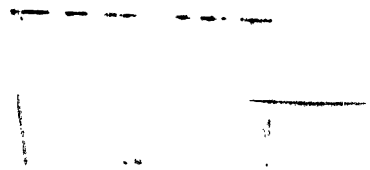


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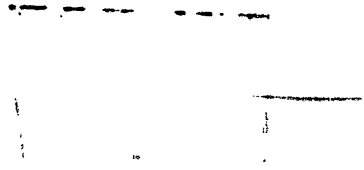
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DI-D2





THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

To  
Subject

Date

*W. H. Thurman*

August 6, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Dias:

In reply to your letter of July 29th, regarding your difficulty in obtaining suitable employment in Washington, I suggest that you see Mr. James R. Murphy, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, 25th and C Streets, N. W. I understand that Mr. Murphy may possibly have an opening for you in his organization.

With best wishes for your success in your efforts to be of service to our Country, and with expressions of personal regard, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mary P. Dias,  
2024 R St., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

PARTICULARS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

President Roosevelt on December 18 approved the bill (H. R. 4939) to provide for the appointment in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities. The text follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That hereafter persons who are otherwise qualified but who have physical defects which will not interfere with the performance of general or special duties to which they may be assigned, may be issued appointments in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve and ordered to active duty, and officers now in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve may likewise be ordered to active duty under similar circumstances: Provided, That any officer of the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve who has heretofore been ordered to active duty upon waiver of physical disability or any such officer hereafter appointed or ordered to active duty upon waiver of physical disability shall not be eligible for retirement benefits by reason of the disability with which he was suffering at the time of appointment or orders to active duty or by reason of any aggravation thereof, except where such aggravation is beyond the normal progress of the disease or injury and where such aggravation is incident to the service. Such officer, however, shall be eligible for retirement benefits as provided by law for a disability incident to the service.

*LA. sent 1001 MAR  
1945  
1001 MAR  
1945  
1001 MAR  
1945*

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 22, 1945.

**SECRET**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY SERVICES

Subject: Major Leon Dostert.

Inclosure: Classified Subj. message  
No. 1522, January 22, 1945.  
CM-CUT-7317, Copy No. 17.

Enclosed herewith for your information is  
a copy of the despatch sent to General Eisenhower  
authorizing the retention in Africa for two additional  
months of Major Leon Dostert. Your office (Mr. Murphy)  
concurred in this action.

*Forrest B. Royal*  
FORREST B. ROYAL,  
Captain, U.S. Navy.  
Deputy Secretary.



**SECRET**

**SECRET**  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER  
**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

*Joint Chiefs of Staff*

*January 22, 1943*

**COMMANDING GENERAL  
FREEDOM ALGIERS**

**Number 1322**

There is no objection to your retaining Major  
Leon Dostert for 2 more months. Reference your  
message number 5337 of January 13. For Eisenhower  
Freedom Algiers from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The  
OSS concurs in this decision

**ORIGINATOR: Gen Deane JC/S**

**INFORMATION: OPD  
G-2**

**CN-OUT-7517 (22 Jan 43) 14562 jb**

27

**SECRET**

**COPY No.**

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN



Dostert had 9262  
X OCS  
X London Office  
X Assignment

January 22, 1947

✓  
Captain Forrest B. Royal  
Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff  
Public Health Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain Royal:

With further response to our request that Major Leon Dostert be returned to the Office of Strategic Services for duty in London, I understand that General Eisenhower has requested that Major Dostert be permitted to remain on his staff for an additional period of two months. I am glad to accede to General Eisenhower's request. It will be satisfactory for Major Dostert to continue on his present assignment and at the end of approximately two months to return to the Office of Strategic Services for duty.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

*Deletions, see 4th*  
*in the Office*  
*of the Department*

January 4, 1943

Brigadier General John H. Deane  
Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Deane:

You will recall that in October General Eisenhower requested the Office of Strategic Services to release Mr. Leon Dostert from his duties with S.I. London for assignment to temporary duty with Colonel Julius Holmes in connection with psychological warfare plans for North Africa. In view of the importance and urgency of the plans which were under preparation at that time, we gladly cabled Mr. William Phillips, head of S.I. London, instructing him to inform General Eisenhower that he would release Dostert with the understanding that Dostert would be returned to our London office upon the completion of his temporary duty with Colonel Holmes. Mr. Dostert was commissioned as a major, and his Serial Number is O-885 457. He has been working with Colonel Holmes for two months and a half.

We have received an urgent request from S.I. London for Major Dostert's services, since the office for which he has been responsible has been vacant since he left it

COPIED 21

Page 2.

In October. In view of the fact that the particular project for which Major Dostert was wanted has now been executed, I am writing to request the Joint Chiefs of Staff to reassign Major Dostert to O.S.S. London. I would be grateful if this could be done.

Sincerely yours,

F:ilb

William J. Donovan  
Director

FORM 10 II 42

RECEIVED

September 12, 1944

FROM: William J. Donovan  
TO: Mr. Leon Dostert, Special Activities Section  
SUBJECT: Information in England.

You are instructed to proceed to England for the following purpose:

To obtain such information as may promote the fulfillment of your duties as an officer of the Office of Strategic Services.

You are authorized to carry official and confidential documents essential to the pursuit and fulfillment of your duties.

Your travel orders from Washington to London and return have been provided for separately. Any travel which may be essential to the fulfillment of these orders is hereby authorized.

On arrival in London you are to report to the Directing Head of the London Office of the Office of Strategic Services.

---

Director  
Office of Strategic Services

September 13, 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

The bearer is traveling as an official representative of the Office of Strategic Services. In that capacity he is authorized to carry official and confidential documents essential to the pursuit and fulfillment of his duties. All courtesies necessary to expediting his procedure as well as to the protection of security in the transmission of such documents is hereby requested.

✓  

---

Director  
Office of Strategic Services

1 AUG 11 1948

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

**FROM:** Leon Dostert **DATE:** August 11, 1948

**TO:** Mr. James Murphy

**SUBJECT:** Letter to Mr. I. B. Pate, Mississippi Shipping Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, for Colonel Donovan's signature.

Yesterday a letter was sent to the Administration Building from this Section for Colonel Donovan's signature. It was a letter of introduction that I was to carry with me to New Orleans where I have to discuss certain matters of a confidential nature in connection with one of our projects. Through an oversight, it appears that the letter was mailed to New Orleans.

I have made arrangements to fly to New Orleans Sunday evening and to have a consultation on Monday morning with Mr. Pate, mentioned in the letter. Inasmuch as the letter sent through the mail may not reach him before my arrival, I am sending a copy for signature which I would like to carry with me in order to facilitate my conversations with Mr. Pate.



L. D.

Attachment

100-107  
117

Mr. Le Ho Pate  
Executive Vice President  
Mississippi Shipping Company  
501 Hibernia National Bank Bldg.  
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Pate:

This will introduce to you Mr. Leon  
Dostert who is a member of the staff of the Office  
of Strategic Services.

