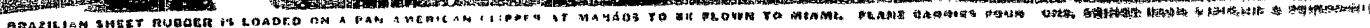


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LIFE

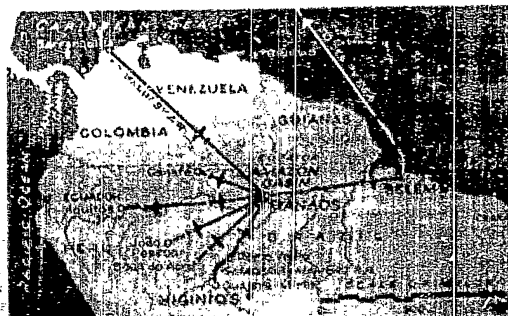


Photographs for LIFE by Tom McAvoy

The "Battle of Rubber" being waged by Brazil is probably the biggest story in all South America. To cover it, LIFE sent Photographer Tom McAvoy and Correspondent Holland McCombs into the jungles of the upper Amazon. They followed the recruits of the "rubber army" from the sequestered Belém to the ghost town of Manaus, once the rubber industry's native capital, and on up to the headwaters of the Amazon. They got bitten by insects such as the chigoe and

McLukey's pictures of this organization are shown on the following pages.

The Brazilian Government will soon decide if the gas is determined to get out the road at a lower cost, and the U. S. is doing everything to see to it. This means the establishment of a company beside which the American West may stand in dream. The U. S. Rubber Company has been a corporation and the Office of the Chief of the Inter-American Affairs, the U. S. American which is now engineering with the United States and Mexico. The U. S. Rubber Company is now working on the U. S. Rubber Company.



RUBBER POISED OUT OF BRAZIL, BY AMAZON AND PLANE ROUTE



How to say that is shown new word is (brown) by F. S. Harper
Handwritten at Mexico where New method is to make

BEST RUBBER MUST TRAVEL 1,000 MILES DOWN AMAZON

dash with improved peeling knife which boosts output 50%.
Hope is that new men will teach new methods to old hands

The best rubber in Brazil and in the world is often

[illegible]

The latex, a milky fluid, coagulates over smoke and is built up on a paddle. Recruit Octavio Cabral, 24, from Ceará (top).

drought in the coast state of Ceará and many of the
farmers there were about ready for anything. They
the army of rubber," whose

He was not a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, but he was a member of the American Association of Economic Geologists, and he was a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He was also a member of the American Association of Geographers, and he was a member of the American Association of Geologists. He was also a member of the American Association of Geographers, and he was a member of the American Association of Geologists.

Went to up river to where the rubber tappers live in the Amazon forest. He found they needed a doctor.

BEST RUBBER MUST TRAVEL 1,000 MILES DOWN AMAZON BY BOAT, TRAIN, PLANE



First trip for rubber tapper is from outpost to the trader's headquarters.



At trader's store, on riverbank, worker trades in his rubber talls for supplies and cash at rate of about 20¢ a pound. Government now limits operator to 15% profit on his supplies. This is Huppa's store.



A bigger boat takes 150-lb. biscuits to the railroad or 600 miles by boat to Manaus.



atches a veteran. Both carry rifles, shoot their own game. This wild rubber of platoon is better than "lane" rubber

three months to learn just how to shave the rubber tree bark so as to break the latex tubes but not the latex wood.

For his labor the recruit will get a little over 20¢ a pound for his rubber, or possibly \$13 a week. He will do the cutting at dawn and then spend the afternoon hunting, fishing or nutting. If he is careful with his wild trees, which would be the cover of a Malayan rubber planter, they will last his life. He may cut



Rubber row in Manaus (new spelling not recognized by the natives). Manaus shows piles of rubber sheets split for grad-

not only the *Hevea Brasiliensis*, but the inferior *Mangrove* and *Castilloa* rubber trees. In fact, he is fighting the war as effectively as a munitions worker and far more dangerously. But the rubber has almost as hard a time getting out of the jungle as the worker has getting into it. The 1,000-mile trip down the Amazon stems from the 1,000-mile trip down the Amazon. Elsewhere, the little rubber plants wait for a launch to come down the river and take it

ing. The light-colored rubber is the most valuable, because it has the fewest impurities, has been most thoroughly cured

until there may be a line of 20 boats. When one has reached its destination, it merely casts off. A few tons of special slab rubber come out in a hurry by supply plane. When the rubber finally reaches the coastal port of Belém, it begins the even more hazardous sea trip to the U.S., which has a contract for all Brazil's rubber except what Brazil needs (about 10,000 tons a year). In the end, this rubber may find itself bouncing along the roads of Europe on a U.S. Army jeep.

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Fast hand to the U.S. by plane is even washed down rubber railroad to rubber.



Short railroad along Rio Mamey pulls rubber load with 1910 Baldwin locomotive. U.S. engineers built the narrow-gauge road in 1912 to transport rubber. The road runs the short distance from a rubber tree to a processing station.



Destination is a rubber processing station where the rubber is processed into sheets and bales.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 21

THE BATTLE OF RUBBER

A "bloody" of armed rubber tappers in a forest in the state of Belém, Brazil, in 1962. The image shows a group of men, some of whom are holding rifles, in a dense, dark forest. The scene is chaotic and appears to be a moment of conflict or a military operation. The men are dressed in simple, light-colored clothing, and the forest is thick with trees and foliage.



Creator of the "Rubber Army" was Brazil's Economic Mobilizer João Alberto Lima de Barros, called João Albo (o). Here he visits the *iravos* in camp at São Luiz, peers at a worker in a hammock. He told them again and again that they were "*soldados de borracha*" (soldiers of rubber) fighting a real war.



On the rubber front, 1,100 miles up the Amazon, warriors join by night to set traps on the *serripal* (rubber outpost and trader's trading place). These men and the *iravos* climb around *serripal*, but others are testing far out in the jungle, some in traps a month.

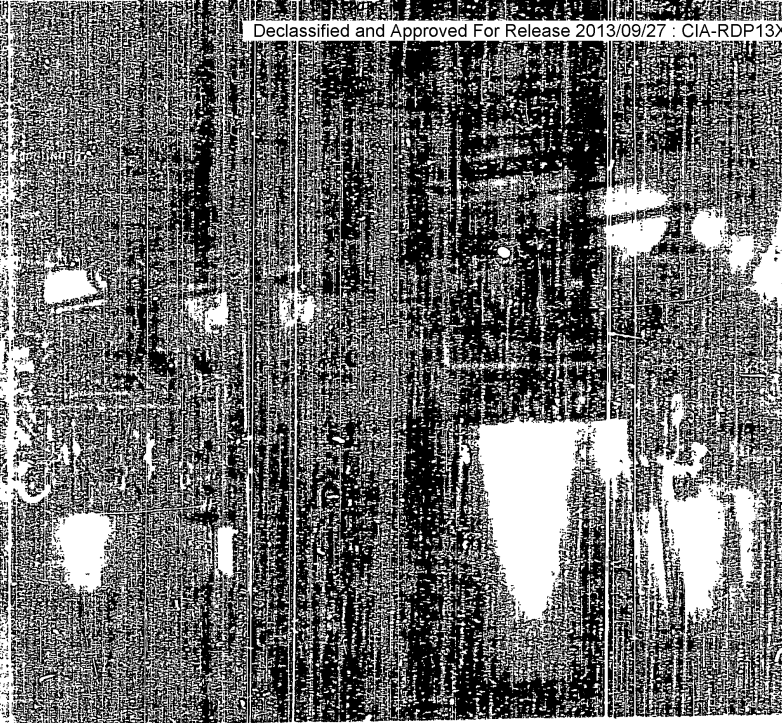


American Amazon boss is Reed Chambers (center), of U. S. Rubber Development Corp. (EDC), here conferring in Belém with John Shorro (left) and Colonel Barata, Interventor of the State of Para. Chambers commanded the Ruckinbacker squadron in World War I. In Para a man is a terrible hurry.



The battle against disease is the first stage of the battle for rubber. Here a Brazilian doctor of the River Amazonian service takes blood pressure of scared José Pereira in hut in Rio Negro. A million patients a year are needed for every ranch for medicine.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 23



SYNTHETIC

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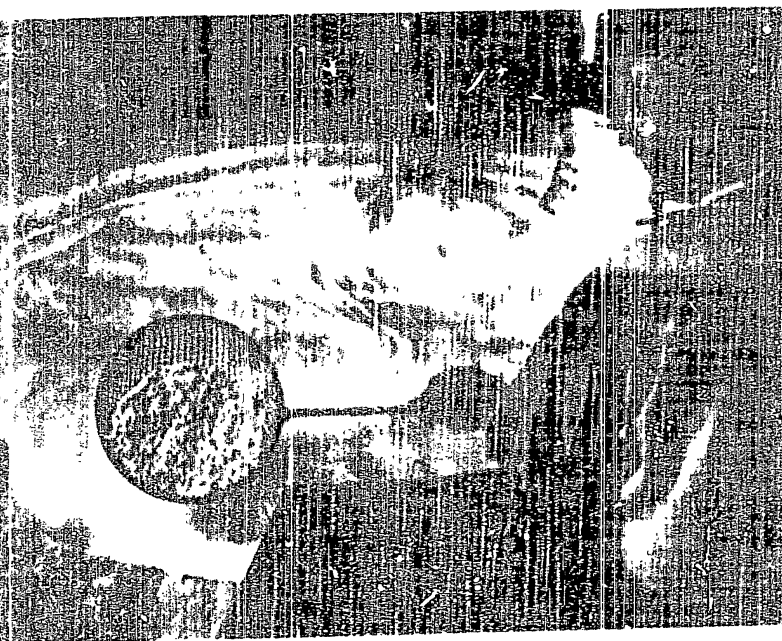
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WALDO SEMON CARVES A TEST SAMPLE FROM
A SYNTHEIC RUBBER PRODUCED BY ARL-100



