

KROCK T. 1972

Krock 6815
X War
X Commission

June 13, 1942

Captain Chester W. Bissell
New York Ordnance District
Room 1900, 80 Broadway
New York City

Dear Captain Bissell:

Replying to yours of June 10 making inquiry concerning Thomas P. Krock, 411 East 53rd Street, whom you state is seeking a position either as a commissioned officer or as a civil service employee with your district.

Mr. Krock was connected with one of the New York Units of the Coordinator of Information for only a few weeks. He resigned because he found he did not possess the qualifications required by the Unit to which he was attached.

Very truly yours

G. Edward Suxton

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ADDRESSED TO

WAR DEPARTMENT Bissell/ap
NEW YORK ORDNANCE DISTRICT
ROOM 1100, 80 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN REPLYING REFER TO

145
Received 2016
Colonel Krock

Krock 6845
X Name
X Communication

June 10, 1942.

Colonel G. E. Buxton,
Co-Ordinator for Information,
25th & E., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of a communication from Colonel Thomas A. P. H. Krock, #411 East 53rd Street, New York City, applying for a position either as a commissioned officer or as a civil service employee with this district.

Before getting Colonel Krock in for an interview the writer telephoned your New York office and was advised to get in touch with you as to this man's record with your division.

Any information that you can give us concerning Colonel Krock will be very greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Chester W. Bissell
Chester W. Bissell,
Captain, Ordnance Dept.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Kroch *6 Nov*
Div. of Oral Info.
N Y
file

CONFIDENTIAL

May 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM:

REACTION IN ORAL INFORMATION TO MR. KROCK

I am sorry to say that it is universally unfavorable running from violent antipathy to objective distrust of the man's judgment and capacity.

I have inquired from some of the Unit as to specific reasons. Everyone agrees that he talks too loosely; that he is liable to make grandiose statements in any gathering and perhaps embarrass the Unit. Some think he is a psychopathic case with queer glands. Others think he is simply below average in normal maturity. His eccentricities may accentuate this feeling. He has from the start called himself Colonel Krock; in fact, so announced himself to me. Inquiry reveals that the title was conferred upon him by Huey Long. His first day in the Unit he wore a monocle. Jack O'Keefe explained to him that he thought that would be a bad approach to a shrinking refugee (suggesting a certain type of Prussian officer). He affects certain European manners which make him conspicuous, heel clicking, wrist bowing, etc. I have pointed out that these latter comments are trivial and merely superficial things.

Nevertheless, I am afraid the experiment is not going to work in that small office where everybody already dislikes him and where both Bill Vanderbilt and I are no longer present.

I am trying to think of some activity in the COI where he will have less to do with the public.

When Roper learned he was with us - he knows him - he expressed fear that he was capable, if he left us, of attempting some altered expose of our inefficiencies and the stupidity which failed to utilize his unusual talents to the fullest extent.

If we had a Commando, I would suggest him as a candidate - to carry the water bucket.

A man named Stenborough, whose personal history is in

6.

...and who is making an
 of ... in our Organization (either
 ... this office, ... called him
 ... on a telephone call to ...
 ...

... told that the British
 ... in this country
 ... have Americans obtain
 ... for them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 9, 1942

Memorandum to: Colonel G. Edward Buxton
From: John P. O'Keefe

Attached is some more material which
was handed in by Thomas Krook.

Attach.

J. O'Keefe
if Mrs. Betty
please let me talk
to you

Memorandum to: Mr. John P. O'Keefe
From: Thomas A.P.H. Kreck
SUBJECT: MRS. PAUL GETTY (LOUISE DUDLEY LYNN)

The above person, recently returned from several years in Rome on board the S.S. Drottningholm, has been personally known to me for over 10 years. She is independently wealthy and desires an opportunity to secure some patriotic employment. She is willing to give all her time on a voluntary basis and feels that her knowledge of Italy and the Italian language fits her for some assignment in some branch of the Office of the COI. The report of my interview with Mrs. Getty has been completed and you can see from it that she apparently kept her eyes and ears open. In view of her desire and certain qualifications, I respectfully request that some consideration be given her and that her qualifications be presented to some person within the organization who might be able to utilize her Italian background and experience.

From personal knowledge of Mrs. Getty I can personally recommend her as a person of honesty, capability and loyalty, and it gives me pleasure to recommend her for any spot that might be worked out.

J. L.

ARTHUR KROOK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 8, 1942

Dear Bill,

My gratitude- and my apologies. I had hoped that Tom had learned his lesson, or, more accurately, that he could learn any lesson. As the father of a son who always has, you will appreciate that.

Now, I must conclude that he cannot. I do not know the reason for this latest failure, but I should like to ~~very~~ much, and Tom will not tell it to me fully. But basically, it is probably the same old thing. It may be that he is mentally ill; if so, I must find out what I can do about it.

You have been more than kind, and I shall always remember it.

Yours faithfully,

AK

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Washington, D.C.

file

ARTHUR KROCK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 21, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan,
1647 Thirtieth St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill,

I am deeply grateful to you for making a place for Tommy Krock. I do hope he will justify the confidence you have reposed in him. His faults are superficial, mostly, and I hope that what he has paid for them has really taught him a lesson.

I have been concerned about your own health, and some of the sniping at you that has been going on around the Palace. You do not need a note like this to remind you that I stand ready to protect you from unjust criticism whenever you want me to.

With every good wish, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Arthur Krock

Krock folder

June 22, 1942

Mr. Thomas Krock
411 East 53rd St
New York City

Dear Mr. Krock:

I have your very manly letter and wish sincerely that I could make some suggestion to help you. Let me say that I believe you are wholly sincere in your expressions of regret over recent events and I am sure that none of us in the organization have any personal ill will towards you.

You must recognize, however, the fact that you cannot refer to us for a recommendation. You can only state that you were employed for a short time in the Unit of Oral Information and that you resigned because you lacked the necessary qualifications for work in that Unit. If we are pressed further by investigators as to the reasons that led up to your resignation it must be obvious that it can only serve as embarrassment to us and to you. Therefore, I reluctantly advise it would be wise not to attempt to do work which involves civil service investigation.

Frankly, I am at a loss to make suggestions though I think under similar circumstances I would, if possible, enlist in the Army or Marine Corps and endeavor to win a commission by merit. This would be a profound satisfaction to you in after years. Your father tells me your present age is 29 and at this age you have an excellent chance of being recommended for Officers' School, if you once enlist.

Perhaps you can find something to do in connection with Civilian Defense or Red Cross. I am not really in a position to judge what opportunities are available because I am so completely buried by the work I am in.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

FS

G. Edward Burton

"Bottom America"
41 East 53 Street, New York City

June 19, 1949

Dear Colonel Burton:

In response to our

letter last week in New York, I am writing
you as you suggested in order to get your
as to when I might get myself located in New
York work.

Fully realizing it is really
very presumptuous on my part, in view of
what happened, to ask you about a sentence
in my behalf, but as you agreed to advise me
when you thought my suggestions might be
utilized, I thought it advisable to contact you.

There are possible opportunities
for me in W.P.A. and A.P.A. How far any ad-
ditional suggestions?

II

Of course as all these war time opportunities
are under Civil Service, I will have to give them
some good reason for my resignation from OSI.
What do you suggest I say about this in my
explanation? I don't want to put it? I mention
I will be forced to give them to you as my
former immediate superior of the State Intelligence Unit.

If you feel it advisable for me
not to continue any further in my efforts to get
back in Government Service, in view of the fact, please
advise me accordingly and I shall discontinue my
efforts.

You may feel assured that I have
learned a very bitter lesson from my
experience and I shall not stray from the
fold again, should I succeed in getting an
opportunity some where else. I have been so
tiredly with the thought of what I did, all
"just to make an impression". I still am
completely stunned at my stupidity and delusion.

III

Besides my disgust at losing my job, I feel particularly bad about the way I let Colonel Down, Commander Dabellitt and young down. Not that they give a damn but you might tell them that I feel a complete and disgusting lack for my whole performance. I honestly don't believe I have ever been given a better opportunity than the three of you gave me for a career and I am more than heart-broken.

you make a great soldier out of a regiment of job and perhaps you can set my feet on the proper road, that is if some of you are not too thoroughly disgusted with me.

I would greatly appreciate having from you at your convenience, any ideas, suggestions or instructions you might wish to advise me in reference to my further activities. You may rest assured that I shall follow to the letter anything

IV

you may tell me to do.

Thanking you in advance for any
consideration you might give to give this
communication and assuring you that I have
learned my lesson once and for all time.

Respectfully yours,
Thomas Kroch

G. Edward Buxton

June 8, 1942

James P. Opsata

Resignation of Thomas A.P.H. Krock

Mr. Thomas Krock submitted in writing, his resignation as a member of Oral Information, Coordinator of Information, at the end of the day, June 5, 1942.

I suggest that in addition to this statement his record bear the following notation:

Resignation accepted because Mr. Krock did not possess the necessary qualifications for membership in Oral Information, Coordinator of Information.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
 270 MADISON AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY

June 5, 1943

Colonel G. Edward Buxton,
 Director - Division of Oral Intelligence,
 Coordinator of Information,
 21 East 50th Street,
 New York City

Dear Colonel Buxton;

I have by hand
 in my resignation as a member of this unit. It is
 obvious that I don't either fit in or belong in your
 outfit among so many fine people. I appreciated the
 opportunity of working here and deeply regret that
 that things didn't turn out better for all concerned.

I am enclosing my identification
 badge for you to turn over to the proper persons.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
870 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

II

Should any mail come for me, or any checks
etc, my address is 411 East 53 street, New York City

Respectfully

Thomas A.P.H. Knock

P.S. The only request that I wish to make of you
is that my father not be informed. If possible, I would
prefer to make my excuses to him, along with the reasons, in
my own way.

T.X.

June 2, 1948

Memorandum to: Colonel Hurton
From: John J. Keadle

The attached material was handed
in by Mr. Keadle of this office.

Attch.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

DATE May 14, 1942

FROM: Colonel Krook

TO: John P. O'Keeffe

SUBJECT: Mr. Edgar Bloch, 130 E. 39th Street

Edgar Bloch is a member of the important Bloch family with interests in France. He, with his several brothers, is one of the ranking officials of the famous French textile firm of Bloch Freres which specializes in the manufacture of very high quality men and ladies' handkerchiefs which are sold in all of the ranking stores throughout this country and most of Europe.

Mr. Bloch, who is personally known to me, is a French citizen but has spent considerable periods of time in this country during the last 20 years. He is very active in the affairs of General Charles de Gaulle in this country and it is my considered opinion that he might be able to furnish this office with considerable information of interest in reference to activities in France, both in the occupied and in the unoccupied areas and also give us information as to the progress of the de Gaulle movement in this country and abroad. There is also a very distinct possibility that Mr. Bloch could introduce us or give us information upon various persons or various French citizens with whom a personal contact might elicit information of interest to this office.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

DATE May 14, 1942

FROM: Colonel Krock
TO: John P. O'Keefe
SUBJECT: Alfred and Ignacio Miranda

It is my opinion that the Miranda brothers who are President and Vice-President respectively of the American Armament Corporation at 6 East 45th Street, New York City and formerly associates of mine, could through their resident agents in all foreign countries and through the various foreign visitors who come to their offices from time to time, be valuable sources of information to this office if they would cooperate.

Up to December 7, 1941 it is known that the Mirandas had agents, many of whom were prominent men, in all European, American and Oriental countries. It is my opinion that consideration should be given to making a formal request for information to the Mirandas. They are not in possession of the best standing with our government and consequently, they might be willing to supply information in the hope that they might gain some recognition from the government for their services.

I am not certain just how they can be of service, as I have not talked with them but it has occurred to me that their agents in occupied countries and their agents in friendly and neutral countries might be able to exchange views at the request of the Mirandas and then place the information in their employers hands for transmittal to this office. Also, it seems possible that they could inform this office of the arrival of persons with whom they are going to have dealings or are having dealings, giving us the addresses of said persons in order that we can contact them for personal interviews.

The Mirandas have spent six months in the Federal Penitentiary in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for violation of the Embargo Act in connection with the Chaco War and are also mixed up with the management of the Brewster Aircraft Corporation recently taken over by the government.

SUBJECT: ACCURACY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES TITLED "THE RUSSIAN FRONT"

I have studied this report most carefully in order to judge its possible value for the Bureau of the Government or for some other military agency.

Based on my ability to judge the value of this report and the writer's opinion of it, upon my actual experience and studies at the Prussia and German General Staff and War colleges, where we worked on many military problems, which were those involving war between Japan and Russia in Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria, and also upon my slight personal knowledge of the territory involved gained by travel through it, my conclusions are as follows:

- (1) Geography -- Excellent knowledge of the geographic conditions, all things considered. However, there seems to be some slight inaccuracies as to correct distances in Paragraph #18.
- (2) Topography -- Article shows a very thorough knowledge of the topographical situation.
- (3) Necessary Considerations of Strategy -- The writer shows he has an excellent knowledge of the considerations of strategy that would be involved in a military campaign in this area.
- (4) Communications -- This article shows a real grasp and acquaintance ^{with} the railroads, rivers, etc., in the possible theatre of operations, both from the Russian and Japanese side. Also their possible vulnerability to attack.
- (5) Fortifications -- This article shows the writer to be in possession of real facts of value concerning the Russian fortified zones and as to their depth and general location.
- (6) Armies - Composition - Equipment -- This article shows a good general knowledge of the Russian armies, their composition and their equipment.
- (7) Morale of People allied to Russia -- This article presents some facts of interest on the friendship of certain peoples for the Russians. I am not personally acquainted with this problem. The writer is obviously very pro-Russian in his conceptions and approaches.

-2-

(8) Possible Results from Various Military Actions -- The various possibilities reached in this article on the results of the outcome of military actions are well taken and studied. They are quite similar to the ones reached by the completed problems at the French and German General Staff and Colleges. They are of course, based upon certain happenings taking place.

In conclusion, the findings on this report show it to be an excellent and well thought out document. Its greatest value is that of a "General Staff study" to be used by officers in the armed forces who wish to acquaint or refresh themselves upon this possible theatre of military operations. It will also serve as an excellent guide to Government executives wishing to gain knowledge of this military area and the likely military operations which would be involved should hostilities break out between Russia and Japan.

There is a distinct possibility that any one of the following military publications might be interested in purchasing and publishing this article:

- (1) The U.S. Coast Artillery Journal
- (2) The U.S. Field Artillery Journal
- (3) The U.S. Cavalry Journal
- (4) The U.S. Infantry Journal

The title of "Will Japan Attack Siberia" seems to not well chosen and should be changed to a more appropriate one.

IRELAND

Since the outbreak of World War II, the position of the Irish Free State, in connection with Great Britain is particularly and the allies in general, has been good on the surface but these good relations are tempered with deep suspicion possibilities.

Ireland, divided into two parts, Northern (Great Britain) and the Southern (Irish Free State) presents a complex household. The bulk of the country which is the Free State section and which is dominantly Catholic, is continually agitating for the reuniting of the six northern counties which are dominantly Protestant, into one solid country.

The six northern counties of Ulster have voted against such a union and the Irish within the Free State section feel that England is "high prescribing" the north out of their natural sphere. The result of this feeling is one of resentment, which coupled with the centuries ^{OLD} ~~same~~ Irish antagonism for all things British, makes Ireland an excellent spot for Axis propaganda and anti-British activities.

The Irish Government headed by Premier Eamon de Valera, is desperately trying to pursue a course of strict neutrality in this war, while at the same time striving to arm and mobilize for the eventuality of invasion.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) which has long been the scourge of Ireland, is definitely tied up with the Axis powers according to latest inside information, and has been committing acts of sabotage and terrorism throughout the United Kingdom, since the outbreak of the war. The membership of this organization is considerable, even having membership in the USA and it represents a severe problem to the ~~ex~~ Governments of Great Britain and Ireland.

Both Great Britain and the USA have been trying to get Premier de Valera to lease them naval bases but have been unsuccessful, although Axis submarines are operating in and about Irish waters. According to my latest information, there is no doubt that the Axis, using certain Irish territorial waters, is refueling, etc., but not with the approval of the de Valera Government.

The Irish are afraid that if invasion comes, British "protection" armies coming to Ireland's aid will not leave after the danger is over but will continue to

-2-

occupy Ireland, thereby forcing Ireland to revert to her former status of a British possession. The arrival of large contingents of U.S. troops in Northern Ireland has done considerable to ease this particular tension in reference to military aid ~~in~~ Ireland, because it is known that these troops will be among, if not the only foreign troops, used to combat the Axis operations and that the U.S. has no territorial claims or desires upon Ireland.

Militarily, Ireland is very weak in all arms and services; particular emphasis of weakness is in ~~her~~ ^{HER} air power. Many thousands of men whom Ireland thought she could count upon for her military forces, have slipped across to England to join the British forces, disliking Ireland's neutrality even more than the British Government.

Ireland's greatest difficulty is her lack of modern equipment to combat any invasion attempt. In addition, there is a very large "5th Columnist" organization throughout her territories which consistently hampers and will hamper her efforts in resisting Axis military moves ~~again~~ against her territory. Ireland, because of her normal diplomatic relations with all countries, has German, Italian and Japanese Ministers resident in Dublin and Councilors, officers resident throughout her principal cities, where they can get good first hand knowledge of all things military going on in England. This set up is very bad as these official representatives send their information through the medium of short wave radio and cannot be stopped. Premier de Valera and General Aiken, the Minister of Defense, realize all of this only too well, but they are not willing to "nip it in the bud" by drastic action. Therefore, Ireland represents "a knife in the back" to England.

Due to the war, Ireland is completely dependent economically on Great Britain and America. Both of these countries could and should force the Irish Government to "bend to their will" ~~but~~ but hesitate to do so, especially ~~the~~ the U.S., because the Administration hesitates to arouse the large population of Irish blood in this country, who always seem to look upon Ireland as the mother country and as their first love, rather than the USA.

Since the outbreak of hostilities there have been several bombings and violation

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This study on the German army's political position and influence in the Third Reich, is based upon an intimate personal knowledge and acquaintanceship of Germany and her leading political and military personages since 1925.

The facts given in this report are based upon notations taken from a Personal Diary of considerable "off record" conversations, held by the writer with a number of ranking German Political and Military men, between 1933 and 1940, amongst which were the following:

Reichs Marshal Goering, Marshal von Reichenau, Marshal von Bock, Marshal von Leeb, Marshal von Runstedt, Marshal List, Marshal von Brauchitsch, Marshal von Keitel, Marshal von Falkenhausen, Marshal von Blomberg, Marshal von Mackenson, Colonel General von Fritsch, Colonel General Beck, Colonel General von Haldar, Colonel General Milch, Colonel General Guderian, Colonel General Udet, Colonel General von Richtofen, Colonel General von Hammerstein, General von Schleicher, General von Bredow, General von Falkenhorst, General von Blasekowitz, General von Kluge, General von Kuehler, General Todt, General von Seeckt, General von Boetticher, Admiral Witthoft-Emden, Admiral Raeder, Dr. Goebbels, Dr. Himmler, Dr. Schacht, Baron von Neurath, Franz von Papen, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and others of lesser importance.

The following Foreign Correspondents of the "New York Times" were also helpful in many ways, from time to time:

Frederick T. Birchell, Otto Tolischus and Guido Enderis.

In addition, this report is based upon my own personal opinions, reached by considerable study, combined with the information passed on to me by the above-mentioned persons who were in authoritative positions.

Thomas A.P.H. Krock
Thomas A.P.H. Krock

THE GERMAN ARMY

Its Political Position and Influence in the Third Reich

With the coming to power of Adolph Hitler, the Reichswehr entered a new phase of its time honored position and influence as an arbiter of foreign policy and actions, which it had held since the beginning of the reign of Frederick the Great, some two hundred years before.

At the inauguration of the Third Reich, two events occurred which are not widely known but which showed the direction the wind was going to blow. On the morning of January 31, 1933, Hitler appeared without any warning in the barracks of the Berlin regiment to address the soldiers as their newly appointed Chancellor. Upon learning this, General von Hammerstein, who as the head of the Army Command, two weeks before had invited the group and divisional commanders to dine at his house that night, thought it advisable to present the new Chancellor to that select military circle. Hitler duly appeared, and in a speech of over two hours, so far dispelled the misgivings of those present that on leaving, General Werner von Fritsch, replied to some ironic comments on the "Corporal"; "that at any rate no Chancellor has ever expressed himself so warmly in favor of defense."

Although the Reichswehr had not been consulted about Hitler's appointment in fact a last minute attempt of General von Hammerstein's to protest against it had been brushed aside by Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg and Lennbachendorff, the President of Germany - it was undoubtedly the main factor in the coalition of heterogeneous elements which combined in the notorious "national rising" of January 30th. The real inauguration of that rather remarkable combination may with all justice be said to have taken place only the following evening at the dinner-meeting at General von Hammerstein's house.

What induced the Reichswehr to give its sanction to the new combination was the hope of finding in it political cover to camouflage both the rearmament, which it had definitely decided to put through by any means, and the military dictatorship. The Reichswehr looked to the dictatorship to create that national unity, the absence of which they had so long deplored under the "Weimar" Republic. Their experiences during World War I and under the Republic had convinced the

officers of "The Great General staff" that, without such national unity, Germany could not hope to maintain herself or carry through with a far less advantage of rearmament in the teeth of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Unfortunately, their consciousness of this deficiency and their lack of real political understanding misled them; they exaggerated the necessity for such military preparation to such an extent that it became for them an end instead of a means and turned the national life which it was meant to safeguard into a mere foundation for military defence. The High Command misread the bitter lessons of World War I, thinking that all political and military actions were mainly the result of an appropriate technique; they thus came to believe that national unity which they thought indispensable could be artificially created and maintained by force and suitable propaganda technique. For that task the National Socialist Party seemed an appropriate instrument. Patronized by the Reichswehr it had shown itself master of the art of dealing with mass emotions, particularly by the use of national slogans in which the Reichswehr was particularly interested, and it possessed a popular following such as no other national group had succeeded in obtaining.

In this misreading of the Nazis as a turbulent, but useful tool for the Army's use, the leaders of the Reichswehr ~~and the conservative group~~ were confirmed by the second group in the coalition, the conservative group, which with the National Socialists formed the new Government. This group was composed of men, to coin a phrase, who were politically sterile, but hid their lack of principles behind a cynical "realism"; they thought the moment had come when the collapse of the Weimar Republic would enable them to do away with not only the social safeguards instituted under the Republic, but the whole system of representative government as well. An alliance with the National Socialists seemed to provide a safeguard against the dangers of a revolution from the left, and also to wear the more turbulent elements from revolutionary tendencies and win them over to the "National" side. If their turbulence created disturbances, so much the better; it would only help to discredit these doubtful elements in the eyes of the masses.

2.

The National Socialists, the third element in the coalition, enjoyed an outstanding advantage over their partners; they had no illusions whatever, either about the role assigned to them or the situation, and they knew exactly what they wanted to do. Ever since the first abortive Putsch at Munich some ten years before, Adolf Hitler and his collaborators had fully realized that a "German Revolution" in the old flamboyant style was no longer possible and that it could only succeed if it was executed within the Government. For years, therefore, the whole policy of the Nazi party had been directed to gaining by legal means a share of governmental authority which would allow them to carry through their "real revolution" under the guise of their legal position. The Nazi leaders were definitely superior to their partners both in determination and revolutionary and conspiratory ingenuity; they were confident that, once admitted to a share in the supreme power, they would be able to outwit their temporary allies and secret enemies; they would then show themselves to be the real power in the State instead of a camouflage, and turn the tables upon their partner-enemies.

The elaborate fetters, by which their partners had meant to bind the Nazis, were, thanks to the complete incapacity of the Nationalists, rapidly broken one after the other. The burning of the Reichstag and the myth of a Communist rising stampeded the frightened mass of the middle class into the National Socialist Party Camp. The solemn ceremony, by which the new Reichstag was opened in the presence of President Hindenburg in the Garrison Church at Potsdam, although represented by the Party as a demonstration of its "dependency", was absolutely exploited by Dr. Goebbels as the legitimization of the new movement by the old Prussian tradition embodied in the old Field Marshal. As soon as the Reichstag had been tricked into conferring upon the new government extraordinary powers for four years, the transformation of the "National rising" into the "National Revolution" began; ostensibly directed against the representatives of the Weimar Republic, in reality it was directed just as much against the Nationalist elements of the Coalition.

On May 2, 1933, the Trade Union buildings were seized and taken over; at the end of June or the beginning of July all parties, including Hugenberg's Nationalists, was dissolved; in the second half of July the great military organization of the "Stahlhelm" was bodily incorporated into the SA. Though Hugenberg left the Cabinet in disgust, his colleagues remained; the arrangements by which Hitler at first visited Hindenburg only in the presence of Franz von Papen the vice-Chancellor, had been dropped long before. When the astounded Conservatives in the autumn realized the trick that had been played on them, it was too late. Making use of every means, fair and unfair, the National Socialist leaders had succeeded in entrenching themselves so strongly that only the Reichswehr could have turned them out.

The Reichswehr watched the elimination of its civilian associates with an equanimity that showed clearly how convinced it still was that it was the undisputed master of the situation. Its attitude at the time was a mixture of contempt for the German people's readiness to tolerate such a reign of terror; haughty consciousness that nothing similar could happen in its own domain; and assurance that it could stop the whole "experiment" as soon as it no longer suited it to tolerate it. For the moment, whenever a dispute arose with the Regime, it was only necessary to refer the matter back to their joint superior - Field Marshal von Hindenburg - the President, and it was always decided in the Reichswehr's favor. This at the end of 1933, when General Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War and Hitler's personal body man in the Reichswehr, tried to make his own right hand man, Major General Walter von Reichenau, head of the Army Command in succession of General von Hammerstein, he was completely defeated and General Werner von Fritsch was appointed on February 1, 1934 as head of the Army Command. By the same method some two weeks later, General von Fritsch himself disposed of the plans of Captain Wenzel, a member of the Minister and Chief of Staff of the S.A., which was submitted to the Reichswehr, and the Reichswehr submitted a memorandum proposing the re-organization of the army, the very day after the S.A. had proposed the re-organization of the army, the very day after the S.A. had proposed the re-organization of the army, the very day after the S.A. had proposed the re-organization of the army. This incident, however,

had a report which showed the East regime's capacity to act independently. Further its aim in some way or another and the inability of the military authorities to understand the subtle psychological methods by which the apparently unshakable position was being secretly undermined. To "rescue" the party for the withdrawal of Roehm's plan, the Brown Service agreed to adopt the Party's emblem, the eagle with the swastika, upon their uniforms, and uniform as a sign of their allegiance, an action which, however the leaders may not think about it, had a great symbolic effect both on the services and the population in general. If on this point the military authorities did not realize the mistake they had committed, the dangers of Roehm's plans were obvious to them. It is doubtful whether the full extent of his plans was known to the Reichswehr at the time - he aimed first at the fusion of Reichswehr and S.A., and later at the transformation of their roles, the S.A. being destined to develop into the select Praetorian Guard, while the Reichswehr was to be degraded to the role of a mass army on the conscription basis. But the mere idea of a fusion between the Reichswehr, particularly the two "officers' corps", and the S.A. was enough to arouse their violent opposition. When Roehm, barely two months later, returned to the attack with new plans, emphasizing still further the role allotted to the S.A., and Hitler for a time vacillated between him and the Reichswehr, the latter bluntly informed him that he would have to decide for himself. Hitler never forgave the Reichswehr for this threat.

