

LO - TO
LZ

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WJ9 13 4 EXTRA

LOSANGELES CALIF SEPT 7 637P

WM J DONOVAN

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION WASHDC

DEAR BILL WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP REGARDS

BOB LEE 6345 PRIMROSE AVE HOLLYWOOD.
6345.

(1015PM)

LEE, BOB

December 9, 1941

Mr. Bob Lee
6345 Primrose Avenue
Hollywood, California

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your wire. I do not believe
there is anything further to be done at the
moment. I shall certainly keep it in mind.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

September 5th 1941

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

Dear Colonel;

As one of your old comrades-in-arms I am sincerely interested in your new appointment.

If there is anything that I, personally, can do for you in the Southern California District, please let me know. Perhaps our liaison would be better today than at St. Mihiel when I held you up with that unnecessary Corps barrage.

Have you seen General McCoy lately? We had a pleasant correspondence a few months ago.

With kindest personal regards and all wishes for your success,

sincerely,

Robert H. Lee

Formerly H.Q. Company Old 69th.

5814 Fulton Ave.
Van Nuys,
California

Lee, Robert N. 2193
September 10, 1941

Mr. Robert N. Lee
5014 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California

Dear Bob:

Thank you very much for your letter.
There is nothing out your way now, but if anything
should develop I should certainly call for a bar-
rage.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. MONOVAN

December 19, 1941

Dear Bob:

Thank you very much for your letter,
which I have turned over to the Office of
Civilian Defense, that being the agency
charged with those problems.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. Robert H. Lee
5614 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California

M:CC

1. cc.

2/23

December 19, 1941

Lieutenant Barry Bingham
Office of Civilian Defense
2000 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lieutenant Bingham:

Here is a letter from Bob
Lee, which I believe would come under
your jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WJCC

Att Lee 2123 (No copy made - original sent)

- 3 -

Colonel William J. Donovan

12-26-41

With kindest personal regards and apologies for taking up so much of your time, but you realize the spirit which drives one in time of national crisis, and I know I can be of value if I can find the proper niche.

Sincerely,

Bob Lee

Robert H. Lee

6345 Primrose Avenue
Hollywood, California

P.S. Of course, what I'm dying to do is get back into a uniform. After this film stuff got under way, I might be able to sneak into a combat outfit.

Happy New Year!

- 2 -

Colonel William J. Donovan

12-26-41

You will be able to get something of my ideas from the outline of airplane education which I forwarded to you some days ago. That is only one phase of the problems which have already arisen. I sent this plan to the War Department, via Major General McCoy and the President's office, a year and a half ago. It was sidetracked, although some of the details have been put into operation.

Through my work in Intelligence and ground observation in the A.E.F., I know the great need for education of this character. Under present day conditions, it is far more vital.

Naturally, I am familiar with picture production. I know how to tell a message on the screen. My early advertising and publicity experience gave me a foundation for planning all phases of a campaign designed to reach the public. I know the value of the radio, newspapers, magazines.

As for personal details:

I am fifty-one years old. In excellent physical condition.

I was commissioned a Second Lieutenant February 1, 1919. Did not remain in the Reserve.

I will soon be in my fourth year as a teetotaler.

My immediate family are all in California. Twenty-one of us, representing four generations, had dinner together yesterday. (Christmas Day.)

Have been married thirteen years. No children.

I spent the winter of 1936-37 in London, writing for British films.

Have read widely on international affairs. Am particularly interested in the Pacific arena.

As I took the liberty of using you for a reference, I thought that it was only fair to let you know something about this vague comrade-in-arms. It is a long time back to "Corporal" Lee.

70-8
 DEC 29 1941

December 26, 1941

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

Dear Bill:

I have deeply appreciated your friendly answers to my communications. However, I realize that you are completely ignorant of my background since the last war.

I have been prominently connected with the writing branch of the motion picture industry for twenty years. Have served as an elected officer of the Screen Writers Guild of the Authors League of America.

You may remember some of the following films with which I have been identified:

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY
 CAMEO KIRBY
 ROUGH RIDERS
 UNDERWORLD
 LITTLE CAESAR
 FOG OVER FRISCO
 KENNEL MURDER CASE
 TOWER OF LONDON
 Etc., etc.

Of course, this is only a partial list over a period of years.

The early part of my career was spent in Public Utility, advertising and Public Relations work for such companies as Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore, Stone & Webster, C. W. Lee Company, Associated Railways, United Railways of Baltimore, etc., etc.

For the past year I have been working with Dr. Nathan Sinai, Professor of Public Health at the University of Michigan, turning some of his vast fund of information into material for the screen and stage.

My salary is in the \$600.00--750.00 a week bracket.

I am particularly interested in the possibilities of motion pictures for propaganda, civilian education and morale, and military technical education. A start has been made along some of these lines, but all the work so far attempted seems to lack plan and scope.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Robert N. Lee.

From: Commander Ford 31 December 1941

I have known Robert N. "Bob Lee" since 1919. He is a brother of Roland Lee, one of our better-known directors, and is a scenario writer of repute in Hollywood. At one time, he bid fair to become one of the top notch writers, but unfortunately he began "hitting the booze." He has been on the wagon now for a few years and is hitting his old stride again.

Bob, I believe, served with you in the old 69th. He evidently got some of his inspiration for writing from Joyce Kilmer. Bob is a helluva good writer and a swell fellow, and I certainly could use him to good advantage.

John Ford

Lee, Bob 2123

MEMORANDUM

To: Commander Ford

January 5, 1942

From: William J. Donovan

I have your note about Bob Lee. If you feel that you really need him, I am prepared to take him on.

If you do not need him, I don't see any place he can fill here.

W. J. D.

Murphy:Foy

JAN 6 1942

Lee 2123

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file

January 6, 1942

To: Col. Donovan
From: John Ford

I have your communication about Bob Lee. At this point I do not feel that we have any particular need for his services. My note to you was to give you some information about Bob's career since the War.

John Ford

December 6th 1948.

John Ford, Commander, U.S.N.R.
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jack:

What a delightful surprise!

I read that you were in Washington, engaged in "very important" work but had no idea what it was, still haven't. But if you are with Donovan you are bound to be in the center of action.

Do not wonder that I have only a vague impression of me. Actually I was a Sergeant in the Intelligence Section of H.Q. Company of the 69th and our contact with officers of the line battalions was only casual.

Then, too, I left the outfit just as it was going into the Argonne to go to officers school in Langres. Never got back to it. Came home attached to a casual company. Was in New York only a few months before coming west and haven't seen Donovan in all the intervening years.

But he brought all this on himself for being so damn nice. His friendly replies to my letters led me to believe that he remembered me, however slightly. Of course everyone in the regiment was extraordinarily proud of "Wild Bill" and his exploits. He was no newspaper hero but the real thing.