Photo 617, the Duke stops to question one of the Black men. Negroes were men who
in y clothes in tuns. He refused to pose holding any wet clothes. The Governor

the man at the Duke's side was the man who
got the Duke's back when he was in the

TUNISIAN WAR ENDS

Final enemy rout is fruit of six-month campaign

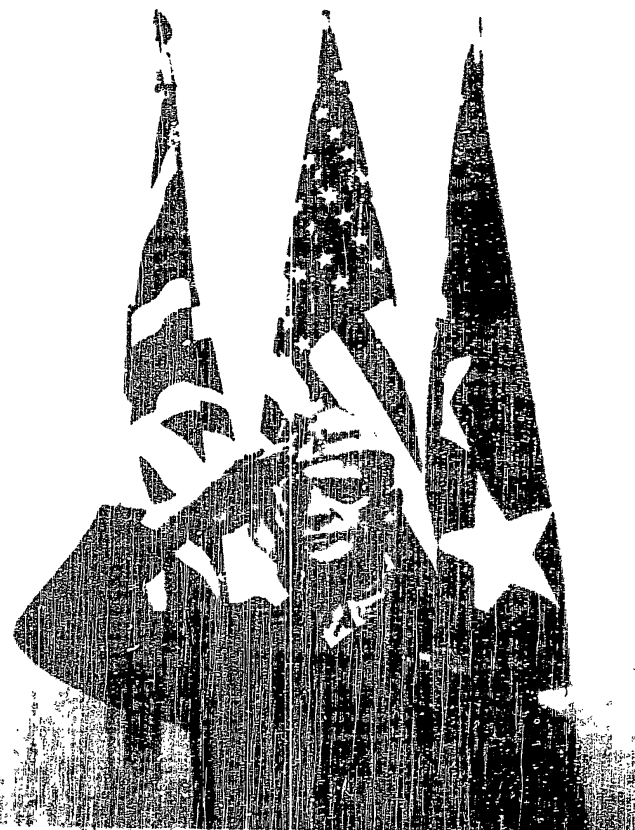
On May 12, just six months and four days after the initial Allied landings in North Africa, the battle of Tunisia came to a happy end. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had fled to the fortress of El Djafer. Colonel General Jürgen von Arnim had been taken prisoner and forced to swallow the bitter pill of unconditional surrender. Captured with him were 200,000 German soldiers and 100,000 battered Axis soldiers. For the second time in World War II a great German army had crumbled in an unmitigated, definitive and irretrievable defeat. First time: Stalingrad.

For the men of General Anderson's First Army of Eisenhower's American forces and General Juin's French, the victory of May 12 marked the conclusion of a half year of difficult and often disheartening struggle in the barren wet mountains of Tunisia. To the veteran desert rats of Montgomery's Eighth Army it brought the sweet rewards of nearly three years of lonely, sometimes apparently hopeless, battering in the sands of Libya and Egypt.

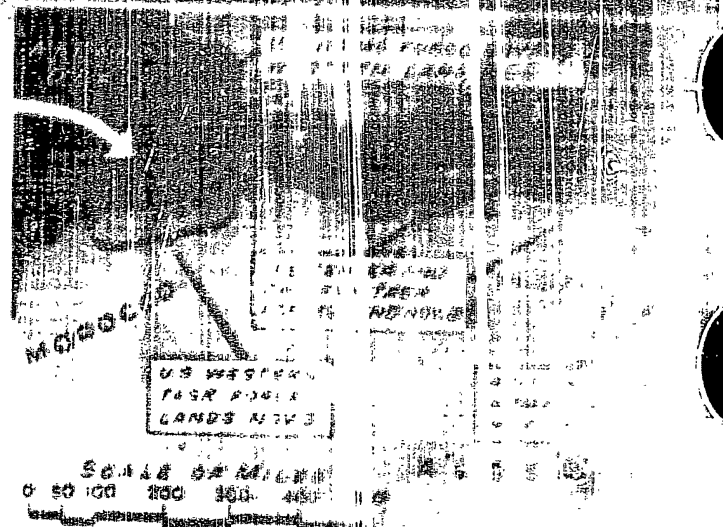
Now with the last Axis gun in North Africa silenced and the last Axis soldier imprisoned or dead, the vast outline of the strategy which produced this triumph became comprehensible. Events which had seemed baffling or frustrating last winter fell logically in place. Montgomery's massive attack against Rommel's close at El Alamein in October 23 was the promontory round is of the campaign. Three weeks later, as Rommel fell back, the Americans landed at Sicily, Calabrian and Algiers, and the second arm of the pincers hurried far to the west. Inevitably, in 11 months the trap closed, as shown in the series of battle maps at right.

Significantly for the future, the ultimate triumph was more than a military feat. It was a victory for United Nations friendship. On the shoulders of General Eisenhower, commander in chief of all Allied land, sea and air forces in North Africa, stood the triumph of military history. It was the first American move to hold a position of honor in the hands of British fighting men.

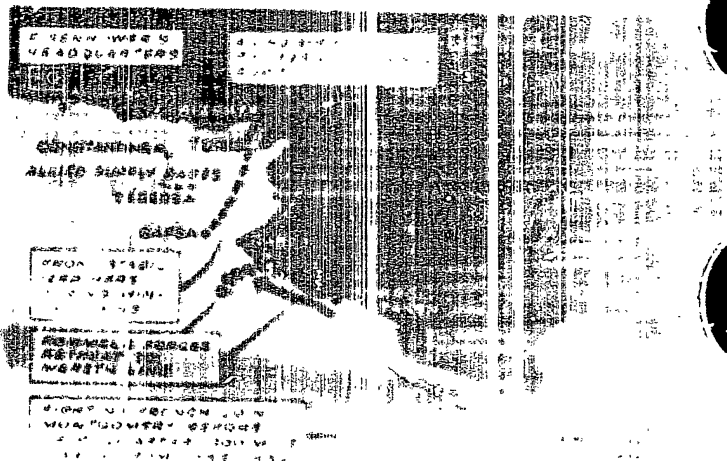
It was a triumph as master strategist and coordinator. It was a triumph of Anglo-American command. He did not fail. Thanks to his skill and leadership, the brilliant men of Alexander Montgomery's Eighth Army and the men of the superb American First Army were welded into a superb machine.



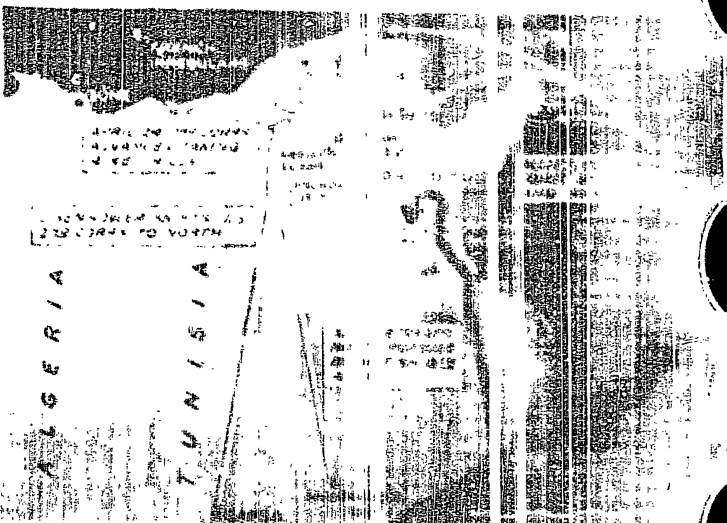
AND STRATEGIST EISENHOWER WELDED ALLIED FORCES INTO SUPERB MACHINE



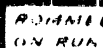
Initial landings of 1-4, 1942, were made in Morocco and Algeria. The campaign then moved inland, and the Allies eventually captured Tunis and the surrounding area.



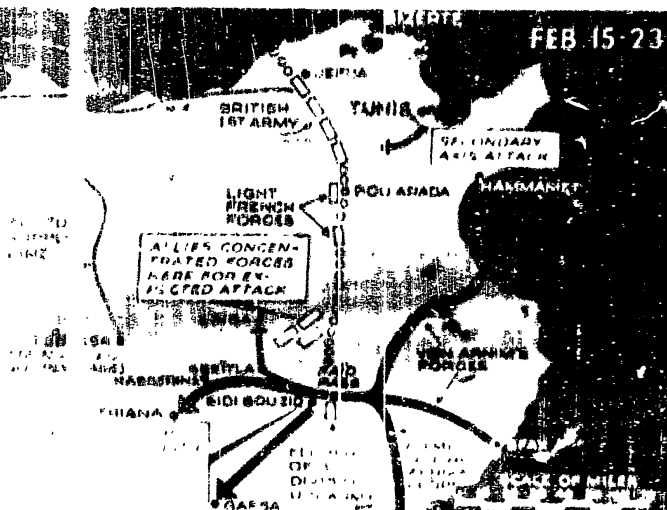
Map showing the Allied advance into Tunisia.