At that moment another factor intervened ~~to~~ to accentuate and precipitate the crisis. President von Hindenburg's doctors reported a sudden deterioration of his state of health, making his death only a matter of months at best. A whole series of the most difficult problems arose for which no provision had been made. As far as Hindenburg had been the first which had held the whole combination together, as long as he was at the helm, the preservation of the Monarchy, which formed the ultimate aim both of the Reichswehr and the reactionaries, was assured; in fact it was this hope that had been decisive in deciding the Field Marshal-President von Hindenburg to give the combination his approval. Again, as long as the Reichswehr was able to appeal to his indisputable authority, it had the legal basis not only

for frustrating any move the Party might attempt to bring about revolutionary action that might become necessary. What should they do? Should the Emarchy be proclaimed? Should a Regent be appointed as Emperor? Could the Reichswehr in these circumstances tolerate that the highest authority in Germany should fall into Hitler's hands or should it participate in the struggle by refusing to endorse his candidature? The decision which the military authorities took, was unfortunately, once more a typical half measure. They agreed to accept Hitler or Hindenburg's successor provided that he would definitely break with and "settle" the revolutionary tendencies of the S.A. and the left wing of the Nazi party, which was beginning to clamor more and more loudly for a "Third Revolution". These conditions were made plain and accepted in conversations held between the Minister of War-General Werner von Blomberg and the Head of the Army Command - General Werner von Fritsch on the one side and Hitler and his deputy Rudolf Hess on the other, during a cruise on the Robert Ley during the first week of June 1934. Weeks of acute political tension followed during which the plans were being prepared and the lists of men to be "purged" drawn up and haggled over between the various groups in secret. In the middle of June Rudolf Hess made a speech full of sinister warnings which nobody at the time understood the significance of. Then suddenly came Franz von Papen's famous speech at Marburg, voicing the suppressed indignation of "despairing patriots"; but it was merely a protest not the signal for immediate and decisive action, it only served to encourage for the moment the mass of the upper middle class and to add a score or more to the victims of June 30, 1934. Then the storm broke in full fury.

The 30th of June was the last signal success the Reichswehr was to achieve in its underhand struggle with the Nazi regime. The extent of the purge has to this day not been clearly ascertained, as the executions continued for weeks after the critical days; outwardly it seemed to have demonstrated the efficiency of a "dictatorship within a dictatorship". The purge had been to all appearances an internal affair of civilian dictatorship of the Nazi party. The inner dictatorship had not been forced to intervene at all, although the troops had stood in readiness throughout the country and officers had for days gone about armed. In reality the

the action of the Reichswehr on this occasion was undoubtedly one of the most fatal of a long succession of similar steps. The complete success of this occasion led the military authorities to overrate their power of controlling the Nazi government, and to believe that all revolutionary tendencies had been finally liquidated. In fact that was the case neither with the revolutionary tendencies in the Nazi party nor with Roehm's plans for a Freikorps Guard. The only practical effect was that the opposition to the Reichswehr passed from the S.A., which was a heterogeneous, unskilful body full of internal friction, to the S.S., an infinitely smaller, highly organized, disciplined, fanatical body, which was made the more dangerous by its intimate connection with the Police and the Gestapo. Nor did the leader of the Reichswehr realize sufficiently with the psychological effect of their action upon Hitler himself. Roehm had been his only intimate friend; his plans had been to a very great extent Hitler's own, and Hitler had tried in vain to convince Roehm of this inopportuity at that moment. The pressure to execute him was bound to arouse his deepest resentment against the men who had at that moment the power to force him to do it. The 4th of February 1938 was Adolf Hitler's revenge for the 30th of June 1934.

Among the many dreadful or unintentional "extensions" of the original programme which were unforeseen by the Reichswehr was the shooting of General Kurt von Schleicher, former Chancellor of Germany, and his wife at their home in Berlin, and of General von Bredow, one of his intimate collaborators, at Constance. General von Schleicher had left the country for some time after his fall from power but had later returned and begun to take up his former connections in the various political quarters. He undoubtedly had some plans for a change, but how far he had actually come to an agreement with Roehm is at present, not clear. Full of confidence he disregarded the warnings sent him weeks before June 30th; he, like former Chancellor Heinrich Brüning and other prominent personalities, was added to the "Purge" list, because they might have formed the centre of a counter-revolutionary move. The manner in which the Reichswehr timely accepted the fact that the former leader could be murdered under it very soon did not enhance the

prestige with anybody and was immediately seized upon by its very ardent opponents. The campaign for the rehabilitation of Brüderow and the withdrawal of the accusations that they had conspired against the power, by which the Nazis had first attempted to justify their action, was the work of Field Marshal August von Mackensen and of General von Schleicher. Their post-mortem acquittal of the charge of treason which they incurred in this way was in fact a bitter irony. It is one of the few redeeming features of this dreadful affair that all of General von Schleicher's friends stood with him in his bravery and loyalty to him. To the Reichswehr as a whole it was the first step towards its adaptation to the moral standards of the Third Reich.

With the apparent fulfillment of the Reichswehr's demands, the way seemed open for Hitler's succession to the Presidency. Events, however, had not allayed all misgivings. All kinds of plans and rumors went the round of Berlin, one of the most interesting being the suggestion to make General Werner von Blomberg - the Minister of War - the successor to Field Marshal-President von Hindenburg, a kind of joint trustee for both the Reichswehr and the Nazi Party. However, all of these projects, if they were ever seriously considered, were quickly brushed aside by Hitler and his associates after Hindenburg's death in the early days of August 1934. The Reichswehr had failed miserably to use their last opportunity for legal opposition to the predominance of the Nazi regime. With the acceptance of Hitler's succession and the swearing in of the Defence Services to him personally and no longer to the constitution, they had added another and the strongest of all psychological fetters that bound them more and more firmly to the regime which in the beginning they had considered merely as a temporary makeshift and convenient camouflage for their own plans.

The reasons for this attitude on the part of the Reichswehr leaders was both internal and external in character. Internally neither the Reichswehr nor its political associates had any real programme prepared for carrying out the National Revolution in case the Nazi regime was overthrown. Externally, the remarkable impassivity with which the other powers had watched the preparations for German rearmament, without proceeding to more than mere paper protests,

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threatened to be changed into activity the moment an internal revolution in Germany gave them a cue to intervene; and the Reichswehr could not afford to risk such a contingency, particularly during the most critical early stages of the rearmament programme. The leaders of the Reichswehr in those few weeks in August 1934 believed that all possibilities still remained open to them in reality, as subsequent events were to prove, they had capitulated completely. Henceforth opposition to the Nazis had changed from a struggle with an outside partner to a conspiracy against legitimate authority, a fact which had immense influence, if not upon the leaders, at least upon the outlook of the mass of the led.

Although the Reichswehr by accepting Hitler had been forced to give up its claim to determine the political fate of the German nation and had to be content with vague promises of a future restoration of the Monarchy, as soon as the time was ripe for it, it had at least succeeded in keeping its own sphere still completely immune from party influence.

From the beginning the Reichswehr had been in effect an autonomous body within the Third Reich; the decrees of the new regime applied to its members only by special arrangement. The racial laws were enforced within its ranks, but leniently, and with so many evasions and loopholes that they were practically without importance. Occasionally "non-Aryan" officers were transferred to the Air Force, where under the powerful shield of Hermann Goering's (now Reichs Feld Marshal) protection, they were actually safer from the Party's attacks than in the other services. Marshal General Eduard Milch, now field Commander of the Luftwaffe is of Jewish descent. Above all, the dreaded Gestapo had to halt at the doorstep of the fighting services; where the Gestapo thought there were grounds of suspicion against one of its members, it had to submit its material to the military authorities, so that they could have an investigation - or not - according to what they considered necessary. The protection which this special status conferred was so highly appreciated that many ex-officers rejoined the Reichswehr for no other reason; a "decent form of emigration" it used to be called at that time. During the struggle with Roehm, the Reichswehr had defined its position as "the only

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armed force in the nation"; it omitted from Hitler recognition of this position and the promise to leave its own internal life completely undisturbed. Believing that it had secured everything of importance, the Reichswehr turned from politics to its own task, rearmament.

It was against this very monopoly as the "armed force of the nation" that the Nazi regime, a few months after the arrangements of August 1934 aimed its first blow in order to test, according to its habitual technique, the other sides willingness to resist aggression. By the end of November, General von Brauchitsch, in command at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and at that time prominent among the anti-Nazi leaders of the Reichswehr, stopped a consignment of heavy arms (Field guns, Trench mortars, etc.) destined for the local S.S. unit, and asked the Ministry of War for further instructions. On receiving the order to release it to the addressee, he repeated his inquiry, but on receiving the same answer, had to obey. This abandonment by the Reichswehr of its claim to be the "only armed force in the country" was not materially of great importance but it showed the fundamental disinclination of the Reichswehr leaders to contest every inch of the ground to the last, and in that sense it was interpreted at that time by the most expert observers on the spot as the most definite sign of the final capitulation of the Defence Forces. Not that the plans for an armed "coup d'etat" were wholly abandoned. Throughout the following year such plans continued to be discussed in the Reichswehr and in political circles connected with it, and almost exactly a year later, in November 1935, a local clash in East Prussia broke out. General von Brauchitsch was on the point of disarming the S.S. when Hitler personally arrived upon the scene by plane, to save the situation which had very nearly brought about a general explosion. But in proportion as the Nazi Regime was allowed to consolidate itself throughout the nation, the resistance of the Reichswehr grew weaker and weaker - its military strength increased.

The Nazi Party had only too quickly realized the paradox that rearmament, the goal of the Reichswehr's wishes, served admirably to bind its hands in the perpetual underground struggle which they were systematically forcing upon it. The gigantic task kept the hands and minds of the Reichswehr fully occupied.

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particularly in the case of the great majority of the officers, who were hopelessly perplexed by the political situation and were only too glad to find a refuge in their immediate duties; the impossibility of overthrowing the regime, as long as this delicate task had not been successfully carried through, again and again at moments bound the army leader's hands; the increase of the Reichswehr's effectives, from its original strength of 100,000 at first to 200,000 and then to 1,800,000 men, broke up the compact and closely knit units of the old Reichswehr, created the huge new mass army, and so destroyed the homogeneity in which its superiority over the numerically stronger Nazis had chiefly lain.

While rearmament occupied the Reichswehr's attention and weakened its internal cohesion, the other aspect of the original plan, the moral and the economic mobilization of the nation, involved it in the revolutionary tendencies of the Nazis. For total mobilization turned the normal relationship between national life and defence upside down; it introduced an ideology in which all civilian activity was considered merely from the point of view of its adaptation to war; the result was to destroy the social structure which had developed naturally and to substitute a regimented mass which could be subjected to a purely mechanical centralized control. That was certainly not the intention of the responsible men in the Reichswehr when they originally adopted the idea, but its inner logic made it easy for the Nazis to seize upon it, develop it to the utmost and make full use of its revolutionary and nihilistic implications.

The greatest error in the Reichswehr's policy was not that it underestimated the Nazi party's political ability and ingenuity, but that it developed General von Ludendorff's fatal mistake during World War I to its logical conclusion and believed in a "national morale" brought about by force and propaganda. The "national unity" achieved by the Nazis with the help of terror and the exploitation of mass hysteria, turned out to be the very reverse of what the Reichswehr had originally hoped for; in the name of this superficial and insincere conformity, it destroyed the spontaneous goodwill and intelligence of the individual and the very foundations upon which - as the reformers had so clearly realized 125 years

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before - a sound national spirit alone can be built up.

Nothing better illustrates the superficial and far more character of the reorganization of Germany under the Third Reich than the dramatic spectacle in which it stands in this respect to the spirit of the reforms attempted by Generals von Stein, von Schomberg, and von Guericke after the Peace of Westphalia.

In the economic field the self-destructive tendencies of "total mobilization" were not as apparent as in the political, while its control remained in the hands of the Reichswehr. Under the able and sober direction of Colonel Thomas, the Economic General staff conducted its work with the greatest regard for the ordinary demands of the country's economic life and with the aim of retaining as far as possible economic contact with the rest of the world; but when in 1936 the dimensions of the work developed in the Four Year's Plan became too much for the Economic General Staff, the Party, which had originally shown no interest in it, quickly recognized its great revolutionary possibilities and transformed it into one of the most powerful instruments of its rule.

It is significant that this perversion of their own original objections was the first thing which really alarmed the military authorities and shook their confidence in the Nazi regime. The "economic mobilization" established complete control of the economic life of the nation against the day of War, but at the same time strangled and exhausted that economic life before that day had arrived; propaganda and terror created a superficial community of national slogans and a hysterical emotionalism which made it possible to direct the nation along any path desired, but which destroyed in the process the foundations of any real conviction or reliability; the excessive political demands upon schoolboys and students, the stultifying atmosphere of the Third Reich resulted in lowering the intellectual level to a point seriously endangering the requirements of the fighting services; the revolutionary energy of the government in dealing with the foreign powers, at first received with so much enthusiasm, began to involve the whole work of reconstruction in wild adventures. When they all saw this, the military authorities could no longer conceal their apprehension. But at that

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moment, roughly in the summer of 1933, it was already too late. The occupation of the Rhineland was undertaken and successfully carried through against the strongest opposition of the High Command, particularly Generals von Fritsch, Ludwig Beck, von Brauchitsch, von Keitel and von Halder. This act struck the first serious blow against the authority of the Reichswehr. In the face of the opposition, Hitler agreed, through General Hermann Goerring, for the army to retreat, if the French made any effort to attack the German frontier. Henceforth the army, as Generals von Fritsch and Ludwig Beck, personally wrote to me shortly afterwards, "was so hard put to it even to preserve its own core intact, in order to safeguard the High Command and General Staff from the encroachments of the Party, that they were more and more forced to sacrifice everything else to the latter's demands."

The army was thus forced by the Party on to the defensive after the re-occupation of the Rhineland, which was a turning point in the internal and external history of the Third Reich. The army was severely handicapped by the fact that the combined effect of rearmament and of the pressure of the Nazi regime impaired the unity of its backbone, the officer's Corps, according to General von Fritsch. A strong, but steadily dwindling minority, particularly amongst the older officers, still stood firmly by the monarchist, conservative and Christian basis of the German officer, but against them appeared men who like, Von Blumberg and von Reichenau and others of the old Junker and noble families, saw their chance in an open championship of the Nazi regime, whilst the great mass of "mere soldiers" stood between these two extremes, politically indifferent, and were only too glad to make their immediate duties an excuse for not scrutinizing too closely the less attractive aspects of the Nazi system.

A more difficult problem was the young officers, who were now turned out by several thousand a year by the military colleges. The vast majority came no longer from social groups with a tradition of leadership in public life, but from the lower middle class, the peasantry and yeomanry, hitherto excluded from the officer's ranks, these men were greatly attracted by national socialism to which they owed their career and they formed a very difficult problem for the

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military authorities as can be well imagined. Upon the Regimental Commanders fell the task of assimilating these upstarts professionally and socially to the traditions of the German officer.

These attempts of the military authorities to keep the traditional spirit of the army unimpaired ^{aroused} the strongest resentment and opposition amongst the Nazis, with the exception of Marshal Goering, who was himself a member of an old junker family and an officer of the Imperial Army, as they all came from the gutter. Although the idea of opposition on the part of the Reichswehr had become more and more remote, its very existence, as long as it retained its independence of outlook and tradition, remained a potential threat to the regime, a possible rallying point for an effective opposition. Despite Hitler's solemn pledge to respect the internal independence of the army upon his accession to the Chancellorship, the Nazi Party incessantly, by the logic of its situation, was driven to attempt to extend its control over the army and destroy its independence of outlook by permeating it with its own ideas. The chief factor behind this attack and behind the attempts of Rosenberg, the Nazi Director of Ideology, to introduce his ideologies into the barracks, was the S.S., the elite organization of the Party. The S.S. had built up an empire of its own within the political direction of the Third Reich, had brought the vital political nerve centres, one after the other, under its control. First, the Ministry of Education then the Ministry of Home Affairs, against Goering's opposition, then the Propaganda Ministry had been permeated by its agents against the will of Dr. Goebbels. After that it was the turn of the Ministry of Agriculture and after a severe resistance in 1936, the Foreign Office, where Baron Constantin von Neurath the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was forced to put on the black uniform of the S.S., elite Guard. The last of the great positions in the civilian sector to fall was the Ministry of Finance under Dr. Horace Greely Schacht, who using his purely personal allegiance to Hitler, had for so long braved the underground attacks of the S.S., until he found one day that his Ministry no longer obeyed his orders; he then refused to enter it and Hitler had no choice but to give him his release. Thus by the end of 1937 the army was the only important

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sector of German life which had not yet come under the control of the S.S. and was still almost completely exempt from its influence.

In January 1938 the Army leaders tried to use the opportunity presented to them by Field Marshal von Blomberg's marriage, with a peasant, in order to place their grievances on internal and external matters before Hitler; the attempt was met by a counter offensive of Heinrich Himmler, head of the S.S. and Gestapo. The conflict ended, as might have been expected, with the victory of the Party; General von Fritsch and the group of old junker Generals were retired along with Field Marshal von Blomberg, and Hitler himself took over the supreme command, with General von Keitel as his Chief of Staff and General von Brauchitsch as von Fritsch's successor to the post of Head of the Army Command.

On the other hand, the S.S. failed to achieve its main objective, to break down the army's immunity from its jurisdiction; after a severe conflict in the Autumn of 1938, the Army's independence was confirmed once more by Chancellor Hitler as Supreme Commander of the Fighting Services. In all other respects, the destruction of the Army's traditional foundations and its assimilation to the general outlook of the Third Reich have since that time made rapid progress, as the regime gained in prestige as the result of every new victory.

In October, after Munich, General Ludwig Beck, the first Chief of the new General Staff, and one of the most capable officers in the Army, as well as one of the most determined opponents of the Regime within the Army resigned, because of the rape of Czechoslovakia, and because he could not have the rule forbidding officers on active service to join the Nazi party effectively enforced, some officers having openly taken sides against the High Command in the September crisis. During the winter of 1938 and the spring and early summer of 1939, preceding the outbreak of World War II, a whole series of incidents showed the rapid developments of the new situation. The soldier's oath was deprived of its religious character; on January 27, 1939, the ex-Kaiser's eightieth birthday, all expressions of sympathy were strictly forbidden by General von Keitel. The most decisive events were two moves which followed each other in rapid succession towards the end of January 1939. By the first of these, the decree on the Pro-

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and Post Military Training of January 19, 1939, all Germans liable to military service which had been placed under the control of the S.B., which was entrusted with "keeping them fit militarily and educating them in the National Socialist Creed in special units, 'Wehrmannschaften', to be organized from October 1, 1939; this decree practically withdrew control over them from the army's hands and left it merely the task of their military training proper. Even more important was the notice published on January 22, 1939 in the German Press, that the Reich League of German Officers had placed itself under the leadership of the Reich Warrior Leader, General Reinhard, changing its constitution and name to Officer's Welfare Community and exhorting its members to join individually the Reich Warrior League.

Although this effected immediately only the retired officers, the move obviously was meant to strike a decisive blow at the independence of the German Army through the destruction of the special status and "esprit de Corps" of its officers. By forcing them against their almost unanimous wish to join individually a body hitherto composed of privates and N.C.O's., the German officer was reduced from a member of a special class to a mere function; henceforth he is to be a soldier first and an officer only incidentally. The significance of this attempt to break up the two hundred years old tradition of the Prussia-German officer is emphasized by the fact that the Reich Warrior League stands in the closest affiliation with the S.B., in which its leader, General Reinhard, enjoys the high rank of group Commander, corresponding approximately to that of a full general.

The Reichswehr did all in its power to oppose the "Wehrmannschaften" units of the S.B., and was making some progress when the outbreak of World War II forced everything to be put aside.

With the outbreak of the War opposition by the Reichswehr to the Party and Hitler, became dormant, and with the continuous victories in Poland, Norway, the Low Countries, France, Greece, and the early part of the Russian Campaign, it became almost impossible for any active opposition to be organized. However, in view of the fact that the High Command opposed the Russian campaign from the first, the unfavorable results of the last six months of warfare in Russia has brought a determined opposition to the leader by the ranking generals. It has so far been

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only vocal, but Hitler has returned considerable power to the High Command in the last sixty days. The chances of an army "coup d'etat" are possible but not probable, because even if the Junker Generals decided to overthrow the Nazi Regime, the fact that the junior officers - Lieutenants to Majors and the middle Senior officers - Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels, are for the most part permeated with the National Socialist Creed, as are the rank and file of the army, makes it rather impossible for a "Revolt of the Generals" to have any chances of real success.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 1, 1942

TO: John P. O'Keefe

FROM: Tom Kead

SUBJECT: Study on German army's political position and influence

The study as presented is quite complete and well
 as used in Washington and in this year, when typed up
 in final form. It is a complete history of the Nazi-army
 struggle for power from 1933 to the Present.

T.K.

I have read Mr. Krook's study entitled "The German Army-Its Political Position and Influence in the Third Reich" and because of some quite obvious indications compared it with Herbert Rosinski's book, "The German Army".

I found that, except for surprisingly ~~sure~~ word changes, a few additions of titles before men's names and a few brief additions this "study" is a word for word copy of the sixth chapter of Rosinski's book. This chapter begins on page 216 and ends on page 238.

I compared the first sentence and the last sentence of each paragraph in Mr. Krook's study with the first and last sentence of each paragraph of Chapter VI in Mr. Rosinski's book. Except for the slight deviations noted above they were identical.

The first paragraph of the Krook study apparently does not appear in the Rosinski book as does not the last two paragraphs--starting with the words, "The Reichswehr did all in its power.....", on pages 16 and 17 of the Krook study.

It is also interesting to note these facts:

- 1-In the second line of the second paragraph on page 7 of the Krook study the word program is spelled "programme"--just as it is in the Rosinski book.
- 2-Near the top of page 13 of the Krook study a few generals' names have been added and a sentence concerning Hitler and Goering has been added. Then the sentence reading, "Henceforth the army, as Generals von Fritsch and Ludwig Beck personally explained to me shortly afterwards, 'was so hard ~~put~~ to it even to preserve.....'" is taken word for word from the Rosinski book. The inner quotes are Krook's and do not appear in the book (i.e. the punctuation itself)

As explained above the comparison reveals a few short additions and a few simple word changes but on the whole words used, punctuation, paragraphing, and spelling makes it appear that one must necessarily be a direct copy of the other.

Rosinski's book was first published by the Hogarth Press in London in 1939. A later edition was published by Harcourt Brace in New York.

The German Army

Herbert Rosinski

The Hogarth Press
37 Mecklenburgh Square
London W.C.1

1939

141 Public Library

141 Public Library
1 March

5 2565 B.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
 270 MADISON AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY

June 1, 1948

SHORT

Memorandum to: Colonel Buxton
 From: John P. O'Keefe

The explanation of the similarity
 between the PM story and Mr. Krook's report as given
 by him is as follows:

The material was given to him verbally,
 and he was told that it had been given elsewhere. When
 the close similarity in wording between parts of his re-
 port and parts of the PM story was pointed out, he re-
 peated that the information was given to him verbally.
 He pointed out, however, that there were two names in
 his report that did not appear in the PM story, also some
 other information.

J. P. O'Keefe

June 1, 1949

SECRET

Memorandum to: Colonel Norton

From: John P. O'Keefe

The explanation of the similarity between the FM story and Mr. Kreck's report as given by him is as follows:

The material was given to him verbally, and he was told that it had been given elsewhere. When the close similarity in wording between parts of his report and parts of the FM story was pointed out, he repeated that the information was given to him verbally. He pointed out, however, that there were two names in his report that did not appear in the FM story, also some other information.

May 25, 1948

Memorandum to: Colonel Burton
From: John F. O'Keefe

The attached memorandum was held up for
some shortly after it was written it was reported that some-
what similar material had appeared in the newspaper on
Monday, May 18th. Page 9 of IM is also attached, and the
similarity between the report and IM's story is obvious.

Attach:

To: Colonel Bureau

From: Colonel Thomas A.P.H. Rosen

SUBJECT: BERNARD CHRISTIAN GUNY VON SCHNEIDER UND PRINZINSKY
ARGENTINA (Left there April, 1943)

Born in 1880 in Berlin, Germany. Citizen of Colombia but spends most of time in Argentina. Formerly a Lieutenant General of the Imperial German Army, General Staff, in World War I. Related to the royal houses of Prussia, Saxony, and Brunswick-Wolfenbützel. Subject is very anti-Axis and always has been from my personal knowledge. Writer has known subject and his eldest son for 20 years. A most reliable man and unusually trustworthy. Except upon rare occasions, he only uses the surname of Schneider. Subject requests his name not be used as he stands in well with all groups in Argentina for valuable personal reasons. His business activities include that of a large cattle and coffee raiser and as a representative of industrial firms in South America. Subject is quite positive as to facts concerning Axis submarine bases, as he considers his source reliable; however, he did not see them himself. He left U.S. May 19, 1943.

May 19, 1943

SUBJECT: ARGENTINA

Born 1880 in Berlin, Germany. Formerly a Lieutenant General of the Imperial German General Staff in World War I. Related to several of the old German royal houses. Subject is very anti-Nazi and always has been from personal knowledge of interviewer. Interviewer has known subject and his family for 20 years. Subject has considerable holdings in land and securities in Western Hemisphere. Subject is quite positive as to facts concerning Axis submarine bases, as he considers his source reliable; however, he did not see them himself. Subject has always proven himself extremely dependable and reliable when interviewer knew him before the war. Subject left U.S. for home May 1943.

PRO-AXIS ACTIVITIES AND SENTIMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The U.S. in particular, and the Allied nations in general, have been to use military terms, both "outflanked" and "enveloped" by the Axis nations in Argentina during the last few months, since the adjournment of the recent conference of Western Hemisphere nations at Rio de Janeiro. The Allied nations are going to have to do something about it very soon and in a most vigorous manner, if the Axis headway is to be checked, according to my source. The government of Argentina is actually performing the duties of a middleman for Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini in the Americas, and is a very definite threat to the southernmost flank of the Western Hemisphere defense system.

My source said that daily, Argentina's under-cover pro-Axis policy, is growing more dangerous to the U.S. and the Allied nations.

When the government of Argentina refused to follow (with Chile) along with the solid anti-Axis front at the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, the acting President, Raymond S. Castillo, still was trying to "straddle the fence" between the Axis powers and the so-called democratic powers. However, in the past 30 days my source states that there is definite evidence that the "straddle the fence" attitude has been replaced by a definite under-cover policy of Axis support, which may come out into the open at any time, in spite of the government knowing the preference of the great majority of the Argentine people in favor of the United Nations. The official attitude on the part of the government of Argentina represents a real danger to the U.S.A. because of the following:

(1) Argentina, with its normal diplomatic representation in the U.S. and Axis countries, constitutes a serious leak of vital military information to the Axis powers. In addition, it serves as a perfect listening post for German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish Falangist agents and representatives. Furthermore, by means of exchange and credit, Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini and Franco can pay off their agents and representatives in the U.S.A.

(2) Argentina serves as a leak for war materials and supplies to the Axis powers. Only last March Argentina negotiated a trade pact with Spain by which

Argentina

May 18, 1941 -3-

it sends wheat, meat and other food stuffs to Spain, which according to my source is then trans-shipped to Germany under agreement. This was told him by a Spanish official in the Argentine, by name, Jose de Maura.

(3) Argentina is the "back door" of the U.S.A. Its long coastlines afford tempting waters for Axis submarines to anchor and refuel in and then attack Allied nations shipping in the south Atlantic and South Pacific areas. My source says that for the past 60 days Axis submarines have been secretly allowed to use certain coves, islands, and water areas for fueling and repairs, by a tacit and secret government agreement. Chile is supposed to have also allowed the use of some islands but source does not know whether the Chilean government made an agreement, or whether the Axis is just using Chilean territory. According to my source the supposed locations of these informal Axis submarine bases in Argentina and Chilean territory are as follows: Desolation Island, Santa Ines Island, Wellaston Island, Hanover Island and Wellington Island (Chile). Also certain shore areas in the Gulf of St. George, Gulf of San Matias and the Gulf of Penas (Argentina). Also certain territory in Torre del Penco (Argentina). This information was secured by my source from a Captain Padilla of the Argentine Navy.

(4) My source also said that a number of German military and naval experts of senior rank had recently arrived in Argentina, during the week previous to his departure for the north, which was April 18, 1941. He had not met any of them at the time of his departure and did not know any of their names but said he believed most of the army men were old comrades of his in the Imperial German Army of 1918 and 1919.

(5) It is for these reasons that an out and out pro-Axis government in Buenos Aires represents a real menace to the U.S.A. This situation was bad enough so long as we could honestly believe that by playing along with President Castillo, we still could gain by appeasement under the guise of the "Good Neighbor." The situation becomes absolutely and utterly impossible for the U.S. now that Castillo has joined the Axis side.