There is one gentleman who will shortly return to Washington who is thoroughly familiar with my record in the 69th. That is Maj. General Frank R. McCoy, at present on the Board of Inquiry in Honolulu with Asst. Justice Roberts. McCoy was Colonel of the regiment before being promoted to a Brigadier and I have contacted him since the A.D.P. In fact General McCoy has the rather mistaken idea that I was a good soldier.

Give my apologies to Colonel Donovan for bothering him - knew the tremendous pressure to which he is subjected. I feel that I might be some use, however, and now you will be the object of my attention.

Deeply appreciate your letter and the thought of working together again lifts up the old spirit. Do hope something comes of it.

With kindest personal regards and all sorts of wishes for the New Year,

as ever, *Bob Lee*.

P.S. Let me know if there is anything I can do for you out here.

JAN 7 1949

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lee 2122

*NY to PC
File*

January 7, 1949

To: Col. Donovan
From: John Ford

This sort of clears up the Bob Lee
thing. This probably helps you.

- 2 -

Colonel William J. Donovan

April 9, 1942

Jack Ford wrote me three months ago that you had called his attention to my letters to you. I've known Jack for twenty years, and have tremendous respect for him. He is unquestionably our Number One motion picture director.

I am sure that I could function very well as a member of his Naval Reserve outfit. I believe my family background, my travel, years of study of the international scene, and my knowledge of motion pictures, would all tend to assist me in that work.

However, I am essentially an Army man. I would feel more at home in an Army uniform. I served on the Border in 1916 before coming to the Sixty-Ninth via the Seventh Regiment. I went to the Army Candidates' School, at Langres, and earned a commission as Second Lieutenant.

In my letter to you of December 26, 1941, I gave you an outline of my career and personal qualifications. As I said then, "I'm dying to get back into the Army."

My Personnel Placement Questionnaire (Application for reinstatement in the Army) is in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. This contains full details.

At present my cousin, Clark Lee, whose stories from Bataan have gained him great kudos, is carrying the banner for our tribe. He is the son of my uncle, the late C. D. Lee, whom I mentioned before.

Hope you have fully recovered from your automobile accident. Lieutenant Spencer said you had fractured a rib.

With kindest personal regards,

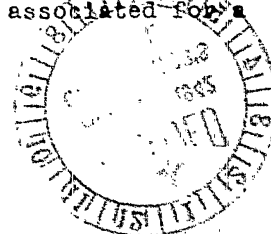
Sincerely,

Bob Lee

Robert N. Lee

P.S. You might check my personal qualifications with Major Karl Detzer, roving editor of the Readers' Digest, who is now attached to the office of Assistant Secretary of War Patterson. We have been closely associated for a number of years.

R.N.L.



6345 Primrose Avenue
Hollywood, California

April 9, 1948

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

Dear Bill:

I had a nice chat with Lieutenants Spenger and August regarding the Ford Unit. They informed me that all but strictly technical film men would have to wait for appointment until Jack's return in about six weeks.

Spencer said that, although a Naval Reserve outfit, they are to photograph Army and civilian activities, besides their Navy work. In that case, there will certainly be need for an Army liaison officer to function between Army authorities and the Ford Unit.

With my previous experience in the Army, my many years in the motion picture business, and my long friendship with Commander Ford, I believe that I could be of real value in such a capacity.

One reason I have been so interested in landing with your organization is that in the last war my uncle, C. D. Lee, resigned the presidency of United Press to assist George Creel in forming the Committee of Public Information, of which he became General Manager. My brother, Donald W. Lee, was co-director of the Foreign Language Information Service.

Among other family war activities then, my father, C. W. Lee, was a member of the Red Cross Financial Committee and, in campaigns at Rochester and Nashville, initiated and developed the "One Day's Pay" form of contribution, which still is an important factor in Red Cross financial campaigns. Later, my father became Financial Director of War Camp Community Service which, under his direction, raised \$170,000,000.00 for its work.

My brother, Rowland V. Lee, was a Lieutenant with the 158th Infantry in the A.E.F., while, as you know, I served with Headquarters Company of the Old Sixty-Ninth.

Ordinarily I would not take up your time with a recital of this sort, but I want you to understand the sort of background I have, which is so closely related to the work of your organization.

Lee, Robert

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

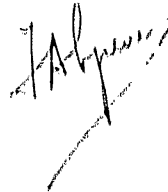
FROM: Lieutenant Frederick A. Spencer
 TO: Mr. James Murphy
 SUBJECT: Robert N. Lee

DATE May 11, 1942

While in California I was contacted by Mr. Bob Lee and I had a rather lengthy conversation with him. I gather from the tenor of the notes in Mr. Lee's jacket that the Colonel did not believe there was any specific spot for him, but after talking to him at length I hardly agree.

I believe that Commander Ford feels the same way; however, if the Colonel wishes anything definite in this matter, please let us know.

May 1, however, suggest that we let this matter rest until Commander Ford returns and then reopen the subject of Mr. Lee.



Liaison Office

-2-

February 19, 1942

Mr. Mori wrote Mr. Barnes on December 26th applying for a position with O.O.I.

The Colonel asked that in view of Mr. Lindstrom's call in this office submitting an application for employment you should report his call to the F.B.I.

Copies to: Mr. James Murphy
Mr. Harold Guinzburg for Mr. Barnes' attention

Lindstrom

2647

x Hori

x No. 1

File

H. Dorey Newson

February 19, 1942

Lindson Office

Sigfried T. Lindstrom

This man called on us on February 17th for a position in the Foreign Service. His application and personal history statement are on file in the Personnel Office. He was born in Kobe, Japan on July 30, 1897. He was employed by the Insular Purchasing Agency jointly under supervision of the U. S. War Department and Interior buying supplies for the Philippines, Puerto Rico, etc. From 1911 to 1915, he states that he was employed by the R.K.O. Pictures Corporation with headquarters at Shanghai, China, having supervision of various business activities ranging from Japan to India. From 1920 to 1933, he was Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Japan Mail Steamship Company in New York City. He held other positions in Japan and China.

He was recommended to the Colonel by Louis Hartman of 217 Broadway in New York.

In a memorandum from Mr. Barnes to Mr. James Murphy dated January second, Mr. Barnes calls attention to the fact that Federal agents are interested in both Mr. Lindstrom and one Katsu Hori of 1170 Broadway, New York and President of the Miami and Hori Importing Company, Inc. He is an American citizen of Japanese parentage.

Federal agents intercepted a letter from Mr. Lindstrom to Mr. Hori dated December 23rd relative to "some business" and also stating that "Our idea should result in all of us making some money. Also it should keep you very busy and occupy your time".