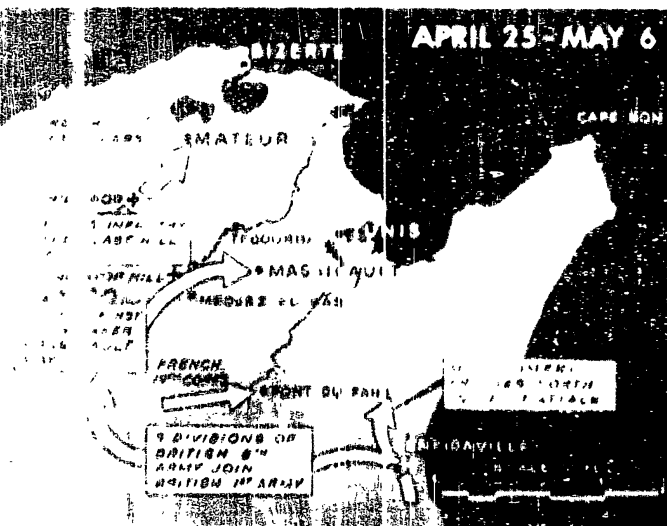
Eisenhower's master stroke was to move the main Allied force into Tunisia, where they could cut off the Axis supply lines and capture the Axis forces in the north. This was a brilliant move, and it led to the final victory in Tunisia.



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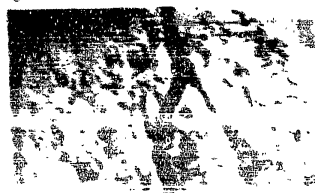
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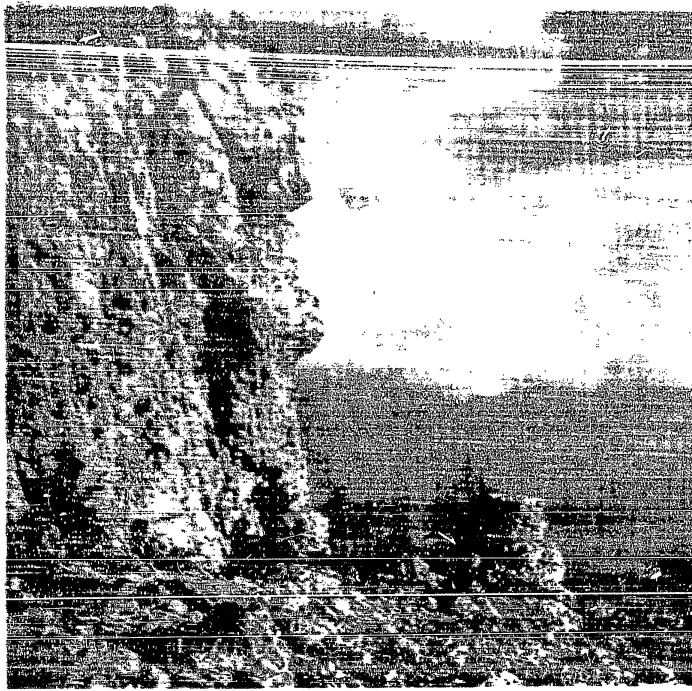


The Cape Bon "massacre"

victims of the war in the region. A...
fighter plane... the... the...



**ENEMY COLLAPSE WAS SWIFT,
SURPRISING AND INGLORIOUS**



Long Step Hill was a great bastion which guarded the approaches to Tunis. Until its rugged slopes were invested, lower hills around it and valleys below were useless to the Allies.

Hence soldiers said a month ago "A Long Stay goes a goes Tunis." The Allied attack on the 14th began April 2 with a massive artillery barrage. By April 26 the Axis

ENTRANCE COL: APOE WAS SWIFT,
SUN FIGHTER, KICK, THREE GAMES

1. The first step is to identify the main idea of the passage. This is usually found in the first sentence.

2. Next, look for the supporting details that explain or prove the main idea. These are often found in the body paragraphs.

3. Finally, consider the conclusion or summary of the passage. This is often found in the last sentence.

By following these steps, you can easily identify the main idea and supporting details of any passage.

[illegible]

It is true that the German government has not yet agreed to the suggestion that it should allow the British to inspect the German fleet. But the British have not asked for this, and it is not a condition of the agreement. The British have only asked for the German fleet to be inspected by a British fleet. The German fleet is not a secret, and it is not a matter of national security. The German fleet is a matter of national pride, and it is not a matter of national security. The German fleet is a matter of national pride, and it is not a matter of national security. The German fleet is a matter of national pride, and it is not a matter of national security.



The Hill

Most Californians call it the Inner Pass over the Sierra Nevada. But to every railroad man on our Sacramento Division it is the Hill. "There's no other stretch of railroad in the country than this section of S. P. Overland Route between Sacramento and Chico, Ca.

From the rolling country east of Sacramento, the double track begins to climb tow of the gentle foothills that hide the summit ridge. But the grade is deceptively steep, and at Roseville the big cab-in-front locomotives are coupled on

With exhausts roaring and sixteen drive wheels churning, the great engines assault The Hill. Through Rocklin, Newcastle and Auburn, through Clipper Gap and Colfax and Gold Run—the way stations of the Forty-Niners—through Dutch Flat and Emigrant Gap to the 7,000-foot summit, with Donner Lake shimmering far below.

From the summit you can hear the monsters coming up the grade, their far-off whistles

echoing in the granite canyons. You can feel the power of the railroad as you feel the pounding of the great engines and the men who control them.

There's not a man on The Hill who isn't proud of the hard job he's doing, they're proud of the way they keep the line open in spite of everything. Nature can throw at them

If you've ever been trouted out of a warm bed to help man a work train or a rotary, now you know why being a railroad man is a lot like being in the army. Every one of us is on call 24 hours a day to keep 'em rolling.

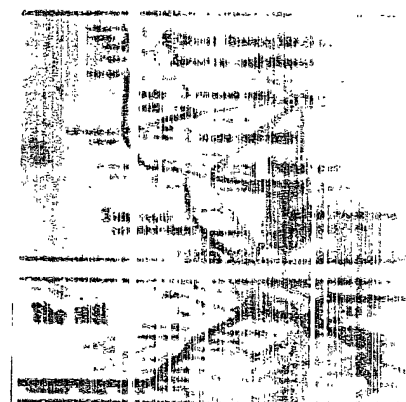
The Year Bonds
You buy now
will pay for itself
after the war

S.P.