Mr. Dostert is authorized to discuss  
with you a matter of a confidential nature in  
connection with which we hope that we may have  
your cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
H. H. Wilson

William J. Donovan  
Director

  
Dostert

LD/dm  
August 15, 1942





**SECURITY DIRECTIVE ON PERSONNEL SENT TO ENGLAND.**

**TO: All Branch Heads**

**DATE: 11/9/44**

**FROM: William J. Donovan**

**SUBJECT: Security Certification for Foreign Service.**

No representative of the Office of Strategic Services is to be ordered to foreign service until the approval of the Security Office is given in writing. This Security certification may be based on either of the following procedures:

1. A full Civil Service investigation, not just a spot check.
2. A full Security Office investigation.

**William J. Donovan**  
**Director**

PC  
Tob. ocell

Documental Section 9/1/44  
\* Reed  
\* Proposed  
\* Reddick A

Lt. Col. Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.

December 9, 1948

William J. Donovan

Recall of Major Willis C. Reddick

You are authorized to request the return of Major Reddick from training school to establish a branch of Field Documentation under Research and Development.

Director

Drake Post 900  
Wilson  
Road

Red 12/1/42

C  
O  
P  
Y

FRANCIS C. WILSON  
P.O. Box 927  
Serra Plaza  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Wilson Oil Co.  
Camp, 18 Mi.W. of Eunice, N.M.

(Undated)

Dear Bill:

It gave me much pleasure to hear from you again. Drake should be useful and efficient. He has the training and background united with an intense desire to serve his country in this emergency.

I note that you have Murphy with you. I am glad. Please give him my regards.

This Christmas will not be a merry one for us olusters, but even so I hope it will be a happy one for you and yours.

Sincerely,

S/ FRANCIS

Dear Bill

FRANCIS C WILSON  
GENERAL  
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

Wilson, L.P.  
Count 13 on W.  
of the ...

It gave me much pleasure to hear from you again. Drake should be useful and efficient. He has his training and background united with an intense desire to serve his country in this emergency.

I note that you have Murphy with you. I am glad. Please give him my regards.

This Christmas will not be a merry one for us oldsters, but even so I hope it will be a happy one for you and yours.  
Sincerely, Francis

*Drake, Robert 1942*  
*X (V) Drake*  
*X Bard*

December 11, 1942

Honorable Ralph A. Bard  
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ralph:

✓  
Your friend Robert Drake, of Boston, came in. I have not seen him yet myself, but understand he made an excellent impression and that he has been hired. As soon as his Civil Service papers are cleared, which ordinarily requires about two weeks, we will be ready to put him to work.

Thank you for sending him to me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

Drake, RANT 9761  
x Wilson  
" Band

December 11, 1943

Mr. Francis C. Wilson  
P.O. Box 627  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Francis:

✓ Thank you for your letter of December 1st. It was good to hear from you again. I am grateful for your having sent young Drake to see us. I understand he made an excellent impression here and that he has been asked to report to work as soon as his Civil Service papers can be cleared. This usually takes about two weeks. I am sure that he will be very useful.

We are having busy days here, but holding up well. I hope everything is going well with you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

The Adjutant General  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

✓  
Bailey W. Diffie, professor of history at the College of the City of New York and an outstanding scholar in the field of Latin American studies, is being commissioned this week in New York with the rank of first lieutenant. He is to be assigned to censorship, with probable service overseas.

Professor Diffie is one of the very few people in the United States who, through background and experience, is qualified in the field of political analysis in Latin America. At this time the Latin American Section of this office is seeking a person qualified to interpret the current events and conditions in Argentina. Professor Diffie was working just before the war on the "relationship between economic interests and foreign policy in Argentina and Brazil." His qualifications for work in this office are unique.

I am requesting, therefore, that Professor Diffie be temporarily assigned to duty in the Latin American Section of the Office of Strategic Services.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan  
Director

PEJames/jew

FILE COPY

November 17, 1948

Mr. G. F. Allen, Chief Disbursing Officer  
Division of Disbursement  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

We will appreciate your designating Mr. Douglas H. Diamond as Agent-Cashier to make payments from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President" from which allotments for un-vouchered expenditures have been made to the office of Strategic Services.

Vouchers, Standard Form 1034-revised, representing expenditures from the funds made available in the above mentioned appropriation act and other funds made available to this activity for similar purposes shall be certified by Mr. Douglas H. Diamond as payee. The vouchers will be approved by Lt. Col. William Lave Rohr and certified by myself (William J. Lomenow) as authorized certifying officer. In vouchers submitted for payment where receipts may not be furnished or statements made for the reason that it would be detrimental to the public interest to disclose the name of the recipient, the following certification will appear on the voucher:

"I certify that expenditures were actually made in the amount on this voucher according to reports in this office and that it would be prejudicial to the public interest to disclose the names of the recipients, the dates and names of the places in which the expenditures were made. The expenditures were made incident to collecting and analyzing confidential security of the United States. It was impracticable to obtain receipts for payments made without revealing identity and jeopardizing the success of the activity. Expenditures are properly chargeable to the appropriation indicated herein according to authority in the 'First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1948', Title IV of which provides for such expenditures."



Mr. G. F. Allen

August 17, 1958

There is attached the original of form 1071-0, Standard, Bond-Miscellaneous, in the amount of \$200.00 for Mr. Douglas G. Dimond. I will appreciate your advising me when the bond for Mr. Dimond has been approved by the Treasury Department in order that we may process vouchers in his favor for use in connection with his assignment to the Office of Strategic Services.

Mr. Dimond has been provided with a set of instructions with respect to the maintenance of records for Agent-In-Chief.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

Attachment

- cc: Mr. Dimond
- Mr. Barnes
- Fiscal Office
- Colonel Donovan
- Lt. Col. Rehm
- Mails and Files

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

DATE OCTOBER 13 1947

TO COLONEL DONOVAN

SUBJECT

I transmit to you herewith two letters addressed to Louis G. Greyfus, Jr., American Minister at Tehran, by Bertel E. Kuntz, American Consul at Tebriz, concerning certain elements in the Russian situation. These letters were handed to me by the Department of State.

*W.A.K.*

Attachments:

cc: Major Bruce  
Mr. Langer

R(X)  
BEK/rwh

Tabriz, Iran, September 11, 1942

Confidential

My dear Mr. Minister,

We understand that, for all practical purposes, the Caspian shore road to Astrakhan, which had been under continuous air bombardment for over a month and a half, is now closed to traffic. Our lease-lend supplies, therefore, except for what might be needed on the restricted Caucasus front, will now move eastward via Akhmed, the Trans-Caspian, the Turk-Siberian and then westward toward the main war front. Our military establishment at Tabriz ceases to exist as of tomorrow, and will be dismantled. Our troops are leaving for Tehran by the first available transportation.

And so closes the first chapter of our sojourn at Tabriz. We regret the forced departure of our soldiers, for they gave us a certain stature in the community, and, incidentally, provided most of the daily chores of the Consulate.

The Russians tell us that, curiously enough, there has been very little German aerial activity in the Caucasus. The reason for this, they state, is the dearth of gasoline for the Luftwaffe, which is short of supplies for everything except the Leningrad front. Makop has been completely

The Honorable

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.,

American Minister

Tehran.

completely destroyed, and can provide nothing for a long time. At Grozny, say the Russians, not one house has as yet been damaged in the oil fields, and the Germans are hoping to capture the whole installation intact and undamaged. The report also sent you a few days ago mentions that the Germans are doing their best to try to persuade the oil field workmen not to destroy the wells.