The letter signed by Lindstrom also states that Mr. Hori should not call on Mr. Barnes of the Office of the Coordinator of Information at 270 Madison Avenue until Mr. Thomas, Hori and Lindstrom have had a conference.

-11 Japanese Intrigue

Meanwhile the Shinto sects became more and more hostile and claimed that the purpose of the conference was to support the United States in its opposition to the infiltration into Manchuria. They cabled to New York: PERISH ALL PEACE MOVEMENTS WHICH IGNORE NATIONAL EXISTENCE. The upshot of this was that not only was the conference disbanded in Japan but its world purpose was broken. And in its turn the World Church Peace Union became more and more anti-fascistic. (Headquarters in San Francisco, 68 Post St., in New York, 70 Fifth Ave.) My own views changed concurrently and in the same manner.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. TOO LITTLE IS KNOWN IN AMERICAN ABOUT JAPANESE BUDDHISM.
2. JAPANESE BUDDHISM IN DOCTRINE AND TEACHINGS IS FAR MORE PROFOUND THAN WE REALISE.
3. PRACTICAL JAPANESE BUDDHISM IS ALMOST ENTIRELY A COATING.
4. JAPANESE NATIONALISM HAS IN PRACTICE BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE RELIGION, ESPECIALLY IN ITS MISS ONARY FORM.
5. BUDDHISM HAS SERVED TO COVER INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE AND IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE JAPANESE IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA.

While I can prove each of these points with objective data, I do not think it is germane to this report. In my original paper submitted to the F. B. I. I made substantially the same suggestions that have since been made to and by the committee headed by Congressman Tolson. I believe that the Buddhist and Shinto places of worship should be occupied at once and either used to give out lectures on true Buddhism, including explanations as to how far the Japanese have departed from it, or kept closed for the duration, or turned over to an alien property custodian. Temples out of danger zones, might, of course, be exempted.

Sincerely,

Samuel L. Lewis
SAMUEL L. LEWIS

-10 Japanese Intrigue

A multiplicity of sects has been encouraged, in the name of toleration, so they can keep tabs on one another. Any small fault of any leader seems to be reported back to Japan. This is particularly true of the Hanza Zen sect, whose representatives, Sasaki and Sasaki, have not wanted to be puppets of anybody.

SHIMIZU. He was mentioned above as one of the three Japanese in San Francisco who remained 'loyal' to Sasaki. In 1936 I found him living in the Nichiren Temple on Pine St. (The occasion was a visit to my friend, the late Gertrude Doyle, a well known sculptor.) I found that he has been attending all meetings where Japanese and Americans intermingled, regardless of sect, time, place or occasion.

OKUDA. He was given a personal invitation to return to Japan by the 'Emperor', which was considered a great honor. Before he went he used to express to me cosmic and international ideas. After his return, his place of business, DAT BUTSU on Grant Ave., became one of the centres for intrigue. (See R. B. I. records.)

OWNERSHIP OF THE PLANS. In 1933 I was engaged in a study of "Buddhist Plastic in Japan" by a German named With. His work stated that in 1906 the government nationalized many ancient temples and other monuments and treasures. A further study of Japanese Buddhism of later years revealed definitely how the government took advantage of this law to put a strangle hold on religion stage by stage, step by step. One sect was actually abolished. During subsequent years all religious property became nationalized. (See works by McGovern, etc.)

THIS BEING THE CASE ALL BUDDHIST AND SHINTO TEMPLES OF THE JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES, REGARDLESS OF OWNERSHIP OR RECORDS, ARE ON A HOSTILE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

SHINTO TEMPLES. I have not attend Shinto meetings except where they have joined with other Japanese in nationalistic or artistic celebrations, but they are even more chauvinistic than the Buddhists. As explained above, in the notes from the Pan-Pacific Buddhist conference, any one connected with these temples is, to my mind, ipso facto, carrying on subversive activity.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE THROUGH RELIGION. This organization was an outgrowth of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and World Church Peace Union. In a report of October 20, 1931, the following is included:

"Mr. K. Kodaira came from Japan to be present at the meeting, as the representative of the Japanese Committee. He told of the large and enthusiastic regional meeting held in Tokyo in May, and of the intention of the Japanese group to develop its work to the utmost."

It seems that Japan had received permission to hold a religious peace conference of all sects, prior to a purported world conference. This, convened in 1931, was so timed as to cover military maneuvers in Manchuria, etc. Then, while ostensibly preparing for another conference, the nefarious attack on Shanghai took place.

-9 Japanese Intrigue

"This heroic attitude of the Japanese is indeed the fruit of the national believe which is well fostered by the Buddhist teaching that the existence of my Self is not mine or for my Self alone, but for all, because the maintenance of my life-Self in this world is entirely due to the favors--conscious and unconscious--of the Emperor, parents, society and the Law of the Universe."

"With regard to the question of 'Non-Violence--A Key to the World Peace--Ideals for a New World Order,' I, being a Buddhist pacifist, of course keenly desire to have the world perfectly safe, happy and prosperous by abolishing all arms and useless military expenses. Nevertheless the complete reduction of armament would be impossible in the present world situation so long as national selfishness and the materialistic greed in life prevail among individuals and nations.

"....."

*This was chiefly for the consumption of delegates and students and was fine propaganda. The Japanese used this conference as an excuse to send out 'exchange-professors' and monks to other Buddhist countries. These men made it possible for them to map Burma, Siam, the Malayan peninsula and India as far as the Buddhist holy cities. They also mapped out Java by going to Borubudur as pilgrims and art students, etc., etc.

Another doctrine of this and allied sects is that of the "Pure Land of the West." Altho this was in theory a heaven, it had an earthly connotation --the annexation of all previously Buddhist Asia, which is to say Turkestan and the lands between it and Japan. The Tanaka report and the 'Pure Land' go together.

It is obvious how this Pan-Pacific Convention was used for propaganda from the above articles and others, printed in "Japan Times."

NICHIREN BUDDHISM. This is another exclusively Japanese sect, founded by a man of the lower classes (comparatively speaking) who protested against the then prevailing religion as not being pure Buddhism - which it was not in the strict historical sense. He also protested against aristocratic degeneracy. In practice, however, this sect has been extremely intolerant, persecuting and being persecuted, and has always been actively ANTI-CHRISTIAN.

The Nichiren sect has temples in San Francisco and Los Angeles. They have always kept aloof from the others, refusing to join in their common celebrations until very recently. When they did it was marked as a stage forward toward universal toleration and good-will. Actually its purpose was to keep the Japanese community united.