(6) According to my source, one of the best yardsticks by which to measure Castillo and his policy and as to what he is really up to, can be found in his attitude toward the Argentine "Nationalist" party. This party has been discussed repeatedly in the Argentine Congress as a Nazi fascist-dominated organization and the Congressional Committee investigating Nazi fascist-dominated activities in Argentina has presented documentary proof as evidence of the above facts. Kept secret largely by President Castillo's rigid control of the press and communications under his "state of siege" powers, the "Nationalist" movement is gathering definite momentum while liberals and radicals are barred by order of the sitting President from holding open meetings. The chief Axis-paid change of the "Nationalist" movement is a Dr. Manuel Fresco, a confirmed Yankee-British hater and anti-Semite, who was formerly Governor of the rich and important province of Buenos Aires.

Formerly keeping in the background, President Castillo has become more and more

Argentina

May 10, 1942 -2-

open in his sponsorship of Dr. Fresco and his activities. Recently, my source said President Castillo demanded that the leading radio station give free broadcasting time to Dr. Fresco. In spite of the fact that the "Nationalist" party has been denounced in the Argentine Congress as a Nazi fascist organization, President Castillo flouted public opinion when he recently allowed Dr. Fresco to use his name to advertise "Nationalist" party meetings.

Dr. Fresco has three chief themes: (1) He hates the U.S. and Great Britain and everything American and British owned. (2) He fulminates bitterly against Jewish film makers in Hollywood and continually charges that they are trying to get Argentina into the war on the side of the Allied nations. (3) He is a firm supporter of the foreign policy of President Castillo because "he had kept Argentina out of the Western Hemisphere United Front, and because he is trying to make a friend of Adolph Hitler."

Dr. Fresco stages his meetings with all the pomp, ceremony and fanfare of Adolph Hitler and in a recent speech he made it along typical Hitler lines, edited and polished to meet the Argentine temperament.

My source said that this speech delivered in mid-April was in his opinion the most terrifyingly close thing to Hitler ever seen in South America and he bases this on the fact that he has seen many so-called fascist rallies in South America and has also observed Adolph Hitler from time to time at close range. In this speech Dr. Fresco boldly told his followers that it was only a matter of time before President Castillo and the Argentine government throw off its present guise and come out flatly for closer ties with Germany.

In conclusion my source feels that the dangerous situation in Argentina should be nipped by the U.S. before a "fait accompli" is presented to the world in favor of the Axis powers. He suggests strong military or economic action or both, against the present regime in Argentina. Of the majority of the people, 50% are pro-Allied, 10% are willing to support which side seems best for Argentina and 40% are pro-Axis. In reference to the activities, in reference to propaganda and counter-propaganda by the U.S. in Argentina and South America in general, he feels that we should adopt a more vigorous policy and replace our present one which is, as he feels, more on the hit and run basis under the guise of the "Good Neighbor." He also said that we should send more ranking political, business and military figures as our good-will ambassadors, in preference to theatrical people, because the South Americans were more impressed by people and names occupying important positions in the economic, political and military life of an important nation.

Colonel Thomas A.P.M. Brook

TK:11

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 10, 1942

Memorandum to: Colonel Buxton
From: John P. O'Keeffe

Attached are two copies of today's
"PM", which contain the first installments of the
series mentioned in the memo of yesterday.

J.P.O'K

Attach.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Argentine 5698
x Mrs. C. L. L. L.
x Von Schindler
x Knoch
x P.M.

May 25, 1948

Memorandum to: Colonel Buxton
From: John P. O'Keefe

The attached memorandum was held up be-
cause shortly after it was written it was reported that some-
what similar material had appeared in the newspaper PM on
Monday, May 18th. Page 9 of PM ^(May 18) is also attached, and the
similarity between the report and PM's story is obvious.

J.P.O.

Attach.

To: Colonel Burton
 From: Colonel Thomas A.P.H. Kreck

May 19, 1942

SUBJECT: BERNDRICH CHRISTIAN COUNT VON SCHINDLER UND PRINZINDORFF
ARGENTINA (left there April, 1942)

Born in 1880 in Berlin, Germany. Citizen of Colombia but spends most of time in Argentina. Formerly a Lieutenant General of the Imperial German General Staff in World War I. Related to the royal houses of Prussia, Saxony, and Brunswick-Wolfenbutter. Subject is very anti-Axis and always has been from my personal knowledge. Writer has known subject and his eldest son for 20 years. A most reliable man and unusually trustworthy. Except upon rare occasions, he only uses the surname of Schindler. Subject requests his name not be used as he stands in well with all groups in Argentina for valuable personal reasons. His business activities include that of a large cattle and coffee raiser and as a representative of industrial firms in South America. Subject is quite positive as to facts concerning Axis submarine bases, as he considers his source reliable; however, he did not see them himself. He left U.S. May 19, 1942.

May 19, 1942

SUBJECT: ARGENTINA

Born 1880 in Berlin, Germany. Formerly a Lieutenant General of the Imperial German General Staff in World War I. Related to several of the old German royal houses. Subject is very anti-Nazi and always has been from personal knowledge or interview. Interviewer has known subject and his family for 20 years. Subject has considerable holdings in land and securities in Western Hemisphere. Subject is quite positive as to facts concerning Axis submarine bases, as he considers his source reliable; however, he did not see them himself. Subject has always proven himself extremely dependable and reliable when interviewer knew him before the war. Subject left U.S. for home May 1942.

PRO-AXIS ACTIVITIES AND SENTIMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The U.S. in particular, and the Allied nations in general, have been to use military terms, both "outflanked" and "enveloped" by the Axis nations in Argentina during the last few months, since the adjournment of the recent conference of Western Hemisphere nations at Rio de Janeiro. The Allied nations are going to have to do something about it very soon and in a most vigorous manner, if the Axis headway is to be checked, according to my source. The government of Argentina is actually performing the duties of a middleman for Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini in the Americas, and is a very definite threat to the southernmost flank of the Western Hemisphere defense system.

My source said that lately, Argentina's under-cover pro-Axis policy, is growing more dangerous to the U.S. and the Allied nations.

When the government of Argentina refused to follow (with Chile) along with the solid anti-Axis front at the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, the acting President, Raymond C. Castillo, still was trying to "straddle the fence" between the Axis powers and the so-called democratic powers. However, in the past 30 days my source states that there is definite evidence that the "straddle the fence" attitude has been replaced by a definite under-cover policy of Axis support, which may come out into the open at any time, in spite of the government knowing the preference of the great majority of the Argentine people in favor of the United Nations. The official attitude on the part of the government of Argentina represents a real danger to the U.S.A. because of the following:

(1) Argentina, with its naval and military representation in the U.S. and Axis countries, constitutes a sort of "look out" military information to the Axis powers. In addition, it serves as a perfect listening post for German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish Fascist agents and representatives. Furthermore, by means of exchange and credit, Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini and Franco can pay off their agents and representatives in the U.S.A.

(2) Argentina serves as a look for war materials and supplies to the Axis powers. Only last year Argentina negotiated a trade pact with Spain by which

Argentina

May 18, 1948 -8-

it sends wheat, meat and other food stuffs to Spain, which according to my source is then trans-shipped to Germany under agreement. This was told him by a Spanish official in the Argentine, by name, Jose de Manera.

(3) Argentina is the "back door" of the U.S.A. Its long coastline offers tempting waters for Axis submarines to anchor and refuel in and then attack Allied nations shipping in the south Atlantic and south Pacific areas. My source says that for the past 60 days Axis submarines have been secretly allowed to use certain coves, islands, and water areas for fueling and repairs, by a tacit and secret government agreement. Chile is supposed to have also allowed the use of some islands but source does not know whether the Chilean government made an agreement, or whether the Axis is just using Chilean territory. According to my source the supposed locations of these informal Axis submarine bases in Argentine and Chilean territory are as follows: Desolation Island, Santa Ines Island, Wollaston Island, Hanover Island and Wellington Island (Chile). Also certain shore areas in the Gulf of St. George, Gulf of San Matias and the Gulf of Penas (Argentina). Also certain territory in Terra del Fuego (Argentina). This information was received by my source from a Captain Padilla of the Argentine Navy.

(4) My source also said that a number of German military and naval experts of senior rank had recently arrived in Argentina, during the week previous to his departure for the north, which was April 18, 1947. He had not met any of them at the time of his departure and did not know any of their names but said he believed most of the army men were old comrades of his in the Imperial German Army of 1918 and 1919.

It is for these reasons that an out and out pro-Axis government in Buenos Aires represents a real menace to the U.S.A. (This situation was bad enough so long as we could honestly believe that by playing along with President Castillo we still could gain by appeasement under the guise of the "Good Neighbor." The situation becomes absolutely and utterly impossible for the U.S. now that Castillo has joined the Axis side.

According to my source, one of the best yardsticks by which to measure Castillo and his policy and as to what he is really up to, can be found in his attitude toward the Argentine "Nationalist" party. This party has been denounced repeatedly in the Argentine Congress as a Nazi fascist-dominated organization and the Congressional Committee investigating Nazi fascist-dominated activities in Argentina has presented documentary proof as evidence of the above facts. (Kept secret largely by President Castillo's rigid control of the press and communications under his "state of siege" powers, the "Nationalist" movement is gathering definite momentum while liberals and radicals are barred by order of the acting President from holding open meetings. The chief Axis-paid stooge of the "Nationalist" movement is a Dr. Manuel Fresco, a confirmed Yankee-British hater and anti-Castillo, who was formerly Governor of the rich and important province of Buenos Aires.

Formerly known to the background, President Castillo has become more and more

Argentina

May 19, 1942 -3-

open in his sponsorship of Dr. Fresco and his activities. Recently, my source said President Castillo demanded that the leading radio station give free broadcasting time to Dr. Fresco. In spite of the fact that the "Nationalist" party has been denounced in the Argentine Congress as a Nazi fascist organization, President Castillo flaunted public opinion when he recently allowed Dr. Fresco to use his name to advertise "Nationalist" party meetings.

Dr. Fresco has three chief themes: (1) He hates the U.S. and Great Britain and everything American and British owned. (2) He fulminates bitterly against Jewish film makers in Hollywood and continually charges that they are trying to get Argentina into the war on the side of the Allied nations. (3) He is a firm supporter of the foreign policy of President Castillo because "he has kept Argentina out of the Western Hemisphere United Front, and because he is trying to make a friend of Adolph Hitler."

Dr. Fresco stages his meetings with all the pomp, ceremony and fanfare of Adolph Hitler and in a recent speech he made it along typical Hitler lines, edited and polished to meet the Argentine temperament.

My source said that this speech delivered in mid-April was in his opinion the most terrifyingly close thing to Hitler ever seen in South America and he bases this on the fact that he has seen many so-called fascist rallies in South America and has also observed Adolph Hitler from time to time at close range. In this speech Dr. Fresco boldly told his followers that it was only a matter of time before President Castillo and the Argentine government threw off its present guise and came out flatly for closer ties with Germany.

In conclusion my source feels that the dangerous situation in Argentina should be nipped by the U.S. before a "fait accompli" is presented to the world in favor of the Axis powers. He suggests strong military or economic action or both, against the present regime in Argentina. Of the majority of the people, 85% are pro-Allied, 10% are willing to support which side seems best for Argentina and 5% are pro-Axis. In reference to the activities, in reference to propaganda and counter-propaganda by the U.S. in Argentina and South America in general, he feels that we should adopt a more vigorous policy and replace our present one which is, as he feels, more on the hit and run basis under the guise of the "Good Neighbor." He also said that we should send more ranking political, business and military figures as our good-will ambassadors, in preference to theatrical people, because the South Americans were more impressed by people and names occupying important positions in the economic, political and military life of an important nation.

Thomas A. P. H. Krock
Colonel Thomas A. P. H. Krock

TK:ll

PM, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1948

THE NATION

Argentina's Castillo
Playing Nazi Game

**Gives Blessing to Pro-Fascist Movement;
Despite People's Growing Sympathy for United Nations**

The Axis has been outflanking the U. S. A. in Argentina during the last few months and we're going to do something about it soon. Right Argentina is serving as the middleman Hitler in the Americas and is an active at on our southern flank to the security of our own country.

PM is unable to disclose the identity of sources, but it can reveal that this story how Argentina's pro-Axis policy is daily moving more dangerous to us comes from a trained observer who recently returned to the U. S. A.

When Argentina refused to go along with the South American front at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, Acting President Castillo still was trying to straddle the line between the Axis and the democracies. Since then, PM's informant states, it is very evidence that Castillo is now steadily toward the Axis, despite the fact that the Argentine people themselves are moving more and more toward the U. S. A. and the United Nations.

The Danger To Us

For us this new pro-Axis development in Argentina means real danger.

Argentina, with its normal relations to the U. S. A. and Axis countries, constitutes a serious leak of vital military information. The Axis it serves as a perfect listening post for German and Japanese agents. By means of exchange and credits through Argentina, Hitler can pay off U. S. agents. Argentina serves as a leak for war materials and supplies. Only last March it negotiated a trade pact with Spain by which it sends wheat, meat and other foodstuffs to Spain, which, in turn, is being milked by the Nazis.

Argentina is the back door to the U. S. A. Its long coast line offers tempting waters to Axis submarines from which to prey on our supply lines in the South Atlantic.

It is for these reasons that an out-and-out pro-Axis Government in Buenos Aires constitutes a real danger for us. This situation has had enough so long as we could believe that by playing ball with Castillo, we still could gain by appeasement. It becomes impossible with Castillo playing the Axis game.

Gaining Strength

The best measuring stick of what Castillo is up to can be found in his attitude toward the Argentine "Nationalist" party. This party has been denounced in the Argentine Congress as a Nazi organization.

Kept secret largely by Castillo's close control of the press and communications under a "state of siege" powers, the nationalist movement is gathering momentum while liberals and radicals are barred from holding open meetings.

Manuel Fresco, anti-Semitic, Yankee-hating leader of the nationalist group and former Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, richest "state" in Argentina.

Hitherto in the background, Castillo in recent weeks has become more and more open in his sponsorship of Fresco. Recently it was reported in high quarters that Castillo virtually demanded that leading radio stations give free network time to Fresco.

And despite the fact that the nationalist group has been denounced in Congress as a Nazi organization, Castillo flaunted public opinion recently by allowing his name to be used by Fresco to advertise his meetings.

Fresco has three chief themes: 1. He hates the Yankees and everything British and American-owned.

2. He fulminates bitterly against "Jew film makers" in Hollywood and charges that they are trying to get Argentina into the war, a role in which film producers were once baited by totalitarianism in the U. S. A. 3. He hates the Axis.

He enthusiastically applauds the foreign policy of Castillo, who deliberately has kept Argentina out of the Western front sphere family of nations and tried to make Hitler his friend.

Nazi Fanfare

Fresco stages his meetings with all the impressive fanfare of a Hitler. He carries his own eagles, which he carefully instructed in when to applaud and how long. And he, of course, sings every show. One of his recent meetings was a true Spontaneous style: flags, searchlights, special guards, etc.

His meetings are not there to watch over the nationalists; their true function is to prevent liberals from interrupting.

Fresco's speech was a typical Hitler speech adapted for the Argentine. He intro-

duced catch phrases and charged us with "Yankee imperialism." He denounced American- and British-owned industries. He played on prejudices by declaring that in the U. S. A. no one spoke Spanish, but that in the Argentine every other person spoke English.

PM's informant said the meeting was the most terrifyingly close thing to Hitler meetings ever seen in South America.

During the entire meeting, not one word was said against Germany, but the point constantly was made that the U. S. A. was trying to destroy Argentine sovereignty and that of other Latin American countries by setting up naval bases.

Fresco's increasing boldness, and the fact that many regard him as a front man for Castillo, have aroused grave fears that Castillo is about ready to junk his pretense that he is against Hitler and come out flatly for a closer tie with the Nazis.

Such a move, long feared by the democratic elements in and out of the Government, would be possible under the sweeping powers Castillo has arrogated to himself under the state of siege. He could prevent a Nazi friendship pact as a fait accompli and the censored press would be instructed to applaud the deal.

Nazi newspapers in Argentina are advocating such a pact. And these papers go to great lengths to print all of Fresco's speeches, playing up his connections with Castillo.

Eliot Applauds
Wallace Speech

Major George Fielding Eliot, military expert of the New York *Herold Tribune*, in the latest commentary to join in praising Vice President Wallace's declaration of the rights of the little man in this war.

"The Vice President's address was the first by any public man here or elsewhere which placed this war in its true historical perspective against the background of the centuries old struggle for human liberty," Eliot wrote.

"There has been need for a creed of the common man, a fiery cross to which the wise and virtuous might repair, leaving the event to the hands of God."

"Fortunately in this hour of our world's greatest crisis, this need has been filled. Unfortunately, the fact has passed almost unnoticed by the United Nations, though not so by commentators of insight and vision, such as Raymond Clapper, Thomas Thompson and Ralph J. Bunche."



Manuel Fresco

May Quit
Alabama CIO

**Alabama CIO Liners for
Lowe's Split... Action
Seen as Sign of Strength**

ALBANY, Ala., May 18.—John L. Lowe, president of the Alabama CIO, announced after a caucus at the CIO convention over the week end.

"We have agreed unanimously that we will not hold any in the Alabama State Industrial Union Council, nor will we participate in the election of officers."

The union added that they would stick to that declaration "until the attacks on our union and its leader cease."

The movement came after William Mitchell, president of District 30, UMW, had declared his opposition as State CIO president. Mitchell dragged a red herring into the convention hall by telling the delegates that the quarrel between Lowe and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, was instigated by "party leaders" and promoted by the press, particularly PM.

PM, Mitchell said, was "mistakenly trying to support the Roosevelt Administration by attacking Lowe." He cited PM's disclosure that Lowe was attempting to rule the Transport Workers Union in New York as an example of "propaganda" that aggravated the difficulty.

Other UMW speakers took the same line with remarkable unanimity, citing Murray's suggestion to charge that Lowe was testing the strength in the UMW in Alabama to see whether the rank and file would go along with him if he ordered a complete break from the CIO.

Clapper Broadcasts
Praise of Wallace

Raymond Clapper, who devoted two of his daily columns last week to Vice President Wallace's speech, repeated last night on his weekly WJZ broadcast that it was a great speech, comparable to Franklin D. Roosevelt's address, and that it had been hardly neglected by almost the entire press. (PM published the address verbatim in full.)

Clapper said that since Wallace's speech other prominent Americans had begun paying more attention to post-war planning, and he mentioned recent statements by Wendell Willkie, Thomas E. Dewey and Cordell Hull. He said he expected that as the prospects for victory improved, more and more attention should be devoted to the post-war program and that Wallace's speech was a "great beginning."

Italian Ship Sinks

2 Ships in Caribbean

An Italian submarine, the first officially reported loss of a vessel, torpedoed a U. S. merchant ship and a medium-sized British ship within 24 hours of each other in the Caribbean. They occurred last night.

Twenty Italian submarines were believed lost with the Italian ship, but all the members of the American fleet were saved. The ship was the *SS. Italo* and the British ship was the *SS. Italo*.

THE NATION

Argentina's Castillo Playing Nazi Game

**Gives Blessing to Pro-Fascist Movement,
Despite People's Growing Sympathy for United Nations**

PM The Axis has been outflanking the U. S. A. in Argentina during the last few months and we're going to have to do something about it soon. Right now Argentina is serving as the middleman for Hitler in the Americas and is an active threat on our southern flank to the security of our own country.

PM is unable to disclose the identity of its sources, but it can reveal that this story of how Argentina's pro-Axis policy is daily growing more dangerous to us comes from a trained observer who recently returned to the U. S. A.

When Argentina refused to go along with the South American front at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, Acting President Ramon Castillo still was trying to straddle the line between the Axis and the democracies. Since then, PM's informant states, there is every evidence that Castillo is moving steadily toward the Axis, despite the fact that the Argentine people themselves are moving more and more toward the U. S. A. and the United Nations.

The Danger To Us

For us this now pro-Axis development in Argentina means real danger:

Argentina, with its normal relations in the U. S. A. and Axis countries, constitutes serious leak of vital military information to the Axis. It serves as a perfect listening post for German and Japanese agents. By means of exchange and credits through Argentina, Hitler can pay off U. S. agents.

Argentina serves as a leak for war materials and supplies. Only last March it negotiated a trade pact with Spain by which it sends wheat, meat and other foodstuffs to Spain, which, in turn, is being milked by the Nazis.

Argentina is the back door to the U. S. A. Its long coast line offers tempting waters to Axis submarines from which to prey on our supply lines in the South Atlantic.

It is for these reasons that an out-and-out pro-Axis Government in Buenos Aires constitutes a real danger for us. This situation has had enough so long as we could believe that by playing ball with Castillo, we still could gain by appeasement. It becomes impossible with Castillo playing the Axis game.

Gaining Strength

The best measuring stick of what Castillo has up to can be found in his attitude toward the Argentine "Nationalist" party. This party has been denounced in the Argentine press as a Nazi organization.

Kept secret largely by Castillo's close control of the press and communications under a "state of siege" powers, the nationalist movement is gathering momentum while liberals and radicals are barred from holding open meetings.

The figurehead of the movement is Dr.

Manuel Fresco, anti-Semitic, Yankee-hating leader of the nationalist group and former Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, richest "state" in Argentina.

Hitherto in the background, Castillo in recent weeks has become more and more open in his sponsorship of Fresco. Recently it was reported in high quarters that Castillo virtually demanded that leading radio stations give free network time to Fresco.

And despite the fact that the nationalist group has been denounced in Congress as a Nazi organization, Castillo flaunted public opinion recently by allowing his name to be used by Fresco to advertise his meetings. Fresco has three chief themes:

He hates the Yankees and everything British and American-owned.

He fulminates bitterly against "Jew film makers" in Hollywood and charges that they are trying to get Argentina into the war, a role in which film producers were once cast by isolationists in the U. S. Senate.

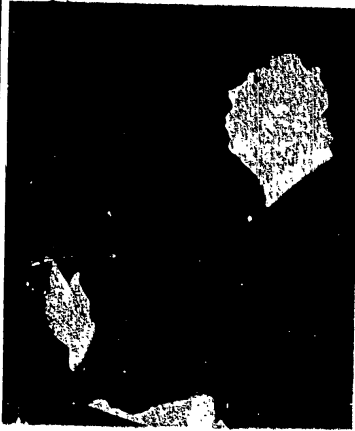
He enthusiastically applauds the foreign policy of Castillo, who deliberately has kept Argentina out of the Western Hemisphere family of nations and tried to make Hitler his friend.

Nazi Fanfare

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His meetings are well policed. But the police are not there to watch over the nationalists; their true function is to prevent liberals from interrupting.

Fresco's speech was a typical Hitler speech adapted for the Argentine. He intro-



Manuel Fresco

Photo by Wash. World

Acting President Castillo, who is pushing the Argentine closer to Germany in the face of public opposition.

duced catch phrases and charged us with "Yankee imperialism." He denounced American- and British-owned industries. He played on prejudices by declaring that in the U. S. A. no one spoke Spanish, but that in the Argentine every other person spoke English.

PM's informant said the meeting was the most terrifyingly close thing to Hitler meetings ever seen in South America.

During the entire meeting, not one word was said against Germany, but the point constantly was made that the U. S. A. was trying to destroy Argentine sovereignty and that of other Latin American countries by setting up naval bases.

Fresco's increasing boldness, and the fact that many regard him as a front man for Castillo, have aroused grave fears that Castillo is about ready to junk his pretense that he is against Hitler and come out flatly for a closer tie with the Nazis.

Such a move, long feared by the democratic elements in and out of the Government, would be possible under the sweeping powers Castillo has arrogated to himself under the "state of siege." He could present a Nazi friendship pact as a fait accompli and the censored press would be instructed to applaud the deal.

Nazi newspapers in Argentina are advocating such a pact. And these papers go to great lengths to print all of Fresco's speeches, playing up his connections with Castillo.

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"The Vice President's address was the first by any public man here or elsewhere which placed this war in its true historical perspective against the background of the centuries-old struggle for human liberty," Eliot wrote.

"There has been need for a creed of the common man, a fiery cross to which he could rally, a standard to which the wise and virtuous might repair, leaving the event in the hands of God."

"Fortunately in this hour of our world's greatest crisis, this need has been filled. Unfortunately, the fact has passed almost unnoticed by the United Nations, though not so by commentators of insight and vision, such as Raymond Clapper, Dorothy Thompson and Ralph Ingersoll."

Quit CIO

**Many Leaders' for
Lawrence Split... Action
Seen to Build Strength**

ALABAMA, Ala., May 18.—John L. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers out of the Alabama CIO.

Lewis' departure announced after a cautious attack on the CIO convention over the week end.

"We have agreed unanimously that we will not take sides in the Alabama State Industrial Union Council, nor will we participate in the election of officers."

The union added that they would stick to their declaration "until the attacks on our union and its leader cease."

The statement came after William Mitchell, president of District 30, UMW, had declared "secession" as State CIO president. Mitchell dragged a red herring into the convention hall by telling U. S. delegates that the quarrel between Lewis and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, was instigated by "party hacks" and promoted by the press, particularly PM.

PM, Lewis said, was "mistakenly trying to support the Roosevelt Administration by attacking Lewis." He cited PM's disclosure that Lewis was attempting to rule the Transport Workers Union in New York as an example of "propaganda" that aggravated the difficulty.

Other UMW speakers took the same line with remarkable unanimity, causing Murray's supporters to charge that Lewis was testing his strength in the UMW in Alabama to see whether the rank and file would go along with him if he ordered a complete break from the CIO.

Clapper Broadcasts Praise of Wallace

Raymond Clapper, who devoted two of his daily columns last week to Vice President Wallace's speech, repeated last night on his weekly WJZ broadcast that "it was a great speech, comparable to Lincoln's Gettysburg address," and that it had been heartily neglected by almost the entire press. (PM published the address verbatim in full.)

Clapper noted that since Wallace's speech other prominent Americans had begun paying tribute to him in post-war planning, and he mentioned recent statements by Wendell Willkie, Thomas E. Dewey and Cordell Hull. He said he expected that as the prospects for victory improved, more and more tributes should be devoted to the post-war problems and that Wallace's speech was a "superb beginning."

Italian Sub Sinks

2 Ships in Caribbean

An Italian submarine, the first officially reported to U. S. waters, torpedoed a U. S. merchant vessel and a medium-sized British ship within a mile of each other in the Caribbean, the Navy announced last night.

Twenty-two sailors were believed lost with the British ship, but all the crewmen of the American vessel were saved. The sinkings were the 14th and 17th since May 4.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 2, 1942

Memorandum to: Colonel Buxton
From: John P.O'Keefe

The attached material was handed
in by Mr. Krock of this office.

J.P.O'K

Attach.

Memo

May 21, 1942

SUBJECT: ACCURACY AND VALUE OF ARTICLE TITLED "WILL JAPAN ATTACK SIBERIA"

I have studied this report most carefully in order to check its accuracy and possible value for the Bureau of the Government or for some other governmental agency.

Basing my ability to judge the value of this report and therefore render an opinion of it, upon my actual experience and studies at the French and German General Staff and War colleges, where we worked on many military problems, among which were those involving war between Japan and Russia in Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria, and also upon my slight personal knowledge of the territory involved gained by travel through it, my conclusions are as follows:

(1) Geography -- Excellent knowledge of the geographic conditions, all things considered. However, there seems to be some slight inaccuracies as to correct distances in Paragraph #13.

(2) Topography -- Article shows a very thorough knowledge of the topographical situation.

(3) Necessary Considerations of Strategy -- The writer shows he has an excellent knowledge of the considerations of strategy that would be involved in a military campaign in this area.

(4) Communications -- This article shows a real grasp and acquaintance with the railroads, rivers, etc., in the possible theatre of operations, both from the Russian and Japanese side. Also their possible vulnerability to attack.

(5) Fortifications -- This article shows the writer to be in possession of real facts of value concerning the Russian fortified zones and as to their depth and general location.

(7) Morale of People Allied to Russia - This article presents some facts of interest on the friendship of certain peoples for the Russians. I am not personally acquainted with this problem. The writer is obviously very pro-Russian in his conceptions and approaches.