The Russians have no talk of getting out the second front. They say that the Germans are now so tightly held, and so completely engaged, that they cannot possibly send large contingents eastward if the second front should materialize. They seem very disappointed that an aerial "blitz", at least, is not forthcoming.

The Soviet Consulate states that the German fifth column in Azerbaijan has been very active of late. Agents seem to pass as well to and from Turkey, and none, apparently, have been apprehended. All kinds of rumors flash through the bazaars, and the people are very restive. Added to the new state of nerves is the feast of Ramadan, which has sharpened tempers considerably. The bedlam in the city at night is tremendous, for the people out loose with a vengeance after the daily fasting.

Governor General Fahimi informed me last Thursday that the Soviet Consul at Rozaleh had called a conference of prominent Kurdish leaders, to be held in the village of Ushnu. At first the Russians insisted that this was only a rumor and that all that was transpiring was that the Soviet Consul was merely having a quick "look-see". Subsequently, the Soviet Vice Consul admitted that the Russian policy toward the Kurds had changed, and that now they "would have nothing against" the disarming of the Kurds by the Iranian gendarmerie. When I talked to Fahimi about this,

this, two days later, he stated that the Russians were now exerting pressure on him to disarm the Kurds. This, said the Governor General, was earlier said than true. He pointed out that he had no troops at his disposal, and not enough gendarmes to even attempt a job of such magnitude. Perhaps, he said, the Russian trick was for the Iranian government to make the attempt, to fail, and then to be obliged to cry for help to the Russians as soon as the Kurds had worked themselves into fever heat, to "put down a revolt", and thereby save Soviet face. There is no doubt but that the Kurds constitute a very dangerous element for the Russians, either in case of trouble with the Turks, or with the Germans. The Soviet Azerbaijan Political Commissars with the Red Army, apparently, have advocated a policy of appeasement toward the Kurds, up to now, but have been obliged to change their minds.

I think that the Russians are finally fed up with the Kurds, and are prepared to act tough. The Russians are sore at the Kurds for being so active in clearing German agents in and out of Turkey, and for pursuing the contraband trade in wheat and barley with such vigor. The clandestine export of grain to Turkey seems ominous to Fahim, who was formerly Ambassador at Ankara; he states that Turkey, normally, has an exportable surplus of grain, and that the inference is obvious: it must be headed for the Balkans. As I believe I told you in a previous report, all of this trade is by pack animal over the mountain trails of Kurdistan, where control is difficult, and action by the Red Army almost impossible except through the employment of large forces which cannot now be spared.

Koulashenkov, the Soviet Consul General, is now in Moscow. The Russians say that he went there to get shots against rabies after being bitten by a dog. We understand that he was accompanied by Ambassador Saimov. His family remains in Tabriz. Whether this be so or not, we cannot tell, but

we

we know that there has been a big purge here recently, and many faces have disappeared without as much as a good by. This includes NKVD officials, members of the Soviet Consulate General, officers in duty with our troops, interpreters, and others. The old order does not seem to change.

There still seems to be some trouble and commotion on the Turkish frontier. The Soviet Vice Consul asked me on Saturday if I had heard the rumors prevalent in the city to the effect that there had been "large" Turkish troop movements toward the Russian and Iranian frontiers, to which I replied that the only information which I had was that communicated to me on the subject by General Melnik (see my last report). I would judge that this, clearly, means that there had been trouble, as we have reported before.

The Soviets now tell me that they believe that 10,000 tons of wheat can be spared from the Azerbaijan harvest, for despatch to Tehran. Fahimi puts the figure below this, say at 20,000 tons. The question of transportation is still the big difficulty in connection with the wheat deliveries. The Governor General states that the Municipality of Tabriz owns a total of ten trucks, which Tehran has been screaming for, for months, but which the Governor has refused consistently to give up. By hook or by crook Fahimi says that he might be able to scare up twenty more in the province, or a miserable total of thirty trucks for hauling wheat, barley and sugar beet for the whole of Azerbaijan, providing the Government sends him the necessary tires. He has just received a small consignment of tires, so that operations can, actually, get under way, at least with the few trucks he has in the city. The Governor says that there will be about 45,000 tons of sugar beet to be hauled

-4-

hauled to the refineries, from which there should be produced about 7,000 tons of sugar. He said that it would be a very difficult problem indeed to take care of the sugar beet transport, unless the trucks are in ample available immediately.

Sincerely,  
/ s /

Berta S. Kumbala,  
Amed on board.

0071

800  
374/rwh

Tehran, Iran, September 28, 1942.

Confidential

My dear Mr. Minister,

The Tiflis, Erevan and Baku newspapers, which have just arrived, indicate that the Russians have had considerable trouble, during the present campaign, with the heterogeneous tribes and peoples of the Caucasus. As you know, a Congress of the peoples of the Trans-Caucasus was called at Tiflis during the latter part of August, at which representatives gathered from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The only mention of any other minority is of one Czecho deputy who was signatory to the Anti-Fascist declaration which was announced on August 23, 1942. It seems significant that Stalin found it necessary to call such a congress at the very height and heat of the violent campaign which was then in progress along the northern range of the Caucasus.

From the ZARYA VOSTOKA (Dawn of the East), the Tiflis newspaper, under date of August 24, I gather quite clearly that the impelling reason for calling the nations of the Trans-Caucasus to-

The Honorable

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.,

American Minister,

Tehran.



gether was to counteract the German efforts to bring about dissen-  
sion and revolt among the various nationalities, particularly among  
the Armenians, Georgians and Azerbaijanis. A reference is made to  
the so-called "Green Book" of Buring's, in which, among other  
things, the Germans state that "We must take advantage of the dis-  
sension among the Georgians, Armenians and others". The theme  
song, as far as the Georgians are concerned, is "the progress and  
development during the "Stalin epoch", when liberation came to  
Georgia from her greatest native sin. All are asked to go forward  
into battle with the "Great Russian People, our elder brother".  
"We will not dishonor with shame the great historical traditions of  
our freedom-loving peoples".

In spite of all the professions of faith and oaths of fidelity,  
I notice that, two days after the Congress was called, martial law  
was decreed in the city of Tiflis by the commanding officer of the  
garrison there (ZARYA VOSTOKA of August 25). No circulation of any  
kind is permitted on the streets between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., under  
penalty of six months' imprisonment and fines up to 3,000 rubles.  
All theaters, clubs, parks and restaurants must be closed at 10  
p.m. Busses and streetcars are grounded at 10 p.m. No exit from  
the city, even for travelers, is permitted at any time except by  
authorization of the military authorities. The "necessary forces",  
says one of the paragraphs of the order of the day, may in case of  
necessity be used against persons "caught red-handed spreading  
counter-revolutionary panic rumors".

In the same newspaper aforementioned, a notice is published to the effect that the military tribunal of the ~~country of Georgia~~ had just sentenced the persons to death for attacks made during a demonstration in the city five days previously, in which the city officials were murdered. It is stated that the murders took place "during a riot organized by a group of corrupt, alien and hostile elements". All of the foregoing lends evidence to the reports which I have sent to you concerning disturbances and difficulties in the Caucasus.

As for other things of interest in the Caucasian newspapers, there are the exhortations to the Georgians to produce more tungsten, for the Armenians to produce more copper, and for the Azerbaijanis to produce more oil. All, of course, are asked to bend their every effort to increase the production of food, since so many of the important food-producing areas are now under enemy occupation. All are urged to stick to their jobs, and to keep their mouths shut. Political commissars seem to be in the limelight again, calling meetings everywhere, and arranging feverishly for mass admissions into the Communist Party, a phenomenon peculiar to times of great stress and tension in the Soviet Union.

There have been considerable troop movements in this area during the past two weeks. As nearly as I can make out, it seems to be merely a reshuffle of the Soviet Army of occupation in Azerbaijan. Although most of the cavalry has been moved north to the Caucasus, certain motorized infantry units have been sent back as replacements. The reports which I get are to the effect that

more has gone out of this province than has come in, which indicates that Soviet strength here is now so thin as to constitute barely more than a token force. However, as long as we have forces to deal with, a certain minimum of Soviet troops must be maintained at all times.

In conversations with the Soviets during the past week I learned that negotiations are now in progress between the Russians and the Iranians for the purchase of 6,000 tons of barley for food for the horses of the Russian forces in Azerbaijan. This is presumed to be the total amount needed up to next spring. Bahini and the local administration do not want to sell this much, although there seems to be a sufficient surplus. The Red Army continues to report its own wheat, but buys locally its requirements in meat, vegetables and fruit. The Russians have promised the Iranians to supply a certain amount of sugar, piece goods and miscellaneous household articles, principally, I gather, in order to acquire the necessary rials for local expenditures. Any Soviet accumulations of dollars or foreign currency would never be used in Iran, but would be reserved for purchases of necessary war materials abroad.

The Soviet Consulate informs me that it now considers the figure of 30,000 tons as the margin of wheat which could be shipped to Teheran without prejudicing the needs of this area. The Governor General puts the maximum variant at 20,000 tons. The compromise will be somewhere in between. A total of 25 trucks is now available in Tabriz, with new tires despatched from Teheran, to haul the wheat to warehouse.

24

The meeting between the Soviets and the Kurds at Tiflis, which took place a few days ago, seems to have produced rather meager results. The Kurds, it is said, have promised to behave, and to cooperate with the Russians. The larger Kurdish tribes are more tractable than the smaller ones. Among the latter, those in the Nakuri area toward the Turkish frontier have proven to be the most recalcitrant, since they are directly concerned in the merchant trade with Turkey, and hence intolerant of discipline, particularly "remote control" from Tiflis. The Russians continue to be unwilling to take any action against the Kurds, and still hope that the Iranians can disarm them, but without stirring up a general revolt. Disarmament of the Kurds, to be really effective, must be "total", which is almost an impossibility under present circumstances. The Soviet Consulate admits with candor that the one object of Soviet policy in Azerbaijan is to keep the province quiet at all costs, and not to alienate the Kurds. This end can only be achieved by sitting on the fence and walking a tightrope. To ask the Iranians to take action against the Kurds is utter madness, and the Russians should know better than to expect it, unless they authorize the Iranians to reconstitute a substantial army contingent for service in Azerbaijan. The Russians, who can hold forth with comparative impunity with a very small force against the cowardly Iranians, know that they cannot do the same thing with the Kurds, who are only impressed by the big stick, and a belligerent and positive attitude. Incidentally, our Turkish colleague has advised

the Russians for permission to travel to the...  
tier, allegedly on business, but...  
anyway. I suppose, on the basis of my...  
Russians are afraid that the Turk...  
excuse to send more...  
Turkish Consul has asked...  
intercede with the Soviet authorities...  
the required permits.

Otherwise, the city of Tahriz remains...  
population, as well as our Russian...  
Stalingrad should fall even, the...  
bank of the Volga to the...  
effort, which might turn out to be...  
drive on Baku. The Russians say that, if...  
achieve this objective before the end of October, the war is won.

Sincerely yours,

Boris E. Humphreys,  
American Consul.

December 2, 1949

It is our plan to send Lt. Colonel Florissant Bane, Signal Corps Reserve, O-397297, on a secret mission outside the country, on which it will be necessary for him to be dealing with high civil officials of various countries and high ranking officers of our own and Allied Armies.

I would consider it a great service to our organization if you could allot one Calamley to C.S.S. temporarily until our complete allotment for the whole organization is completed within the next few weeks. At that time we will take care of this appointment in our own allotment and return to you the one which you have given to us on temporary loan.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

**SECRET**

*10-17-42*  
*10-17-42*  
*10-17-42*

AD 201-Duke, Florissant Dist.  
(10-15-42)PO-A

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

10-17-42  
10-17-42  
10-17-42

Subject: Orders.

Thru : Chief, Military Intelligence Service  
Washington, D.C.

October 17, 1942.

To : Lieutenant Colonel Florissant Dist. Duke, 0397257, SG.

10-17-42  
10-17-42  
10-17-42

The Secretary of War recalls Lieutenant Duke of Florissant Dist. Duke, 0397257, SG, from further temporary duty with the Military Intelligence Service, Washington, D. C. He will report to the Director of Strategic Services for temporary duty, pending the issuance of further orders.

*J. F. Rustin*  
Adjutant General

1 Incl-Pay Guide.

Distribution:  
Officer (4)  
Officer Record Section, AGO  
Chief Signal Officer  
Director of Strategic Services

**SECRET**

*Handwritten:*  
10/14/42  
W. J. Donovan  
Director

October 14, 1942

Lt. Colonel William Adams  
Office of Military Attache  
Military Intelligence Division  
Pentagon Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Adams:

It is requested that Florisand Duke, Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, Military Intelligence Division, Assistant Military Attache, Cairo, now on temporary duty, Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C., be detached from his present duty and temporarily loaned for duty with this office.

Colonel Duke possesses qualifications which it is felt fit him for certain confidential special duty assignments under my direction.

It would be greatly appreciated if this could be done at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

*Handwritten:*  
✓  
W. J. Bruce  
Amoss

ULA:als  
10/14/42



*Amos 1170  
17/10/43  
17/10/43*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. Murphy  
FROM: David Bruce  
SUBJECT:

DATE: October 14, 1943

I understand that Colonel Donovan discussed this matter with Colonel Amos. I only know Colonel Dake casually, but believe that he would be very useful to us from what I have been told of him.

*D.B.*  
D.B.B.

6570  
17/11/42

September 20, 1942

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers,  
War Department General Staff,  
Military Intelligence Division G-2,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Fellers:

Thank you for your letter about Colonel Duke.  
I understand that we either have or will request the re-  
assignment of Duke, and from what I hear he would be a very  
good choice. I appreciate and value your expressions.