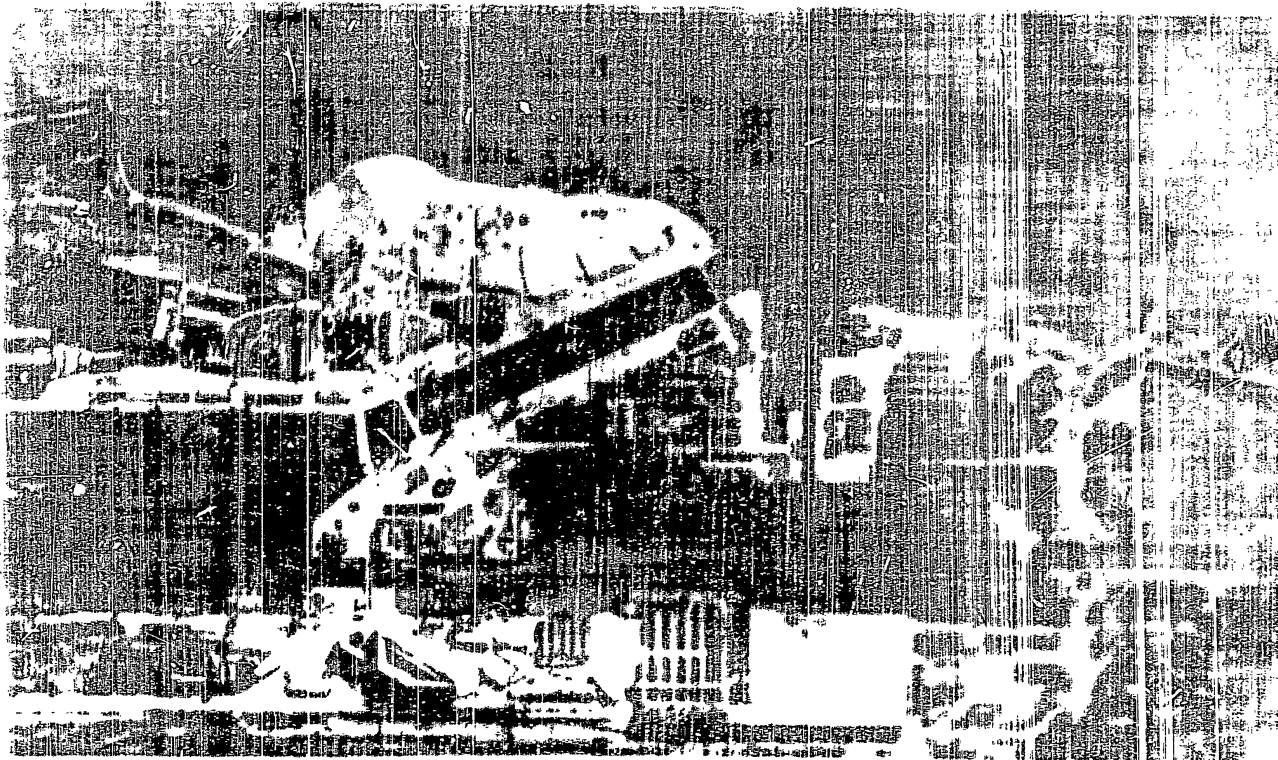
The Friendly Southern Pacific

Headquarters at Market St., San Francisco, Ca. Station

ONE OF AMERICA'S SALESMEN - THE FRIENDLY SOUTHERN PACIFIC



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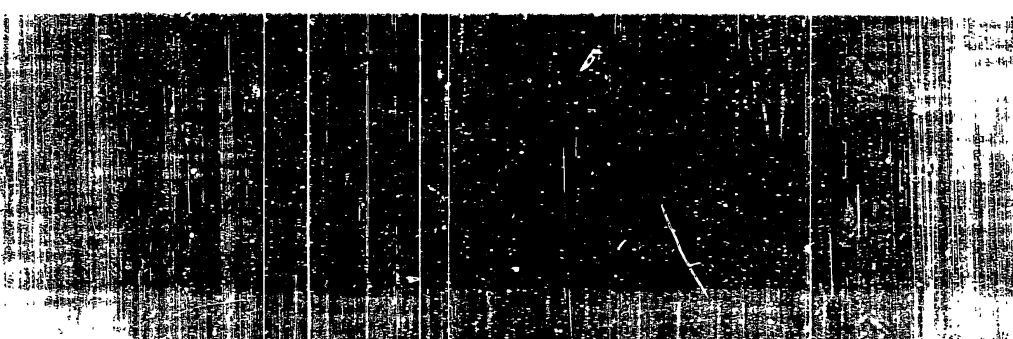


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一、政治思想：本人拥护中国共产党的领导，拥护社会主义制度，拥护改革开放政策。在思想上，本人积极向党组织靠拢，认真学习党的理论知识，不断提高自己的政治觉悟。

二、工作表现：本人在工作中认真负责，积极主动，具有较强的责任心和团队合作精神。在担任学生干部期间，能够以身作则，认真履行岗位职责，为班级和学校的发展贡献了力量。

三、学习情况：本人学习态度端正，刻苦钻研，成绩优秀。在专业课程学习中，能够深入理解理论知识，并将其运用到实践中。同时，还积极参加各类学术竞赛和实践活动，拓宽了知识面。

四、生活作风：本人生活作风简朴，诚实守信，乐于助人。在人际交往中，能够尊重他人，团结同学，具有良好的沟通能力。

五、不足之处：本人还存在一些不足之处，如在某些方面缺乏经验，处理问题的能力有待提高。今后将继续努力，不断完善自我。

综上所述，本人符合申请加入中国共产党的条件。恳请党组织予以批准。

[illegible]

SECRET

No. 592

Chungking, April 20, 1942

Subject: Refusal of Chinese to Permit
Communist Activity in China.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to call the Department's special attention to the Naval Attache's Intelligence Report no. 11/42 of April 24, 1942 on the subject "Failure of the British Commando Effort in China". This report refers to an earlier telegram of the Naval Attache to which the Department's attention was directed by this Embassy's telegram no. 404, April 14, 11 a.m.

This Embassy is in general agreement with the conclusions of this report and believes it should have the careful consideration of any branch of the American Government which may be concerned with the organization of intelligence or other special work in China.

Respectfully yours,

John Carter Vincent

Charge d'Affaires in China

Original and four copies to Department by air mail.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SECRET

(Name) _____ (Address) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip) _____

一、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。

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

1952年11月16日

[illegible]

... of particular interest ...
... from rapidly ...
... and ...
... that an effort ...
... contemplated ...
... readily apparent from the evidence ...
... such fact is wholly impracticable ...
... with for despite the particular ...
... basic implications: effort all ...

Had this effort succeeded in letting operations in on the collars, it would potentially be producing no fair amount of been tremendous in addition to the toll it could have produced.

It. Failure is a continuation of no. 14. It is clearly defined, at some of which are no. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845

4. The fundamental and psychological basis of the Chinese to cooperate in the real sense of the innate superiority complex of the Chinese present considerations of "face", "honor", distrust of foreigners and devotion to national intrigues are all involved in this.

Distribution & Origin: DVI (2), Indianapolis, IN, USA. (Source: [illegible])

Resting space holes for use in 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840,

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control of the project after Mr. Koonowick, despite his personal incapacity, typified in the Chinese mind, the House of Jordan, Wilkeson, Ltd., "versus slave" psychology of the past which the Sino-British relations which the project had bent on eradicating.

c. The far East and East Asian Chinese Secret Service who control the project, who undoubtedly feared interference by the Chinese. This undoubtedly included opposition to learning any secrets and possibly inclusion of disruption of the existing state of affairs.

d. The cumulative effect of the project of Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya and the only expressed contempt of the project of the project in all walks of life from the barracks to the front.

e. The complete incompetence of General and his lieutenants who were assigned by the British to work with the foreigners.

The following comments and analysis are added as a preface to the report.

The British initiated the project during the Spring of 1941. The project was a military affair organized in the East in Burma. The project of the British Military to the East, Major General J. J. Donny (late Chief of the British Military Mission). This project was known as the "204" project and was entirely of British Army personnel, many of whom had previous experience in command work in Norway, France, Italy, Libya and Abyssinia. Although the project was to be a large group could not be formed until after the war was over. Great Britain and Japan. They have been in the project since December, 1941, but have been withdrawn since then.

The second effort - the described herein - was by the Ministry of Economic Warfare to operate the project. It was composed of economic warfare and was to operate as an under-cover unit. It was to work with Chinese guerrillas on sabotage and economic warfare. Japanese lines, rather than in straight combat. The project was envisaged for "204". The Chinese personnel were to be Generalissimo for the two groups to work with the Chinese. The project was to be separate and distinct. The men assigned to work with the Chinese were an army man and his men were selected from the Army whereas General Chow Wei-lung was selected from the Shanghai area and his personnel were selected from college students. These young men proved to be very keen and enthusiastic students and the project was an entire episode is that the project could not have been for the young men working with them under Mr. Koonowick. Likewise a capable and energetic lot who were also. There is no doubt that there is already a plan for the project.

under a thick crust of ice they will be safe.

I have known Mr. Nielsen for 15 years and he is a very close friend of mine. In intimate and frequent contact with him, I have learned that he arrived in Shanghai in November, 1941, and has since that time known Mr. Redwood for several years and lives with him. He has been in contact with the Communist Party of China since his arrival in Shanghai and has been active in the Party's work with the Chinese people.

[illegible]

Shortly after this Dr. Pang was told by the Chinese Ambassador to the United States that the Chinese Ambassador was planning to withdraw the China Commando Group from the area. The Generalissimo then left the area and returned to his return requests to see him and the British Military Mission and from the British Military Mission. It was reported for over two weeks. The British Military Mission then sent General Chiang Chen, Chief of the British Military Bureau of the National Military Command, to the British Military Mission. The British Ambassador and Generalissimo then withdrew of the Group. It is extremely difficult for the British Ambassador to accept this treatment, and the Generalissimo is concurrently acting against the British.

The British Ambassador did not in fact leave London
issuing until 24 April when the former was invited to go
to confer upon the Generalissimo the decoration of
Commander of the Bath. At this time the rumors of the
withdrawal of the China Command Group were already in
Generalissimo was asked if the withdrawal from the
Reswick personally was desired. The Generalissimo did not
any such desire, but gave as his reason for requesting the
drawal of the Group the allegation that the had been
"intriguing" in provincial politics. The all but clear
this, but from other sources the following information
to have been reported to him in greatly exaggerated form.

with the guerrillas here quite separately. This group came under Mr. Roswell's general arrival. It had submitted Admiral Chan Chak

2. CIVILIAN This report arose from a letter written by one of the group, and was underbourn, longtime resident of Taiwan. General Fu Tze-yi, chairman of Sulpro to come in, and help him. It demands other things, that the staff of the group closely watched.

1. YUNNAN During the stop-over at Kunming Generalissimo's party included Generalissimo's family. They were entertained by the Yunnan Provincial Government. Generalissimo made what he intended was a 10-minute speech to the Chairman. The Chairman reported to the Generalissimo that his relations with Yunnan have always been friendly, but Lung Yun is treated by the Government as a subordinate rather than a subordinate. In a closure "H", page 4, to the Chairman regarding the arrival of the "Yunnan" in Yunnan who were reported to be a part of a secret army being organized.

... are merely a few slight
...
... the important reason to be ...
... present mood will not allow foreigners to ...
... guerilla, (that) she will take any ...
... will hang on to it for her own use in her own ...
... the Far Eastern situation ... as we cannot expect ...
... better from this 'octopus' ... The ...
... British have had in this effort, which in the main was an
... honest and straightforward effort to help the ...
... be a lesson to us. We should not permit ...
... now to us the importance of to undertake any ...
... there is little doubt that we should ...
... difficulties.

1. 1. Lt. Colonel 1. Lt. Colonel 1. Lt. Colonel

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SUBMITTED BY DR. HYUNG-IL LEE, KOREA

1. ORIGINAL COMPLETION OF THE REPORT

Early in 1941 it was decided to offer arms and training to China by providing 10-term secret military co-ordinated planning for Chinese guerrilla forces. (This was before the "ZOLA" Mission had entered China).