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE MISSIONARY WORK. Japanese missions have for the most part been conservative, endeavoring to keep the younger generation, the Nisei, within the fold. Buddhist holy days are at best only given the same importance as Japanese national holidays. The chief reason for having the Nichiren group join the others, which they apparently did in 1933 in Los Angeles for the first time (I was there) was to present a united front, in the celebration of Nipponese national holidays. All sects cooperated in these celebrations, palmed off to the Americans as Buddhist holy days. They included displays of fencing, dancing and other strictly nationalistic arts as part of a religious program. The temples, not the lay organizations, were in charge.

46 Japanese Intrigue

"NEW RELIGIONS AND BUDDHISM

"The Shinto of the State and Shrines is no longer a religion. It is the fountain of the Japanese spirit: an inherent spirit of the Yamato people. The divine beings enshrined by the Shrine Shinto are quite different from those worshipped in Shinto of Faith, or religious Shinto. The former are the Imperial Ancestors, those who rendered distinguished services to the cause of the national foundation, ancestors of distinguished families, pioneers of provinces, and those who have contributed to the development of the Imperial cause, of the country and of local districts. They are worshipped not as religious divinities but as guards of the State or provinces, and as fountains of national morality.

"

"KODO AND BUDDHISM. Kodo or the Way of the Japanese Imperial Ruler is quite a modern term although the idea it conveys is traditional in this country. In the old days, it was known as Michi or Way--way of the Empire, to go with the Emperor as the centre. The Way is the law of Providence by which mankind is to abide.

"In its faith, loyalty and filial piety are homogeneous, and the civil and military at one. It worships gods and respects knowledge with partiality to none. This fundamental faith and principle of Kodo must be regarded as having been violated, by some of the Japanese scholars, when in the feudal era they discarded and even tried to exclude not only Christianity but even Buddhism and Confucianism simply because these doctrines were alien."

"THE STREAM OF BUDDHISM THROUGH THE WORLD" by DR. BENYO SHIHO.

"Things in the world are changing forever. The times centering around the Atlantic and the Mediterranean have passed away, and in turn the age of the Pacific has come. In face of world-wide unrest, we find it very significant to hold such a conference as the general meeting of the Pan-Pacific Buddhist Associations here in Tokyo, for the purpose of furthering the tie of friendship among the peoples bordering the Pacific in the name of Buddha and practicing the welfare of the human kind.

"

"Japanese ideas were made international in nature through the influence of Buddhism. Bushido, or the way of the samurai, may have existed even before, but there is no doubt that it was strengthened and cultivated by Buddhism. The Japanese may use force at times, but their object would be always to uphold justice and never to carry out any selfish design. They have formed the habit of adhering to justice even at material cost. The virtue of patriotic harmony among our people also has been intensified by the teaching of Buddha. The spirit of self-sacrifice and of great mercy so characteristic of Buddhism has inevitably created a love for peace among the Japanese people.

"

"Though the Japanese tendency in thought and faith at present, influenced by the modern Occidental materialism, capitalism and individualism, seems to differ from what we have said, yet all Japanese, in case of emergency, will certainly throw away this foreignism, and will always be ready to lay down their lives for the sake of the country. Such men, whose heroic deeds would appear to be made before the eyes of individualists or materialists, too numerous to be mentioned, both in our modern and ancient histories.

-7 Japanese Intrigue

"The only possible approach to the world peace should be spiritual culture. Economics and social reconstruction, without it, tend to be a kind of dry mechanism and materialism. International politics, without it, would be stuck on a bank of lifeless laws. All human activities, if unified by spiritual culture, would find themselves walking on the high way to world peace and real prosperity.

"What gives spiritual culture stronger impetus is religion. Ever since the days of its founder Sakyammuni, Buddhism proclaimed universal brotherhood. It is not a mere diplomatic language, but truly a reality. For it is based on Karma solidarity of humanity, the oneness of the universe. If we are awakened to a teaching that every peace-disturbing action of man to his neighbors returns to himself, wars and conflicts will vanish from the world for ever.

"We young Buddhists of countries washed by the Pacific Ocean are about to meet together in the land of the Rising Sun to devote ourselves to the realization of world peace by bringing home the truth of the World Honored One # to humanity. We sincerely hope all peace-loving people co-operate with us in the fulfillment of this noble mission of the Second General Conference of the Pacific Young Buddhist Associations."

*The usual Japanese name for Buddha. #A general honorific of Buddha.

The following important paper was also read. All italics herein are mine unless otherwise specified:

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS.

Buddhism is Compared with Shintoism, Confucianism, and the New Religions.

".....
When Buddhism was first imported in this country, Shintoism was still in its infant stage of development, and was naturally relegated to the secondary position. But Shintoism which emanates from the traditional faith in the Emperor and State is so absolutely Japanese that it was not long before Shintoism and Buddhism interchanged their positions, and such interchange imparted Buddhism some of the Shintoistic character in that it became peculiarly nationalistic.

".....
Shinto is a faith which finds in the personality of the Emperor supreme divinity, a faith that believes Japan to be a divine country. Japan has imported much of foreign ideas and theories, but has assimilated only those which are compatible with the above Japanese faith. It is true that freedom of religious belief is now granted to all the Japanese people, but the important thing to remember is that such freedom should be based upon, and not exclusive of, the traditional Japanese faith in Shintoism.

".....

-d Japanese Intrigue

This conference was attended by a large group of Japanese who took no part in the proceedings. They came as 'visiting' priests. I saw them later at the Japanese tea garden in San Francisco; they beamed on me. A few days afterwards I came upon this same group visiting the 'residence' in San Francisco. Some of them had 'most unhappy' expressions on their faces when they saw me. As stated above, this sect's custom of investing almost anybody has made it possible for them to utilize retired army and naval officials as 'priests'. The recent F. B. I. raids tend to confirm this.

THE 8th PAN-PACIFIC BUDDHIST CONFERENCE. This was held in Japan in 1934 and its proceedings were recorded in "The Japan Times", copy of which was given to me by Clifton, carefully copied and annotated and returned to Udala later. Some Americans attended with Clifton and were received with honor and graciousness but detracted from the direct work of the convention. The front page notice read:

"The delegates from the United States consist of seven youths of American citizenship of Japanese parentage, who are led by Tanaka Terakawa, Chief of the English Missionary Department of the North American Buddhist Association. The delegates from Hawaii number 130, led by Mr. Hiron Yasui, Secretary of the Hawaii Buddhist Youngmen's Society. Five delegates are coming from Canada, under the leadership of Mr. Kogo Tanji Tanji. ~~There are also coming 32 delegates from Manohakuo and 8 Buddhists from China in their private capacity. The delegation from China has ten members. Three delegates are from Singapore, one from Burma, 8 from British India, 20 from Ceylon, 1 from Java, and 1 from Malay.~~

.....