I expect to be away for a short time, but hope  
to have a talk with you soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON

*Handwritten notes:*  
11/16  
11/16

September 16, 1947

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan, Chief,  
Office of Strategic Services,  
Bldg. Q, 26th & Constitution Ave.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Colonel Florimond Duke advises me he is being considered for detail in your department. As you probably know, Duke was with me for more than a year in Cairo. He is a man of presence, tact, and good judgment. His assignment in Cairo was liaison with the Egyptian and allied forces other than the British. Duke understands the Egyptians and has the ability to sense their feeling. As a result of his recent detail, he now enjoys the confidence of many local leaders in the Middle East.

If he is selected for detail with you, I believe that he will be able accurately to reflect true sentiment among the people of the Middle East.

Respectfully yours,

*Handwritten signature:*  
G. S. C.  
Colonel, G. S. C.



*Doak Little*  
*Lyman*  
*Lyman*  
*Lyman*

September 8, 1942

✓  
Brigadier General James Doak Little  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Doak Little:

Here is a map which shows certain  
airports in Spain, together with a supplement  
superimposed upon it disclosing additional  
air facilities.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

SECRET

*Del Vayo X*  
September 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

In view of Louis Dolivet's relations with Del Vayo and Artucio, we have prepared a comprehensive report on him from material which has come to us. A copy is attached for such interest as it may present.

*[Signature]*  
Copy to Allen W. Dulles, Esq.

JOHN C. WILEY

**SECRET**

SECRET  
A Report  
11/19/52

September 4, 1952

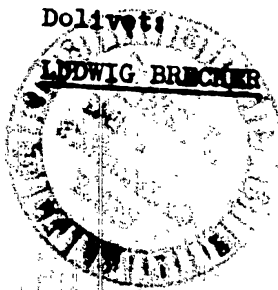
MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN: Re Louis Dolivet

This memorandum is based on information from the files of the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

Louis Dolivet has very carefully avoided giving any information with respect to his antecedents. It is understood that he is a Rumanian Jew who became a naturalized French citizen. He is highly educated and is a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure. We are told that he has connections in the United States political and governmental circles and that he recently married Beatrice Whitney Straight.

According to one source, Dolivet was a pillar of the Popular Front in France but was anti-Communist. Another informant has stated that Dolivet has Left-center, very democratic, political convictions; that he is conceivably favorable to socialism, but not to any form of totalitarian Communism; that he is thoroughly honest, thoroughly sound, but has more brains than will power and flits from subject to subject.

While active in Europe, he is known to have used at least three different aliases previous to his adoption of the name Louis Dolivet:



As a Rumanian Communist and the principal leader of the Terrorist-Communist movement of Central Europe, he was known by this name to the Rumanian and German governments and considered extremely dangerous.

LOUIS LEBLANC

He used this alias while holding the post of secretary of the Communist Party in Grenoble, France. As Leblanc, he was the representative of the International World Front, a Communist organization, and also General secretary of the Henry Barbusse organization (a Left French group devoted to Communism).

He was a runner in the French forces and after demobilization he went among his friends organizing groups to resist the Vichy Government. He was followed by Vichy police and had difficulty in getting out of France. He obtained a visa from the American Consulate in Marseilles and proceeded to Lisbon via Casablanca. He is reported to have come to the United States for the express purpose of sending someone back to France to contact resistance groups, arouse their morale and keep their hopes alive. He is supposed to have hoped that eventually some means would be established of affording these groups financial aid.

A source who visited France in 1940 in connection with refugee work also undertook to make contacts with anti-Vichy leadership in unoccupied France. This source had direct contact with French Labor, as represented by Jouhaux, and with Herriot, who was the leader of the Radical Socialist Party. In this connection, the source met with Herriot's agent every week; this agent, he says, was Louis Dolivet. He states, "M. Dolivet, formerly a French member of the staff of the League of Nations, wished to escape and join de Gaulle. I persuaded him to remain with Herriot".

One informant is positive that Dolivet, while in France, was a pay-off agent for Willi Muenzenberg, Soviet political agent for

most of Western Europe. Still another source says that he was known in Europe as a fellow traveller -- probably because of his connection with Muenzenberg, a leading Communist, later expelled by the Party. However, it is not definitely known whether Dollivet ever was a member of the Communist Party.

He is supposed to have worked with Pierre Cot as actual manager of the French side of the International Peace Campaign (I.P.C.), of which Lord Robert Cecil was chief head. (This organization, despite its name, was not pacifist, but endeavored to mobilize public opinion in the various countries behind collective security. It was supposed to be distinctly anti-Fascist). We are told that Dollivet, after the Soviet-German pact of friendship, prevented the Communists from getting hold of the organization at Geneva as they had tried to do in France.

After his escape to the United States, Dollivet apparently took the lead in rallying a group of high-class refugees from several countries around the magazine FREE WORLD. Most of the information in the files of the Foreign Nationalities Branch is with respect to his connection with the Free World Association. He is Secretary-General of the Association and takes part in its meetings.

Carlo a Prato has split with Dollivet and J. Alvarez Del Vayo, both of the FREE WORLD, over a Prato's refusal to publish certain articles in the FREE WORLD because of their radical Left tendencies. (In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Charles Davila, in January, 1942, expressed the hope that the FREE WORLD would not be torpedoed as a result of this split. He felt that if it were, Dollivet and Del Vayo might succeed in setting up another



publication, perhaps of a harmful nature.) A editorial, composed of Walter Lippmann, Freda Kirchway and Walter Blum, said that a Presso had been guilty of "unethical procedures".

In a memorandum of remarks made at the Free World's Round Table No. 3, the following is ascribed to Dolivet: "If recognition were withdrawn from the Vichy Government by the United States, 1940-41 would increase and would add to the German difficulties. It would improve the whole strategic prospect for the Allies. Discussions in Italy show that the public is very anxious."

One source has asserted that Dolivet has carried on a part of his FREE WORLD activities on Soviet money which he has received through certain Chinese. This is denied by a well-informed source.

In his capacity as Editor of the FREE WORLD, Dolivet recently proposed to the Office of War Information that it should purchase a large number of copies of each issue of the magazine for distribution to a selected list of editors, with a view to propagating good ideas. OWI thought the idea excellent but refused to cooperate except to the extent that it would supply a list of editors to whom, in its opinion, it would be well to send the FREE WORLD. Alan Cranston of the Office of War Information hopes that the use of a letter from OWI will enable Dolivet to find the necessary financial support from some other quarter.

It is not possible to evaluate the reliability of all sources from which material has come with respect to Louis Dolivet. There are references to vague connections with various persons, among whom are:

- 7 -

WOU GAO FONG

He is a Chinese and is a former member of the Political Section of the League of Nations Secretariat. When Dolivet first came to the United States, he and Wou Gao Fong are alleged to have cooperated in some way -- presumably in the preparation of pamphlets urging organization of aid to French people under Nazi control. Wou Gao Fong is a member of the International Editorial Board of the FREE WORLD.

LI YU YING

He is a member of the International Honorary Board of the FREE WORLD. He is said to have contributed money to Dolivet. We have a copy of the "World Program" which Li Yu Ying is sponsoring with respect to a world confederation of "International Groupments for International Democracy; Political Democracy; Economic Democracy". This is accompanied by a statement of common "basic views and convictions". Li Yu Ying is understood to be in charge of the Boxer fund.