Due to the political attention that this is an imperative to provide this help through the selling of goods under the cover of a Danish industrial contract on military and technical experts. Mr. Nyboe of the Danish Legation in Washington is designated as contact for this organization.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

1. Establish training schools for desertion
2. Establish advanced post on at the front
3. Establish an advisory board

3. ANALYSIS OF THE LAW.

A group of Junes, etc. having been recruited and secretly trained in sabotage, motor transport, explosives, etc. have been supplied to the British Army. The group moved to China after the outbreak of the Pacific War and was recognized as the 22nd Central Postal Directory commanded by Mr. Erik Bryman (who was given a special commission of Lieutenant Colonel). It was established near Chungking in March 1942 and in early April the first bunch of enthusiastic Chinese anti-Japanese

4. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Instead of cooperating General Ghew used every possible obstruction of the work of the C.C.O. partly because there was no organization whatsoever to cope with the situation and partly with a view to getting unconditional surrender of all stores of explosives and so as to reduce the C.C.O. to the status of an advisory board without any influence.

5. ORDER TO WITHDRAW

In April General Chen made demands on the G.C.G. which could have reduced the efficiency of the unit to zero and which showed a complete misunderstanding of the original agreement with the Generalissimo. Refusal to comply with these demands led to Generalissimo's order for immediate withdrawal.

6. ANALYSIS OF CAUSE OF HOSTILE ATTITUDE

1. Aggressive attitude resulting from desire for prestige and influence of Asia for the United States doctrine. This is a strong political trend which amounts to anti-foreignism.
2. Fear that the G.C.G. may on its own side cause a state of undeclared peace on the front and prevent Japanese reprisals, without the consent of the Chinese Government, which would not be forthcoming.
3. Fear that closer collaboration between the G.C.G. and the Chinese Commando Army will disclose the fact that said army is being built up as a powerful unit in the lines of Gestapo and, for the present, not as a fighting unit on the front.
4. The Chinese High Command desires to receive foreign help without any obligation to carry out operations against the Japs or any interference in the affairs of officers.

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the beginning of 1941 a scheme was evolved to gain the support of the British Ambassador to the U.S. to send aid to China through the support of Chinese troops which were then taking a considerable toll of the Japanese.

to forces, were, however, poor. The Japanese Government; most of them were in bad need of money at all times. Furthermore, there was no regular help, no liaison with the regular forces and no coordinated operations. What was irregular was the fact that in no man's land and behind the Japanese lines, their own, in a haphazard fashion, often for the sake of material benefit rather than the discipline of the army, large armed bands which carried weapons and ammunition were engaged exclusively in profitable bandit work and harassed the Japanese only if the latter tried to enforce the blockade too severely.

was evident that the "regular" boys were not
going to a better advantage and had to be
satisfied by supplying them with a
map and intelligent at work.

"not time, i.e. early in 1941, and in a position to provide financial aid to the Chinese. A project was, at that time, to be set up in any implications of P.W. This help would be in the medium of, and later the development of, a concern by neutral and a concern by neutral and a concern by neutral in the employment of the Chinese."

[illegible]

2. DEALING WITH SALMON. (Photo 1, 2)

the plan, subsequently approved by the Board of Directors, of the following plan, to wit:

- The establishment of training schools for guerrilla demolition squads in Chungking, and in other cities such as Loyal, Chekiang, Hunan, Kwangtung, etc.
- The establishment of "advance" sections in rear zones entrusted with the distribution of demolition materials to trained guerrillas for definite assignments, and for planning demolition raids.

- d. The establishment of a central advisory board attached to the H.Q. of General Chow Kai-lung, C-in-C of the Chinese Commando Army which was conceived in view to unify all guerrilla units. General Chow had already under his control about 40,000 men of the Chung Yi Army operating as irregulars in Chekiang of a "Mixed Guerrilla Unit" and of a Railway Demolition Corps.
- e. This central organization was to be directed into Training, Operations, Transport, Intelligence, and Supply departments. All operations were to be carried by the Danish Commander of the organization in full coordination and with the cooperation of General Chow.
- f. All charges for the establishment of the organization, pay of the personnel, explosives, etc., were to be borne by the British Government.

3. EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

In the meanwhile a contingent of volunteers chiefly of Danish nationality was recruited in the U.S.A., China, Malaya and elsewhere. The men were selected with a view to their past experience and knowledge of China and of the Chinese language.

In November the majority of these men received a special course in the use of modern explosives and commando warfare in a Technical (secret) training school in Malaya and in December the contingent moved to Burma and were supplied with motorized equipment, stores and an important quantity of demolition "gadgets" and explosives.

When the Pacific War broke out, it was no longer necessary to use the Madsen Corporation as cover and the new organization was placed under the control of a special representative of the British Govt., Mr. John Keswick. Upon Mr. Keswick's arrival to China, the organization received the status of a special British unit under the name of Chinese Commando Group. Mr. E. Nyholm was commissioned in the British Army and appointed Commander of the Group.

On February 4th the personnel and convoys of lorries carrying explosives, etc., started moving from Burma and a base at Kweiyang was established. In March the first training school was organized in Chungking near General Chou's H.Q. and on April 12th the first (and the last) group of Chinese youths will graduate there in demolition and tactics, fieldcraft, etc.

The eagerness and avidity to learn of the Chinese students on the one hand, and the organization ability and hard work of the instructors, Lt. Petersen, Lt. E. A. Olsen, Lt. F. A. Olsen, assisted by two other Europeans, on the other hand, started the school on a good sound basis of which all concerned were well satisfied and which promised excellent results for the future.

By the middle of the course it became evident that the better results could have been achieved if the Chinese

command would interfere with the progress of a great deal of the students' aims for political and spiritual mobilization, etc. Furthermore, the Chinese did not provide sufficient materials for demolition to strict control of scrap metal, it was impossible to purchase on the market.

4. OBSTRUCTION BY THE CHINESE

While this good work was being carried out, the whole organization of the I.C.G. was obstructed by General Chow himself and his staff.

1. At the Kweiyang Base the military authorities refused to provide adequate storage facilities for the I.C.G. garage space and living quarters.

2. Owing to congestion at Kweiyang the I.C.G. had to stay in a public area, where it was possible. It is understood that the purpose in order to facilitate the work of the I.C.G. agents. Explosives and other materials were too much too small and wet, making the possibility of unpacking material.

3. Chinese officers supplied by the I.C.G. were employed chiefly in spying on the I.C.G. instead of assisting the work, and reports to Chungking. They obstructed the work.

4. When the I.C.G. were finally supplied, the I.C.G. stationed there a number of undisciplined soldiers whose duties were to prevent the I.C.G. from leaving the yard with previous approval. The I.C.G. had to guard secret stocks of gasoline and other supplies for the I.C.G. purpose by General Zhou's order to General Wu.

5. The erection of a house for General Zhou's staff, which General Zhou's own staff in the vicinity of Chungking constantly interfered with by General Zhou was ordered (but subsequently cancelled the order) the destruction of the building, as the building was too visible from the air, and finally took up the ground leading to the new house. It is typical that when the I.C.G.'s new building was changed from white to a camouflage green, General Zhou began to paint it white!

6. When asked to assist the Command Group in arrangements with Chinese Government Transport organization to move from Lashio to Kweiyang 2,000 drums of the Group's gasoline, General Zhou sent to Lashio a representative, a Major General Tung. The latter made a absurdly costly estimates and requested an advance payment of three million dollars for the transport, then offered as an alternative that we should supply our own gas for the consumption of the hired trucks which, according to him would amount to 1,200 drums of gasoline out of 2,000 drums. Our generous estimate of the gas consumption was 250 drums. Finally General Tung arranged a convey of 10 trucks and was caught at the Chinese Government Transport organization.

7. General Chow constantly pressed the case that he had over to him all their equipment, explosives, land mines and gasoline for use and disposal at his discretion, leaving the foreign Japanese personnel only their advisors and instructors without any control of the situation.

On 20th March these demands were finally made under the form of what was called a "demand" for the immediate withdrawal of all equipment, lorries and gasoline from the area, even that the same should be immediately drawn. He also made fantastic demands for the Command sent several demands for the withdrawal of established clandestine police stations and their immediate withdrawal.

In a subsequent letter, the latter stated that he had brought into China "over a hundred" arms and men without his consent. The "proof" consisted of copies of records of the Japanese centre, which on Burma road collected in Yung. On these records there appeared indeed names of over a hundred British army officers and men, they were members of General Jerry's "204" Mission.

5. ORDER TO WITHDRAW

The acceptance of General Zhou's demands for the Japanese to withdraw over to him immediately all equipment, explosives, land mines and gasoline for which it was planned. It was out of the question to turn dangerous explosives over to his army, which did not possess experts for handling and using same. To hand over all gasoline and trucks was also out of the question. Furthermore, when the Japanese of the Japanese the Japanese would cease to exist as a self-sufficient force. This is apparently what the Chinese wanted by their request to withdraw the same.

The demands were therefore rejected on the ground that they were contradictory to the original understanding between Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and the Generalissimo, and General was informed that the case would be presented to the Generalissimo for reconsideration.

Mr. Keswick immediately applied for an audience with the Generalissimo but the audience was not arranged and, instead a reply, the Generalissimo sent a short verbal message on 14th to H.M.'s Ambassador requesting the immediate withdrawal of the U.S.G. No reasons were given to the Ambassador and the Generalissimo left the next day for Chungking without any further word.

6. ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSE OF GENERAL CHOW'S HOSTILE ACTION

The chief cause of a drastic action of the Generalissimo whereby the help of a friendly power was rejected in a cold and discourteous manner is definitely a cardinal change of policy by China, which, no longer had pressed all efforts by the Japanese, wishes to prepare for an opportunity to attack the Japanese, or even to open the door towards an independent China.

But the position of the U.S. has been a subject of study of the Russian leadership. The Russian leadership decision has been influenced by the following factors:

4. MILITARY SITUATION With the exception of the Chinese there is practically no military activity anywhere in the Chinese front. A situation "we won't touch you if you don't touch us" seems to exist to such a degree that it is not unusual to talk of undeclared peace, which precluded any further action of the Chinese war, the withdrawal from China of all Japanese divisions.

All Chinese, from the High Command of the Nationalist Government, believe that it is now up to Great Britain and the United States to fight and that this is the time for China to reconstruct and re-equip.

[illegible]

4. SECRET JINJI PRINTER was in contact with General Zhou, to whom he reported the formation of General Zhou's 100,000 Army. The establishment of a secret armed force, with influence under Dai Li's supreme leadership, was similar to the Gestapo. When General Zhou issued orders of weapons which he asked to be loaned to his chief item was a large stock of ready poisoned, to be used against internal political opponents against the Japanese.

to give foreigners even a partial view of the situation. It would certainly not suit Chinese policy to have the world remain only two alternatives: to let the Chinese take control of the S.S.R. completely or to send them back to the before important secrets leak out.

c. Motive by the Chinese to exploit the present economic situation for their own benefit.

All Chinese propaganda in U.S. and the U.S.A., born of the much exaggerated praise of alleged Chinese victories, has fanned to a white heat by sentimentalists or paid agents, the Owen Intimcore, is invariably following the principles "More guns, more planes, more trucks, more money, otherwise we cannot continue our gallant struggle". Whenever new equipment arrives it is either misused or stored away for "future use". Thus there are more tanks, ammunition and guns in Chungking than anywhere in the fighting zone. Also, whenever a substantial lot of military equipment reaches China, the Chinese declare they need something else before they can start fighting. It became evident that their aim is to rearm, reequip their army and industries out of Lend-Lease equipment without any obligation on their part.

It is reasonable to assume that General Chen presented demands for the C.C.G. military stores in order to build himself up for future political emergencies just as much as to fulfill any desire to use them against the Japanese.

When the situation in Burma worsened and the possibility of further supply from India became problematic, the Chinese turned to General Chow of the C.C.G. as source of bounty. It was to exist and he allowed himself to use pressure on the Generalissimo for their withdrawal. A Chinese expressed the situation in these words: "The prospect of further deliveries from the U.S. was so bad that we can afford to lose friendship."

4. LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE & "ASIA FOR THE ASIATIC" SLOGAN

Allied reverses in the Pacific area make the Chinese sincerely believe their own propaganda that they are the only fighters who never surrender and who are the only ones capable of resisting Japan. The resulting loss of prestige and exaggerated Chinese belief of their own strength and superiority of extreme nationalism, push them more and more into the acceptance of the "Asia for Asiatics" slogan. With this mentality they permit themselves insultation today against the British, but tomorrow it may be against the Americans as well.

SECRET

[illegible]

run to fight another day? had to be the last thing, and it was not an easy one to teach to people who had grown up on a tradition of "standing up" to defense and steadiness in war.

As a first step toward reforming the Communists, an analysis was made of the chief features of guerrilla organization, with a view to adapting them as closely as possible to the requirements of the British soldier. This started by opening up a new angle on the vital question of leadership and discipline. In the British Army a soldier was placed, quite at random, under the command of an officer who was compelled to obey by the threat of punishment. The guerrilla, on the other hand, selected his own officer for his personal use in the field and deserted him for another if he failed to produce the goods. Discipline, entirely voluntary in nature, was maintained solely by the energy and personality of the leader, who usually remained absolute chief of his own band, even though it might form but a small part of some bigger unit's following. "Leadership," in fact, rather than "control," was the keynote, and no remote postulate of "superior authority" interfered in the master-servant relationship of the leader with his followers. Obviously, even the Communists would not go quite so wild; but the principle was maintained by allowing each officer to pick his men and to return any of them at will, without appeal and without

the right to return to his original post at the end of a minimum period of notice, subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities, and to non military related secondary or tertiary duties, other than a restriction of time imposed from the Committee.

Recruitment can also be by direct or indirect methods from the War Office to "concentrate the best of Commando, which gives to each the status of "war special service" and which is a mark of the qualifications required. It is to be noted that to indicate the nature of the service, and the fact that one would be asked to participate in the event of a really volunteered for it, a person who has been every volunteer must be interviewed separately by an officer and given an opportunity of withdrawal after he has received some indication of what was all about. The qualifications are:

- (a) Tough and physical fitness,
- (b) Intelligence, self-reliance and independence from the unit,
- (c) Ability to swim,
- (d) Immunity from venereal disease.

(Subsequent events proved the importance of (c) and (d)). In addition, every volunteer had to be fully-trained soldier with a minimum period of service, with the exception of certain staff officers, all some of the personnel were volunteers, a minimum time had to be considered when they were

and found that the list of personnel of the
 contacted with a view to the possibility of
 being employed as informants in the future. The
 finally, Commander-in-Chief of the Army
 a few officers to lead the command. These were
 to be below the rank of Major. Colonel, not over the
 age of 40, and previous to, is admitted to the
 information last data for the same and the

- (a) Technical ability and sound
 military judgment.
- (b) High qualities of character.
- (c) DASH.

The order of the names of the names was
 arranged. Final selection from the list
 in Chief's list were made by the Army Chief.

While recruitment was proceeding in the Army
 units, the initial structure of the command was
 designed in the Army office. Again, every
 effort was made to keep it as simple as possible.
 There were a number of small units of men and women
 together to form larger, but not too large, units.
 It was decided to have the organization as a "company"
 of 30 men, as a command unit which a single
 officer could handle with the aid of a "subordinate"
 or "second-in-command". (Later the Army Chief
 was given two junior officers, which was enough
 for operations on all levels.) The organization was
 to resemble the Army in structure, but with the
 leader and staff to be chosen by the Army Chief.

Troops had to be split up into units of 10 men each, and the units were to be used for the purpose of the operation. It had been decided to raise a force of 10 companies, each of which was to consist of 10 troops. The underlying idea at the time was that these companies would not require any special material as weapons, and that they would be able to call for an appropriate number of companies from each. As it turned out, these Command Officers, who had been selected, it might have been better to have selected 7 troops and placed a Lieutenant Colonel in command of three companies. This was not done, and a Lieutenant Colonel was appointed to command each. By then, all companies were 100 strong, with 100 troops each and had to be placed in pairs under a "Detachment Commander" & "Detachment Sergeant".

In the course of the operation, the officers from each company were chosen by the War Office as representatives, and were given the names of the companies, and told to select their representatives from the lists of officers volunteered at the various units. The selected troops were then to place their two numbers, and the War Office worked through the demand lists for other units until 10 H.C.O.s, and was not then in a position to accept for the troops. It took time, but in the end, every officer had personally selected his unit, and was now to be sent to the front. The War Office kept a record of the units, and the names of the officers.

to replace later wastage -- although as the units matured a depot unit was formed from which selected volunteers from any Training Unit could be drafted to form an immediate successor upon which the Commandos would draw for replacement. A very high proportion of N.C.O.s was allowed in each Troop, both to facilitate tactical employment in very small parties and to offer reasonable advancement prospects to the superior material which soon flocked into the ranks of the Commandos.

Attention was turned next to the arms and equipment which the Commandos would need, and of which clearly depended upon the type of operations they would have to undertake. In the summer of 1940 the answer seemed obvious. The Germans had extended themselves along a coastline stretching from Narvik to Biarritz, every 100 miles or so within reasonable striking distance of a British Isles. With the Royal Navy's superiority at sea, there seemed to be unlimited opportunities for amphibious guerilla bands to raid up and down this coast, striking down a sentry or two here, cutting out a small garrison there, making the enemy's life a burden and a misery, forcing him to expend much unprofitable effort and ever keeping alive the flame of revolt. That seemed to be the obvious use of the Commandos, until the time came for them to play their part in some bigger movement on the Continent. It was a scale to their equipment at once, and gave a keynote to their training.

a sort of super-Marines -- with nothing which they could not carry on their backs from a boat to a beach. Oddly enough, it restored to them the irregular's mobility across country which European armies had long lost, for any form of transport beyond a bicycle, and perhaps a handcart, was ruled out. Elaborate wireless sets, mortars, heavy machine-guns with their huge ammunition supplies, all had to go by the board, and the only transport the Commando could look forward to would be what they could capture and drive themselves. It was laid down that each man should join with his own rifle or pistol, and the Commando should hold a stock of Brens and Tommy-guns (in the proportion respectively of 1 to 2) for training purposes and for distribution as required for each specific operation.

After that came the vexed question of supplies. Like the guerilla, who lives on the country, the Commando had to be one hundred percent fighting men; there could be no cooks and no supply column, and somehow they would have to feed for themselves. Here for once, however, they had one advantage over the guerilla in his barren hills, for most of the likely area of operations lay in civilized country where food could be bought for money. But the British soldier is normally quite unaccustomed to fend for himself; he is used to seeing his food brought to him ready cooked at regular intervals.

be lost, as it would be an essential part of the
 Communist's training to get the men used to work-
 ing for themselves at all times and under all
 conditions, and this had to be emphasized when
 has been the subject of much controversy.