"At any rate Japanese Buddhism should return to the fundamental ideal of racial love and world salvation. Of course, there will be various difficulties in the path of Japanese Buddhism, but they could be conquered with proper efforts."

NOTE: This conference was held subsequent to the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion, the Japanese section of which was used to cover up the government's efforts to pursue the Tanaka Memorial Plan, and it is quite evident that these delegates knew little or nothing about the Tanaka Plan. Copy of this had been given to me at the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco shortly after its publication. Note on the World Conference is given below.

SONYO OTANI, Honorary President of the P.P. Conference of Young Buddhist Association gave the address which is copied below. As already stated, the Otoni family are leaders in Hongwanji, and so of missionary Buddhism. They obtain their posts by heredity and not by study or effort alone. His greetings follow:

"The ideal of humanity is to promote the good and welfare of society and establish permanent peace on earth. No one has ever heard the 'cry for world peace' more often than that of ours.

"In order to realize this ideal, various devices have been launched. Economists and social workers tried to reconstruct the old order and system in their respective fields. Unlabeled leaders of the world made a supreme effort to attain this ideal by organizing leagues and institutions such as the League of Nations and the World Court. Even militarists condescend to make themselves busy in disarmament conferences, such being the case, social and international conflict could not but be long and fierce.

-5 Japanese Intrigue

BISHOP MATSUYAMA was then the Buddhist leader. Altho serving in a Hongwanji Temple, he himself was a member of another, the Tendai ('Heavenly Way' - a philosophical sect.) Clifton reported that several sects had joined in their missionary efforts, apparently at the request of the Japanese officials. On the surface this appeared as a policy of toleration and broadness; actually it was for political purposes.

Clifton's position was almost the same as that of Kirby before him. It became untenable. He soon left San Francisco and Buddhism behind, altho first appointing enough 'priests' to carry on all over the Coast, men and women who acted, mostly unknowingly, as 'fronts' for the Japanese, and none of them trained in the doctrine of the sect which was employing them. Most of them did not even know what the tenets of Hongwanji were and are.

DAVID PROUVOO was a protege of Clifton whose parents are connected with the National Broadcasting Co. When last heard of, he claimed to be connected with the Naval Intelligence Service and had made a rather complete investigation of Nipponese religious institutions, etc. His findings were direct and very strong.

FRANK UDALE, connected with J. C. Penney Co., San Francisco, residence 1656 Leavenworth St., was invited by Clifton and has been more or less connected with the Hongwanji temple in the intervening years. He could probably name the people associated with it. His name and others have been turned over to the F.B.I.

GOLDWATER is the official at the temple on East First St., Los Angeles. He has maintained friendship with the Japanese.

R. R. PHILLIPS, Portland, Ore. He used to be a friend of mine and a Vedanta student. Without knowing anything about Buddhism he accepted the position of priest. Later we broke because he and MRS. PRATT, Tacoma representative of Hongwanji, were engaged in anti-Semitism and waving swastikas. They seemed to be more interested in anti-Semitism and anti-Christianity than in promoting Buddhism.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE HELD AT HONGWANJI TEMPLE IN 1932. I attended this convention with Clifton's permission, obtaining credentials from the Maha Bodhi Society of New York, an American group which has refused to sanction Japanese domination. Their leader then was MRS. NETTIE HORSH, Riverside Drive and 103rd St., New York City.

I found that there was very little knowledge of Buddhism among the two hundred or so delegates and students. The chief English lectures were by Rev. Terakawa of Stockton, and the Stockton group were the most educated in all respects. There was a strong but very small minority who wanted to know more about religion. They were shunted off to the side. One was an American:

FREDERICK BIEHL. He was, I believe, a Spanish War veteran. I felt then, and I still feel that he was known to General McArthur. He was constantly on the move, but spent most of his time in the Philippines and on the Asiatic mainland. After he left his friends established a study group at the International House, in Berkeley, which kept itself apart from politics and was regarded with hostility by the older Japanese - some Nisei attended and not a few Americans.

-4 Japanese Intrigue

PAUL FERNANDEZ, 17 Lyell St., San Francisco, was Senzaki's senior disciple. A firm follower of Zen Buddhism, he has absolutely refused to compromise on the subject of propaganda and intrigue, and several years back broke with his teacher and others on this point.

MRS. SIGILIEU is a Jugo-Slav lady now living in Los Angeles of Hollywood. She was a follower of this sect and had studied and meditated in a monastery in Japan. But she could not tolerate Japanese and their methods and has of late years stood out against them.

OLIPHANT

MISS OLIPHANT, HOUSE OF FULFILLMENT, LOS ANGELES, also studied Zen in Japan and broke with them on political matters.

MR. LOWE, was an exponent of Zen who used to live on East 1st St. in Los Angeles. After the invasion of Manchuria and especially after the first attack on Shanghai he began to break with them and of late years was associated with the Chinese Buddhist Temple in Los Angeles. He was well acquainted with the Japanese and their methods, even having some knowledge of Oriental languages. He was the host to the late Dwight Goddard and has long tried to establish a more American Buddhism.

SOTO ZEN SECT. This is another meditation sect. At the time the Roshi and Japanese authorities were having trouble with Senzaki, a monk of this sect appeared in San Francisco, armed with funds, the source of which was unknown. With two colleagues he purchased the OIABI SHOLEM synagogue on Bush St., San Francisco. THEY HAD NO CONGREGATION AT THE TIME. Altho I visited the place several times during 1933-36 the main temple was not in use, at least for religious purposes. (I had attended Jewish services there several times, so I know this for fact). Several stories have come to my ears that the temple was established for other purposes than meditation and study.

HONGWANJI SECT. Returning to a discussion of this sect, which, after all, is both the leading 'Buddhist' sect in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast, and which is also most enmeshed in political intrigues.

ROBERT CLIFTON. Clifton came to San Francisco early in 1931; at least I met him later in that year. He was a former Protestant clergyman. He had lists of all Buddhists and near-Buddhists and had been made the American preacher for Hongwanji. With a comparatively short time he made many friends and was attracting large audiences.

So successful was he that he was given charge of all the English services on the Pacific Coast and was invited to attend the 2500th Anniversary of Buddha, commemorated by a convention in Japan (ff.) He arranged to take a large group of Americans, too. In that country he found himself in the midst of a web of intrigue (1934). Everywhere was he honored, feasted, given robes, kimonos, testimonials and art objects. Then he found he had been 'framed'. His chief host, he discovered, was the 'pope' of Japan, Count Otani. This 'pope' was of the high aristocracy, related by marriage to the reigning house and far more interested in Japan than in Buddhism.

*3 Japanese Intrigue

Senzaki is a great scholar, speaks or reads many languages, and was once an authority on Goothe. But he never advertises his prowess, is very humble, and has kept as far as possible to his vows of poverty.

The Mentorgarten attracted many travelers, adventurers and students of Oriental culture. It was not for many years used primarily as a Buddhist Centre. Along about 1928 the notorious international spy, TREBITSCH-LINCOLN, came to San Francisco. He posed as a Buddhist of the Ceylonese school and used the pseudonym of Dr. Ruh. He joined Senzaki and gave lectures on Buddhism at the Mentorgarten. The audiences grew very large. Then he broke with the Japanese and started his own movement which did not, however, prove successful. He later went to the Orient and his history is well known to students of secret diplomacy. However, it may be noted that geographically he visited place by place where Kirby had gone before him.

After that the Mentorgarten was changed to the Zendo and had its own hall on Bush St., ostensibly free from connection with the Japanese association. About 1931 TAI HUI, leader of the same sect of Chinese Buddhism, came to California and was welcomed by Senzaki who acted as his host. When this was reported back to Japan it probably caused much feeling. At any rate the Roshi, Or Hoad Teacher, one FURUKAWA, came to San Francisco in 1932.

He first attended the American section of the Zendo. The next night the Japanese group met and there, in front of his own people, instead of talking on religion, he bitterly attacked Senzaki for not being more faithful to the Mikado, for investing pupils without the consent and permission of the Imperial Government, and for other free endeavors. He then got most of the Japanese to withdrawn. Three remained faithful, TANAKA, SEKIMURA AND OKUDA.

Either by agreement, or to avoid scandal, Senzaki went to Los Angeles where his permanent headquarters have always been 441 Turner St. He left his affairs in San Francisco in the hands of his chief Japanese and American adherents. His furniture was unpaid. The merchant came to claim it. Instead of taking his own effects, with Sekimura's help, he took all of the assets of the Mentorgarten, including a most valuable library and art collection.

At the request of Mr. Reps of Montrose I made every effort to secure these things. I took some of the books to Mr. Okuda, then partner in the BARTON, Grant Av. and Pine Sts., San Francisco, who identified and highly prized some of them. One was a set of a most valuable scripture in Old Chinese, the AVATAMSAKA SUTRA, at that time not yet translated into English and believed to be one of the greatest literary and spiritual works of all times. When the Japanese Association found this out, they sent for me and offered me whatever I would accept to let them keep the library. I refused and threatened to bring in the Sheriff. There was no trouble after that. Senzaki got his library.

I did not see him again until 1935 or 1936 and visited his Zendo often during 1938 and 1939 when I lived in the South. I was amazed and surprised to find him constantly repeating that the Japanese were in China to combat Bolshevism. He seems to have said this with his tongue in his cheek, but it none the less proves that his temple was being used by the Japanese for some sort of propaganda. This last point was corroborated recently by my friend, Mrs. C. S. Holbrook, 2804 Filbert St., San Francisco, who is one of the longest acquaintances of Senzaki in this country.

Japanese Intelligence

At that time the San Francisco temple was under the direction of a HINDU. There was an English section led by a man who called himself MASHI NIANIA who claimed to be a Hindu. He was later investigated and exposed by a member of the Royal Asiatic Society as a charlatan who had been a British Army doctor, and who had adopted a Hindu ceremony and was passing it off as Hinduism, with the permission of the Japanese, to the gullible American public.

Kirby forced the Bishop to dissolve MASHI NIANIA only to find that they did not care who led the American section or what they preached so long as it formed a cover over their intrigue. Kirby himself was connected with a British family in government service, and at that time Great Britain and Japan were allies. The Japanese took full advantage of his situation, and of Kirby's anti-Christian bias. Under threat of personal exposure, they promoted him, sent him to Honolulu, and continued their politics.

Kirby warned me about the Japanese here. When he went to the Hawaiian Islands he discovered that the temples were centers of a movement by which the Japanese hoped to conquer them some day. He forebode, in 1925, what undoubtedly happened last December. By his discovery he was 'promoted', made Archbishop of all English speaking Buddhist churches of whatever sect, with the approval of the Emperor, and sent to Japan. There he discovered himself in a network of intrigue so great that he resigned all positions. Taking advantage of family connections, he left Japan about 1929, and when last heard of was serving in Burma as a monk.

MORTON MATHREY, MORTIMER MATHREY, MORTIMER, MORTIMER. He was a protégé of Kirby and went to Hawaii with him, where he remained. I last saw Mathre in Los Angeles in 1929 and he continued his address. He ought to be able to give valuable information along this line, and may have, already, in the Islands.

SENZAI KIM SUKUNOBU IN THE UNITED STATES. This sect was introduced by GORO SUZUKI, teacher of Kirby and also of NYOCHI KIM SUKUNOBU, and of the teacher of ROBERT ANN HANAKI. He came first to the Parliament of Religions in 1925, and visited San Francisco in 1926 where he took the seeds of his teaching. He was also a grand army chaplain, serving during the Russo-Japanese War. His sect appears to be the only one which has adhered to traditional religion in any way and which has not fully accepted the political pattern. Yet Suzuki, the moral authority of Japan was developed by the Zen branch and the Buddhist sect of the Hanakis.

ROBERT ANN HANAKI. He is the Zen teacher in New York. I met him in 1930. He was then associating entirely with Americans and leading an Occidental way of life without departing from his religious teachings as that is meditation and the corresponding metaphysics. He expressed himself in sympathy with our methods, but I found later he was very, very much vitiated by his racial brethren.

NYOCHI KIM SUKUNOBU was brought here by his teacher, Shabu Goro and made his permanent residence in this country. I met him in 1920 when he organized the Monks' Union, in the hall of the Japanese Association, on Leona St. in San Francisco. This later moved into the ZEN or Meditation Hall. Senzai was a founding, born, it is supposed of Chinese parents and probably in Kapsakaka. The mother of his birth and racial connections is now being traced by himself and others. (Reference: JIM RICH, KIMURA, YU, MONTGOMERY, G. R.)

RECEIVED
 Rt. 1, Box 120
 Fairfax, Calif.
 March 1, 1948

Col. William J. Donovan,
 Coordinator of Information,
 National Institute of Health Bldg.,
 25th & E. Sts.,
 Washington, D. C.

In re: JAPANESE NON-CHRISTIAN
 CHURCHES AS SOURCES OF
 INTRIGUE

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I am writing you at this time, partly at the request of my good friend, Congressman Clarence Lea, and still more at the urgency of the investigators associated with the Tolan Committee now on the Pacific Coast. I have turned over to the Tolan Committee data collected from private papers and other sources which I gathered at the request of the man in charge of the Japanese investigation of the F.B.I. in San Francisco. He requested me to give him all the information I could, and said I would be paid for this work. I was not paid and the reports were declared unclear, but he asked me to submit names of suspects, which I did and that was the last I have heard of it from that department. However, it is not names so much as institutions which need the investigation. Anyone acquainted with the subject knows that the East Asiatic mind is different from ours.

For your information I have been studying Oriental religion, philosophy, history and culture for a quarter of a century, and am one of the few non-Buddhists who has been permitted to speak in their temples. I have already filled out an application for your department with this and related information but this report should be regarded independently of it, so that whatever is included herewith can be coordinated with the materials collected by Congressmen Tolan, Dies and others. I have been writing regularly, too, to my good friend, Jerry Voorhis, especially since his appointment to the Dies Committee.

HONGWANJI SHINSHU TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO. This temple, to the best of my knowledge, has always been the centre of intrigue. Most Americans do not know that the Shinshu sect was founded in Japan, is a sort of offshoot of traditional Buddhism in about the same way that the Mormon or Christian Science churches are offshoots of Christianity, and that its followers pay far more allegiance to the goddess of Mary, and to their founder, the Japanese 'saint', Shinron Shonin, than to the historical Buddha.

The largest branch is headed by the Counts Otani, Nipponese nobles, closely allied to the reigning house. Its policies are determined by them and them alone. Any lay member can be made into a 'clergyman' by a ceremony, without further ado, and taking advantage of the American constitutional bill of rights, any number of military, naval and diplomatic officials have taken the 'cloth' for no other purpose than to further their country's affairs in the world at large.

M. T. KIRBY. I met this man in 1920. It was he who introduced me into the study of Buddhism and to the Hongwanji temple. He had once been a monk who became violently anti-Christian. He went to Japan where he became a disciple of SHAKU SOYEN of the Rinzai Zen sect. These monks follow the path of poverty, he was transferred to the Hongwanji sect and became missionary to North America, first serving in Vancouver, B. C., coming to San Francisco in 1919.

Lewis, Sam 4560
J.P. Tap. Intrinsic
x Charles, hon. Charles.

March 5, 1942

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing a letter from
Samuel L. Lewis. You may already know
something about it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Enclosure

Donovan:Foy

C O P Y

- 3 -

SECRET

The DC-9 carrying Colonel Harding, Colonel Merrick, the Pan American officials and their staff on a survey of the new alternate ferry route is back again here. Pan American has given me information on their findings and the probable recommendations which will be made. In the meantime I have had several meetings with the Belgians on this matter; they will do anything possible to cooperate and make the new ferry route practical and safe. They will start immediately lengthening and surfacing not only the airport here, but two emergency fields between here and Elisabethville.

I am accumulating a good deal of information on Belgian Congo and on French Equatorial Africa which I hope will be useful. At Brazzaville, the High Commissioner and the Governor General are both still away. I am awaiting their return. I have now begun to negotiate with the authorities towards the collection of gorillas, and chimpanzees, and will probably leave shortly for the region of Fort Rousset where I expect to be for some weeks. I have made no pictures at all, having found nothing of sufficient pictorial interest of which a subject could be made.

I am urging Lanier J. Violet, of the Texas Company, stationed at Loanda, Angola, to make himself known to you as soon as he arrives in the United States (I am trying to put him on the DC-9 to Lagos.) He has a good and valuable knowledge of Angola, and a good, although not recent knowledge of the Ivory Coast.

Violet took my report with him to Lagos.

The Consul here now has instructions respecting my reports and letters. This letter therefore goes through him - in haste, as a Clipper is expected from the East.

C O P Y

- 2 -

I still think that the first job that needs to be ~~SECRET~~ see that the information already in the hands of the Free French or the British actually is transmitted to Washington and actually is made available there; and that the information services already in existence continue to communicate all they get to Washington. The second thing is to see that information already brought back to the United States by special missions is made available to all the departments concerned; the third thing is to learn to use the channels which are available for getting information of all kinds without sending special missions, in the shape of American companies operating in these countries, employees of these companies temporarily on leave in the States or formerly stationed in Africa, Americans residing in various parts of Africa (their names, locations, reputations, specialized knowledge, are known to the Consuls) etc. Every Clipper reaching the United States from Africa contains probably two or three men who have complete and specialized knowledge of some subject or some country about which information is desired.

I am confirmed in my belief that the answers to most of the questions that were asked of me in Washington had already been obtained by some agency or other and were available in Washington; that the answers to most of the remaining ones could be had by the intelligent use of the telephone; and that the last ones could be answered by an exchange of cables to an American Consul or from the head office of an American company to one of their African branches.

SECRET

C O P Y

As far as gathering factual information (such as size and condition of airports, numbers and disposition of troops, transport facilities, etc. (many questions of this type were suggested to me at your own office as well as at the War Department and at the Pan American offices) in friendly or neutral territories, a civilian without acknowledged connection with Washington and without credentials is in a very difficult position to gather such information; his slightest attempt to do so by questioning or by personal investigation ^{may} makes of him a suspicious character and well land him in jail.

If on the other hand he carries proper credentials and is permitted to use them discreetly, I believe that all doors will be thrown open to him; he will be given opportunity to inspect personally and check personally whatever he wants; and I think that he will get complete cooperation. Of course, an Army man or a Navy man will get better cooperation from the local Army and the local Navy respectively than a civilian; but a civilian who could justify himself for asking questions would get very complete answers.

As to getting information respecting Vichy-French territory, I think that information of much value can be obtained only from men residing there or who have resided there for a considerable time. There are periodically officials or other residents, who leave to join the Free French, and of course they spill all they know to the Free French; and there are also Free French agents, former residents, established near the border, and who have established contact, through friendly natives, with sympathizers within the border. I believe those methods are the only efficacious ones.

Leopoldville 5287

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: David Bruce
TO: Colonel Donovan
SUBJECT:

DATE April 6, 1942

There is attached for your information and files
a recent report from our representative in Leopoldville.

David Bruce
David Bruce

3:30 PM CONFERENCE

April 1, 1942

FRANCE: Cont.

Another story out of London in Spain on UP wires, is that Laval went to the Marshal and revealed to him a plot against his life and his government by Bonet, Flondain, and Martine. These are the men who tripped up Laval, and Martine is the man who physically arrested Laval. Someone tipped off Laval about this and as a result most of the secret police have been arrested. Martine has been jailed on the Marshal's order. When Laval steps into the French picture, it will not necessarily put us out of France. Laval has been built up as the French Quisling and there is a lot that way but do not believe Laval is a pro-German as he is anti-British. He dreams of a United Europe built around a Latin Block. Bonet and Flondain have been playing the pro-German policy. The entire situation is in a state of flux. Unless the French fleet is given up, we will continue to play along with the Marshal. We don't recognize Laval, he is still Prime Minister as far as we are concerned. The whole situation is playing into the Marshal's hands. Laval is politically minded and Darlan isn't. Darlan is a puppet. Laval is very realistic and will play his own game only, sharing his confidence with no one. They are equally Anglophobic. Darlan has been maneuvered into Anglophobia and is definitely not pro-American. He is anti-American as violently as Laval is pro-American. Laval came over to this country and made quite a reputation and claims himself an expert on affairs of this country. It is the British policy to keep relations between France and America as far apart and from becoming too friendly as is possible, in line with past history. Therefore, when Laval professed his great interest in this country, the British went after him. Laval was formerly a rather successful lawyer and is still "a country boy", --- lives in a small villa in Paris has a country farm and another place in Auvergne. He has always fancied himself a great friend of this country because of his trip over here. Both Mellon and Stimson liked him because he kept his word.

Edmond Taylor - 2.

On April 2 the line of our Directive was followed in the Interdepartmental Conference, but on the morning of April 3, while telephoning Farrish, Pell reverted to his private line of April 1. It was on the basis of this conversation that Farrish reported to you on the morning of April 6 that the State Department wished us to go easy on Laval.

The discrepancy revealed in the above incidents between Government policy (which Pell always enthusiastically supports in my presence) and Pell's comment to other members of our staff is, in my judgment, so serious that it ought to be called to the attention of Colonel Donovan.

Attachment.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Francis P. Miller
 TO: Edmond Taylor
 SUBJECT:

DATE: April 10, 1948

I have a copy of your memorandum of April 8, to Sherwood in which you report that Paul Farnish had telephoned you in New York to say that Bob Pell had telephoned him to request us to let up a little on our campaign in France about Laval.

This incident calls attention to a serious discrepancy between our declared Governmental policy and Pell's occasional interpretation of that policy. The policy of the Government is perfectly clear:

- (1) Welles talked with Henry-Haye,
- (2) The request from the State Department to F. I. B. to go the limit on the Laval plot and to prepare the way for a reconsideration of relations between this Government and Vichy if Laval re-entered the French Government,
- (3) Your French Directive of March 20.

Our policy line was consistent and there was no disagreement with it. This line was followed in all of the daily Interdepartmental Conferences at which I was present.

I wish, however, to call your attention to the fact that at the Interdepartmental Conference on April 1 (which I was unable to attend because of a meeting of the Planning Group) Pell completely deviated from agreed policy, as indicated by the attached report of his comment that day.

Colonel William J. Donovan

-8-

April 10, 1949

It seems particularly significant to me that whenever Francis Miller was present at the 3150 conferences Pell stuck pretty close to the original line, whereas, on the one day Miller was absent he took the opposite line.

The obvious effect of Pell's intervention would be to discourage us from continuing the Laval campaign at all. There is another and more serious aspect of the affair, however. We were trying to convince the French officially that we meant business about Laval. Pell, without or without authorization from his superiors, comes over here to a very carelessly policed conference and informs some half a dozen men or more that the State Department does not really mean business. Then over the telephone he repeats the same thing to an employee who has only been working for us a few weeks and who, by his own admission, up to four months ago maintained personal relations with various persons in the French Embassy here.

If this whole incident has not reached the ears of the Vichy Embassy, we are very lucky indeed, and Pell certainly was not justified in counting on such discretion. On any rational theory of security, had the State Department really wanted us to ease up on Laval the only safe way would have been for Pell to call on you or Bob Sherwood and ask you to issue a directive without giving the reasons for it to the staff. The kind of information which he divulged to Parrish and at the 3150 conference it seems to me belongs definitely in the category of secret information which should only be made available to a small and carefully selected list of persons and not discussed over the telephone on any conditions.

My personal conclusion from all this is that there has been some kind of intrigue going on inside the State Department and that Pell, when he advised us to ease up on Laval, was not speaking for the Department, but for a clique within it which was trying to sabotage official policy. Whatever the motives for Pell's statements, his tactics in making them in that way incurred the risk of giving away a State secret of highest importance to the enemy.

Attachments (2)

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Edmond L. Taylor
 TO: Colonel William J. Donovan
 SUBJECT: Attached memorandum from Francis P. Miller

DATE April 10, 1949

I am attaching a memorandum from Francis Miller which throws some light on the matter we discussed with you the other morning -- the extraordinary telephone call to me on April 8 from Paul Pappish in which Pappish quoted Bob Pell as advising us to ease up on the Laval campaign.

Miller and I cross examined Pappish this morning and he stuck to his original story -- that he had telephoned me because Pell had advised him to go easy on Laval. Naturally, we did not attempt to check with Pell, but I have no reason to doubt that Pappish quoted him correctly in view of the statement Pell made at the 3:30 P.M. conference on April 1, which is attached to Miller's memorandum.

The thing that stands out in my mind about the whole affair is this: We had been asked officially by the State Department to launch a strong campaign against Laval. We had been told by Pell himself that if Laval came into power the United States Government would have to reconsider its relations with Vichy. We know that Sumner Welles informed the French Ambassador to this effect himself and it was perfectly obvious that our campaign against Laval was intended to prove to the Vichy government that Welles was not bluffing when he threatened to recall Leahy if Laval should come into power. Yet in the middle of this campaign Pell comes to one of our conferences, tells the boys in the news room that we are not committed to a rupture with Vichy if Laval comes in, paints Laval as a sympathetic character and very pro-American -- despite the fact that Sumner Welles himself had urged us to refer to Laval as a Nazi agent, and reveals that we had turned down a British request for formal assurances on our policy toward Laval. Two days later, in a telephone conversation with a subordinate member of the Washington news staff, he specifically asks us to ease up on the campaign and repeats over the telephone the story of the Anglo-American quarrel about Laval which he had no business to reveal at all.

Nothing is to be done
on this.

Mr. Sherman

Col D. Murch
a former
letter to State
should be
prepared
about this.

was
the attached regards
returned to me.
JMM

5527
 X Army Commission
 X General Dispensary

April 8, 1942

The Commanding Officer
 General Dispensary
 90 Church Street
 New York, New York

SUBJECT: ACL (PPA) 201-Lawrence, James Freeman

Dear Sir:

The bearer of this letter, Mr. James Freeman Lawrence, has made application for a Commission in the United States Army, in connection with which it will be necessary for him to have a physical examination.

This office expects to ask for the services of Mr. Lawrence, when and if a commission is issued to him. As such services are urgently needed, I would appreciate it if his physical examination papers, when completed, could be sent to me so that I may forward them with the application which we are holding here.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

E. G. Huntington, Jr.

-2-

291 - