 of California Tech. was in
 Washington, D. C. Wash.
 State my son had referred
 to in his letter, so that is
 why he could not contact
 you.

Stephens has been placed
 in 1 B. limited service. If
 there is any thing you can
 do to help him to something
 interesting but necessary.

TALBOT HALL
BERLIN, OHIO

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both be and I will be
most grateful to you.

Stephen has applied for
work with the Strategic
Mineral Research planned
under the national roster
of Scientific and Specialized
Personnel on the recommendation
of Dr. Grege of the University
of Southern California, but
has not heard anything
as yet.

I shall be at Los Angeles,
Aston Arms Apt. 408, Cor. 5th &
Hammerway St. until Aug 15th.

We are so very grateful
to you.

Sincerely yours
Rhea Dana
(Mrs. H. J.)

Aug. 2nd

Confidential

August 4, 1942

Mrs. Anna Brown Dana
 c/o Dr. J. D. Hunt
 Astor Arms Apt.
 Cor. 6 & Brammercy
 Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Dana:

I received your telegram and your letter. I inquired into the matter of Stephen Campbell. Of course the assignment of draftees to specialized jobs is left entirely to the Army officials. I have no acquaintance with the people who make these assignments. It is practically all done by the local commanding officers who have working under them placement personnel experts. I feel sure that these experts will make every effort to place his where his knowledge of meteorology and geology will be put to the maximum use. I believe that he will be required to take the usual preliminary military training of about thirteen weeks and after that he will be put in the specialized activity where he can best serve. I do not believe that you should be so much concerned about this as I know the Army is making a real effort to try to make proper placements.

I have not heard from Dr. Campbell but of course will be glad to talk to him when he gets in touch with me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
 Director

COPY

TALCOTT HALL
Oberlin, Ohio

(Recd. 7/30/42)

My dear Mr. Demovan:

Again I ask your pardon, but I am at such a loss and do need your help so very much. I am alone and no one to advise me.

I telegraphed you that the Draft Board in Los Angeles took Stephen on July 25. He has a 2 week furlough. About ten days ago he took his physical for the meteorology, but we are afraid they will not take him for he has vision in one eye only, the other looks about normal, but it has no lense. A B.B. gun accident in his youth. Stephen does not mind serving, wants to, but he could not get in the service on account of this deficiency. I believe you could help to get him into the meteorology or else the new Reserve officers group being formed in Washington for geology men to locate minerals for the government.

Dr. Campbell of Cal. Tech at Pasadena, where Stephen was to continue study and teach Defense courses is in Washington. I have written Stephen to

- 2 -

have him see you, so if he is still in Washington you may expect him. He knows all about Stephen's case.

I am summing up his background on a separate sheet enclosed.

If you can do anything at all, please do so. I know there is much that anyone in your position can do and I would be so grateful.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Rhos Dana

Address me:

§ Dr. J. D. Hunt
Astor Arms Apt.
Cor. 8 & Grammercy
Los Angeles, Cal.

STEPHEN WINCHESTER DANA,

6 yrs. study in science; has an A.B. from Oberlin.
M.Sc. from U.S.C. in Cal.

Advanced study in geology, math, physics, chemistry
and splendid record.

Summer training with Shell Oil Co., Redona, Cal. in
the Geophysics department.

Meteorology has all the information in their office,
transcripts from colleges and everything.

Granted a teaching scholarship from Cal. Tech, where
he was to teach Defense courses this Sept.

We want to avoid being placed any where in the draft,
the country should make use of his knowledge, and
the draft so seldom is helpful in that way.

He was placed in 1 B limited service.

TALCOTT HALL
BERLIN, GERMANY

My dear Mr. [unclear]
I am sorry
you are away, but I am at
least to see you and to see
you here so soon. I am
sure about and I am sure
I will see you.

I telegraphed you that
the last part of the report
too. Stephen on July 25 he
has a stroke. I am sure I don't
know days ago he was
physically good. The matter is
he was ahead of you, and that
the time. You see, he was
in one eye only. The other
looks about normal. But
has no use. He is B B you
remember in his youth. Stephen
does not mind. I am sure, want
to say he could not get in
the service on account of
this deficiency. I believe you
could help to get him into
the meteorology or in the

TALCOTT HALL
BERLIN, OHIO

Dear you are interested in
being involved in the
going to meet to meet in
in the movement
I am happy to call you
at Pasadena, where Stephen was
to continue study and to
because of me I was
I have written Stephen to
him see you, so I will
in 1968, you may want
He knows all about Stephen
case.