SIMON MARKOVICICLEJA

Dolivet is supposed to have introduced Cleja to the "American Union for Concerted Peace Effort, Inc.", to which he contributed \$2,000. This sum was alleged to have been specifically earmarked for sending an agent into occupied France for the purpose of contacting small resistance groups in that country.

Cleja is a Director of FREE WORLD.

The Foreign Nationalities Branch has been permitted access to a British security report which discloses that British Intelligence

has been taking an active part in Dolivet since 1937. In March of that year certain correspondence between two known Communists noted that Dolivet was expected in Paris following a trip to Moscow. In the same month Dolivet attracted the attention of French authorities by his writings in *MONDE* with reference to the Communist-inspired anti-Fascist Exhibition. In July of 1935 his name was featured in correspondence between British and French Communists with respect to a scheme to establish an International Congress of Intellectual anti-Fascists. His name appeared in a definitely conspiratorial context as one of the co-signatories to an appeal of the *Comite Mondial contre la Guerre et le Fascisme*. In this respect, the British report remarks:

"The 'Comite Mondial' is known to us without any mention of doubt as a Comintern-directed united front organization. That does not imply that there was not a large Socialist and Liberal membership.....Where, however, we find a person in touch with Moscow and the Comintern functionaries abroad taking a prominent part in the organization and popularization of the 'Comite Mondial', we are entitled to regard that person as a member of the inner Communist ring.....On this ground alone we regard Dolivet as a person who has in the past subserved the objects of the Comintern."

The report refers to Dolivet's contact with Willi Muenschenberg, who was at that time one of "the most effective of the Comintern's International functionaries" whose "particular role had always been.....the popularization of causes on a 'United front' basis, through organizations, ostensibly Liberal, Labor or/and anti-

- 7 -

Fascist, which were in fact covertly directed and run by Communists for Comintern ends."

The report states that in 1935 and 1936, Dolivet was known to have visited England on several occasions, in connection with Communist-inspired movements. Cooperation was had with the French authorities in an effort to discover whether or not he was using false papers, since his name did not appear in the Traffic Index. United front politicians, especially Daladier, Frot and Cot, hampered the French Surete's side of the investigation, but enough was learned to establish that Dolivet was in fact a Rumanian known in some circles as "Ulianu"; shortly afterward it was proved that he visited prominent members of the C.P.G.B. in London in April, 1936, with a Rumanian passport issued in the name of Ludovic Brecher. Armed with this information, the Surete attempted to ascertain more about "Brecher". The investigation established that in October, 1934, he took part in the Communist insurrection in the Asturias and narrowly evaded arrest by escaping to France; that he definitely harbored the Comintern opinions; that between 1934 and 1936 he frequently went to Czechoslovakia (where his parents were reputedly living), Switzerland and Great Britain, using three separate passports with different names and nationalities.


The report continues that, under his own name, Dolivet later became the Secretary-General of the International Peace Campaign, which organization was investigated separately and found to be a front for the Communist International.

In conversation with our British friends and from recent correspondence with them, it would seem that antipathy toward Dolivet has been tempered somewhat. Dolivet's connection with Muenzenberg

It is now thought that Dolivet's work in this area is not yet  
fully finished. It is believed that Dolivet's work in this area  
was influenced by the cooperation of Dolivet's contacts in  
England, including the cooperation of Dolivet's contacts in  
of Dolivet. It is believed that Dolivet's work in this area  
plans in 1946 when, following the expulsion of Dolivet from  
he moved the expulsion of Dolivet from the area. Dolivet  
incurred the enmity of Dolivet. Therefore, Dolivet's work  
collier Soviet funds via the area, Dolivet's work in this  
allegation. The opinion believes that Dolivet's work in this  
have become greatly diluted of late.

The substance of present British intelligence reports is  
that he is much more of a real pro-Nazi than of late 1946  
or Artueto; that he has no connections with the KGB; that  
that he can be treated for reasons similar to Dolivet's  
objectives; that he is sincerely anti-Nazi; that he has no  
connections and can be used, at least for the present.

It has been suggested to us that it might be worthwhile to  
find out what Dolivet's ideas are regarding European post-war plans.

  
John C. Wiley.

*Deborah 1943  
1 Automobile  
1 Contract*

**THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 24th day of August, 1943, by and between Miss ELLEN H. DECKERT and the OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES, WITNESSETH:**

The Parties hereto, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements herein contained, do hereby agree as follows:

1. Miss Ellen Deckert agrees to, and hereby does, lease to the Office of Strategic Services for a term of six (6) months from the date first above written one 1938 Chrysler Sedan, Motor No. 7024, Serial No. 6740069, which vehicle Miss Deckert warrants and represents to be owned by her.
2. The Office of Strategic Services hereby agrees:
  - a. To pay to Miss Deckert as rental for the said vehicle the sum of Sixty-Five (\$65.00) Dollars, payable in equal installments on November 24, 1943, and February 24, 1944.
  - b. To use the said vehicle only in connection with the work being conducted by the Office of Strategic Services.
  - c. To furnish gasoline, oil and other materials necessary for the operation of the vehicle and to maintain the vehicle in good working condition during the term of this lease.
  - d. To return the said vehicle to Miss Deckert in good condition and repair, ordinary depreciation excepted, upon the termination of this lease.
  - e. That the said vehicle will not be operated by any person under the age of fourteen (14) years or under the minimum age required to obtain a license in the District of Columbia or in the State in which the vehicle is being operated.
3. Miss Deckert agrees that upon the execution of this agreement and upon the payment to her of the rental herein provided, she will take all steps necessary to apply for and obtain appropriate license plates for the said vehicle.
4. Unless at least ten (10) days' prior notice in writing shall have been given by either party to the other, this lease, at the end of the term herein provided, shall be automatically renewed for a further term of six (6) months, provided, however, that such

renewal term may be terminated at any time upon at least ten (10) days prior notice in writing by one party to the other.

5. No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner after his election or appointment, and either before or after he has qualified and during his continuance in office, and no officer, agent or employee of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or agreement or to any benefit to arise thereupon; and no convict labor shall be employed in carrying out the terms of this agreement, in accordance with Executive Order signed May 18, 1903. The provision herein with respect to the interest of members of or delegates to Congress and resident commissioners in this agreement shall not be construed to extend to any incorporation or company. (Section 3741 Revised Statutes, and Sections 114-116, Act of March 4, 1909.)

6. The liability of the United States hereunder shall not exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100) provided, that such liability of the Government shall be contingent upon the availability of an appropriation therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement on the day, month, and year above written.

Witness:

Duncan C. Lee

Ellis A. Lockery  
ELLIS A. LOCKERY

Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES  
BY: William J. Hanson

**SECRET**  
A. Somell  
J. T. ...

August 20, 1944

Captain O. C. Doering, Jr.