(8) Possible Results from Various Military Actions -- The various
contributions suggested in this article on the results of the outcome of military
actions are all hypothetical and uncertain. They are quite similar to the ones
suggested by the British Intelligence at the request of German General
Hans von Fritsch in his report on the subject, "The Possible Results of
Military Action".

There is a line of demarcation between the military and the political spheres. The military is a separate entity, and its actions are governed by its own code of conduct. The political sphere is governed by the laws of the land and the principles of democracy. The two spheres are distinct, but they are not mutually exclusive. The military can be used to enforce the law, but it should not be used to interfere in the political process. The political process should be left to the elected representatives of the people.

二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

(Handwritten musical notation on staves)

3.

The title of "Will Japan Attack Siberia" seems to be not well chosen and should be changed to a more appropriate one.

2.

IRELAND

So far, Great Britain and the USA have been trying to get Premier de Valera to join the Allies but have been unsuccessful, although since the outbreak of World War II, the position of the Irish Free State, in connection with Great Britain in particular and the Allies in general, has been good on the surface but these good relations are tempered with deep explosive possibilities. Ireland, divided into two parts, northern (Great Britain) and the southern (Irish Free State) presents a complex household. The bulk of the country which is the Free State section and which is dominantly Catholic, is continually agitating for the reuniting of the six northern counties which are dominantly Protestant, into one solid country.

The six northern counties of Ulster have voted against such a union and the Irish within the Free State section feel that England is "high pressuring" the north out of their natural sphere. The result of this feeling is one of resentment, which, coupled with the centuries old Irish antagonism for all things British, makes Ireland an excellent spot for Axis propaganda and anti-British activities.

The Irish Government headed by Premier Eamon de Valera, is desperately trying to pursue a course of strict neutrality in this war, while at the same time striving to arm and mobilize for the eventuality of invasion.

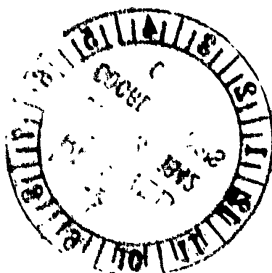
The outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) which has long been the scourge of Ireland, is definitely tied up with the Axis powers according to latest inside information, and has been committing acts of sabotage and terrorism throughout the United Kingdom, since the outbreak of the war. The membership of this organization is considerable, even having membership in the USA and it represents a severe problem to the Governments of Great Britain and Ireland.

3.

and Councillor officers resident throughout her principal cities, where they can get good first hand knowledge of all things military going on in England. This set-up is very bad as these official representatives send their information through the medium of short wave radio and cannot be stopped. Premier de Valera and General Aiken, the Minister of Defense, realize all of this only too well, but they are not willing to "nip it in the bud" by drastic action. Therefore, Ireland represents "a knife in the back" to England.

Due to the war, Ireland is completely dependent economically on Great Britain and America. Both of these countries could and should force the Irish Government to "bend to their will" but hesitate to do so, especially in the U.S., because the Administration hesitates to arouse the large population of Irish blood in this country who always seem to look upon Ireland as the mother country and as their first love, rather than the U.S.A.

Since the outbreak of hostilities there have been several bombings and violation of Irish territory by Axis planes, but Premier de Valera still forces his policy of "taking everything from the Allies and giving nothing in return", in the desperate hope of being able to "muddle through" and preserve a precarious neutrality in the name of Irish independence.



2.

Both Great Britain and the USA have been trying to get Premier de Valera to lease them naval bases but have been unsuccessful, although Axis submarines are operating in and about Irish waters. According to my latest information, there is no doubt that the Axis, using certain Irish territorial waters, is refueling, etc., but not with the approval of the de Valera Government.

The Irish are afraid that if invasion comes, British "protection" armies coming to Ireland's aid will not leave after the danger is over but will continue to occupy Ireland, thereby forcing Ireland to revert to her former status of a British possession. The arrival of large contingents of U.S. troops in northern Ireland has done considerable to ease this particular tension in reference to military aid for Ireland, because it is known that these troops will be among, if not the only foreign troops, used to combat the Axis operations and that the U.S. has no territorial claims or desires upon Ireland.

Militarily, Ireland is very weak in all arms and services; particular emphasis of weakness is in her air power. Many thousands of men whom Ireland thought she could count upon for her military forces, have slipped across to England to join the British forces, disliking Ireland's neutrality even more than the British Government.

Ireland's greatest difficulty is her lack of modern equipment to combat any invasion attempt. In addition, there is a very large "5th Columnist" organization throughout her territories which consistently hampers and will hamper her efforts in resisting Axis military moves against her territory. Ireland, because of her normal diplomatic relations with all countries, has German, Italian and Japanese Ministers resident in Dublin

WILL JAPAN ATTACK SIBERIA?

At the opening of the Panama Canal, in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson said: "In the History of Mankind a New Era now begins, the Era of the Pacific Ocean." Here prophetic words have never been uttered. The Japanese imperialists immediately struck their first blows for the mastery of the Pacific, this by the invasion of Siberia in 1918, after we had helped them, in 1905, in the Treaty of Portsmouth, to get a stranglehold on the peaceful Korean people and the most ancient empire in the Far East. At that time, President Roosevelt was even ready to go to war against Russia to help Japan in her designs. So was Great Britain upholding Japan in these days.

And strangely enough, in 1918, it was two U. S. Senators who were advocating nothing more nor less than the occupation by the Japanese of the whole of Siberia up to the Ural Mountains. On hearing this, I immediately worked out a memorandum to President Wilson showing the folly of such a fateful step. But it was in vain. The Senators were left to march into the Russian Far East, "as liberators of the Siberian people from the yoke of Bolshevism." After four years of plunder and unspeakable atrocities, the greedy little barbarians were chased out by the Russian guerrillas. On the 25th of October, 1922, the last Japanese soldiers left Vladivostok.

A new fateful blunder has been made in 1931 when Sir Simon invited the Japanese to occupy Manchuria "as a counter-weight against Soviet Russia." Surely it must not have been unknown to Downing Street what Mr. Tanaka, general and minister, wrote in 1927: "To conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia."

✱

4
 Shall history repeat itself before our eyes? Shall we see the Japanese once more surge forward to grab Siberia, that priceless possession of the white man, and see it pass under the domination of that greedy cruel power which is insatiable in its conquests? The gold, the precious stones, the inexhaustible coal reserves, the ocean of forests, the limitless fertile plains of Siberia, are again like a magnet attracting the various Mitani of Japan and the Manchui in their service.

5
 When, then, will this second invasion of Siberia by Japan be staged? And is it possible that it could be successfully accomplished? And do American statesmen and leaders, and above all the American people, realize that if such an event came to pass, Japan would be in a position to hold out almost indefinitely due to unlimited resources of Siberia?

Ever since the surprise attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor, predictions were coming forth from many sides that Japan will just as treacherously attack also Soviet Russia, "to dispose once and for all time of the threat which Soviet Russia's far-eastern Maritime Provinces, in the eyes of the Japanese imperialists, constitutes for Japan."

7
 The most important of such predictions came from Chungking at the occasion of the congratulations Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has sent to Premier Stalin on the 34th Anniversary of the Red Army. "The opportune time is now, when the Soviet Cavalry can operate on the frozen Siberian frontier, just as they have done on the western front against Germany. I strongly believe," said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, "the spiritual affinity between our two armies is bound to

12

become practical collaboration in action; so that we may soon have
our armed mission and glorify our history."

8 A JAPANESE SURPRISE ATTACK ON VLADEVOSTOK WOULD BE TRAGEDY ONLY
A REPEATION OF THE TREASONOUS ATTACK BY JAPAN ON THE RUSSIAN FLEET
BEFORE PORT ARTHUR IN 1905; WHICH HAS SERVED AS A MODEL FOR THE
JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. BUT SINCE PORT ARTHUR, BEYOND
RUSSIA HAS EXPERIENCED TWO OTHER SURPRISE ATTACKS BY JAPAN: ONE
IN 1905 AT LAKE KHANKA OF CHANG-KU-FENG AS A PRELUDE TO AN ATTACK ON
VLADEVOSTOK; THE OTHER IN 1939 AT THE LAKE OF NOMON-KHAN AS A FORERUNNER
OF AN INVASION OF THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF OUTER MONGOLIA; ALLIED WITH
SOVIET RUSSIA; WHICH ATTACK, IF SUCCESSFUL, WOULD HAVE MEANT AN INVASION
OF TRANS-BAIKALIA; AND THE CUTTING OFF OF THE WHOLE OF EASTERN SIBERIA
FROM SOVIET RUSSIA.

taking as granted a surprise attack by Japan against Soviet
Russia "within the next sixty days," as Chung-King believes; what then
are the chances of Soviet Russia in this; her new theatre of war?
Not being myself a strategist; but knowing by travel and study the
immense quadrilateral as formed by Seoul-Kaigan in the South and
Khabarovsk-Irkutsk in the North; I will endeavor to give below the
strategical considerations of a close friend and collaborator of mine;
Colonel Fedor Wakhin; a Russian; who published in 1938; in Paris; a
most exhaustive study on the Red Army; and whom I last saw in April;
1941; in Sarajevo; during the German bombardment of the capital of
Yugoslavia. In the hasty farewell; under the thunder of the bombs bursting

-4-

around us, I told him that I would remain for some time in Europe to nourish back to health my wounded wife and later return to America, while him I advised to try to reach the Black Mountains of Montenegro, where he could hide out in the mountain home of a mutual friend of ours, a former Yugoslav Minister, until the sky would be clear again. From trustworthy sources I have since heard that Colonel Makhin has meanwhile joined the Chetniks in their heroic struggle against the German and Italian fascist invaders of Yugoslavia.

10 Colonel Makhin had studied in the highest military schools in Czarist Russia, and fought with the Russian armies in World War I until the coup d'etat by Admiral Kolchak in Siberia in November, 1917, when he left for the Far-East and thence to America and Europe. Colonel Makhin's last military function in Russia was as Commander of the Cossack Army Corps of the Tashkent front in Russian Central Asia. In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Colonel was the adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in all things Russian, with special regard to military matters of the Soviet Union. As such he was privileged to closely follow the military literature and organization of the Red Army.

11 The French met Colonel Makhin's elaborate study of the Red Army with considerable skepticism, as it concerned the people, who were already at that time imbued with fascist ideas. The mildest criticism was that "the reality does not always correspond with what is on the paper." Paris reproached Colonel Makhin that he had too much idealized the Red Army, instead of telling the French people stories of the "low intelligence level of the Soviet officers' corps, of the poor state

-5-

of the Soviet industry in general," "the lack of this and that," etc., as the good tone of the French fascists demanded of all writers on Soviet affairs.

12 How often during the trying hours, through which Poland, Great Britain and France were passing, I have heard Colonel Makhin complain that these nations did not take to heart his well meant advice based on a long study of the Red Army. How differently would the history of France and the world in general read today, if the Polish, French and British strategists had taken the trouble to study Colonel Makhin's work, instead of affronting Russia politically and holding it militarily as a "quantite negligeable." So profound was the ignorance of these strategists in all matters Russian, that even three months before the attack of Germany on Yugoslavia, the writer of these lines heard it said in Belgrade by a prominent British diplomat, "Russia has no organized army."

13 In the opinion of Colonel Makhin, the far-eastern theatre of operations in an eventual war between Soviet Russia and Japan would extend from the Lake Baikal to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It would have an approximate length of 1000 miles or half the length of the Western Russian front. It would embrace the following Russian territories: The zone between the Lake Baikal and the frontier of Manchuria, a length of approximately 380 miles; and the Maritime Province which extends East of Manchuria to the Pacific Ocean or approximately 160 miles. Between these two Russian territories, the Province of Manchukuo extends some 300 miles in a sweeping bow to the north, this bow being formed by the mighty Amur River, with

-3-

the city of Blagoveshensk at the junction of the Lena River with the Amour, and Khabarovsk at the confluence of the Ussuri River with the Amour.

14 This theatre of operations would embrace also the eastern part of Outer Mongolia, where in virtue of a treaty of mutual aid concluded at Ulan Bator on March 12, 1936, the Russian and Mongolian troops would act in common against the Japanese aggressor. The length of this front would be approximately 600 miles.

15 The Russian far-eastern theatre of operations would therefore be divided into four sections: The Transbaikalian sector, the Maritime, the Manchurian and the Amour sector.

16 The Transbaikalian sector would serve as the base for the development of the Russian forces. The Maritime sector, with the town and fortress of Vladivostok, would be by reason of its geographical position an independent territory, and its eventual conquest by the Japanese would dispose of the real menace to their rear. The sector of the Amour river lies outside of the great objectives of operations and would serve to Japan only as an arena for secondary operations which would have as their object to cut off the Maritime sector from the Baikal sector and from the main body of the Russian territory.

17 The Transbaikalian sector is closely linked up with the Outer Mongolia, and would from the very beginning of hostilities serve for the development of the Russo-Mongolian troops, with the object to paralyze or ward off the Japanese invasion from the side of Mongolia as well as from North China.

-9-

18

Finally the Manchurian sector, which would serve as the theater for the final operations which would take place if the action would be carried into Manchuria.

19

Operations of secondary importance would take place on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk and on the shores of the immense peninsula of Kamchatka.

20

On the whole, the theatre of operations in the Far-East presents a combination of four immense parallel table-lands extending from south-west to north-east into Mongolia and Manchuria and descending in a south-eastern direction to the coastline of the Pacific Ocean. The eastern Transbaikalian region and the north-western part of the Maritime Province are situated on two of these plateaus. The third plateau is occupied by the central part of the Amur basin.

21

The fringes of these table-lands are covered in all their length by chains of mountains. Thus the Manchurian territory has two mountain chains; the Hinggan Mountains in the west, covering the central basin of the Amur, and the Tchan-Su-Shan chain, which serves as the divide of the Soungari and Onon rivers. Between these two mountain chains extends an immense plain covered with low hills and watered by the Soungari river and its tributary Nen.

22

Manchuria proper is separated from the Russian territory, in the west by the river Argoun, navigable for a length of nearly 400 miles; in the north by the mighty Amur, having often a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a mile; and in the east by the Onon, which is navigable for some 100 miles. Thanks to its width, the Amur is presenting a serious strategical obstacle.

-2-

23 In a general way, the theatre of operations of the Far East shows in a great part the character of a mountainous country, which obliges the contending armies to advance in separate units. All things being equal, success will be assured to that field army which will show a greater mobility and a superior skill in manœuvring. In this respect, the troops of the Red Army, stationed in the Transbaikal military zone or forming the Special Army of the Far East, will certainly have appreciable advantages. The training these troops are receiving - in summer as well as in winter time - has made them gain a great experience in mountain warfare.

24 As regards the eastern part of Outer Mongolia, it is an undulating plain merging into that of Inner Mongolia, offering no natural obstacles to the invading armies, such as mountains or impassable rivers. The structure of the soil permits the movements of troops, even motorized units, at all seasons of the year. Nevertheless, the immense open spaces are making difficult to hide the displacement of troops and are facilitating the observation of enemy movements, particularly through aerial reconnaissance. In the Mongolian sector, it will be possible to make use of mobile troops such as cavalry and motorized and motor-mechanized units. The Red Army having a superior number of such troops in regard to the Japanese Army, will certainly have an advantage over the Japanese as long as the operations will be limited to Outer Mongolia.

* * * * *

- 9 -

25 Both Soviet Russia and Japan have for years been actively engaged in building up the defenses of the Far Eastern theatre of operations:

The efforts of the Russians are tending above all to create the necessary conditions for independent operations of the troops stationed in the Far East. The Far Orient has been provided with an independent separate base, this in the limits of the theatre of operations as well as outside of it, by the creation of the industrial centers of the Ural, of Kuznetsov and of Russian Central Asia. The different sectors of the theatre of operations have been linked up by the double-track railway Vorkuta-Khabarovsk-Vladivostok. But this line being too exposed to eventual Japanese attacks, the Soviets started several years ago on the building of a new capital line, which branches off at Ulaistai on the Trans-Siberian, between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, running in a sweeping bow far North of the Baikal lake to the gold-town of Redoubt and through Kaya to Kamsensk, the new city on the Amur River, and then to its terminus, Sovetskaya Gavan, on the Pacific Ocean. The name of this new line is the Baikal-Amur trunkline. It was said that hundreds of thousands of laborers were working on this line to finish it in time.

Moreover, the great centers of this territory are linked up between them by well kept roads. Lines of fortifications have been erected to strengthen certain sectors. In fact, all along the frontier, in the Transbaikal region down to Vladivostok, fortified points have been erected and a second line of fortifications has been added. In various sectors the fortified points are protected by the Amur. The fortifications have numerous covers (casemates) in concrete, batteries and special shelters against poison gases, with modern ventilating installations, and also automatic installations for bringing up food supplies. The interior

: 10 :

of the fortifications has powerful force; besides of such they the army even is to be extended in constructing them into the frontiers; a whole system of fortification has been created to take the chance of many other elements; it was impossible: that army had been built from scratch all along the coast, but especially in the neighborhood of frontiers on the coast:

28
 Vladivostok itself has been transformed into a powerful fortress and reinforced lately by a series of new fortifications all along the frontier extending to the lake of Khanka; the depth of fortifications in the Vladivostok sector measures some of miles: such fortifications were mentioned already at the very time Hitler came to power in Germany:

17
 "The greater part of these constructions were finished toward the end of 1934. The imperialists whose appetites and aims we know only too well and who are preparing themselves, especially in the East, to attack us by surprise by invading our territory, were so our Maritime Provinces, have forced us to give the most serious consideration to the question of creating defense garrisons in the fortified zones. Of what use, namely, could be the constructions in armored concrete and the material which they carry, if the interior of these fortifications would have no men capable of defending them with arms in hand. The fortifications are in the neighborhood of the frontiers. That the army could not conquer them purely and simply, we were obliged to establish numerous garrisons; to have them stationed in the fortified zones, to secure them good living quarters and good living conditions. It is worthy of mention that in many cases fortified zones have been put up in remote and uninhabited regions. It goes without saying that the establishment

- 11 -

of special garrisons along the whole immense length of our frontiers has required a great augmentation of the effectives in men and considerable sums of money."

30 As regards the Japanese, ever since their occupation of Manchuria, they are ceaselessly transferring it into a great arsenal for a war on the grandest scale. The whole economic structure of the country has been subordinated to the interests and needs of the army; all the enterprises of the food and clothing industry, and the means of communication and transport have been put under the control of the military administration.

31 These Japanese preparations for war comprise chiefly the construction of strategical railways, which are traversing Manchuria in all directions, and more so in the frontier regions. The first line constructed was that of Heiren-Chirin, which is linking up the Korean railways to the Manchurian lines of the South and the North, and which is serving at the same time as a line of communication between the Korean ports of Yekhi, Raskin and Heinsen and Central Manchuria.

32 The Japanese constructed also the railway lines leading to the north and up to the Amour river, namely the railroads Harbin-Lunghua-Sakhalin and Tsin-Hudantian, which are considerably shortening the transportation from the northern Korean ports toward the frontier regions of the Russian Maritime Provinces.

33 Finally, the railway Ichantakun-Bedoune-Dalai-Tsuyun-Solun-Jukun, whose construction has been already completed, and which is destined to bring the Japanese troops to the frontiers of the Republic of Outer Mongolia, allied with Soviet Russia. In the meantime, this line has been extended to Khatler.

- 18 -

All these lines have additional branch-lines and are supplemented by highways.

34 This hastily improvised network of strategic railways in Manchuria would be exposed to Russian aerial attacks from Vladivostok and from Outer Mongolia, which could disorganize the Japanese military transports. Moreover, the Soviets have a superiority in cavalry, and in motorized and ~~semi-mechanized~~ troops to effect raids in the neighboring sectors and thus hinder the transportation of Japanese troops.

The strategic lines of penetration.

35 The most formidable sector for the security of Japan as regards a possible Russian attack on the vital centers of Japan, is the Maritime sector comprising the cities of Vladivostok and Varskhilevsk on the Onsenri; the lower basin of the Amour starting from Khabarovsk; and the northern part of the island of Sakhalin. The principal objective of the Japanese operations in this sector would be the region of Varskhilevsk on-the-Onsenri, and Vladivostok, as nearest to the communication lines linking up Japan with Manchuria.

36 Already in November, 1933, when the Soviets were only in the beginning of their defence preparations in the Far East, the well-known Japanese military author, Mr. Hirata, general and diplomat, in an article published in the Japanese review "Kaidan" has considered the defense of the Russian Maritime Provinces as very satisfactory. "The fortress of Vladivostok," he wrote, "constitutes a most important strategic key of this region, having not only considerable dimensions, but being encircled also by numerous fortifications. That is why its capture would take a considerable time."

37 In fact, already in 1933 the Japanese had little chance of taking the fortified zone of Vladivostok by a surprise attack. That is why Hirata is suggesting here a blockade which would last until a definite result could be attained in the Transbaikalian sector. "A simple approximate calculation,"

- 15 -

Hirata wrote, "permits us to see the situation of our army as not very advantageous. The lack of effectives would considerably hinder the operations of our armies during the initial period of the war. If this proportion of forces would last until 1938, the Soviet Army, which is controlling Manchuria, could advantageously exploit the situation."

38 Hirata estimates that "the war would commence by an aerial and cavalry attack" by Soviet forces. "The objectives of their operations would not be solely our first lines of defence, but also the strategical points of Shailow, Manchuria Station, Kailowu, Kheirun, as also Kharbin, Jehang-Chung and Nankin."

39 Hirata is furthermore of the opinion that only local operations could take place until the concentration of the two armies would be accomplished, which according to him would require two to three weeks, all this under the condition that in the course of the next three years the Soviets do not augment their aviation in the Far East and that the proportion of forces does not change.

40 The final operations - according to Hirata - would consist in all-out battles along the frontier, which would develop in three directions: That of Kharbin, the Maritime Provinces and that of Vladivostok. Nevertheless, this latter direction, in his opinion, is only of secondary importance. His attention is especially centered on the great clash of arms which would take place in the Kharbin sector.

41 In analysing the military doctrine of the Red Army, Hirata comes to the conclusion that "nobody could deny the fact that the methods of frontal attacks are studied thoroughly by the Red Army. One could therefore not foretell who of the two adversaries would get the upper hand in a great all-out battle in the direction of Kharbin."

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43 Hirata is trying, nevertheless, to forestall the further development of the war, in the case that the Japanese would be victorious in the initial battles and would force the Russians to retreat towards Tobita. Hirata thinks, taking the conditions as they existed in 1938, that success would inevitably be with the Japanese, because the Japanese would be able to concentrate their troops more rapidly and would dispose of an army better equipped and therefore stronger than the Russians. He foresees, therefore, after the battle of Khailar the following two eventualities:

1. "A rapid advance of the Japanese army and the capture by the latter of Tobita and Irkutsk. Taking it for granted that these two points could not be considered as vital, Hirata believes it as very unlikely that their loss could totally demoralize the Russian army. That is why, in his opinion, the Japanese ought to be "ready to advance during several weeks in the interior of Siberia, and notably in the direction of Krasnoyarsk." "OUR AIM IS NONE OTHER THAN THE CONQUEST OF SIBERIA," declares Hirata.

44 2. In the case that the Japanese army would be unable to advance rapidly in the interior of Siberia and to annihilate the Soviet army by a series of lightning-like blows (the Japanese thought already at that time of a blitzkrieg), it would find itself obliged to conduct a war of attrition. In this case the war would surely last from two to three years and would require the mobilization of three million men. According to Hirata, the Soviet Government would

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lay down arms only in one of the following cases:

- 45 1. If the industrial power of Russia would find itself insufficient and the impossibility of a war of attrition became evident.
- 46 2. In the case of political troubles like those that occurred in 1905; and
- 47 3. If Russia would see herself forced to lead on her western border a war which in its greatness would surpass the war in the Far East.

12 Hirota's assumption that the Japanese could capture Itoya Fohita also Irkutsk, seems to me very doubtful. Irkutsk lies west of Lake Baikal, the "Blue Sea" of the Burjat-Mongols and the Russian political exiles of yore. In one of my travels through that part of the world, I had the occasion to study at close range the Baikal railway, skirting as it does the southern end of the Baikal Lake, and had it explained by the contractor himself, who had undertaken the enlarging of the Baikal railway tunnels for the laying of the second track. From the Baikal Station on the western shore to Noyarsk Station on the eastern shore, the line is 181 miles long. On these first fifty miles of the line, the mountains are falling abruptly to the lake. For fully four miles, the line runs through tunnel after tunnel and covered gallery after covered gallery, to guard the line against avalanches and stone-fall on particularly exposed sections. There are altogether some sixty tunnels and galleries on that section alone.

11 The remainder of the lake-line passes over marshy land which made it necessary to build a great number of bridges, some 100 smaller

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and 35 larger bridges. The mountains controlling the southern part of the lake rise on the average some 6000 feet above sea level or some 4,000 feet above the level of the lake. The sections where the tunnelling work was going on had to be heated. Lake Baikal is one of the biggest lakes on earth. Only Victoria Nyanza in Africa is bigger. Its depth is 6000 feet. It lies 1515 feet above sea level.

50 We know today the scorched earth policy of the Russians and we can take it for granted that the Russians would destroy this master work of engineering before allowing it to fall in the hands of Japan.

51 Something different would be an attempt at the conquest of Irkutsk in winter, when the Baikal Lake freezes, to permit the laying of railroad tracks on the lake, as this was done regularly by the Russians before the railroad around the lake was built. The ice-railroad can be kept up from the end of November until the end of February. To pass in winter over the "Holy Sea" in a sleigh is one of the most wonderful experiences, especially at night time, the crystal-clear ice reflecting myriads of stars on the lake.

Here again, I do not believe the Japanese army of invasion would relish very much to battle with the Russians on this icy arena in the bitter cold of the Siberian winter. The contest would be too unequal.

52 Knowing too well the ravenous appetite of her good neighbors in the West and in the East, the Soviet Government has made

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provisions to meet such situations. The Far East army has been made self-sufficient by the creation of the great industrial plant at Kuznetsk, west of Khabarovsk, where tens of thousands of mechanics are working on the forging of the sinews of war, and by the establishment of new and independent war industries in the region of the Lower Amur river, from Komsomolsk to Nikolayevsk. This was the Soviet answer to point 1 of Hirota's assumption.

54 To point 2 of General Hirota's assumption of the Soviet Government laying down its arms, we may answer with a song of the Army "Partisans" or guerrillas of the World War 1, who have driven the Japanese, together with their white-Russian generals and Statesmen, before them, until they reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean and the last Japanese soldier has left Vladivostok, that white man's citadel in the Far East. Too horrible are the reminiscences of the Siberians of the arrogance and cruelty of the Japanese invaders of those days.

55 In vain these robbers will appeal to the Siberian peoples that also this time they are coming to "liberate them from the yoke of Russian Bolshevism."

56 In vain they will look also for "political disturbances like those that occurred in 1905," during the Russo-Japanese war, when the first revolutionary rumblings were audible in Czarist Russia, as the writer himself has experienced them while stationed in Siberia in an official capacity for a Foreign power. The great Russian revolution has come to pass, and it has settled down in the defense of Holy Russia. The irony of history might bring about a similar upheaval in Japan, to overthrow its own imperialistic war-clique.

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57 Finally, although the third of Kharin's suggestions has actually come to pass, and a major war is raging on Russia's eastern frontiers, I do believe the Japanese will not have a winter-war in Siberia, in spite of their new naval and aerial base in Khabarovsk, some 100 miles south of Vladivostok, to effect the seizure of that port. If Japan attacks "this pistol at the head of Japan," as Vladivostok was aptly named, something desired by every American, Chinese or British may happen: "The American angels of revenge, the mighty bombers, will have a fair chance to settle down on the Siberian airbases and bomb the whole industrial area of Japan, to annihilate it."

58 Besides, and already in 1939, the situation of Soviet Russia in the Far East has completely changed as compared with that of 1933. In that year already the Russian army was not in the least behind the Japanese. As regards the details of the concentration of troops, and its armament, it is superior to that of its eventual adversary. The fighting around Lake Kharin (Chang-hu-Pung) in August 1939 has clearly demonstrated this. At the end of September of the same year, the author of these lines has spoken in Moscow to combatants of the battle of Chang-hu-Pung. These first Soviet heroes of that uncolored war with Japan confirmed to me that the Japanese divisions succumbed to the superior fire of the Soviet artillery, and that the Japanese aviation had absolutely no chance against the Russian. And again, one year later, in the battle of Nomon-han, on the border of Outer Mongolia, the Japanese army succumbed to Soviet tanks and aviation. Both encounters were real battles, each time provoked by the Japanese militarists: the first, to eventually capture Vladivostok; the second, to penetrate into

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Order Mongolia and to break into the Transbairal Region. The victor of the battle of Hsiao-Shan was none other than General Maikov, the successful defender of Moscow.