I am currently in the
back ground in all respects
sheet enclosed

If you can do any
thing at all, please do it
I know there is much that
anyone in your position can
do and I would be so happy

Sincerely yours

Wheat Dana

address me

To Dr. J. D. Hunt
Orth Arms Apt
Co. 87 Sherman
Los Angeles, Ca

Stephen Winick, David

TALBOT HALL
BERLIN, OHIO

- 6 yrs study in various fields and A. B. from Oberlin, Ohio from U. S. C. in Cal.
- Advanced study in geology, math, physics, astronomy and exploded record
- Summer training with Shell Oil Co., Oakland, Cal in the geophysics department
- Meteorology has all the information in their files. Transcripts from colleges and every thing
- Granted a temporary assignment from Cal. Tech, where he was to teach Defense courses from Sept.
- He would to avoid being placed any where in the draft; the country should make use of his knowledge, and the draft so seldom is helpful in that way
- He was placed in I B Limited service.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its special character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

STANDARD TIME
Time of origin
Time of destination
Time of transit
Time of receipt
Time of delivery

A. M. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION
DISCOUNTS ON THE 2-12-14

J. C. WILLIAMS
VICE PRESIDENT

The time shown in the date line of telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

HA641 49 NT=OBERLIN OHIO 27
COL WM J DONOVAN=
OLD NAVY HOSPITAL WASHDC=

Donovan 6330

STEPHEN IN CLASS ONE B LIMITED SERVICE LOSANGELES TODAY.
TOOK PHYSICAL FOR METEOROLOGICAL ONE WEEK AGO. COULD YOU
HELP TO GET HIM IN TO THAT BRANCH BEFORE FURLOUGH IS UP ON
AUGUST TENTH. ADDRESS CARE J B HUNT ASTOR ARMS APARTMENT
CORNER 8TH ST AND GRAMMERCY DRIVE LOSANGELES CALIF=
RHEA DANA TALCOTT HALL.

B.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 18, 1942

Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana
5 Alcott Hall
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Dana:

I have your letter, and I am returning the enclosures.

My judgment is that your boy and Mr. Campbell have made out an excellent case for occupational deferment and it would appear to me his appeal should be successful. I wish there were something I could do to help, but I, of course, have no influence in matters of this kind. In our work here we have adopted a very strict policy and have not requested occupational deferment for any of our employees, except where the services of that person are absolutely indispensable. I believe this has occurred only once or twice.

The only other suggestion I have is that since

-2-

he seems to be qualified for a commission, he should go to the nearest Army headquarters and file a formal application for a commission in the branch of the Air Corps which he mentions. I understand that applicants for commissions are entitled to have draft deferment pending the result of the application.

I would not worry too much about it, as I am sure the boy will get along well no matter what happens, and will be able to use his specialized talents.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

My Dear Col. Donovan

I am so sorry
to bother you but when you
read the enclosed you
will understand my reason.
I am daughter in law
of Mrs Stephen S. Dana, having
married her eldest son
William Jay, who died some
years ago when he was a
member of Duke University &
Mrs Stephen Dana was a
niece of the late Mr Dexter
Rumsey of Buffalo with whom
she lived for many years
making Mother Dana a
cousin of Mrs Donovan.

I have been Director of a
Girls dormitory at Kenyon College
since Mr. Dana's death
and have been able to educate
my two children, my son as
you see is in the preliminary
The enclosed letter describes
in detail how he took the
Civil Service examinations &

My Dear Col. Donovan
 I am so sorry
 to bother you, but when you
 read the enclosed you
 will understand my reason.
 I am daughter in law
 of Mrs. Stephen & Dana, Louis
 married her eldest son
 William Jay, who died some
 years ago when he was a
 member of Duke University & the
 Mrs. Stephen Dana was a
 niece of the late Mr. Dexter
 Runney of Buffalo with whom
 she lived for many years
 making money. I was a
 cousin of Mrs. Donovan.
 I have been Deputy & a
 girls dormitory at Kenia College
 since Mr. Dana's death
 and have been able to educate
 my two children. My son is
 you see is in the present
 the enclosed letter describes
 in late fall he took
 Civil Service examinations