It was decided that the Communists, from
 their very formation, should require no quarters
 or facilities from the Army. Instead, each man
 drew an allowance of \$400 a day (mostly for expenses
 with which to provide himself with housing, food,
 travel to and from place of work, and the upkeep
 of a unit of civilian clothes. (The latter was
 required on occasions for security purposes, such
 as "trickling" troops into a port area prior to
 embarking for a raid, etc.) The \$400, which
 was no more than the application of the Soviet
 practice of "administering" civilian labor as a
 civilian army, but it found many critics. It was
 unpopular with other units of the Army (which were
 probably jealous of its privileges) and many senior
 officers considered it detrimental to the military
 line, but the Commander-in-Chief eventually gave his
 sanction in its practice. After some time of
 working experience, they reported at a high level
 conference that it did more than anything else to
 teach the men self-reliance and to provide the
 "democratic spirit" that is so very necessary for
 men to be able to do their jobs in a military way.

usually such a date as 1944-1945, this is
 usually indicated, probably, which was not
 only himself to show to his staff or to the
 was set up to indicate that the date of the
 immediately previous date was not the date of the
 might be the subject of discussion, but the date
 would for any reason of discussion.

Each Commando was allocated a specific task,
 within the parent Command, in order to have a
 suitable house was taken as a headquarters to
 which officers and stores were sent, and a small
 administrative staff included to manage the house
 master-leader of the regular government community
 ing, records and equipment, etc. The administrative
 staff were not assigned to the house, and
 the Administrative Officer was usually a Major
 usually Major with much greater administrative
 experience than was likely to be found in the young
 and dashing type of officers named to lead the
 house. It was an arrangement which worked well.

On arrival at the "house-boat," the men of
 the Commando dispersed to find themselves lodging,
 while a recreation ground or local hall was taken
 over to act as the parade ground. Here, too, they
 set up with the "straggler" house, and with
 which they were to camp. Later on, it was
 found so often a fully-armed ship was sent to
 Commando could both train and rest in comfort.

the primary responsibility of the
 training and political work is done by a group
 of U.S.V.N. officers, who immediately followed the
 fishermen as his crew. But, however, important,
 this intimate cooperation between the "revolutionary
 army" and each Commando was from the very start
 an essential element in the whole scheme. It
 was the "responsibility" of the Commandos which
 was to give them their capability. In 1964-65 it
 had always been a point of honor for a Commando
 unit to own the Huchan's Island in front of the sea
 to sea was the Huchan's Island of the Huchan Strait
 Line, and it was up to the Commandos to own it
 as their own hunting ground. Their ambition
 training had to give them all the advantages of
 one of guerrillas fighting in their native hills,
 so that they could seem the obvious enemy land
 beach and descend unexpectedly from rocky crevices
 or precipitous headlands.

Training of Commandos aimed at developing
 the individual initiative of each man for fighting
 of a tip-and-run nature. All training was
 designed for purely offensive purposes, and the
 Commandos were given a completely free hand
 and a reasonable cash allowance to purchase their
 own training. It consisted mostly of individual
 and hunting practice, all supervised by the
 and to a high standard of physical fitness and

一、醫學：醫學是研究疾病的發生、發展、診斷、治療及預防的一門科學。醫學的發展與社會進步密切相關，現代醫學已進入分子生物學、基因工程、信息技術等領域。
 二、物理學：物理學是研究物質、能量、空間、時間及其相互關係的一門科學。物理學的發展推動了人類對自然界的認識，並為其他科學領域提供了理論基礎。
 三、化學：化學是研究物質的組成、結構、性質及變化規律的一門科學。化學在材料科學、環境科學、生物科學等領域具有重要意義。
 四、生物學：生物學是研究生命現象及其規律的一門科學。生物學的發展促進了農業、醫藥、環境保護等領域的進步。
 五、地質學：地質學是研究地球內部結構、地殼運動、礦產資源的一門科學。地質學在資源勘探、環境保護、災害防治等方面具有重要價值。
 六、天文學：天文學是研究天體、宇宙及其演化的科學。天文學的發展推動了人類對宇宙的探索，並為其他科學領域提供了新的視角。
 七、環境科學：環境科學是研究人類與環境相互關係的一門綜合性科學。環境科學的發展對於保護環境、改善人類生活質量具有重要意義。
 八、信息科學：信息科學是研究信息的獲取、處理、傳輸及應用的一門科學。信息科學的發展推動了信息技術的進步，並深刻影響了人類社會的各個領域。
 九、材料科學：材料科學是研究材料的組成、結構、性能及加工的一門科學。材料科學的發展為新材料的研發提供了理論基礎，並推動了工業技術的進步。
 十、能源科學：能源科學是研究能源的開發、利用及轉換的一門科學。能源科學的發展對於解決人類能源需求、實現可持續發展具有重要意義。

[illegible]

- (b) The principle of selection of officers should be that:
- (c) The method of selection of officers should be that:
- (d) The main unit of the force should be with one or two officers each.
- (e) A proportion of not more than 15% of the force should be in the reserve.
- (f) Not more than seven battalions should be one commander.
- (g) Personnel included in every command should be the start of an "irregular" battle element.
- (h) When command is to be passed from one side to another.
- (i) The "G/100" method of selection should be retained.
- (j) To arm or equipment unit should be carried by hand.
- (k) People training in night work and some other experience of all units.
- (l) A special effort to study techniques and organization of the force should be the personnel of command.

I have written you before, but I have not

written you before is the reason I have not

the first, I do not propose the establishment of a
 school that is strictly military, but that school
 that I am now proposing should be a school that
 for our regular personnel would be a school that
 would be a school that would be a school that
 in my view, I think the following proposition should
 be kept in mind:

1. General Staff School This should be
 done for the training of the first officers and
 S.C.O.s, selected for this course. As high a pro-
 portion as possible should be young, well-educated,
 professional soldiers, no less and no more. They
 should be young officers. This is my second sugges-
 tion, and it was a principle which was completely
 disregarded when the first staff school was
 started.

2. Formation of a Special Corps I think
 that it may be desirable whether there are or are
 not a "Special Corps, it should be a corps with
 distinct specialization.

3. Staff of the General The question is what
 experience abroad a staff of 10 years and
 that not more than seven or eight years of experience
 from the Command of the General. If it is decided
 to put several Commands under one General, then
 can be assigned in order, having an experience of
 a rotation of about one General staff.

from that the practical way would be to have some
 large men protect the boats. Under such a system
 each large submarine would require a large number of
 sailors who must be fully-trained and have a
 minimum period of service.

6. ~~Consideration of the possibility~~ ~~that such~~
 could concentrate in a meeting place where they
 could be taken to the boats.

7. ~~Initial Consideration~~ ~~When the~~ ~~boats~~
 each unit should have a small boat in which the
 is not both used and operated. The small boat
 and sailors would live in a small boat and
 out. The small boat would be used for the
 of the boat and for the collection of the
 sailors. The small boat would be used for the
 boats, but should also be used for the collection
 of the boat and for the collection of the
 pulling boats which may have to be used for the
 operation. The British found that the small
 useful type of boat was for this type of work
 in the special shallow-draft boats with mounted
 propellers made by British of the type. There
 are various models from 1' 6" to 7' 6" long,
 ing one with a sail, long and shallow, used
 for the small boats to the boats.

8. ~~Conclusion~~ ~~Consideration of the~~ ~~boats~~
 be given as soon as possible to the boats
 of their water, and a small boat should
 be given to the boats.

control of territory will be an active warfare
out by forming "divisions" and control
then by class superordination. There should be long
range facilities and a generous allotment of
ammunition, good "anti-aircraft" and practice
in medium aerial photography.

8. Replacement of Personnel: Once the original
corps has been formed, a depot unit will be needed
from which manning from the ranks can be made good.
The intake into the depot will be kept confined to
suitable volunteers from army training units.

Long Range Desert Patrols

I want to write briefly about another organiza-
tion that I observed in Libya. This was the
Long range desert group. They follow the prin-
ciple of guerrilla warfare. The principle object
of this group is to provide long range desert
reconnaissance patrols in the desert. These
patrols are organized so that they can be used
offensively, if required.

Each patrol is an independent body capable
of travelling entirely self-contained for a mini-
mum of 2000 km. in distance, and for a period of
two to four weeks, and capable of finding the way
over unmaped country.

Each group is a C.I.A. unit. It consists of
Group Headquarters and two squadrons. Each squad-
ron consists of Squadron Headquarters and three
fighting patrols.

The patrol continues until darkness and if other units, transported to one of the camps and left to the night. The movement consists of a 1st unit, 6 Lewis Machine Guns, one 4.2 inch mortar or 2 inch anti-tank gun, and 2 anti-aircraft rifles.

Each patrol is also equipped with one 4.2 inch mortar for communication with the other patrols or units with which it is working, and one 4.2 inch mortar for the night to receive the signals from the night.

I had several talks with Col. Campbell, who organized these patrols and supported them. He told me that he had supported them for a period of years by taking fellow officers and providing their leaves in the desert. These patrols were in these patrols in their organization and operations in the desert. These are the first patrols, as you will see, it is an extension of the principle.