59 One must not forget another factor: In the Far East Russia is highly favored by her geographical position. The Russian possessions encircle Manchuria from three sides, which gives to Russia a priceless strategic advantage.

60 In fact, while an initial success of the Japanese would in no way menace the vital centers of Russia, a Russian success would put in danger not only the Japanese lines of communication located in the proximity of Vladivostok or the Mongolian border, but also the strategic quadrilateral Tsitsihar-Harbin-Chirin-Tsuyun, which constitutes the pivotal point of all the Manchurian railways. The capture of this quadrangle would be fatal to the issue of the whole campaign, because it would force the Japanese to fall back on the defenses of Korea and the Liatoung peninsula.

A look at the map of Manchuria suffices to determine that one of the principal thrusts of the Red Army in the Transbairal region would be against the front Tsitsihar-Tsuyun-Tomsk. A Russian success in this direction would expose to direct attacks of the Russian army the Japanese lines of communication emerging from Tsitsihar and Harbin toward the South.

As regards the Russian troops concentrated in the Maritime Provinces, their role would be to attract the greatest possible number of Japanese forces, so as to weaken their resistance in the Transbairal sector. In other words, these Russian troops would conduct either a war of position, or, in case of their numerical superiority, would engage in an offensive against the railway line Hsichin-Chirin-Baffa. In this

case, their right flank would have to be covered by Russian troops advancing from the Khabarovsk region between the Amur and Ussuri Rivers.

63 The defence of the Russian frontiers along the Amur River would raise no particular difficulties. Thanks to the formidable dimensions of the river and the mountainous character of the region and lack of communications, it is difficult to assume that the contending parties would display here very considerable forces. Perhaps more so in ^{WINTER} ~~summer~~ than in ^{SUMMER} ~~winter~~. While in summer big Russian boats are busying the traffic on the Amur, in winter it is used by sleighs on its whole length. Then this mighty river is so hard frozen that whole armies could pass it with all their tanks and cannon. Over the frozen river, the Japanese could well attack the town of Khabarovsk or any of the Cossack stanitsas (settlements) scattered all along the Amur. It is especially in the winter time that smugglers use most successfully the river. I made the first voyage on the Amur in the spring of 1914, and marvelled at its might and scenic beauty. In those days there were traces of hardships of the 1904-05 war still visible on the Cossack population all along the Oussouri and the Amur.

64 As regards the more accessible sector of the Amur river around Khabarovsk, it would be successfully defended by troops located between the lake Khanka and the city of Khabarovsk.

65 The unfavorable strategic situation of the Japanese in Manchuria was one of the numberless causes which determined their invasion of Northern China and of Inner Mongolia in preference to the invasion of Siberia.

66 Even in the case of an eventual advance of the Japanese in the Sakhal region, this operation would in no way better their situation.

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The absence of railways on the territory of Outer Mongolia makes impossible the utilization of great masses of industry. In the other hand, the superiority of Russia as regards the cavalry cannot be contested. Nevertheless, the zone occupied by the Japanese in China could play an important role as a flank position menacing the Russian army eventually advancing toward the borders of the Gulf of Manchuria.

67 This brings us naturally to the question which of the two theatres of operations has a relatively greater importance - the western or the eastern - that is, to which of the two wars Russia has to give the maximum effort, if it is not possible to give to both an equal support. The answer is quite obvious: Russia must give all her strength to the western front and to the aggressor from the west.

6 This answer is determined in the first place by the historic role of Russia in Europe and by considerations of war economy. Russia having the center of her war industries in the West. Under such conditions, it would be probable that the High Command of the Russian Far East Army would limit itself, if it be necessary, to purely defensive operations, even if these would entail the loss of a part of their territory.

1 Meanwhile it would concentrate on the western theatre of operations, on a decisive offensive whose success should determine the issue of the war for the whole anti-German coalition, because a victory in the West would permit to the Russians to take part of their troops from the western front and then to concentrate in a short time superior forces in the Far Orient so as to finally crush the Japanese.

70 In the course of her varied history, Russia has seen her land invaded by the mightiest conquerors of all times. For long centuries she has been for Europe the shield from all attacks by the west

bloodthirsty Mongol invaders. Today the descendants of these conquerors are living peacefully side by side with the Russians, who are with the greatest care and love uplifting these barbarian peoples to the highest level of Russian culture, taking in gradings from them all the ancient culture to which these peoples have come. The Stalin constitution has given a real home to the descendants of these mighty conquerors, and over-run almost all of Europe before being finally subdued by the Russians.

In the first world war there were bloody uprisings in Russia's Central Asiatic possessions. Today these very same peoples are fighting side by side with the Russians to hold off from the common soil of the great Soviet Commonwealth of Nations the new scourge of humanity, the bloodthirsty fascist tyrant, who has sworn to drive the Russians, and with them all the other Slavs, across the Urals back into Asia. To accomplish these ends, the white Djinghis-Khan has allied himself with the "Yellow Aryans" of the East, calling on them to destroy first Russia, the great bastion of American civilization in the Far East, which in these very days has been accomplished, and to turn them against Vladivostok, another white man's citadel in the Far East.

Let us hope that the common cause of self-defense will bring the two great nations, America and Russia, ever closer together to overpower, in common with Great Britain, the fascist trio of would-be master races, Germany, Italy and Japan.

But the statesmen and leaders of America, in fact of all the Americans, must realize today and once for all, that for Japan this war is a war for the mastery of the Pacific; that this war is for Japan a total war, an all-out war, for the domination of all Asia, including Siberia, and that if Japan succeeds in adding to its conquests of China, Polynesia, the conquest of Siberia, then America would face not a two-year

- 2 -

but an hundred-year war, Russia Russia with her unlimited resources, would become for Japan a new and unconquerable "Gothia." In all its history, Russia, be it black or red or white, has never attacked America. It has always been a friend of America. The American people may well ponder over this fact, and not permit to selfish politicians, as spokesmen of selfish interests, to disrupt thus and the brotherly unity of two great nations.

To;
 From; Colonel Thomas A.P.H. Krock
 Subject; accuracy and Value of Article titled "Will Japan
 attack Siberia".

I have studied this report most carefully
 in order to check its accuracy and possible value for
 the Bureau of the Government or for some other governmental
 agency.

Basing my ability to judge the value of
 this report and therefore rendering my opinion of it, upon
 my actual experience and studies at the French and
 German General Staff and War Colleges, where we studied
 on many military problems, among which were those involving
 War between Japan and Russia in Korea, Manchuria and
 Manchuria, and also upon my slight knowledge of the
 territory involved and by travel through it, my conclusions
 are as follows;

(1) Geography - Excellent knowledge of the geographic
 conditions, all things considered. However, there seems to
 be some slight inaccuracies as to correct distances in
 Paragraph #13.

(2) Topography - article shows a very thorough know-
 ledge of the topographical situation.

(3) Necessary Considerations of Strategy - The writer shows
 he has an excellent knowledge of the Considerations of Strategy.

II

that ~~is~~ ^{would be} involved in a Military Campaign in this area.

(4) Communications - This article shows a real good acquaintance of the railroads, rivers, etc. in the possible theater of operations, both from the Russian and Japanese side. Also the possible vulnerability to attack.

(5) Fortifications - This article shows the writer to have possession of real facts of value concerning the Russian fortified zones and as to their depth and general location.

(6) Armies, Composition, equipment - This article shows a good general knowledge of the Russian armies, their composition and their equipment.

(7) Morale of Peoples allied to Russia - This article presents some facts of interest in the friendship of certain peoples with Russians. I am not personally acquainted with this portion. The writer is obviously very pro-Russian in his conception and approach.

(8) Possible Results from various Military actions - The various conclusions reached in the article on the nature of the outcome of Military actions are well taken and stated. The are quite similar to the ones reached by us in the completed problems at the French and German General Staff and Colleges. These of course cover a far greater area of possibilities.

III

In conclusion, the finding on this report should be an excellent and well thought out document. Its greatest value is that of a "General Study" to be used by officers of the armed forces who wish to acquaint or refresh themselves upon the possible theories of military operations. It will also serve as an excellent guide to Government officials wishing to gain knowledge of the military area and the likely military operations which would be involved should hostilities break out between Russia and Japan.

There is a distinct possibility that any one of the following Military Publications, might be interested in purchasing and publishing this article;

- (1) The U.S. Coast Artillery Journal
- (2) The U.S. Field Artillery Journal
- (3) The U.S. Cavalry Journal
- (4) The U.S. Infantry Journal.

The title of "Will Japan attack Siberia" seems not well chosen and should be changed to a more appropriate one.



L.T. Fossel
 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
 COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

You write an opinion on such short acquaintance is difficult particularly since I feel that Mr. Krook has been at a disadvantage being placed in an acquainted and functioning unit. I believe opinions would improve in the future.

1- Unquestionably he is prone to exaggeration. Some unknown percentage of this is certainly due to being "new" and also due to deliberate encouragement by some people. I rather imagine this is a deeply ingrained habit of Mr. Krook's.

2- I, personally, question his integrity because of having observed considerable and not very subtle copying from a book that later appeared in the form of a "study". I finally felt it necessary to report this behavior to Mr. O'Keefe. The rest is now part of the record. I do believe that once acquainted with our procedures and given other duties there should be little reason for or necessity for a repetition of this. As a result of this I also question his intelligence but believe it quite possible that recurrence of that sort of thing could be avoided.

3- I am rather concerned about his "talking". While I don't feel there is much he could say about our activity if he told the strict truth that would help Hitler win, I am afraid that he may publicly say things that may compromise this organization.

4- The question of his political beliefs has been raised. Personally I can't agree with certain statements he has made and have told him so. I believe all (or most) of his ideas result from recent associations or from deliberate questioning and since I can't myself define a fascist or feel Mr. Krook anything of a political danger, I can't sympathize with this point.

Having "bunked" with him for a few weeks I must say that I find him most pleasant, most cooperative, willing to work and likeable. His actions have done nothing in no way interfered with my work and I strongly believe he has in no way hurt or bothered anyone but himself. On the other side of the ledger his "study" is hard to explain, I question his strength to resist telling real or imagined stories about this office publicly, and question his judgement. From the point of view of being able to do this work I can make no helpful statements. I believe that he, like the rest of us, needs and wants a job and so hope that some explanation can be found to his "study".

L. T. Fossel

June 5, 1942

Memorandum to: Colonel Buxton
From: John P. O'Keeffe

Thomas Krock, in my opinion, is unsuitable for further employment in this Unit. Of two memoranda which he handed in, the first in many parts was practically a verbatim counterpart of a story which appeared in the New York newspaper PM, a May 9th edition. The second memorandum was a purported study of the German Army. This proved to be almost in its entirety a complete "lift" from "The German Army" by Rosinski. Mr. Krock explained his sources for this second memorandum as being a long list of German military and political leaders, certain foreign correspondents for American newspapers, and a personal diary.

J.P.O.K.

This man is one of the few representatives to the American public of the Coordinator of Information. There are our people and the whole C.O.I. gains or loses by what we say and do. We make a lot of this. For this reason Tom Krock's further presence with us is dangerous. He is almost 100% Jewish, has a very inferior and Jewish American has enough refugees, no more ought to be admitted. On first impression, to a complete stranger, Tom appears as a continental man-of-the-world. Immediately thereafter, however, one can fail to wonder at the significance of the two-inch silver wrist ring on his finger, or the service ribbons in his lapel (matching his necktie). Tom talks freely, and readily to inevitably explains a stranger's puzzled glance and question away with a gracefully, lightly democratic mention of his ancestors being of the ruling house of Austria. Tom joined me to interview a Negro engineer from Liberia in the presence of Mr. Walker, the Liberian Consul-General in New York. Mr. Walker's reaction to the ring (and the Hapsburg tale) was humorous awe for what he termed a "brass knuckle." Obviously there are few people to whom even this single item would not be a jolt.

Thomas A. Ashby-Poley-Hapsburg-Krock, as he calls himself, is not dangerous in the sense of being actively subversive. He merely utterly lacks standards of value, self-awareness and tact. To me he is the perfect "6th Column."

Despite being 38, in conversation he gives the impression of a college student. He enjoys to talk, is bored alone, and, somewhat eclectic in his interests, will freely give his random ideas on a confused variety of subjects. Dominating him, as far as I can see, is an infantile mania for personal aristocracy. His ring (not himself) proves him a noble Hapsburg; his ancestors include lineages running back to the crusades, the Norman Conquest, German princes, Civil War generals and old New England stock. He speaks of ancestral holdings and lands in Normandy, Germany, Austria and Ireland. He sports a variety of service ribbons; achievement to him is measured only in rank and decorations. A colonel, temporarily a major-general in the Louisiana State Militia, his identification cards and signature include "General." He was a general officer in Franco's army, 1934-37. He is an inactive reserve Lt.-Commander, U.S.N., not called up into Navy Intelligence because of a double hernia.

All this is old stuff and known to you, Jack, but let me go on. Incidentally, he would rather call you "Assistant Chief O'Keefe" than "Jack." It is more military, you understand.

Personal & Confidential

June 4, 1942

Dear Jack,

This is the first frank opinion of anybody I have ever had to write, and it is a difficult and distasteful job; doubly so since I criticize one appointed as my immediate colleague in the war effort and one greatly superior to me in age and experience. However, as the members of this unit have always enjoyed close contact with superiors and with one another, here frankness is necessary.

This unit is one of the few representatives to the general public of the Coordinator of Information. Words are our "weapons," and the whole C.O.I. gains or loses by what we say and the impressions we make. For this reason Tom Krook's further presence with us is dangerous.

On first impression, to a complete stranger, Tom appears as a continental man-of-the-world. Immediately thereafter, however, no one can fail to wonder at the significance of the two-inch silver great ring on his finger, or the service ribbons in his lapel (matching his necktie). Tom talks freely, and readily -- inevitably -- explains a stranger's puzzled glance and question away with a gracefully, lightly democratic mention of his ancestors being of the ruling house of Austria. Tom joined me to interview a Negro engineer from Liberia in the presence of Mr. Walker, the Liberian Consul-General in New York. Mr. Walker's reaction to the ring (and the Hapsburg tale) was humorous awe for what he termed a "brass knuckle." Obviously there are few people to whom even this simple item would not be a jolt.

Thomas A. Ashby-Loley-Hapsburg-Krook, as he calls himself, is not dangerous in the sense of being actively subversive. He merely utterly lacks standards of value, self-awareness and tact. To me he is the perfect "6th Column."

Despite being 20, in conversation he gives the impression of a college student. He enjoys to talk, is bored alone, and, somewhat eclectic in his interests, will freely give his random ideas on a confused variety of subjects. Dominating him, as far as I can see, is an infantile mania for personal aristocracy. His ring (not himself) proves him a noble Hapsburg; his ancestors include lineages running back to the crusades, the Norman Conquest, German princes, Civil War generals and old New England stock. He speaks of ancestral holdings and lands in Normandy, Germany, Austria and Ireland. He sports a variety of service ribbons; achievement to him is measured only in rank and decorations. A colonel, temporarily a major-general in the Louisiana State Militia, his identification cards and signature include "General." He was a general officer in Franco's army, 1934-37. He is an inactive reserve Lt.-Commander, U.S.N., not called up into Navy intelligence because of a double hermit.

All this is old stuff and known to you, Jack, but let me go on. Inadvertently, he would rather call you "Assistant Chief O'Keeffe" than Jack. I am sure you understand.

Jack -- PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

-- 2

Tom has collected medals from most European and Asiatic countries -- Axis or Allied -- chiefly because he asked for them in lieu of cash for personal services rendered to various countries selling munitions for the Mirandas, now in jail. When he heard that I was in hopes for a commission, he instantly offered to procure for me a service ribbon -- "no ribbon, no prestige" -- from the Army Ordnance Society, total prerequisite \$4.50 and his recommendation. He is sorry that the U.S. has no hereditary or honorary decorations or medals to confer.

To himself he is a superior, an aristocrat, a noble, a leader. Reports to him are "general staff studies" -- "general staff work" vice only with "intelligence work" in his dream-milieu.

Of course these expressions are traits and their enumeration only "gossip." However, because of his imagination, or obsession, he says things and thinks things that to a stranger sound appalling. Anti-semitism is on the tip of his tongue, government agencies in Washington are almost 100% Jewish, Roosevelt's advisors are communists and Jews; America has enough refugees, no more ought to be admitted; a common soldier is a mental Negroes, all "servants" to him, inferior people, should be eliminated; weak, small nations do not deserve to live; labor unions are dangerous and should be crushed; social problems should not be regarded over military ones ("if there are no more wars what will we military men do?"); Germans, outstanding in soldiery and efficiency, are fine people; and so on. He actually said that there was no need to fight the Germans; Mussolini is "Benito" to him; to him war is a game and life a dream -- his mind grasps no concept of the Axis as mortal enemy, of law and force, of right and wrong.

Tom does have a clear and lucid style of writing and is easy to get along with in general, but obviously, I think, his ready talk tainted by his obsession for nobility and rank and unchecked by self-consciousness or responsibility render him fully capable of producing a devastating opinion in the mind of any stranger he might interview on his own. How must a stranger react towards the whole C.O.I., hearing Tom speak of his nobility, his selling munitions, his fighting under France and of his political ideas?

He should never be trusted with secrets, nor relied on to interview or represent the C.O.I. unsupervised.

He freely admitted to me that his appointment was not through merit. He has talents and for the C.O.I. they could be harnessed in a creative, background job.

But I cannot avoid the conclusion that his Director presence with us is dangerous.

Let me add, Jack, that Tom and I are on full cordial terms. Nevertheless, this distasteful criticism, respectfully submitted, frankly contains nothing that I would not -- and in large part already have not -- said (or say) to Tom directly.

Sincerely,

Mr. K.
 Most of this was said to me the first day, in a more than 2 hours one-way conversation. From that time on I avoided whenever possible any contact. It was not easy and not always successful because the man has an ardent desire to talk. He rambles on and on, changes subjects frequently but comes always back to his pet subjects: people of royal blood, his relationships with them and his contact with William the Conqueror, the Crusaders etc. He wears numerous decorations and is only happy when he can talk about them. The other topic of tremendous interest to him is how to avoid the draft. He seems to be very afraid of it.

On the first morning we were discussing Vice-President Wallace's speech. He turned around to me and said that this war gave us a wonderful chance to shoot all labor leaders, to fire Madame Perkins, to take away all rights from the workers and to put each worker under a direct supervision of the Dep. of Labor. I started to answer something when he continued, that if things did not change he would have to visit his father in a concentration camp. He then talked for more than 2 hours without any interruption on my part.

There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. K. is a pathological person. He is an egomaniac and only happy when he can talk about himself. That disturbed in most way that in his snobism he divides the world in two parts. The people of good families and the others for whom he has no use. The same dividing line he makes between countries. Big countries are all right, small countries must be eliminated. He calls them historical mistakes.

but he does not grasp the fact that we are at war with some of his
 life, emotions and that we are also at war against ideas. The moment
 he starts to talk he utters automatically prejudicial ideas, and in any
 disguised form, but most crudely and in very proud of shape he stands.
 He immediately mentions his uncles (they never practically the
 other) and tells who his friends are, he starts with denials
 French, British, Italian, etc., etc., etc., he talks about the stupid
 photographs and medals, he says that he worked for a couple in Germany
 he even talks things without any emotion.

has been the better he carried in the pocket from Washington
delivered something like the ^{above} version at Washington, I did not read the
letter, he said, he was working for the State Department in Spain.
For the State Department ought to send him to Spain to take an
order for General Franco. The Spanish should not fight it so in a
time and in return he would permit Franco the dictatorship for life time
and he thought that little historical mistake to be made and give it
to Spain and also as a ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{big} ~~big~~ ^{place} of influence in South America.

He mentioned the fact that he was a major general in France's army and decorated by him, that he liked what France is, that France has a respect that he had and that he would never send a valuable decorated life he had to the front, he was angry, he went out, he said, "I'm not sure what they would do, they might even send me to the front." He went on and on, his rank in the P. 1st Army and his rank in the U.S. Navy, that he was the only case in existence who had three decorations.

he said that he went through three general staff schools, in Potsdam in Sandhurst and in St. Cyr. In Germany he was accepted in the school through the efforts of General Fritsch. He does not speak either German or French. But he explained, they all talked English.

He said that he went up to his draft board and was told that if he brought a letter from Colonel Donovan, he would not only be deferred for 6 months but for the duration of the war. He talked a lot about the single and the double hernia, which could be operated upon but he thought he should not be sent to the front with it anyway. His fear of being drafted was the next real thing about him. He wanted to know if men had been drafted from this unit, or if they had been exempted. He questioned me, if Colonel Donovan had told him the truth about our unit being extremely well thought of and that from here he would be placed ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ ^{place}. He had some doubts that he was being pushed into a corner. He asked why it was Colonel Donovan got unit and what Colonel Burton was expected to do for it. In this connection he asked who was going to be chief. I was evasive. Whereupon he said that if nobody had been chosen for it, he thought he was the person. He would run it along, ordinary lines, and asked if there was a medal around to which he could contribute money in order to secure the job. He mentioned his father's money as being a few hundred dollars a year. He said that Col. Donovan had his application rushed through, that it had taken only 4 weeks to get his in.

He said that he understood we were taking refugees. He knew that not one of them could be trusted, they were all a mix. That he was going to bring the consols and that he would turn the whole thing over to them.

- 4 -

In this connection he gave his views on refugees and Jews and the Administration. I do not remember what he said in detail because it was too much to take. I cautioned him on the refugees and said that he should inform himself from the members of our staff and ~~asked~~ ^{asked} for our experience.

He explained in detail the ancestor who was a Habsburg and showed me his ring. ^{His child} Miss Krook was having a child by an Austrian emperor, ~~who~~ later became a Dutch admiral and inventor of the first battleship. It is too difficult to describe all his familial connections.

Another day he came very proudly into the office and told about a German, von so and so, whom he met on the street. The man was up for a short time from Argentina, he was related to four royal houses and Mr. Krook's 26th cousin removed. In this connection he also mentioned that he was the 23rd cousin in line in his family. The man from Argentina showed him secret German submarine bases on a map and that he was going to report on it.

Yesterday he mentioned that his father had come up from Washington to talk to a businessman who had arrived on the Titanic boat. That this was a very important man and that he was going to get hold of him through his father's secretary. I cautioned him not to approach anyone directly and told him not to touch him because he did not have a diplomatic passport.

He talked many times of his former position with the International munitions cartel. He was on the payroll of Krupp, Vickers-Armstrong, Skoda and Schneider-Creusot. I forget if his spending money was 2 or

- 5 -

10 million dollars a year. He mentioned that he was in contact with hundreds of agents in Europe and that he was going to work through them. I asked him to put these proposals in writing to Jack O'Keefe. I was afraid he might start contacting people. He was in China and he was in Ethiopia and all these travels were made in connection with his position in the munition cartel.

He got rather restless last week and mentioned that he wanted to be transferred to Washington. He thought Jack did not have initiative that things would be different if "Bill" were here. That he was going to talk to Bill.

He agitated one day about the use of a crest on a Czech magazine. He insisted it was his crest and they had no right to use it.

I usually had enough patience to listen to this silly stuff but the moment he gave his political views I left him.

0
Rusius

I consider Mr. Krock unqualified for work with the Coordinator on two grounds: his political thinking is such that it bears little or no relation to the aims of the United Nations and he is psychologically abnormal in my opinion.

The psychological factor is a childish attempt to impress others. The evidence is

1. He uses the name Thomas A. Ashley Policy Von Hapsburg Krock. I doubt whether anyone in this country attempts to use ~~such~~ a name of such length - there are differences but this is the extreme.

2. Not satisfied with the name he adds to it either General or Colonel. Of course this ^{alone} would be natural if the designations had been worn in actual service but I understand that the former was borrowed by Franco and the latter by Louisiana when Huey Long was Governor. A Kentucky Colonel is an object of ridicule and I think it apparent that a Franco General who cannot speak Spanish is at least as ridiculous.

3. He also wears a ring: Not an ordinary ring or one of usual size containing a family crest. It is probably the largest ring being worn in New York at the present time and when the coat of arms feature is added it cannot help but cause amazement and sarcasm.

2.

4. He also appears a neurotic. It is true that this is not his customary posture but it is embarrassing when seen in public as in the office.

5. The various insignia worn on his buttonhole are difficult to understand as the action of a well balanced person. One of them I understand is denotes the Society of the Crusades - the others I cannot identify.

6. The emphasis on family connections seems incredible. When I report my inability to follow the various immigrations of the Hopalong line, it is said he also has some connection with the New England Veterans Family and English nobility - all of this is claimed without any encouragement.

~~He is~~ ^{He is} also, emphasis on close ^{former} ties with the most numerous infamous public characters of France, England, France, Germany etc. ~~He is also connected to the~~

There must be added to the above his political beliefs. After a two minutes talk he refused the suggestion that after all Europe should be ruled by monarchs. He then Mr. Brando went on to speak he said not directly about it but being on the stage, not only one that he (Brando) would find it impossible to work closely with a negro. His statements obviously show that

3.

there is doubtful of whether China should be included in the United Nations. His opinions of Mussolini are decidedly more charitable than the vast majority of Americans. I shall not attempt to quote verbatim but I feel assured that a five minutes conversation with anyone would make indicate ^{that} Krock's political opinions are extraordinary in a time of war.

~~I do not~~ I have not had any "rumors" with Krock. I don't think he is calculating dangerous character in the sense that he ~~is~~ actually doing anything specifically harmful to the U.S. — However I am definitely of the opinion that he should not ~~be~~ be connected with this Unit. If he continues here I fear that the reputation of the office of coordination of information will inevitably be injured and this to a serious degree.

Testimony of Thomas L. Smith (debated on the "Lynchings and 'lynchings'")

1. *Adiantum* 2. *Asplenium* 3. *Polypodium* 4. *Marattia* 5. *Isotriaena* 6. *Adiantum* 7. *Asplenium* 8. *Polypodium* 9. *Marattia* 10. *Isotriaena* 11. *Adiantum* 12. *Asplenium* 13. *Polypodium* 14. *Marattia* 15. *Isotriaena* 16. *Adiantum* 17. *Asplenium* 18. *Polypodium* 19. *Marattia* 20. *Isotriaena* 21. *Adiantum* 22. *Asplenium* 23. *Polypodium* 24. *Marattia* 25. *Isotriaena* 26. *Adiantum* 27. *Asplenium* 28. *Polypodium* 29. *Marattia* 30. *Isotriaena* 31. *Adiantum* 32. *Asplenium* 33. *Polypodium* 34. *Marattia* 35. *Isotriaena* 36. *Adiantum* 37. *Asplenium* 38. *Polypodium* 39. *Marattia* 40. *Isotriaena* 41. *Adiantum* 42. *Asplenium* 43. *Polypodium* 44. *Marattia* 45. *Isotriaena* 46. *Adiantum* 47. *Asplenium* 48. *Polypodium* 49. *Marattia* 50. *Isotriaena* 51. *Adiantum* 52. *Asplenium* 53. *Polypodium* 54. *Marattia* 55. *Isotriaena* 56. *Adiantum* 57. *Asplenium* 58. *Polypodium* 59. *Marattia* 60. *Isotriaena* 61. *Adiantum* 62. *Asplenium* 63. *Polypodium* 64. *Marattia* 65. *Isotriaena* 66. *Adiantum* 67. *Asplenium* 68. *Polypodium* 69. *Marattia* 70. *Isotriaena* 71. *Adiantum* 72. *Asplenium* 73. *Polypodium* 74. *Marattia* 75. *Isotriaena* 76. *Adiantum* 77. *Asplenium* 78. *Polypodium* 79. *Marattia* 80. *Isotriaena* 81. *Adiantum* 82. *Asplenium* 83. *Polypodium* 84. *Marattia* 85. *Isotriaena* 86. *Adiantum* 87. *Asplenium* 88. *Polypodium* 89. *Marattia* 90. *Isotriaena* 91. *Adiantum* 92. *Asplenium* 93. *Polypodium* 94. *Marattia* 95. *Isotriaena* 96. *Adiantum* 97. *Asplenium* 98. *Polypodium* 99. *Marattia* 100. *Isotriaena*

It was also noted that the above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It was also noted that the above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

[illegible]

-P-

of drawing up the contract, leaving prices blank until other bids had been heard, and then filling in the blanks, underbidding their competitors. The chief aim was to get the business. Details could be straightened out later and taxes adjusted.