Mr. I. D. Shapiro

Societe Georges Lesieur -- Foreign Funds Control Application

This is to confirm Lt. Lee's telephone advice to you yesterday that Mr. Hoffman, Assistant to the Director of Foreign Funds Control, has agreed that, upon receipt of an official request from OSS, Foreign Funds Control will issue to Societe Georges Lesieur a license permitting it to transfer the \$20,000 in question to a domestic bank in a blocked account for Lamo, Inc.

I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Hoffman, requesting this action, which was sent to him by courier this morning.

O. C. D., Jr.

Enclosure

cc: Colonel Donovan ✓



COPY

by mail of Mr. Dubreuil  
Societe Georges  
Treasury  
Intelligence  
AFRICAP  
August 27, 1942

Mr. M. L. Hoffman  
Assistant to the Director  
Foreign Funds Control  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Re: Application #42588) of  
Societe Georges Lesieur

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

This will confirm the interest of the Department of State and of the Office of Strategic Services in the above captioned application.

M. J. Lemaigre-Dubreuil, the head of the applicant society, has in the past furnished the State Department and this Office with information of extreme value to the successful prosecution of the war, and it is hoped that he will continue to do so. We believe that the granting of this application would do much to insure his continued friendliness and cooperation.

Accordingly it will be greatly appreciated if Foreign Funds Control can find it possible to grant applicant a license to make the requested transfer of funds to a blocked account in a domestic bank.

Yours very truly,

O. C. Doering, Jr.  
Captain, AUS  
General Counsel

August 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Captain Loering

FROM: J. W. Murray

Here is memorandum from Mr. Shapiro on the subject which I mentioned to you yesterday. Will you get the rest of the story from him and determine whether or not we should take it up with the Treasury.

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

*Handwritten:*  
 100-100000-1000  
 100-100000-1000  
 100-100000-1000  
**SECRET**

**FROM:** Captain Doering **DATE:** August 10, 1942  
**TO:** Colonel Donovan  
**SUBJECT:** Outline of Work Done by General Counsel's Office - Week Ending August 8, 1942

A. SAG and SAG WORK(1). Bensaude - S. S. Olivia

Further negotiations this week resulted in a proposed agreement, which was summarized in a separate memorandum to which copies of the component agreements were attached. This required extensive negotiations with Bensaude and his attorney, the National City Bank, and various officials of the State, Treasury and Justice Departments, and the U. S. Maritime Commission in an effort to attain two principal objectives: Continued control over the ship and financial security.

A careful check was made of Portuguese law to insure that the protection afforded by the proposed agreements would not be lost by the transfer of the ship to Portuguese registry.

In addition to the Olivia, it has been necessary to work out numerous auxiliary problems arising out of our relations with Bensaude, such as the procurement for him of

Colonel Donovan

- 2 -

August 10, 1942

a special license from the Treasury Department, correlating the work of SAG and SAB in regard to the concession by the Portuguese Government of flying rights over the Azores, and assisting Bensaude in obtaining a loan on the "Donna Lane."

We also instituted negotiations with the State Department with a view to enlisting its help to obtain assurances from the Portuguese Government that the Olivia would be permitted to trade between New York and Portugal and her island possessions.

(2). U. S. Commercial Corporation

In our discussions with the State Department in regard to the Olivia, we learned that pending trade agreements, preemptive purchasing, etc. would be done through the U. S. Commercial Corporation in and near Lisbon. It occurred to us that representation of the U. S. Commercial Corporation in Portugal would afford a useful cover for agents of SAG and SAB. After ascertaining from Colonel Goodfellow and Major Bruce the number of representatives they desired to utilize for this purpose, we made arrangements with the State Department which have resulted in their agreement to place seven men in Lisbon as representatives of

Colonel Donovan

August 10, 1942

the corporation. We understand that one man has already been selected for this purpose.

(3). Yacht "Marsyl"

At the request of Colonel Goodfellow's office, we negotiated and concluded a proposed charter, which has been submitted to you for execution.

B. LIAISON WORK

(4). Board of Economic Warfare

A number of requests were received this week from B.E.W. for advice and information. The principal inquiry related to our Pictorial Records Section and arose from B.E.W.'s desire to organize a similar section within their organization.

(5). Lend-Lease Administration

We have acted as liaison with this organization, attended their weekly meetings, and have made arrangements with regard to the procurement of information. In addition we have handled a number of requests from Lend-Lease for advice and information.

C. O.S.S. - INTEROFFICE WORK

(6). Budget

We attended meetings of the O.S.S. Budget Committee

Colonel Donovan

- 4 -

August 10, 1942

held this week and examined the various budgets submitted and made suggestions with respect thereto. In this connection it has been necessary to examine into various legal questions arising in connection with the budgets of the various branches and related matters and advise the committee with respect thereto.

(7). Visual Presentation

Various contracts have been entered into with respect to the development of certain mechanical and other devices. None of these contracts contained any specific clauses pertaining to the ownership of any patentable features which might arise in the prosecution of the work. However, in our opinion, we are entitled to certain patentable features which had been developed, notably in connection with the pantograph and epidioscope machines. After a thorough examination of our rights in this matter and of the cost of obtaining patents on behalf of the Government, we have, in cooperation with Mr. Howland, instituted negotiations with the contractors with a view to obtaining either the patent rights or a perpetual free license thereunder.

Colonel Donovan

- 3 -

August 10, 1942

(8). Dr. Stefansson

Various matters have arisen in connection with the termination of Dr. Stefansson's contract, necessitating the preparation of interoffice memoranda, memorandum to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and correspondence with Dr. Stefansson. This matter is now substantially terminated, with the exception of the determination of our policy with respect to the completion of Dr. Stefansson's study of the Polar Seas.

(9). Recurrent Matters

- (A). Advice requested by various officials and members of the organization with respect to contracts, finances, taxes, procedure, employment of personnel, and similar problems.
- (B). Examination and routing of Buxton materials.
- (C). Examination and marking of State Department Paraphrases.
- (D). Examination of Central Information Division material bearing upon our special fields of interest (e.g. Portugal).
- (E). Daily examination of Federal Register with regard to orders, regulations, etc. affecting the operations of this office.

 Jr.

ADDRESS ONLY TO  
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
WASHINGTON

REFER TO FILE NO. 4201 (Dickenson, E. H.) SPEAA

*Control* *Smith*

**SECRET**

152

October 17, 1942 *771*

*7*  
*1 P. on line*  
*1 2/20*  
*copy to ...*  
*12/20*

Mr. William J. Donovan,  
Director of Strategic Services,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I refer to your letter of September 25,  
and my reply of September 26, 1942, regarding  
Mr. E. H. Dickenson.

A copy of the letter which I have just  
received from Foley Brothers, Inc., Spencer,  
White and Prentis, Inc., is herewith for your  
information.

Sincerely yours,

*D. M. McCoach, Jr.*

D. McCoach, Jr.,  
Brigadier General,  
Acting Chief of Engineers.

One Inclosure.

**SECRET**



*Handwritten: 7711*

11541  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

*Handwritten: (Copy to ...)*

**October 22, 1952**

**Refer to File No. SFMAA  
202 (Matheson, E.H.)**

**Chief of Engineers  
U. S. Army  
Washington, D.C.**

**Dear Sir:**

The gentleman referred to in your letter of September 26th has been employed. His passport is in our hands and application has been made to the Air Force Command for his transportation.

**Very truly yours,**

**PAUL HENNING, JR.  
Special Agent in Charge, FBI**

*Handwritten signature*  
**Special Agent**

*Vertical handwritten note: 4201 (Matheson, E.H.)*

**AJH:EK**

**Copy to the North Atlantic Division  
(NAO 12) Their file SA 4300 (Matheson, E.H.)-2-4**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

ADDRESS ONLY TO  
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
WASHINGTON

*Handwritten notes:*  
Dickenson  
1. 25-25-42  
1. 10/1/42  
1. 10/1/42

REFER TO FILE NO. SPFAA  
201 (Dickenson, E.H.)

September 26, 1942

**SECRET**

12327  
Mr. William J. Donovan,  
Director of Strategic Services,  
Washington, D. C.

**SECRET**  
By order of the Chief of Engineers

9/26/42  
CMB

*Handwritten signature:*  
D. McCosh, Jr.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

With reference to your letter of September 25, 1942, regarding Mr. E. M. Dickenson, since General Reybold is ill in the hospital, I am enclosing herewith copy of letter to Foley Brothers, Spender, White and Prentis, together with a copy of letter of instruction for our Division Engineer in New York.

For the Chief of Engineers:

Very sincerely,

*Handwritten signature:*  
D. McCosh, Jr.

D. McCosh, Jr.,  
Brigadier General,  
Assistant Chief of Engineers.

Two Inclosures:  
Copy of letter to Foley Bros.,  
Spender, White and Prentis;  
Copy of letter to Divn. Engr.

**BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

**SECRET**

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
WASHINGTON

REFER TO FILE NO. **SPRAA**

201 (Dickenson, E.H.)

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

By order of the Chief of Engineers

9/26/42

*Smel*

(Date)

(Signature)

Foley Brothers, Spencer, White & Prentis,  
10 East 40th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

DMcC/as

Dear Sirs:

The matter of the employment of Mr. E. H. Dickenson by Foley Brothers, Spencer, White and Prentis, has been discussed by this office with Mr. William J. Donovan, Director of Strategic Services. You are advised that the employment of Mr. Dickenson meets with no objection by this office.

For the Chief of Engineers

Very respectfully,

D. McCosh, Jr.,  
Brigadier General,  
Assistant Chief of Engineers.

*J* Copy for Mr. Wm. J. Donovan,  
Director, Strategic Services.

**SECRET**

*By Hand*  
*W. J. Donovan*  
7/11

September 25, 1942

Major General Eugene Reybold  
Chief of Engineers  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Reybold:

On August 11 I wrote to you regarding Mr. E. H. Dickenson. He was to accept a position with Spencer, White and Prentiss and report for duty to the company manager in Iran. This arrangement was made by me personally with Mr. Edward A. Prentiss. Mr. Dickenson is still in New York and I understand final arrangements are being held pending the receipt of a letter from you to Foley, Foley Bros., Spencer, White and Prentiss. I am attaching draft of a proposed letter which I would greatly appreciate your forwarding to the two firms in question. They require some written assurance from you that you have no objection to this arrangement.

I should also greatly appreciate it if you will notify the Engineer officer in command at Basra to be on the lookout for Dickenson. I understand that the Engineer officer concerned is now in Washington and can be notified orally.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan  
Director

Albany 7711

D  
R  
A  
F  
T

September 25, 1942

Foley Brothers, Spencer, White & Prentis  
10 East 40th Street  
New York City

Dear Sirs:

The matter of the employment of Mr. E. E. Dickenson by Foley Brothers, Spencer, White and Prentis, has been discussed by this office with William J. Donovan, Director of Strategic Services. You are advised that the employment of Mr. Dickenson meets with no objection by this office.

Yours very truly,

Major General  
Chief of Engineers

*Dickinson*  
*R. Cross*  
*Raybold*  
*Foley Bros*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Robert Crosswell *R.C.*

DATE: September 24, 1948

TO: Mr. James R. Murray

SUBJECT:

In accordance with telephone conversation, I am attaching a draft of a proposed letter with the request that it be submitted to General Reybold today for his signature.

Mr. Dickson is at present in New York. His final arrangements will be held up until the letter from General Reybold reaches Foley Bros. Would you please inform us when the letter has been signed.

Attachment.

SECRET

*Handwritten notes:*  
1. [unclear] 2-11  
2. [unclear]  
3. [unclear]

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. James R. Murphy

DATE: September 8, 1968

FROM: Francis P. Miller

SUBJECT:

You will recall that some time ago you informed General Reybold, Chief of the Engineers, that Mr. E. H. Dickenson was going to Basra, Iran, as an engineer in the employ of Spencer White and Prentis.

It will greatly facilitate matters at the Basra end if General Reybold would notify the officer commanding the Engineers in Basra to be on the lookout for Mr. Dickenson. I would be grateful if you would pass this request on to General Reybold telling him that we do not want him to cable to this effect, but would appreciate his sending this message out by word of mouth.

F.P.M

SECRET

*Dickson*  
*100.000*  
*100.000*  
*100.000*

August 11, 1942

Major General Eugene Reybold,  
Chief of Engineers,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Reybold:

This is to advise you formally that Mr. E. B. Dickson is accepting a position with Spencer White & Prentiss and will report for duty to the Company's manager in Iran. I have talked with Mr. Prentiss about this and told him that I would advise you of the fact.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director



*Dickson on the  
abstracts  
of  
Rayfield*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

*P*

FROM: Francis P. Miller

DATE: August 6, 1948

TO: Mr. James Murphy

SUBJECT:

When Colonel Donovan has informed Major General Reybold, Chief of the Engineers, or Major General Robbins, Chief of the Construction Division of the Engineers, regarding the fact that Mr. E. H. Dickson is accepting a position with Spencer White & Prentiss to report for duty to the company's manager in Iran, I would be grateful if you would let me know since I promised Mr. Prentiss to tell him as soon as the Engineers had been officially informed.

F. P. M.

SECRET

711  
x/100/10

////////////////////

August 3, 1947

Mr. Edmund A. Prentis  
Spencer, White and Prentis, Inc.  
10 East 40th Street  
New York City

Dear Mr. Prentis:

I have your letter and I agree that it would be good for us to have a talk. I suggest Thursday morning about 9:30 or 9:45. I hope this will be satisfactory.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

**SPENCER, WHITE AND PRENTIS, INC.**  
**ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS**  
**NEW YORK**

July 31, 1940

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan  
25th and "E" Streets, N.Y.  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

Mr. Dickenson, a Columbia Mining Engineer of the Class of 1911, who is on your Staff thinks it would be wise for you and me to have a meeting in Washington.

You may know my Company, in conjunction with Foley Brothers, is the contractor for the American Military Mission to Iran and there is some question of this gentleman joining our staff. It is because of this that I desire this meeting with you.

I expect to be in Washington next Thursday, August 6, and would like to drop in and see you on that day. Will you please make an engagement?

It will be fun to see you again after the exciting adventures we have both had.

With kind regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

*Eid*

Edmund A. Prentis

EAP:AP