These Companies have been used in many ways since. Perhaps it is that the night battle would not justify certain features of the organization. Not all of the High Command were wholeheartedly in favor of the idea. Other officers were however and it was a matter of fact that perhaps the more active members expected the rest of the organization. All were agreed that it served a real purpose. Certainly I saw with my own eyes that it was a very

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 8, 1962

TO: David Bruce
Colonel Donovan

SECRET

There is attached for your information
a report which Captain Stacey [redacted]
is to be on an interview [redacted]
yesterday in Washington D.C.

AD

Steady Lloyd

Major Bruce

Command Training and Operations

An interview was held at 1001 M... on August 4 with two officers who... Colonel Williams to England to... and Combined Operations. These... The two men giving the... Ford of A-2 and Major James... alstein, I attended this in order... to report:

The British Commandos are... with being approved... battalion. They were originally... air from two companies... who were trained for the purpose of... German advance units who were expected... channel immediately after Dunkirk. When it... did not occur, the units were... The program... Units although it is the opinion of... that 6 Commandos would be better...

... the person given for base... to take...
... to be... not up... to be...
... to be... to be... to be...
... to be... to be... to be...
... to be... to be... to be...
... to be... to be... to be...
... to be... to be... to be...

The personnel are not up to the... of...
laid out in the directive... of...
the... to be... every...
every type of... They...
to... to... to...
actually... to... to...
personnel... to... to...
all our own troops...
the... of...

The following three... were...
was on the island of... The...
an... lieutenant was... on the...
the... was... in... It was...
from crash boats. The... was...
was a complete failure. On...
marines found... the...
in... The... jumped out in...
for some distance to shore. Once...
the... and shot off their rifles... at...

[illegible]

It was estimated that one half of the power plant was destroyed. The one man who arrived back during the night and who later while German troops were still in the area, reported that the power plant was demolished and the two men who were shot also. This one man escaped by the help of the ground and made his way across France to England. It was reported that the power plant was demolished and the two men

destroyed but in some cases still held to be a serious hazard according to American and British reports. The possibility of a French uprising.

The following considerations were mentioned. The main point of the Commandos is that of mobility. It is not possible to move large groups of troops at home to the front. It is also a small probability, that the Commandos will be able to operate against in their present set-up. There have been a few raids and these extremely costly. The Commandos are the channel so extensively that they can be used for a variety of things. The German air force is very strong and it is extremely difficult to get a ship to the shore without a large scale operation. The Commandos are supported by aeroplanes and the sea type of ship. The Commandos are supported by naval support.

The British have apparently made an attempt to use a group of parachute troops to be dropped over the coast and the ship to attack the Germans from the rear and this should be effective if the Americans are to develop Commandos. The Americans are to develop these units, they should be trained as the British say their Commandos are trained, and the British are not.

The Commando raids have proven the British extremely good in the cooperation of land and naval forces. In the air, however, the ships went in and then pulled out leaving the Commandos on the shore and the ships were not able to return.

-7-

The British of course in the old days the ...
 with who have lived in that way to us with the ...
 British, or that ... holder will live ...
 the situation ... of that type.

The ... only ...
 ... our people ...
 ... in ...
 ... to ...
 ... and ...
 troops stationed in ...
 ... people. The ...
 the ... should ...
 ... sent to ...
 ... needed. England ...
 ... with ...
 ... invasion.



COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1340 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.
June 4, 1945.

Col. William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bill:

A Book Review in the Times on Sunday, June 4, 1945, which I am enclosing herewith, presents a thought in connection with your foreign broadcast.

You will see in this review that the writer suggests that the best Commandos are those people who have had casualties in their family. It would seem to me that this would be very effective by appealing to the individuals who had lost a member of his family - husband, son or brother, or had been bereaved in any way due to the war or to persecution by Germany because of local activity. Such an individual could be aroused by being informed that someone or other he would be avenged; and those people who had loved him or her country or injured his or her family would in turn be destroyed by allied countries, and to be ready for their revenge.

You probably are already doing this so you are facing this in the wastepaper basket. I thought at any rate I would send you this and you could determine whether or not it would be of any value.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank

JWR:R.
Enc.

NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 31, 1942.

John Jay's Farewell

THE CALMA BOOKS BY RICHARD
Arnold, 366 pp. New York
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$2.00.

This is "the first full-length novel about the Commandos in England today." Its American author, Elliott Arnold of The New York World-Telegram, tells us that "every single large incident in it is entirely authentic, and the minor details have probably happened a hundred times." Mr. Arnold's first-hand sources and his background of extensive travel through Europe guarantee his factual history. His story, entailing not only interpretation of the events but sympathy that cuts across nations and classes and a knowledge of human nature--and of the human heart--that goes deep and extends widely, is distinguished both by its profoundly moving quality and its hard austerity of purpose.

Its hero — "hero" in no mere literary sense is an American who had fought in Spain and been

(Continued from Page 7)

heartbroken at the lapse. Soon after the present war started he had joined the British Army and later, had volunteered for the Commandos. But it was not until Pearl Harbor and Bataan that Lieutenant Alan Lowell, Squadron Leader in Wick, North Scotland, had lost the sense of being, at best, a "guest" of the fighters.

All the Commandos, thought Alan, were mad; all differently. The Ideal Commando, it was said, the man who could fling himself with the most deadly concentration into the long, hard course of training, from which only five out of every hundred applicants emerged, "was a man whose mother, wife and children had

been killed at the same time by the same Nazi bomb," Chambers, the "rude-mannered, quiet King-Lahman," who had been a London radio actor but was now Lowell's first sergeant, almost qualified, but his mother had been killed by a different bomb. Jormane, the Norwegian, had four photographs his wife, two little children and a grass-covered cottage. He talked to the pictures in a "frozen, measuring" voice, making them promises. Thaddeus, the Pole, nicknamed Ted, who taken second place only to Alan in the death-defying escapades, was the eldest of all. When, in Poland, he had got back from fighting his

boy was gone and his wife in Germany. Partially in partaken himself in the immediate German month's imprisonment and his life gathered up to the unget of extraneous longing.

With such and as basic material and with officers who, like Alan, had to read each other's personality," said most always show that, in all things and in every way, they were better, over, than the men they led, the "commanders" that established the new "philosophy": "and all these squares, roughly, present this Supreme Personality as the only source of all the wisdom and the development of human civilization." "The new philosophy was the philosophy of the future."

Latest Works of

Mois, Mex.

Personal & Secret

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Commander Woolley

DATE:

TO: Colonel Doucett

SUBJECT: Notes

There are difficulties in meeting British aircraft requirements for invasion. The British representative found that the schedules of the large firms showed deliveries later than anticipated.

It was decided locally by the Joint Staff to put the matter up on a high plane and presenting it to the President in the last 48 hours of British and American operations. Mr. Hopkins and The President. A telegram was sent from London suggesting this be done.

The President, at the last meeting, agreed with Admiral Van Keuren's contention that the American aircraft cannot be expedited so as to do more than meet British requirements and that to do this would leave other urgent requirements out of place.

The Army's view is that the small bomber, fighter and tank fighters are suitable; Admiral Mountbatten, commanding the assault, does not consider the small bomber suitable.

Colonel Donovan

- 2 -

May 10, 1944

the meetings on a high plane
to this, designs were forwarded from London about a week ago, and should be received in the next day or two. The British landing craft requirement (received last week) was for 300 vessels with heavier armour than American craft, each to carry 250 troops, radius of action for about 100 miles, ramps to be placed over bows for landing.

I believe the British have been doing a great deal of coordination work regarding combined operations.

In this connection, it has been suggested that probable that procurement of landing craft will have to be taken from Navy Department and placed under Army Department authority. There is danger that this will be done without Navy Department.

It has been suggested that the existing landing craft committee should be expanded to include amphibious force questions but the Naval Staff Committee matter forward had little vision of requirements in this connection as ^{his} ~~this~~ proposal for Army staff could be a liaison officer.

General Somervell presided in the last day of the over a large staff meeting regarding the invasion problem. British Staff were upset somewhat by the elementary nature of

Colonel Donovan

- 3 -

May 6, 1944

the discussion and because a number of preliminary points understood to have been dealt with while General Kimball was in London were reconsidered - this has caused the receipt of a telegram from British Washington planning to send a mission to

Captain Knox, at meeting with Henry de laite, mentioned question of Commander and said he had been asked to meet with them. Captain replied that he had been asked by the War Office if they already are too busy with similar work that it was not intended to send a Staff Officer to them.

Plans to proceed to London in the near future are:

General Prescott	Commander in Chief
Colonel Devereux	Inspector
Major Conway	
Colonel McDonnell	Air

Hend

SECRET

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Commander Toolley

DATE 14-7-1954

To Colonel Donovan

SUBJECT

1144

J. J. Gendron
Tampa

1. The following information was obtained from the "Statement of the Director of the Bureau of the Census" dated 10/1/54, which was submitted in response to a request for information dated 9/1/54:

Index of Subjects

Mr. H. H. Thompson, 1114 E. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn., writes for U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., letter dated 12-1-20, as follows:

U. S. ...
(...)

... handling ...
... FOR THE ...
... CO ...
... also ...

... on ability
... in the
... of

... If the matter is to be decided by the
Tribunal, it is necessary that the Tribunal should
the very bill of exchange, and the bill of exchange
operation, except that the bill of exchange is
nature. The interpretation of the bill of exchange
unambiguous account of prices, and the bill of exchange
is not clear.

ending Credit
Committee

4. An amphibious landing craft is being established in Washington to coordinate requirements, procurement, and maintenance of landing craft. The British Joint Landing Craft will be represented on this committee.