Spain

As one of Franco's generals in the Civil War, he has great faith in Franco. He thinks that Franco should be the head of the Spanish Government, that Franco is the best person for the Spanish people, and that he is the most popular figure in Spain. Spain should be joined with Portugal. It is silly to have that small country by itself. The two countries make a logical unit when combined.

Germany

He is a friend of Goering, has met all the other leading Nazis. His comments on them are rather stereotyped, such as the fact Goering is the most popular among the people and is so human and jolly. Goering is not anti-Semitic, but in this as in other final orders of the Fuehrer, he obeys to the letter when argument is of no avail. Mentioned meeting Himmler, Ley, Goebbels, etc.

Has written a paper on the development of the German army. He reveals that he believes in the military aristocracy with its implied contempt for the common people.

Goering spoke frankly to him, knowing that his sympathies lay with the Junkers. Told him that while he did not approve Hitler 100%, he would go along. He is, however, preparing for the day when the Nazis will be sent from Germany. He has bank accounts everywhere and a large estate in Argentina. He builds up these bank accounts by the forced sale of the foreign investments of Jews and others who are liquidated by the Germans. The liquidation of foreign investments are not easily watched by the party. He simply has an agent put a substantial percentage of these investments in his name. Goering frankly is completely "realistic" as to the whole thing. Peace proposals would be presented to the present German leaders. These proposals must be made on the basis of a "deal". Any approaches based on political or humanitarian grounds will get no where. However, if an accredited person of the United States Government were to approach Goering, Himmler, et al, and say to them that a cash settlement would be made, such as \$2,000,000 for Goering, to be deposited in a bank outside of Germany or a German-dominated territory. These men would be given specified jobs in the prospective new German Republic for the remainder of their lives, during which time they will receive a stated stipend from this government. All in all, this will probably cost this government \$100,000,000, which is a cheap way to end the war.

-3-

Japan

While reading to me the notes he took during his interview with Mrs. Getty, he read her comments on Italian reactions to our entry into the war. She said that the Italians felt that we had provoked Japan into the war. To this Mr. Krook said, "Which of course is true, by the economic sanctions we imposed."

British Information Service

A member of the British Government with whom he had dined told him that the Government was dissatisfied with its sources of information in this country and was considering complete re-organization of British intelligence here. One of the innovations under consideration was the employment of American newspaper correspondents because of their faculty for gathering information and the facilities at their disposal. (This statement was made to support the view that we should carefully interview people coming from England, just as those coming from other areas. The British make it their business to tap every source of information in this country notwithstanding the close ties between the two countries during the present war. We should be just as well informed on conditions in England.)

Coordinator of Information

Mr. Krook told me many times that the Coordinator of Information in the President's personal organization for gathering information. It is responsible only to him. But this unit comprises a picked unit to do special investigations for the President, and is directed personally by him. When I suggested that this was not exactly true, he disagreed with me, stating that the phrase on some statement sent him by the Civil Service was: "From the President's Office." He has also mentioned several times that he has seen a letter addressed to Colonel Donovan from President stating that Colonel Donovan's decisions overrule those of any other government agency, such as ONI or RIB. He thinks that there is only one copy of this letter and that it is in the possession of Colonel Donovan. He feels that Colonel Donovan will use the authority placed in him by virtue of this letter only in extreme instances, since every effort is being made to maintain good relations with the other services.

Mrs. T. Krook has written to Mr. Arthur Krook in Washington to learn from him what is going to happen to this unit: will it be placed in the army, absorbed by other units, or what? Mr. T. Krook finds the work very interesting and thinks it will become even more interesting, but want to know what is in store. Mr. Arthur Krook has not yet replied but Mr. T. Krook thinks that the delay might be caused by the efforts of his father to reach Colonel Donovan to learn the latest developments about the rumored reorganization. Mr. A. Krook seems to have no doubt that Colonel Donovan will tell him exactly what the situation is. Mr. A. Krook would like very much to have the unit taken over by the army and to receive a commission of Colonel.

-4-

On Wednesday, June 3, 1942, Mr. Camille Glaufer and Mr. Herbert Matthews of the New York Times were here for an interview with Mr. Kuhn. I saw Mr. Kook go up to them and introduce himself as Colonel Kook. He then went with them to the elevator. When they had gone he came to my desk and told me that they had asked him what the purpose of the Coordinator of Information was. He told them what I have just given as his interpretation of our function. They said: "Oh, yes, we heard about this in Italy." Today, June 5, he told me that throughout Europe this organization is compared with Hitler's Gestapo, and discussed as such in many newspapers. In fact, Mr. Kook has told me many times that our policy of making interviews voluntary on the part of newly arrived people is wrong. Refugees are all chiselers and generally disreputable. He should use pressure because he was going to wear his moneys to impress them; other means should be used to impress them of their duty to the government. In fact he suggested the plan of having a representative of the FBI here in this office to lend authority at moments when a little pressure would bring more complete information. These people must be made to realize that this is the government.

General

There are many other things which Mr. Kook has mentioned which are not in sympathy with this country's aims in the present war and its general political philosophy. The army is reactionary. It does not wish to use men of experience, such as himself, but would rather put inexperienced men into responsible positions. After much ranting around it has refused to give him a commission. His experience in Spain has had no influence with them.

The labor unions in this country should be dissolved. Wages should be frozen for the duration and labor made to do as it is told.

Taxation is exorbitant. He has lawyers working on his income tax problems to save him as much money as possible. He sees no reason for CIO and relief for the unemployed. As far as he is concerned he sees no reason for feeding these people and certainly does not wish his money to be used for such purposes.

This unit is entirely too concerned with social problems. He doesn't care how many people have been beaten by the Nazis, and frankly refugees should be. He should take the point of view of the military. Then he told me that there had been a great clash between President Roosevelt and the Army High Command because the President insisted on sending men to Australia. In this the President was greatly influenced by Mr. Curtin. But the High Command should be supported wholly. Social issues should be completely forgotten for the duration.

Today he spoke to Mrs. Latty on the telephone. While he was talking with her, she had with her a representative of Mr. Kook's son, whereupon the representative said, "Oh,

are
 I suppose all of your information is going exclusively to the
 New York Times." Mrs. Gally said, "No, Mr. Keok is with
 the Coordinator of Information."

There are many more instances in which Mr. Keok has shown
 his anti liberal views, but this report seems fairly long now.
 Mr. Keok respects only people of high position in any country,
 but it is the highness of the position which affects his res-
 spect, not the character of the person. I am sure that
 Hitler, Mussolini, Benito, are all great men in his eyes
 simply because they are the heads of their respective govern-
 ments. Such complications as are introduced when you judge
 a man by his desire for personal power and glory or his aim
 to wish to help the people whom he leads irritate because
 his mind is not sufficiently mature to have the patience to
 deal with so many details. In his exaggerated desire he ap-
 pears important and "well connected", he has revealed indis-
 cretion on a scale such as I have never seen before. It is
 incredible and irresponsible. This burning desire to assert
 himself leads him to act in such a way that his importance
 outlasts the confidence which is placed in him. It is this
 that the danger lies, the danger of the present. *His words*

Kalnay.

Francis Kalnay
June 5, 1942

In the following I have attempted to give an objective impression of Mr. X.

On the positive side:

In appearance he is well groomed and neat; in manner courteous, considerate and anxious to be helpful in small matters. Apparently he has an impressionable and acquisitive mind. He is fluent both in speech and writing and might be called a ready conversationalist.

On the negative side :

He makes himself conspicuous by wearing an abnormally large signet ring with a coat-of-arms, unusual lapal insignia or ribbons and occasionally a monocle.

These outward peculiarities in themselves are not necessarily detrimental. But Mr. X. reiterates details of his aristocratic background and wide acquaintance. On the slightest pretext he bursts out with stories of his descent from the Habsburg line; his heritage of enormous estates which include a good part of Moravia; chateaux in Northern France and properties in England. He goes into details about the deeds and important documents in possession of his family. Among them original charts drawn by Columbus which are in his mother's care in England.

He claims to have been presented with autographed photos by Mussolini and Goering. He repeated that he knows them intimately as well as other noted Nazi figures such as Rosenberg and Himmler.

As international munitions agent, he claims to have met most of the political and military figures of Germany, Italy, Spain and France. He talks about his intimate acquaintance with the Nazi General Staff, with General Franco, Serrano Suner and Laval. The last named accepted monetary compensation in return for a munitions order..

He says that the rank of Major General in the Spanish Army was conferred upon him by Franco. - He expressed the belief that Laval is in reality a friend of the French people.- Mussolini he thought a "capable" man.

In general, he does not believe in the right of minorities to exist.

Setting aside any judgement of the foregoing attitude as un-American and the questionable taste of repeating such high-sounding claims, the writer feels that the real danger lies in the fact that Mr. X is unable to withhold his outbursts in interviewing. This was clear when accompanied by the writer, he talked with Mrs. G. Immediately

upon mention of Mussolini Mr. X. boasted of having received a signed photo from him personally and made the comment that he considered him a "capable" man. From this point he went on to stories of his acquaintance of Goering in whose car he visited Dachau, and whose photo he also owns.

WR19 112 NT 4 EXTRA

WUX NEWYORK NY DEC 17 1941

✓ Krock 891
Jelly
APR 10 1942

COLONEL WILLIAM J DONOVAN

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION APEX BLDG
HAVE SPENT SOME TIME TODAY WITH JOSEPH BARNES WE HAD A
LONG TALK AND HE SHOWED ME THROUGH HIS DEPARTMENT. HE
FEELS THAT BECAUSE OF MY EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING IN THE
DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND AS A NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
PLUS MY EXPERIENCE AS A LIAISON MAN WITH FOREIGN AND US
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHEN IN THE ARMAMENT BUSINESS THAT I WOULD
BEST FIT IN THE PICTURE IN WASHINGTON. HE WILL
INFORM YOU OF THIS HIMSELF IF YOU THINK IT DESIRABLE OR
NECESSARY I SHALL BE GLAD TO COME TO WASHINGTON TO SEE YOU
IN ORDER THAT MATTERS CAN BE FACILITATED. THANKING YOU
FOR YOUR KINDNESS IN MY BEHALF. REGARDS

TOM KROCK 411 EAST 53 ST.

411 53.

830A DEC 18.

KROOK, THOMAS

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 18, 1944

Talked with Joe Barnes. E/L. J/L and
he is going to follow it up with Krook.

WJ 4 54 NT 5 EXTRA

Krock 891

NEWYORK NY DEC 11

COL WILLIAM J DONOVAN

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION ~~APEX BLDG~~

WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE HEARING FROM YOU AT YOUR
CONVENIENCE JUST WHAT PROGRESS YOU ARE MAKING IN FINDING A
POSITION FOR ME IN YOUR BUREAU. I UNDERSTAND FROM MY FATHER
THAT THERE WILL BE SOMETHING FOR ME SHORTLY. I AM READY TO
REPORT FOR WORK IMMEDIATELY. WITH EVERY GOOD WISH

THOMAS KROCK 411 EAST ~~5~~ 53 ST NEWYORKCITY.

411 53.

814A DEC 12.

KROCK, THOMAS A

W.J.D.

December 1, 1941

Mr. Sherwood

If for no other reason than a matter of practical policy, we must get something done for this boy. You recognize this perhaps better than I do.

Krock 891

* 055 FORM 28119

Date

To: *LT Kunkle*

✓ 17
Specimen 6100
4405

Will you please
 find out what you
 can on this + send
 all back to Pugliese
 in the Secretariat

Seaman

Office of the Commanding Officer,
 Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment.
 (23143)

OSB FORM 4001A

Date 17 May 1944To: Captain Lennecker

1. As per telephone conversation this morning.
2. Will you please advise us as soon as practicable what success you have in the matter.

For the Chief, Secretariat

Peter F. Pugliese
Peter F. Pugliese
1st Lieut., AUS

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

Koss, C. E. 14477

X Klein, Harry

24 June 1944

Mr. Harry T. Klein
 President, The Texas Company
 135 East 42nd Street
 New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Klein,

Your recent inquiry addressed to General Donovan concerning the whereabouts of T/Sgt. Charles E. Koss, ASN 10601890, was referred to me in the General's absence. I at once asked one of our officers to contact the War Department with respect to the matter.

We have been informed by the War Department that their records show that T/Sgt. Koss has been missing in action over Belgium since 18 May 1944, while acting as a gunner on a plane. He was with the Royal Air Force at the time he was reported missing. The War Department has assured us that when additional reports are received concerning T/Sgt. Koss, his mother will be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

G. Edward Buxton
 Acting Director

PMS/dc

Koss, C. E. 14477
*X Kline, Harry*WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICEIN REPLY REFER TO:
AGPC-G 201 Koss, Charles E. WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
(5 Jun 44) 10,601,590

21 June 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Lieutenant H. W. Kunkle,
Post Office Box 2601,
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Technical Sergeant Charles E. Koss, 10,601,590.

1. The records of the War Department show that Technical Sergeant Charles E. Koss, 10,601,590, has been missing in action over Belgium since 12 May 1944, while acting as gunner on a plane. At the time he was reported missing in action Sergeant Koss was on detached service with a Royal Air Force Squadron. No further details are available in this office at the present time.

2. When additional reports are received, concerning Sergeant Koss his mother, Mrs. Nellie Koss of 2253 North Keystone Street, Chicago, Illinois, who was the person designated to be notified in case of an emergency, will be promptly advised.

Robert H. Dunlop
ROBERT H. DUNLOP
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

By Lark

2 Incls.



14,477
Koss C.E.
K.F. in Harry

THE TEXAS COMPANY
135 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

HARRY T. KLEIN
PRESIDENT

New York 17, May 15, 1944

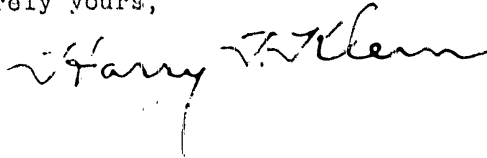
Dear Bill:

I am again taking the liberty of asking you to do me a favor. The enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Charles A. McCulloch, to me, dated May 13th, is self-explanatory. Mr. McCulloch is one of the active directors of The Texas Company, resident in Chicago.

Would it be too much of an imposition to request that you have one of your assistants contact the appropriate headquarters either of the Army or Air Service in Washington and ascertain whether or not there is any information available about C. E. Koss, that I may pass on to Mr. McCulloch? Your courtesy will be greatly appreciated.

Trusting that you are well and that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future, with kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Colonel William J. Donovan
Director, Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

HTK-AGN

Enclosure

CHARLES A. McQUILLON
112 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

May 13, 1944

Colonel Harry T. Main,
The Texas Company,
115 West 42nd Street,
New York 17, New York.

Dear Colonel:

I wonder if you will be in a position through our organization at Washington to get me some information about Nellie's son (you will recall Nellie was Mrs. McQuillon's personal maid when you visited us at Miami Beach, and has been with us for over ten years).

Well, this is the story -

His name is G. K. Kossakowski
P.O.P. 8th Air Force
A.F.O. 611, Postmaster, New York

This is the way all mail has been addressed to him. He first joined the Air Force in Canada something over two years ago, and last October was transferred to the American Forces in England. All mail sent to him has been returned since January. The fact they have had no word from him and the Government has not notified them he has been killed, leads me to believe he has been taken a prisoner by the Germans. Before he joined the American Forces last Christmas, his mail was sent to

14,5015

P.O.P. 8th Air Force

A.F.O. 611, Overseas, England

but since he joined the American Forces, his mail has been sent to the address I gave you in the beginning of my letter.

I do hope, Colonel, it is possible to get some information, because both his Mother and Father are employed by us since selling my home in Florida. I brought Nellie's husband back with us and we are breaking him in as a butler. You will recall him; he was the caretaker at Miami Beach. I think this is the story as they have told it to me, and feel assured we will be very grateful if we can get any information about him.

Thanking you for your trouble, with best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Charles A. McQuillon

CAMC:K

11 578
Kremer

Headquarters 7th Fleet(Staff).
F.P.O. San Francisco.
15 December 1944.

Dear General Donovan:

After my arrival in this theatre I was assigned to command a Task Group that has to do with diversion and deception. I now have command of this Group and hope to take it into the next operation.

My work in deception warfare has given me a knowledge of the future plans for the entire Pacific area. Naturally I have stressed the importance of the use of the OSS, not only in the military sense, but of its importance in aiding in the consolidation and cleaning up operations.

On my way out to the 7th Fleet I spent two days in Pearl Harbor and discussed the OSS with Captain P.E. McDowell, USN, who is in charge of deceptive warfare for Admiral Nimitz. Everything now is being put into the next joint offensive which will have taken place by the time you receive this. He believes that the OSS can do most important work as soon as the next objective is established. He will push it, and is in a position to do so.

My immediate superior, Captain G.F. Mentz, USN, handles all deceptive warfare for the coming operation. He has two regular Army Colonels working with him. He wants to establish the OSS out here to help in the consolidation of the Philippines and to work on certain other problems.

It appears that my particular task should be accomplished by the end of January. I would like at that time to speak to the proper authorities and recommend the use of the OSS under the

2.

regular system that the OSS operates in other theatres. I want to stress the value of the OSS in cleaning up operations, and to have it as a permanent organization in all places where needed.

As I told you, I believe that the OSS is necessary for the country in peace as well as war, and that much of its greatest work will be done after hostilities end.

I would like to say that you will come to this area if necessary.

It certainly appears to me that the functions and capacity of the OSS are not properly understood except by the very highest echelon. Unless these persons have the highest degree of ability (as Admiral Hewitt does) they designate some one to make decisions who may or may not understand. Therefore by working with the Staff Officer who has the most knowledge of the situation to which the OSS applies, and who has the most to gain, there is much more chance of getting the OSS properly established and appreciated.

In any event this what I have attempted to do, and I believe with some success. If I am successful (and survive) the coming operation, I believe I can do the OSS and yourself some good. I say yourself because at present you are the OSS.

If you approve what I have done and wish me to continue please write me airmail at the above address.

Meanwhile please accept my respects and best wishes for the forthcoming holidays.

Respectfully,

John Kremer
John Kremer, Jr.
Commander, USNR.

098 Form 202

FROM:

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No.

Date Rec'd. SA.....

Director

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
1. <i>Col. Begidon</i>				<i>Yes</i>	
2. <i>Mr. Cooley</i>			<i>8 Nov</i>	<i>JC</i>	
3.					
4. <i>General Donovan</i>				<i>DP</i>	
5. <i>M O'D</i>					
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.

(20AN40)

SECRET

15, 578

has more Cal. System for

AIR MAILSan Francisco, California
November 2, 1944

(2)

Brig. General William J. Donovan
U. S. Army
P. O. Box 2601
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

This evening I am leaving for Pearl Harbor and thence to the Seventh Fleet. I would like to let you know that I very much enjoyed the interview I had with you, and appreciate all the time that you gave me. As I explained to you, I am very much interested and believe in the work of your organization and will do everything in my power to assist it. Upon my arrival at the Seventh Fleet, I will make an estimate of the situation and get in touch with you.

Regarding my personal affairs, I have arranged to get in touch with Commander Woolley in the event that I am unable to send a dispatch to you directly.

After my mission is accomplished, I am looking forward with great eagerness to serving under you.

Respectfully,

John Kremer, Jr.

Cdr. John Kremer, Jr. U.S.N.R.
Hdqtrs. 7th Fleet
F.P.O. San Francisco

14316

Kimbel, Wm A

6 August 1945

Mr. William A. Kimbel
Wachesaw Plantation
Murrells Inlet
South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kimbel:

The letter went out on the sixteenth of July and I attach a copy.

I was pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Robert Thrush

Enc.

WILLIAM A. KIMBEL

Wachanan Plantation
Murrells Inlet
South Carolina

12, 1960

Murrells Inlet

Dear Bob,

When you have a spare
minute will you drop me a
line and let me know if
the letter from the General
went to the Cherry Chase Club
advising them that I had left
Cockington on July 15th. Thanks
a lot.

My best to you and all
the old friends at O. S. S.

Sincerely,

Aug 5/60

William A. Kimbel

12, 310
Kimbel, Wm. A.

16 July 1945

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Thank you for your letter of
2 July relating to Mr. William A. Kimbel.

I have delayed answering until
Mr. Kimbel actually left the city. I may now
report that he left Washington Saturday, the
fourteenth of July.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Frederick M. Bradley,
Secretary,
Chevy Chase Club,
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Kimbel, W. H.

10 June 1945

Board of Governors
Chevy Chase Club
Chevy Chase, Md.

Gentlemen:

Some months ago I proposed Mr. William A. Kimbel for resident membership in the Chevy Chase Club. Mr. Kimbel has resigned from the Office of Strategic Services and is planning to leave Washington in the course of this coming month. He will maintain no office in Washington and his residence will be Wachesa Plantation, Murrells Inlet, South Carolina.

I would, therefore, appreciate your changing your records so his application may receive consideration for non-resident membership.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Major General U.S.A.

12, 3/0

Kimbell

CHEVY CHASE CLUB
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND
July 11th, 1946

Dear General Donovan:-

With further reference to our
letter dated July 8th, will you furnish the Board of
Governors with a letter stating the exact date Mr.
Kimbell left Washington in order that his file can be
considered for regular Non-Resident membership?

Very truly yours,

Frederick M. Bradley
Frederick M. Bradley
Secretary.

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

OO: Lt. Comdr. Alexander S. Leggett, USNR,
Naval Command, Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

CHEVY CHASE CLUB
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

July 2nd, 1945

Dear General Donovan:-

In reply to yours of June 30th requesting your candidate's name, Mr. William A. Kimbel, to be considered for Non-Resident membership instead of Resident as originally proposed by you, wish to advise that the Board of Governors granted this request at a meeting held June 30th provided you advise by letter the date Mr. Kimbel left Washington.

His name will appear on the next Special List sent the membership.

Very truly yours,
Frederick M. Bradley
Frederick M. Bradley
Secretary. *MBR*

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

Turned tile
to the Mrs. Kunkin

10:45 AM ✓
last working
21 March 45

16868
Kimball, Genl.
a Richardson

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS
APO 958

THE COMMANDING GENERAL

4 March 1945

Major General William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
War Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

Your visit was so very short that there were some things that I wished to speak to you about which escaped me. Among them was the case of Mrs. Richard Kimball, who is employed in your office in Washington. Walter Dillingham also spoke to you about her, I believe, while you were here and I intended to add my recommendation.

Mrs. Kimball is a highly intelligent woman with a very unusual experience in life and background. She was very prominent in Chattanooga before her marriage to Colonel Kimball, who subsequently died. She is a woman of the world and lived abroad for many years, and has talents that could be utilized in our international relations. Walter Dillingham and I are both anxious to bring her to your particular attention, as I am sure that you would find her capable of doing perhaps work on a higher order than that to which she is assigned. Her home address is 1519 Twenty-sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

As usual, your visit was most inspiring and I hope that you will find an excuse to come out here soon again.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely,

Robert C. Richardson, Jr.,
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.

17.06
Kirsch, Sheldon

Lt. John Wilson
Director

16 June 1945

A son of one of my old outfit is in France. His name is
Pfc. Sheldon Kirsch, 12220575, Co. B, 48th Signal Headquarters
Cons. Bn. I want the Paris office to look into him and see if he
would be a good man for us.

W.J.D.

17, 5/6
Kirsch, 1/6/45

16 June 1945

Mr. Harry Kirsch
674 Empire Boulevard
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Harry:

I have your letter of June 7.

I don't know whether we can do anything about your boy or not, but I am sending word to my office abroad to look him up and see if something can be done about it.

I remember very well our association and I will be glad to help if I can. You will understand, however, the difficulties involved.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Major General USA
Director

June 7, 1945 ^{17, C 10}
 Kirsch, Sheldon
 674 Empire Blvd.
 Brooklyn, N.Y.

Major General Wm. Donovan.

Dear General Donovan,

As a veteran of your old outfit I am taking the liberty of writing to you.

My son, P.F.C. Sheldon Kirsch 12220575, B. Co. 48 & 514. H & L Co. Bn is now attached to the above unit stationed very close to Paris. The boy was taken out of an infantry unit after spending some three months in a hospital from the effects of trench foot contracted while being up in the front during the Belgium campaign. He is now with the 2nd Infantry Division.

I don't know whether you recall, but for about three months prior to the armistice, was attached to your Headquarters

driving a ration cart with the
personal gear of Col. Henry the
Cute Tucker Bluffy, yourself
and others attached to your staff.

Would it be possible to
place my boy somewhere in your
present staff? He is a likely
youngster. Has earned the combat
ribbon and medal and can drive
a car. Were this boy fit to carry
on, as an infantry man I would
love to have him. This favor, long
as he was going to be in the field,
I would consider it an honor
and a privilege to have him, send
under you and so would my son.
I trust you are enjoying the
rest of health and knowing you,
God giving you strength to carry
out your present mission. You will
be so

Most respectfully,

Harry Kirsch

1170, Incoming - 13, 4, 02

x Allman, Judge N F

January 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: General Donovan
FROM: N. F. Allman *NFA*
SUBJECT: Autobiography of Kao Tsung-wu

Several months ago we borrowed "a copy of the manuscript of the above gentleman's autobiography". We are now having extra copies made and I wonder whether you would care for one for your personal use.

Kao at one time was the No. 2 Puppet, but is supposed to be a good boy now.

The manuscript contains some very interesting political and X-2 material. Even if the manuscript is published it will probably be emasculated a great deal.

For your information, I am attaching a brief sketch of Mr. Kao.

23822-907

C O P Y

Sept. 7, 1943

K K C R R P

Subject: KAO TEUNG-WU

KAO TEUNG-WU, who was for several years one of General Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted advisers, negotiators and "go betweens" in Chinese-Japanese of domestic negotiations, is now living in Washington under an assumed name.

"K. C. Chang" (Chang Kuo Chi)
1115 Kalorama Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

He may be living in New York for the next two months assisting in the editing and revision of a book manuscript he has written about his past work. His position is somewhat unclear. Because he went with Wang Ching-wei to Hankow and later to Nanking and visited Tokyo with Wang, he is regarded suspiciously by his countrymen; but on the other hand, he is being financially supported by the Generalissimo during his residence in this country, so apparently he must have the confidence of Chiang.

Kao was Japanese educated, knew a great many of the Japanese military and government officials intimately. Who's Who in China (1941) has the following to say about him:

"Kao T. Shu-wei, leading supporter of Wang Ching-wei's secret government and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Office of coordinating native of Wenzhou, Chekiang; graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, nation chief and later director of the cabinet department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1915-36, when Wang Ching-wei was Foreign Minister; joined Wang's secret movement in 1932 and accompanied him to Tokyo to negotiate peace with Japanese officials; summer of 1934 departed Wang in Jan. 1935 and tried to negotiate with Japanese the terms of the Wang Japanese negotiations and secret agreement, he is now reportedly in Chungking."

Although in most circles, Kao was considered "Wang's man", it is well known that he generally maintained confidence in him at all times. He represented Chiang as a secret Chinese negotiator in dealing with the North China clique when the Japanese were hoping to secure the North China provinces by invasion and threat, and without a fight, the so-called "peaceful invasion" period.

When the Japanese were attempting to induce the North China Chinese officials (e.g., Chen Jui, Chang Tse-chung, etc.) to surrender Chinese sovereignty to the Japanese without reference to Nanking, Kao was the secret courier and "go-between" between the Generalissimo and the local Chinese officials.

After when Kao came back to Nanking as director of the cabinet department of the education, he handled practically all the negotiations with the Japanese in Nanking.

When, months after the fall of China, he moved to Chungking, Wang Ching-wei fled Chungking and went to Hankow. Kao visited him there and later accompanied him to Chungking where he, Kao, took up residence first in the Hongkew district and later on a private road, in the so-called "Imperial". He went to Japan with Wang,

-2-

SECRET

and later went to Nanking with Wang.

He was appointed an official of the Nanking puppet government although he never accepted the title or performed any work. He was assigned by Wang to do some translation work on the "peace treaty" which the Japanese offered Wang. He walked off with the agreement one night, had it photographed, escaped with one other "member" of the government, went to Hongkong where he published the full text of the "treaty" in the Hongkong newspapers.

Eventually he turned up in Washington where he has been living quietly and writing the story of his career. The material in his manuscript is of the utmost importance.

The man was written in Chinese. He consulted a number of Chinese officials about it. Mr. Hsiao helped. Mr. Hsiao was assisting him in obtaining a publisher. The Office of War Information assigned Chinese members to do the translation. It seems likely that the person in OWI whom Kao consulted had little conception of the importance of Kao's revelations and information.

We are about to obtain a copy of that manuscript and will forward it to our interpreter in Washington. We hope to have it within a week.

One of the points not clear in the man, is whether Kao went to Nanking with Wang King was a spy for the Generalissimo or whether he believed an honorable peace could be obtained with the Japanese and then deserted Wang when he found it would not.

We expect to have that point clarified soon.

(U.S. Col. H. L. ...)

COPY

SECRET

October 11, 1943

Kao Tsung-wu

According to Dr. Ling Ping who served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when subject was there, Kao Tsung-wu is a "traitor to the Chinese Cause". Dr. Ling is vehement in his denunciation of him and believes him even now in the pay of the Japanese. Ling's advice is not to be taken in by him, even though he is writing a book explaining his reasons for allying himself with Wang Ching-wai. Dr. Ling believes Kao went over to Wang Ching-wai for personal and selfish reasons, remained as long as he could benefit himself, and until he had an open flight; then, when forced out, tried to turn public opinion in his favor by pretending that he had gone over to Nanking with the consent and knowledge of the Generalissimo for the purpose of spying on the Japs and reporting to the Chinese Government.

It is said that the Chinese refuse to believe Kao was sincere and that Chinese patriots have threatened to kill him. Dr. Ling says that before the war Kao's work in Nanking was wholly with the Japs and that he was known to Americans but only through slight contacts.

According to Mme. Chu Shih ming, wife of the Military Attache in Washington who is now in Chungking, Kao Tsung-wu and T'ao Hsi-sheng both went over to the Wang Ching-wai government without the knowledge of the Chinese Government. When differences arose they saw the error of their ways and then proceeded to obtain whatever information they could for delivering to the Generalissimo. The old turn over some copies of documents and the Generalissimo "being a very kind and generous man", gave them each a certain sum of money for the information. (the amount is unknown.) It is this money which has enabled Kao to come to America and on which he is now living.

Mme. Chu says that not only were the Chinese in America against him and and vowed vengeance, but that the feeling of resentment was very strong in Chungking and he has been threatened with assassination. He has made repeated appeals to the Generalissimo but has been advised not to return to Chungking.

T'ao Hsi-sheng however, did retain and was given a minor official position, but Mme. Chu thinks neither of them can ever make a comeback or reach any important position in the Chinese Government. When asked why T'ao could return in the face of criticism and not Kao, Mme. Chu said that Kao had had too many dealings with the Japanese before. (Kao studied in Japan and his work in Nanking was almost wholly with the Japanese before the war.) She stated that both Kao and his wife had suffered much from the criticism on first coming to Washington, and never went out publicly, but that that had been altered now.

Mme. Chu was more charitable to Kao than Dr. Ling (see above.)

15768
Heating, Paul

PHILIP D. WAGONER
 ONE PARK AVENUE
 NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 30th, 1945

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

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you for your letter
 of April 30th, 1945, advising that Paul Venting
 has been assigned to your organization and re-
 ported for duty with your European Office.

This is perfectly fine and I want
 to take this opportunity of course to say my
 best regards to you and to your wife and I
 hope that I can also meet with equal feeling for
 Paul Venting's father, Mr. John B. Venting.

Very truly yours,

Philip D. Wagoner

PHILIP D. WAGONER

Philip

157708
Ken T. G. Paul

28 April 1945

Mr. Philip D. Wagoner, President
Underwood, Elliott, Fisher Company
One Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Phil:

I thought that you would like
to know that we have finally succeeded
in having Paul Keating assigned to us.
He has reported for duty with our Euro-
pean Office.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 27 APRIL 1945
FROM

USTRANIC, LONDON

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16 87408-B

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

CONFIDENTIAL

#24971.

PALMER TO 109.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORGAN BELIEVES YOU WILL BE INTERESTED THAT PFC. PAUL KEATING HAS NOW REPORTED FOR DUTY WITH US AND SUGGESTS THAT SOMEONE IN WASHINGTON MIGHT NOTIFY HIS FATHER.

TOR: 1202

27 APRIL 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE COPY
IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

15,708

Kenning, Pvt Paul

PHILIP D WAGNER
ONE PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

March 7th, 1945

Major General William J. Donovan,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
26th and K Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I thank you very much indeed for your
letter of February 23rd, 1945, with reference to
the transfer of Paul Kenning to your organization.

I thank you for the efforts that have
been made and for your assurance of their continu-
ance, which I am sure with your push behind it will
eventually succeed.

Looking forward anxiously and confidently
to further word from you, and hoping to see you be-
fore long.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

P. D. W.

PDW:jh

OSS FORM 4001a

Date 21 Feb 45To: Lt. Putzell

I do not think that another cable is necessary on this matter since the IRO knows that Kottling is in the 27th Infantry Regiment and they have already been granted a slot for him.

I have revised the letter to Mr. Wagner accordingly.

Edward J. Welch
Edward J. Welch
1st Lt., F. A.

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

OAS FORM 4001a

Date 23 Feb 45

To: General Donovan

Inasmuch as the WFO has requested and been granted a plot for Paul Keating, the attached letter to Mr. Wagner is offered for your approval and signature.

Edward J. Wilson
Edward J. Wilson
1st Lt., U. S. A.

Office of the Secretariat

(9199)

157708

Keating, PUT Paul

23 February 1945

Mr. Philip D. Wagoner, President
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company
One Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Phil:

I have been looking into the matter of the transfer of Paul Keating to this organization, but so far have no definite information for you. Our office in the European Theater has been given the necessary authority to recruit Keating if they can. Now we can only wait and see what develops.

As you know, the Infantry badly needs young men at this time and is extremely reluctant to let any they have go. However, our personnel procurement branch will do everything they can to effect the transfer, and unless one of Paul's commanding officers flatly refuses to let him go, I think we have a fair chance for success.

Thank you very much for your congratulations and good wishes.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

when you examine
the whole thing
it is a very simple
thing to see
that the whole thing
is a very simple
thing to see

15,708
Keating, Pvt. Paul

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY

ONE PARK AVENUE

PHILIP D. WAGONER
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

February 13th, 1945

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

Dear Bill:

First of all, I have not previously had the opportunity to congratulate you on your elevation to the rank of Major General. Please accept my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

In regard to Paul Keating, in your absence Acting Director Mr. Charles E. Cheston, was kind enough to write me, to which I replied on January 26th.

I now have Paul Keating's permanent A.P.O. address:

PFC Paul Keating #4-134176
A.P.O. 461,
c/o Postmaster, New York
7th Army,
Company B, 274th Infantry.

This information will perhaps put you in position to arrange for his transfer.

I hope you are able to stay in Washington long enough to get acquainted with it again.

With best personal regards and hoping to see you in New York sometime soon, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Phil

PDW:jh



OSS FORM 8001a

Date 30 January 48To: Mrs. O'Donnell

Marian:

I have sent a copy of
the attached letter to Major Gulp of
PPH. It does not seem to require a
reply.

JWA

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

15 JAN 1945

Keating

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY**ONE PARK AVENUE****NEW YORK 16, N.Y.**PHILIP B. WAGNER
PRESIDENT

January 26th, 1945

Mr. Charles H. Cheaton, Acting Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cheaton:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 18th, with reference to the matter of transferring PFC Paul Keating.

I greatly appreciate your statement that you will follow the matter up in the absence of General Donovan.

I regret very much indeed that I am unable to furnish you any later APO number for Private Keating at this time than the one included in my letter of January 11th. Although of course I know nothing about such matters, I should think his company and Regiment information included in the letter might be helpful. If I succeed in securing a new APO number for Private Keating, I will of course send it to you at once.

I will greatly appreciate it if you would be kind enough to bring my letter to Major General Donovan's attention on his return in about three weeks.

In the meantime, thanking you for your consideration, I am,

Faithfully yours,

P. B. Wagner

P. B. Wagner
h



OSR FORM 4001A

Date: 18 January 65

To: *Mr. Chilton*

Attached is a letter from Mr. Wagoner about the proposed transfer of Pro. Paul Keating to USA. Mr. Wagoner sent us a new APO number for Keating and asked that the matter be followed up.

Colonel Roberts is already familiar with this case since he has discussed it with General Donovan. He told me this afternoon that the APO number is a temporary address and that he cannot do anything about Keating's transfer until we know where he is assigned.

I have accordingly put this information into the proposed answer to Mr. Wagoner, which is attached for your signature.

John W. Auchincloss
John W. Auchincloss

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

15702
Keating, Paul Paul

18 January 1948

Mr. Philip D. Wagoner, President
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company
One Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Wagoner:

As you noted in your letter of 11 January, General Donovan is away at the present time, but we shall be very happy to follow up on the matter of transferring Pfc. Paul Keating.

We understand that the APO number for Private Keating which you furnished to us is only a temporary one and that it will be impossible to take any but preliminary steps concerning his transfer until a permanent APO is given him.

If you have any way of informing us when Private Keating receives a new APO number, we should be very pleased to receive the information and will do what we can then to determine whether a transfer would be feasible.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Cheston
Acting Director

CAB/ea

15708

Keating, P. T. Paul

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY**ONE PARK AVENUE****PHILIP D. WAGONER**
PRESIDENT**NEW YORK 16, N.Y.**

January 11th, 1945

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

Dear Bill:

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for your letter of December 23rd and for your assurance that you will continue your efforts overseas to see if a transfer of Paul Keating can be obtained there.

I have delayed replying to you in the hopes of getting some additional information with reference to Paul Keating, which I now have. I am strongly of the impression that he is in France and his address is as follows:

PFC Paul Keating #42134126
Co E - 274th Inf.
A.P.O. 17814 c/o Postmaster, N. Y.

While I understand that you are away at this time, I am sure that your organization will follow this matter up in your absence, for which I thank you.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
Sincerely,
Philip D. Wagoner

Faithfully yours,

Philip

P.D.W. over



23 December 1944

Mr. Philip H. Wagner
 43rd Street
 New York, N. Y.

Dear Phil:

I followed up the matter we discussed about
 Paul Fortin, but due to reasons I stated to you then,
 we were unable to effect a transfer here:

As I told you, we will continue our effort
 to see if a transfer can be obtained there:

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
 Director

✓ 20 Nov 44, 708

Keating, Pvt Paul

Private Paul Keating, 42134126
 274 Regiment
 Company E
 APO 17814
 PO N. Y.

Major Willis gave Pvt. Keating's name to PPB. He had obtained it at a luncheon with General Haskell and others. He explained to Col. Roberts that he could not use Pvt. Keating in communications, but furnished his name simply because he looked like a good man. PPB said they thought we might be able to use him in OSS, but their assignment was simply to look him over.

An SA-1 form was obtained. This contained a certificate of availability signed by Pvt. Keating's CO under date of 3 November. The SA-1 was received on Nov. 9th. When I first called PPB on the 18th the SA-1 was being screened-- i. e., reviewed with a view to submitting it to interested branches. It had not been submitted to any branch as yet. The only place PPB thought it could use him was in SO-FE, although he was quite young (19) and perhaps not sufficiently rugged for the assignment.

However, Col. Roberts later called Mr. Putzell and stated that because Pvt. Keating now had an APO number, he would not be available for us for any purpose; according to him, nothing further can be done.

If you definitely want him transferred in, we could wait until he gets overseas, then make a try for him. But it is unlikely that theaters who are reducing personnel will want to use him. RT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 17 February 1945

TO : General Donovan
 FROM : Secretariat
 SUBJECT:

Handwritten: Nail P, This is from [unclear]

Attached is a letter from Mr. Philip Wagoner concerning Pfc. Paul Keating, whom you were considering for transfer to OSS. In our last letter to Mr. Wagoner we informed him that we could do nothing in this matter until the man, who was in the process of overseas shipment, got a final APO number. Mr. Wagoner has now furnished the APO number and the man's present unit.

Private Keating is twenty years old, is in the infantry, and has no exceptional language qualifications.

Lt. Antell of PPB stated that we might be able to obtain a transfer in the ETO for Keating, but with some difficulty. He also states that if we make a special request for this man that we will impair our chances for obtaining under similar circumstances a man of whom we have greater need.

Do you want a particular effort made to obtain Private Keating or do you want to inform Mr. Wagoner that under the present circumstances we cannot request a transfer? If the latter should be the case, the attached letter is offered for your consideration.

Handwritten: Edward J. Welch
 Edward J. Welch
 1st Lt., FA

16, 106

Kennedy, Foster

30 January 1945

Dr. Foster Kennedy
410 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Kennedy:

We have received your letter of January 23 addressed to General Donovan. Unfortunately, the General is away from Washington at this time and the matter can not be called to his personal attention. However, we have referred your letter to a person in this organization who has had considerable experience in handling passport applications. Although the following advice is not to be considered as official or as exhausting all possibilities for speedy results, we trust that it will be helpful to you.

The application for passport calls for autobiographical information which you will have no difficulty in providing. Your attention is called to the fact that a fee of \$10.00 and two passport pictures must accompany each application. You and Mrs. Kennedy may sign each other's passport as witnesses.

We call your attention particularly to the first question on the back of the application, pertaining to your last passport. If you have in fact ever had a passport, it will not be necessary for you to submit a birth certificate at this time; you will merely give the Department the approximate date on which your last passport was issued and the place where it was issued, i.e., Washington, D. C. or the specific city abroad.

It is suggested that it might be possible to expedite the issuance of the passport if you could make arrangements for your transportation. You should then notify the Passport Office in New York of the approximate date on which you are scheduled to depart, and in all probability the Passport Office will issue passports to you and your wife in ample time.

- 2 -

Our experience has been that the Passport Office is most courteous and helpful in assisting an individual in filling out an application for passport. If, however, there are additional questions concerning the application about which you think we may be able to assist you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Bane
Lt., USNR
Chief, Secretariat

CA:mr

16, 104

Kennedy, Foster

Tel. PLAZA 4 1181

FOSTER KENNEDY, M.D.
410 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

January 25, 1945

My dear Bill:

We haven't met since we dined so happily together at Jack Dill's. You can guess what a personal loss I have had through his death. He was my oldest friend and closest to me of all my relations. I know that you and he regarded each other well.

I wonder, can you give me advice or some help?

I have received an invitation to address the Academy of Sciences in Habana (of which I am an Honorary Fellow) and I would like to accept it. My wife and I went to the Passport Department in Radio City here and received very formidable looking forms which, of course, we can fill out, and my wife has written for her birth certificate which also is required. She is American born (I think you met her at Jack Dill's) However, they told us quite firmly that it might take anywhere from four to six weeks before a passport could be received and vised, and of course I have made no inquiries as to whether we can get plane or train passage.

Have you anything to suggest? I don't mind asking for some extra help, for this kind of

- 2 -

Brigadier-General William Donovan

January 25, 1945

relationship between us in the United States and our Southern neighbours I am sure is good for the general situation.

I ask for you from a mutual friend, Fred, from time to time.

Our kindest regards to you.

Yours truly,

Foster Kennedy

P.S. I enclose a photostatic copy, which I have had made, of Dr. Guiral's letter. Dr. Guiral is Professor of Neurological Medicine in Habana University.

P.S. I am of course a U.S. Citizen.

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

FK:AS

DR. RODOLFO JULIO GUIRAL
HABANA

Habana enero 15-345

Dr Foster Kennedy
410 East 57th Street
N Y City

Dear Dr Kennedy

I have received an invitation from Santo Domingo to write a paper about the convenience to teach psychology to the medical students.

This is a matter of great interest to me and I think it very important to every doctor in Latin America because our knowledge in psychology is not what it should be

Would it be possible to you to give an address before our Academy of Sciences or any other Scientific Society about that matter?

Could you come to Havana in February?

If you can come, please consider this as a formal invitation, and I would be very much obliged if you gave me notice about when would you come.

With my kindest regards to you and to your wife, I am

Yours truly
Rodolfo Giral

4568 Spangton Drayoil Parkway
New York 63, N.Y.

September 14, 1945

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

Dear General Donovan,

Your letter in reply to my telegram with respect to our son Russell has moved his mother and I, and Russell, to heights of respect for you even transcending your own Medal of Honor.

Really, Russell's squad was the pin point of our forces resistance to Von Rundstedt's break through in the Ardennes December 16, 1944.

His service record shows a succession of advancements through the ranks. It is clean and excellent. He will be twenty two (22) on October 23. In the name of the tradition you so kindly spoke of, General

we know that you will follow;
through.

Sincerely in the Regiment
Howard J. Kelly

100 SSO
SEP 17 12 07 PM '45
DHT 11 11 11

16,132
Kelly, Howard J.

7 September 1945

Mr. Howard J. Kelly
4848 Spaten Duyvil Parkway
New York 63, New York

Dear Howard:

I received your telegram concerning Russell and was glad to hear that he had been returned to this country safely.

I do not think it would be advisable to have him transferred to OSS since the Agency is now being liquidated, and consequently there would be no assignment available for him. Regarding his entering West Point, I have asked Colonel Paul B. Nelson, of our organization, to take up the matter with appropriate officials in the War Department and see what can be done. Unfortunately, there is no chance of Russell's being considered for this year's class since I understand the enrollment for 1945-1946 was closed on 1 August 1945. I shall do what I can, however, to see that he is considered for next year's class as he deserves the opportunity to carry on your family's fine tradition.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Director

PFP:egp

81
 NY 1 23 AL PD

NEW YORK NY SEP 4 1945

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J DONOVAN
 OFFICE STRATEGIC SERVICES

1615
 Kelly
 100-5-21-21

YOU HAVE BEEN MOST FAITHFUL AS ONLY YOU COULD BE IN OUR
 HOUR OF TRIAL RUSSELL HAS RETURNED BY THE GRACE OF THE
 SUPREME COMMANDER HE HAS A CLEAN RECORD AND HAS RETURNED
 TODAY TO HALLORAN HOSPITAL WILL YOU LOOK INTO HIS RECORD AND
 CONSIDER HIM FOR YOUR STAFF OR WEST POINT HE IS TECHNICAL
 SERGEANT RUSSELL A KELLY 32826673 CO G 423 INFANTRY 106
 INFANTRY DIVISION I CAN SEE YOU NOW LEADING YOUR BATTALION
 BEYOND THE DURQUE GOOD LUCK BILL ALWAYS
 HOWARD J KELLY

756A

32826673 CO G 423 106.

To Col Tamm
 Tell you love
 this D.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAY 15, 1945 ANOTHER KELLY COMING HOME

Staff Sergt. Russell A. Was
Caught in Bulge.

A fighting Kelly, fourth of his line to bear arms, has (these days) in his way home from captivity in Germany, and there's no doubt in his home in the Bronx that he's Staff Sergt. Russell A. Kelly of the 42nd Regiment, 108th Infantry Division.

Sergt. Kelly was captured in the Battle of the Bulge last December, only seventy-five miles from the spot where his uncle and namesake, Russell A. Kelly, was reported wounded and missing in action in 1918. The elder Kelly was one of the first Americans to volunteer with the French Foreign Legion with the letters home to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Kelly, were printed almost weekly in The New York Sun. He was later declared killed in action by the French War Department.

At the Kelly home at 4508 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway today the sergeant's father, Howard A. Kelly, was jubilant. His only regret was that the family reunion cannot be complete—Pfc Howard J. Kelly Jr., 18 years old, is with the Marines in the Pacific. The senior Kelly is a Rainbow Division veteran, serving in Company K of the 107th Infantry (the old Seventh) in France. He left a leg in the Argonne.

The sergeant's great grandfather, a fighting Irishman, too, organized the 108th Regiment of the New York Irish Volunteers in 1861 and commanded it in the service of the Union. He was Col. Patrick D. Kelly.

The sergeant, who is 30, and his brother played baseball at DeSales Institute on West 74th street and were at Manhattan College when war called them. Mrs. Kelly, too, is a fighting woman. She worked for the Army Ordnance Department in the last war and was awarded a gold medal for her services. Eighteen months ago she volunteered to aid the Army Specialized Training Program at Manhattan College, and on the termination of that program became secretary to the Dean of Engineering.

Sergt. Russell A. Kelly

16, 13 2
 Kelly, Howard J.
 HOWARD J. KELLY 4568 SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY NEW YORK 63, N. Y.

Sunday, June 3, 1945
 1945

Dear Bill:

Thought you might like to see the enclosed and know that Russell is "on the way."

We have been hearing from him and he has just begun to receive our letters; the first in seven months.

He is in England, we do not know what part, and expects to be there apparently some little time yet. He says he is "sicker than he at first thought he was." He is very cheerful and thank God has a lot of that stuff in the mid-section that a certain Infantry Regiment from New York was noted for and I do mean the Old 69th.

Russell's address is: S/Lt. Russell A.
 Kelly, #32826673, U.S.A. Plant Hosp.
 #4172, Det. of Patients, A.P.O. 121 PM
 N.Y.

It sure would almost be
 too good to be true if ^{you} should happen
 to have an opportunity to contact
 him in your travels.

With very good wishes and
 God's continued protection upon
 you, I remain,

Faithfully in the Regiment
 Howard J. Kelly

880
 JUN 5 9 46 AM '45
 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

17 April 1945

Mr. Howard J. Kelly
4568 Spartan Dayvil Parkway
New York 63, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have checked into the matter about which you wrote me. The Provost Marshal, General's Office, (under whose jurisdiction these cases fall) had already learned that your son was a Prisoner of War but had a different and apparently earlier address for him. They have asked that we forward the photostat of the card you sent so that they may change their records. We are doing this.

They also advised that you and Mrs. Kelly should wait a few days until she hears from the War Department. Thereafter any mail to be sent to Russell should be enclosed in a letter addressed in accordance with the slip which I attach.

We were advised that in view of the confusion presently existing and the likelihood that the camp in which Russell is held would soon be overrun by American or Russian troops, no packages should be sent for the present.

I shall, of course, be glad to do anything further that I can to be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert Thum
Assistant Executive
Officer

Prisoner of War Mail

Postage Free

Post Office
Prisoner of War 31562
Stage VIIA, 2nd Floor
Via American Airtel

Prisoner of War Mail
Prisoner of War 31562

To: ~~Mr. Therman~~
 Re: Russell Kelly

called Major Lincoln, PMGO,
 who informed me that PMGO
 had "picked up" Russell from
 a Prisoner of War card which
 he had sent (addressee unknown
 without checking files). At that
 time Russell was at Stalag
 IV B, located near at Mullberg (?)
 just Northeast of Leipzig on the
 Elbe River.

POWs in ~~Stalag~~
 Stalag VII A, located near Gorlitz
 (now run by the Russians), were
 moved southwest through
 Czechoslovakia to Pilsen
 and Marienbad (Western
 Bohemia). From the latter two
 places it was planned to
 send the POWs to Nurnberg,
 Stuttgart and Munich.

Stuttgart was soon taken by
 the French and Nurnberg, by
 the U.S.

Major Lincoln advised
 that in view of the confusion, any
 exchange sent to Russell would

Probably not - react him
 in fact the camp is
 a common culture by
 a common or Russian troops.
 However, his instructions
 are as follows:

1. The photo is - must be
 sent to him so that
 Russell is charged by
 camp can be noted on the
 PMOC records.

Secretary should wait a few
 days until the leave from
 the 1st Supt.
 any more to be sent to
 because should be included
 in the instructions on
 attached

P 1 P

16, 132
Kelly, Howard J.

HOWARD J. KELLY 4568 SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY NEW YORK 63, N. Y.

April 16, 1945

Mr. Robert Thurn, Asst. Executive Officer,
 Office of Strategic Services,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thurn:

Thank you very much for
 your note of April 12th acknowledging
 my letter to General Donovan.

In the same connection I
 wonder if I would be imposing too
 much on your good offices if you
 could expedite the enclosed photostat
 of my son Russell's Prisoner of War
 card from Germany, through the
 proper channels in Washington so
 that he will be recognized officially as a
 P.O.W. in Germany, and we may receive the
 necessary authorization to forward packages.
 His mother Mrs. Howard J. Kelly, above address
 is emergency next of kin.

Thanking you again for kind
 cooperation, I remain, Sincerely, Howard J. Kelly

16.133
Kelly, Howard
12 April 1946

Mr. Howard J. Kelly
4568 Suydam Bayview Parkway
New York 63, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter to General Donovan arrived in his absence. I know that he will be very pleased to hear the good news about your son. He was deeply concerned.

Sincerely,

Robert Tamm
Assistant Executive
Officer

16, 13, 2

Kelly, Howard J.

HOWARD J. KELLY 4568 SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY NEW YORK 63, N. Y.

April 11, 1945

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

Dear General:

Marion and I are happy to let you know that we just heard from Russell. We are deeply grateful that under date of Jan'y 21st he wrote on POW card from Stalag VIII A. POW #313562 that he was "well and unharmed and not to worry."

At the moment, the Red Cross does not have official location of this camp, however, the way things are "over there" it is enough to know that up until then he was safe. We continue to pray that God will guide him.

You will never know how

much Marion and I appreciate
 your kind consideration and
 follow through with respect to
 both Russell and Howard.

Howard has shipped out
 of Camp Pendleton for overseas
 and thank God the tradition and
 Spirit of the Old Regiment is indel-
 ibly imprinted on his character and
 we do not have to worry that he
 will give a good account of himself.

Incidentally Russell sustained
 a "March Fracture" of one foot while
 in training in this country and was
 70 days in Field Hospital. He was
 told by medical officer there that he
 would not have to go in combat duty,
 however, he did not want this and
 rejoined his outfit - Co. G. 423^d Infantry
 106th Infantry Division just before going
 overseas. He was made S/sgt over-
 there.

✓ Thanks a million Bill and
 Good luck and God speed to you where-
 ever you may be always Howard Kelly

DATE: 10/1/48
 TO: General William H. Donovan

Attached is a proposed letter to Mr. Kelly giving him additional information concerning the "surviving son policy" as applied in the Marine Corps. This concerns his original request to you for assistance in getting his son, Howard, assigned permanently to continental United States. Yesterday the Secretariat received from Naval Command the attached copy of the Navy circular letter setting forth the above policy. Unfortunately, the policy is only applicable to cases where the family has already lost two or more sons in the service.

1111 O'S
FILE

RECEIVED
 1st Lieut., AJS

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

6-1

16, 13-
 Kelly, Howard J.
 5 April 1945

Mr. Howard J. Kelly
 4568 Spuyten Duyvil Pkwy
 New York 63, N. Y.

Dear Howard:

I recently received a note from the Assistant Secretary of War, Jack McInerney, in which he advised me that since Howard, Jr., was in the Marine Corps he could do nothing to help. I then inquired of Marine Corps headquarters of their policy in such matters. They told me that although they have a "surviving son policy" it would not apply in your case. It applies only if the family has already lost at least two sons in the service in which case the surviving son, if a member of the Corps, will, if possible, be assigned to duty in the United States.

The rule is a very harsh one in its application to you but since their policy is so clearly laid down there is nothing that can be done to make an exception.

I am deeply sorry that I cannot be of more help. I sincerely hope you will soon receive some good news about Russell.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
 Director

16,132

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 343-44

A-1205—Return to the United States of Sons of War-Depleted Families.

Pers-10D-HK, P16-3/00, 15 November 1944.

ACTION: ALL SHIPS AND STATIONS

1. In recognition of the sacrifice and contribution made by a family which has lost two or more sons who were members of the armed forces and has only one surviving, and he is serving in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, consideration will be given to his return to, or retention in, the continental limits of the United States, except when he is engaged in unhesitant duties overseas.

2. Applications for return to, or retention in, the continental limits of the United States must be filed by the serviceman himself or his immediate family. Request from the individual concerned shall be submitted officially to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for naval personnel, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps for Marine Corps personnel, and Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard for Coast Guard personnel by their commanding officers. Applications received from immediate families shall be referred to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, or Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, as appropriate.

BuPers.
L. E. Denfeld.



16, 192
Kelly, Howard J.
 THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
 WASHINGTON

18 February 1946

Dear General:-

I have your note of February 14 enclosing a letter from Mr. Howard Kelly, regarding his son Pfc Howard J. Kelly, Company "D", Infantry Training Battalion, Marine Corps, Camp LeJeune.

Since Mr. Kelly's son is in the Marines, which as you know is under the jurisdiction of the Navy, there is nothing which I can do. Perhaps you had referred this, thinking that the matter pertained to Sgt. Russell A. Kelly, who was reported missing as of December 18, 1944.

Our sole surviving son policy applies only to cases where two or more sons have been killed and there is a third surviving son in the U. S. Army. In this case the surviving son will, where practicable, be assigned to non-combat duties.

Sincerely,

J. W. McNair
 J. W. McNair

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

Kelly, Howard J.
15 February 1945

Mr. Howard J. Kelly
4568 Spuyten Duyvil Pkwy
New York 63, New York

Dear Howard:

I am sorry about Russell. I hope you will not give up hope. In the same mail I received a letter from a father whose son had been reported missing in action under very unfavorable circumstances. But a few weeks ago the boy turned up.

I appreciate your problem. I am sending a note to the Assistant Secretary of War, Jack McCloy, who, I am sure, will do anything he can to help you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

16.152

Kelly, Howard

14 February 1948

Mr. John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War
Room 4E 886, The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

I am enclosing a letter for your
consideration. Is there anything that can
be done?

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Enclosure

There is no record of the
letter of December 18

WTD

Doc for WTD ✓
CAB

Director's Office

(1108)

*Send to McGary with
wire from WTD*

Howard J. Kelly
4568 Suyten Dr.
New York 63, N.Y.

January 27, 1945

16/132
Kelly, N.Y.

My dear General:

Since my letter
of December 18, 1944 we received
word that Russell is "Missing
in Action in Germany, 21 December."

He was S/Sgt. Russell
A. Kelly, #32826673, Co. G 423rd Infantry
106th Division.

Our other son ^{Pfc.} Howard J.
is now in Co D Inf Tr Bn U.S.M.C.R.
Camp Lejeune. He has been in the
Corps 19 mos. He will be shipped
overseas any day now.

Bill don't you think

that his mother and I have sacrificed enough for our Country? You know I lost a leg at Villers-sur-Tour and a brother with the French Foreign Legion in 1915 - one of the very few first American Volunteers; and as far as I know I am the only major amputation from the last war having his only two children, sons, teen-age upon entering the service.

If we are fighting for the security of future generations where will my grandchildren be if we are robbed of our only offspring.

Don't you think that we should be spared our only remaining boy.

You might say this remaining boy is my "seeing-eye," me, a volunteer in the last war. Frankly we want him home and out of the service; have we not sacrificed enough?

What can you do? Yours affectionately,
in the Rallytown
Housing

COPY

Howard J. Kelly
4568 Spuyten Duyvil Pkwy
New York 63, N. Y.

January 27, 1945

My dear General:

Since my letter of December 18, 1944 we received word that Russell is "Missing in Action in Germany, 21 December".

He was S/Sgt. Russell A. Kelly #32826673, Co. G 425d Infantry 106th Division.

Our other son Pfc. Howard J., is now in Co D Inf Tr Bn U.S.M.C.R. Camp LeJuene. He has been in the Corps 19 mos. He will be shipped overseas any day now.

Bill don't you think that his mother and I have sacrificed enough for our Country? You know I lost a leg at Villers-sur-Here and a brother with the French Foreign Legion in 1915 - one of the very few first American Volunteers; and as far as I know I am the only major amputation from the last war having his only two children, sons, teenage upon entering the service.

If we are fighting for the security of future generations where will ~~the~~ grandchildren be if we are robbed of our only offspring.

Don't you think that we should be spared our only remaining boy.

You might say this remaining boy is my "seeing-

eye", me, a volunteer in the last war. Frankly we want him home and out of the service; have we not sacrificed enough?

What can you do? Yours affectionately,
in the Rainbow

Howard Kelly

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

REC'D 1046 23 MAR 45

DATE 23 MAR 45

TO TRAVEL LONDON

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT 7052

DISTRIBUTION

FOR INFORMATION TO ORIGINATOR 16182

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR *K. G. H. H. H. H.*

SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57086-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

#15371. FORGAN FROM SECRETARIAT.

ON 6 MARCH PVT. THEODORE H. BECK, ASN 32106415, COMPANY D,
36TH TANK BN, WAS SERIOUSLY WIA IN GERMANY. 109 REQUESTS YOU
KINDLY ASCERTAIN BECK'S PRESENT CONDITION, HOSPITAL WHERE STA-
TIONED, AND PROBABILITY OF SHIPMENT HOME FOR TREATMENT. CABLE
RESULTS.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOD: 1046 23 MAR 45

CAB PFP
INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE
WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

100

16, 479
W. H. L. H. H.
W. H. L. H. H.
16 April 1945

W. H. L. H. H.

Messrs. Michael Sayers and
Albert E. Kahn
Hotel Delmonico
Park Avenue at 59th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of April 9 to
General Donovan has been received in
his absence. It will be brought to his
attention together with your book upon
his return to this country.

Sincerely,

Robert Tamm
Assistant Executive
Officer

W. H. L. H. H.
D.

MICHAEL SAYERS
ALBERT E. KAHN

WHITENHILL ROAD
YORKTOWN, N. Y.

April 9, 1945

Major General William J. Donovan, Director
Office of Strategic Services
25th and M Streets
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

We are enclosing an advance copy (unbound) of our
new book The Plot Against the Peace, which will be
published on April 10th.

The book deals with the secret preparations of the
German General Staff for a third world war, and their
plan to convert military defeat into actual victory
by undermining the peace and splitting the United
Nations. We wrote the book because we believe it is
of the utmost importance at this time that the Ameri-
can people be fully acquainted with this German con-
spiracy, which even now menaces the future peace of
the world.

We realize the extraordinary number of pressing obliga-
tions with which you are faced; but, if you have the
opportunity to glance through the book, we would be
deeply gratified to know what you think of it.

Respectfully,

Michael Sayers
Albert E. Kahn

AKK:VD

New York address:
Hotel Delmonico
Park Avenue at 65th Street

17,496
Rouffman, Paris

7 September 1949

Miss Gloria Kniffman
Orange Dunsmuir
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Kniffman:

Thank you for your letter of August 28. Unfortunately, we are unable to take on any additional employees at the Office of Strategic Services.

However, I am sending a copy of your letter to my law firm in New York and asking them to let you know whether there are any openings for persons with your qualifications.

Thank you for writing me.

Sincerely,

William F. Donovan
Director

7 September 1945

Mr. Walter Berry
Donovan, Leisure and Lombard
2 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Walter:

Please take care of the at-
tached, which is self-explanatory.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

P P X

Orange Donatony
State College, Pennsylvania
August 28, 1945

General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Rockefeller Center
New York City

Dear General Donovan

I am a student at the Pennsylvania
State College and will graduate in October.

My purpose for writing to you, at the
suggestion of the school authorities, is to ex-
press my desire to work for your firm and state
my qualifications for your consideration.

I have majored in Spanish and have
gained a thorough knowledge of shorthand and
typewriting through the several courses I
have taken in these subjects. My speed in
shorthand is 100 words per minute and in typing
60 words per minute. My experience in the
secretarial field has been provided through
summer employment.

If I am fortunate enough to have
my future services to your firm considered, I
hope I may hear from you at your earliest con-
venience.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Gloria Kauffman

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y. (

X W 51
CONFIDENTIAL

August 30, 1945

33

MEMORANDUM

TO: MR. EDWIN J. PUTZELL, JR., USNR

FROM: ROBERT DEVLONCHI RDV

I am attaching a letter dated August 28
from Edwin Putzell, Jr., which was received at this
office for the attention of General Devlon.

I thought it best that I send it to you
for attention.

R. T.
for reply

Gray Dormitory
State College, Pennsylvania
August 27, 1945

General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Rockefeller Center
New York City

Dear General Donovan:

I am a student at
State College and will graduate
in October

My purpose for writing
to you, at the suggestion
of the school authorities,
is to express my desire
to work for your firm
and to state my qualifications
for your consideration.

I have majored in
Spanish and have gained
a thorough knowledge
of shorthand and Typewriting
through the several courses
I have taken in these
subjects. My speed in
shorthand is 100 words
per minute and in typing
60 words per minute. My

experience in the secretarial
field has been provided
through summer employment.

If I am fortunate
enough to have my future
services to your firm
considered, I hope I
may hear from you at
your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,
Gloria Kaufman.

Koppisch, Walter 2005

January 27, 1943

TO: Weston Howland
FROM: Colonel Denovan
SUBJECT: Walter Frederick Koppisch

I have known Mr. Koppisch since he was a young man in high school in Buffalo. He was a fine athlete and in college I think he was All-American for two or three years. He went to work for an investment house or a brokerage house in New York. He is a boy of fine character and is still in excellent physical condition.

I have no doubt about his integrity or loyalty to the American form of government.

W.J.D.

9

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. James Murphy
FROM: Security Office
SUBJECT: Mr. Walter Frederick Koppisch

DATE: 1/25/43

This office is in the process of making an investigation of Mr. Walter Frederick Koppisch, who is being considered for employment.

Your name and Colonel Donovan's name have been submitted as references and we would appreciate it if you would give us such information as you may have respecting his character, integrity and loyalty to the American form of government.

Any information you may care to furnish will be treated with strictest confidence.

L. Ray Benson
for, and in the absence
of Weston Howland
Security Officer

Kopisch, Walter 2135

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. James R. Murphy
FROM: George K. Bowden
SUBJECT: Walter Kopisch

DATE: Dec. 5, 1942

(1)
✓

Walter Kopisch, one of Columbia's greatest football players, a friend of Colonel Denevan, is now with the Securities & Exchange Commission in New York. He is about thirty-eight or thirty-nine. The Navy is considering him for a post. He would like to talk with the Colonel about coming with us.

AKB

CONFIDENTIAL

Koppisch, Walter 252

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 9, 1942

Captain F. Livingston Pell
Eastern Army Air Corps
25 Broad Street
New York City

Dear Captain Pell:

I understand that Mr. Walter F. Koppisch has made application for a commission as Captain in the Eastern Army Air Corps.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Koppisch for some time and am familiar with his work. He is a man of intelligence and real ability, is honest, loyal and trustworthy in every respect. I am glad to recommend him for favorable consideration.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan
Director

Kappach, Walter 2535

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

REGIONAL OFFICE
180 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

other RC. to
Samiley

July 5, 1942.

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

Dear Colonel:

Having recently applied for a Commission as Captain in the Eastern Army Air Corps, U. S. Army, I have been advised by Captain F. Livingston Pell, in charge of the Appointment and Procurement Office, Eastern Army Air Corps, 25 Broad Street, New York City, that they desire to include in my final papers to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., reference or character letters from the references I listed in my application.

Having taken the liberty of including your name along with Senator Jim Mead, Tom Dewey, Ganson Purcell and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, may I respectfully request that you address such a letter in triplicate form to Captain Pell and mail the same to me as quickly as possible.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and with my kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Walter

WALTER F. KOPFISCH.

Kongach W. 2535

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

REGIONAL OFFICE
120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 5, 1942.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Chairman, Joint Psychological Warfare
Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

As you already are aware, I have been associated with the Securities & Exchange Commission since December 1941. My duties have consisted of the investigation of Broker-Dealers and the regulation of National Securities Exchanges. The work has also included the inspection of investment firms for "enemy-alien" or "frozen" securities. In addition, by Presidential order, the Commission has been appointed the investigating agency of War Contracts for fraud and excessive profits and this work was likewise assigned to the investigating section. Thus when it is understood that SEC Inspectors investigate broker-dealers for fraud and solvency, enemy-alien security holdings and the subsequent cooperation with the Treasury Department, and the knowledge of accounting and other abilities to perform the many duties assigned to the Commission, it is readily understood that the necessity for trained men is important. In other words, when an investigator is sent to a city he must be qualified to handle all the investigations pending in that city. Thus it is easy to understand that with the small number of inspectors on the SEC staff, it be important that every investigator be capable of handling any type of investigation within the Commission's jurisdiction. Therefore with the possible exception of the FBI the SEC staff of investigators are the most important and highly trained body of government investigators. I might add that by reason of my complete knowledge, I have been assigned considerable "enemy-alien" work.

of j2RMm

However, in view of the grave threat to our Country's freedom by the Axis powers and being one who wishes to zealously guard that freedom, I personally feel there is more urgent work to be performed at such a critical period in our Country's history, than the investigation and regulation of investment brokers and dealers. Consequently, I am most anxious to offer my services in a more important field of government endeavor.

In your letter of October 24, 1941 you stated that should you hear of any place in which I might be interested you would certainly let me know.

Having just learned of your new appointment as Chairman of the Joint Psychological Warfare Committee of the Joint Chiefs of the Staff, I am asking if there is any place

on your staff or office force with which I could be made to fit. You know that I am honest and dependable which no doubt is of great importance in your present work. As to my additional qualifications -if any- you are in a better position to judge than I. Surely my 14 years in the investment field as a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm has qualified me in administration ability and the handling of personnel. My present association with the SEC has furnished me with investigation experience of any type including accounting. In addition my complete knowledge of the German language should be of assistance to any government agency during a crisis such as our Country is now passing. As to my patriotism, I am sure you can vouch for that and my other enclosed letter will attest to my willingness and desire to serve my country.

I am indeed grateful for the many past manifestations of your good will towards me but I honestly believe some of the qualifications I possess, whether it be administrative, investigative or by my knowledge of German should be of assistance to you in your new appointment.

I would welcome an opportunity to come to Washington to discuss the same with you, if you will inform me when it would be most convenient for you.

You may rest assured if given the opportunity of becoming associated with your office, I will bring nothing but credit to it and yourself.

With my kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Wally
Walter F. Koppisch.

*P.C. in Sullivan
office.*

Koppisch

DEC 25 1941
IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE

JCU

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
REGIONAL OFFICE
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 27, 1941.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator Of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

On December 12, I was appointed and duly sworn
into the above Commission.

May I at this time thank you for your letter
to the Commission in my behalf.

Very truly yours,

Walter

Walter F. Koppisch.

Kintner, Robt. E. 11/2/8

April 13, 1945.

Dear General Donovan:

I am afraid to address you as "Bill" in view of your new high grade.

I appreciated your note and your suggestion that we get together soon. I'll make it a date if you come where I am on my way: A. P. O. 4078, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y. If ever I can be of use to you over there, please be sure to call on me. I shall be at Headquarters. My Serial Number is O-420703.

I hope you will be coming over soon.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Bob Kintner

Brigadier General William Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Combined Chiefs of Staff,
Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1943

Lt. Col. Robert E. Kintner
1619 19th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I am grateful for your kind note. I hope with you that we will see each other as I miss the way we used to be able to settle this war.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

1619 19th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
March 26, 1945.

William J. Donovan, Esq.,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
Combined Chiefs of Staff Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I was extremely pleased to see that the President has nominated you to be a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States. This nomination is a gain for the Army and I am delighted to see you back in active service.

I hope we may see each other in the not too distant future.

Sincerely,

Bob Kintner
ROBERT E. KINTNER,
Lt. Col., M.I.

file
Commander *V. Klotzschmidt*
(Bureau of Ships)

4/23/43

Mr. Scott

Room 6200d Navy Bldg.,
Potomac Ave - 4001

(Lt. Holcomb says he is supposed to know
more about salt water conversion than
anyone else in the Navy)

1. Contact Belmont. Navy - 0067
called and gave him the story
on this. He will endeavor to
find the right party to contact
and then call.

Handwritten text on a piece of paper:

5348
610 H St (Pension)
(Super Market of Birmingham)
(Monument)

Kibbey Mead 14,324
** Mead, Elsie*

7 Grace Square
 New York City

April 28, 1943

Dear Will,

Thank you enough for your telegram. The information will be a help I am sure, for it is astonishing how one gets sent from pillar to post in search of the right Bureau, and Mead Kibbey will only have a few hours when he gets to Washington from his new assignment at Norfolk. He has to leave Monday, but I will tell your wife to him.

Thank you again, and hope I didn't disrupt you too much.

Would like to talk to you some time, but fear you are always too busy. Can be reached late any evening except Friday, as I always listen to late news while the rest of the family sleeps.

Yours as ever,

Elsie.

Dear [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The information will
be a help for you

I am in a
 hurry to get
 your letter. I am
 in search of the right
 house - a good little
 one only, with a few
 trees. When he gets

to Washington from his
 new assignment at
 Norfolk. He had to
 leave Sunday, but
 I will forward you
 wire to him -
 Thank you again, &
 hope I did not disappoint
 J.L. too much.

Had like to talk to
 you some time but
 year you are always
 too busy - Can be
 reached except any
 as always later to Kate
 now while the rest of the
 family sleeps - Love as ever
 Susan

URGENT

7 Gracie Square
New York City

April 20, 1943

Dear Bill:

I hate to trouble you. Can you advise me. We have a young nephew, Mead Kibbey, Ensign in the U.S.N.R., finishing special studies at Fort Schuyler, Brilliant youngster of 21. Has invented an apparatus which converts salt water into fresh water in 20 minutes, only weighs one pound, in contrast to others available which weigh 29 pounds. Some one in seeing to getting a patent, but he would like to get in touch with someone who has such matters in charge. We all know the impossibility of getting by red tape.

He is not interested in the financial outcome, but believes this device could be of real service now. He may be sent at once, Friday, to Norfolk to the mine sweeping school without furlough, but probably could get a day off to see the right person. Can you suggest the right one. I will try to reach you on the telephone, for an answer before Friday, as Mead will receive his orders that day.

I saw Missy yesterday, a poor little pitiful person, with such a weak voice, it makes my heart sad.

Yours as always,

E/ GRACIE MEAD.

To Mr. C. E. M.

BOC

Wagent

April 20

7 Gave you
2 yk

Dear Bill -

I hate to trouble
you - Can you advise
me - We have a
young nephew Mend Ruddy
Senior in the U.S.N.R.
finishing special studies
at Fort Schuyler - Indian
youngster of 21 - Has
invented an apparatus
which converts salt
water into fresh water

in winter, and
the family -
about to the water -
high 29 p.m.
there is coming to the
a patient - but it
will take to
in fact with one
who has been
in the
at home -
probably the
one of the
-

in 20 minutes, and the
 weighs one pound -
 in contrast to other scales
 that weigh 29 pounds.
 Some are so seeing to
 getting a patent - but
 he would like to
 get in touch with some-
 one who has such
 matters in charge -
 We all know the
 impossibility of getting
 by now.

He is yet interested in the
 financial outcome, but believe
 this device could be of real
 service. Yours He may be
 here at once, ^{Friday} to Norfolk,
 to the wine sweeping above
 without furlough - but probably
 could get a day off to
 see the right person.
 Can you suggest the right
 one? I will try to reach
 you in the telephone.

In an answer before
Friday - as ~~head~~
will receive his orders
that day -

I saw Lissy yesterday -
a poor little pitiful
person, with such a weak
voice, it makes my heart
sad -

I am as always.
- Steve Ford

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE APRIL 27 1943

TO ELISE MEAD
7 GRACIE SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY NY.

FROM DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

(FOR INFORMATION)

CONFIRMATION COPY

DF1 23 USGOVT

OUTGOING MESSAGE

DE WASHINGTON DC APRIL 27 1943 1140AM

UNLESS DESIGNATED OTHERWISE, TRANSMIT THIS MESSAGE AS DEFERRED

TRANSMIT m D

WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THE PERSON YOU SHOULD SEE RELATIVE
TO YOUR NEPHEW IS COMMANDER R. V. KLEINSCHMIDT, BUREAU OF
SHIPS, NAVY BLDG.

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN..

OPERATOR'S RECORD

FILE COPY

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

Kaiser, Henry -13442

(25)

9 September 1943

Lt. Col. Howard A. Brundage
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Washington, D. C.

Re: Application by Pvt. Henry Kaiser, formerly
of the Office of the General Counsel,
American Federation of Labor.

Dear Colonel Brundage:

✓ General Donovan has asked me to acknowledge
for him your letter of 27 August 1943 inquir-
ing about Pvt. Henry Kaiser, formerly of the
Office of the General Counsel, American Federa-
tion of Labor.

General Donovan does not believe that he knows
Pvt. Kaiser and consequently does not feel in
a position to make any comments concerning his
qualifications as an applicant for admission
to the Judge Advocate General's Officer Candi-
date School.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Ensign, USNR
Asst. Chief, Secretariat

E. J. Putzell: Birchard

E. J. Putzell

WAR DEPARTMENT
 ARMY SERVICE FORCES
 OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
 WASHINGTON

SPJOO

Mr. Wm. J. Donovan,
 Attorney at Law,
 Bowen Building,
 Washington, D. C.

17 AUG 1943

Re: Application by Pvt. Henry Kaiser, formerly of the
 Office of the General Counsel, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir:

The above applicant has submitted an application for admission to the Judge Advocate General Officer Candidate School. The graduates of this school will be commissioned as officers in the Army of the United States and assigned to duty with this department. This office desires further information regarding his reputation as a lawyer and as a citizen.

It will be considered a patriotic service if you will furnish a frank statement setting forth your estimate of his qualifications with respect to the following points: (1) legal ability; (2) character; (3) patriotism; and (4) personality, and any other information that you think might be helpful in passing upon the qualifications of this applicant. In connection with the first of these points, please rate his professional standing, in comparison with other members of your Bar, as "excellent", "very good", "good" or "fair".

The officers of this department are, in the main, responsible for the proper administration of military justice which affects the discipline of the Army and must have (a) better than average legal ability, (b) ability to get along with people and (c) good old-fashioned "horse sense". Your cooperation is earnestly requested in assisting this office to select competent and suitable candidates.

If you have not had any personal contact with the applicant, it will be appreciated if you will make such investigation as you think necessary to form a basis for a report on his qualifications and send the same to this office by return mail or as soon thereafter as possible.

This information is solicited without the knowledge of the applicant and your reply will be held confidential. An official envelope, which requires no postage, is inclosed.

Sincerely yours,



1 Incl.
 Envelope

H. A. Brundage
 Howard A. Brundage
 Lt. Col., J.A.G.C.
 Classification Officer.

The Training Center
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

August 4, 1954

Dear Colonel,

Sincerest good wishes to you on your recent appointment. I know that the Post is an important one and the right man chosen for it.

I have been at Quantico since my assignment to active duty. To say that I am enjoying my tour is to put it mildly. My work has been varied which of course has added zest to it. In the nine months (it doesn't seem possible) I have been up I have had duty as Mess Officer (that was inevitable), platoon leader, company commander, and currently Adjutant.

My present job is really grand. The Marine Corps is now training its own specialists in an organization known as The Training Center. In it we have schools developing men as 'experts' in demolitions, camouflage, water distillation and purification, automotive mechanics, amphibian tractors, etc. After our training the Marines are ordered to duty throughout the Corps. Being Adjutant I am in on some very interesting things.

My wife and baby are settled very comfortably in government quarters. We would be more than delighted, were you to step in on us. Washington, these days, is probably not too pleasant. If convenient, please take dinner with us some evening. I can't promise '21' standards but the change will be interesting.

Sincere personal regards,

Bob Friendler
Bob Friendler

ALBERT RALPH KORN
1440 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
PENN. 8-8168

Sept 19-1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director of Public Information
Washington D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan.

Enclosed please find with my compliments an autographed copy of my poem, "England Stand Firm!" as it appears in the Liverpool Evening Express of England, and the St. Catharines Daily Record of Canada. It has been published in many newspapers in Great Britain, also in The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and The United States.

The survival of democracy and its ultimate victory over Hitlerism, rests with the people, the government cannot do it alone. I am confident that we who have been born to freedom, will give increasing aid to all governments who are fighting the poisonous doctrine of Nazi philosophy. We shall not be enslaved by the modern slave traders. The freemen of the world, will defeat the totalitarianism.

Sincerely,
Albert Ralph Korn.

*File
Korn, Albert
+ England
Press Office*

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Published 1897.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1941.

Price 5 Cents

Alders Royal Hon.

OLD LINES THAT FIT OUR TIMES

"Who overcomes
By force hath overcome but half his
foe." — Milton.

"Slaves cannot breathe in England;
If their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they
are free;
They touch our country, and their
shackles fall." — Cowper.

"Where's the coward that would not
dare
To fight for such a land?" — Scott.

"This hand, to tyrants ever sworn
the foe,
For freedom only deals the deadly
blow." — John Quincy Adams.

"This fortress built by nature for
herself
Against infection and the hand of
war;
This happy breed of men, this little
world,

This precious stone set in the silver
sea." — Shakespeare.

"The Royal Navy of England hath
ever been its greatest defence and
ornament; it is its ancient and
natural strength, the floating bul-
wark of one island."
— Sir William Blackstone.

"For freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."
— Byron.

"Fierce, fiery warriors fought upon
the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right
form of war." — Shakespeare.

"They never fall who die
In a great cause." — Byron.

"But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."
— Michael J. Barry.

"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late,
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?"
— Macaulay.

"The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrify him.
Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return."
— Campbell.

ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND



To many, Saint George is but a figure of legend who in some strange
way has become the Protector of England.

He is more, for today, as in days long past, he stands for "The Eng-
lish Way" and all those things for which Britain today fights. He stands
for British Chivalry — a priceless treasure which will never pass from
the world.

It was in the 13th Century that Saint George was officially adopted
as the Patron Saint of England and on Saint George's Day, 1948, the
greatest of all Orders of Knighthood, the Order of the Garter, was
instituted in Saint George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Saint George's flag was England's national flag until 1800. Enshrined
in the Union Jack and companion to the crosses of the patron saints of
Scotland and Ireland, it is still used in the Navy as the distinctive flag of
the Admiral. It was under the Cross of Saint George that the English
fleet defeated the Spanish Armada and founded the supremacy of British
naval power.

**Voices from the Past and Future call
In mighty tones to them who now,
Mid tasks that crush and toils that fall,
Bear souls that scorn to break or bow.**

— F. H. HAYWOOD

"ENGLAND, STAND FIRM!"

"England, Stand Firm!" is the
title of a poem which has been re-
ceived by the Lord Mayor of Liver-
pool (Alderman Sir Sydney Jones
from a New York citizen Mr. Albert
Ralph Korn, of Broadway. In a let-
ter Mr. Korn says it is his intention
to send the poem to 100 Mayors of
the 100 largest cities in England.

"Sentiment in the United States
is strongly in favour of Great
Britain in your very courageous and
admirable fight against the despots
of Europe," he writes. "Men have
shed their blood and women have
laboured through the centuries to
establish and maintain their individ-
uality and dignity as human beings.
All their efforts will perish if the
great democracies are defeated by
the totalitarian powers."

The poem is as follows:

England, stand firm! The world's
afire;

You wage your fight with heart, of
oak

To bar Great Britain from the
shame of kneeling to the Ger-
man yoke.

England, stand firm! Your people
crave

Their native land where freemen
reign,

And Britain's sons have sworn to
save

Their children from the tyrant's
chain.

England, stand firm! Though
nights are long,

And bombs crash madly through
the air,

Your spirit lives to right the
wrong that shrouds the world in
dark despair.

England, stand firm! Kind skies
will light

With friendly beams your future
way,

And stars that greet the blackest
night

Know well your sons shall have
their day.

England, stand firm! Your lion
heart

Will never cringe before the foe,
While England's heroes do their
part,

And strike the boastful despots
low.

The Lord Mayor has replied to
Mr. Korn thanking him for the
poem, and adding, "We in this coun-
try do greatly value the genuine
sympathy for our cause which is felt
by the people of the United States,
and we are much encouraged by it."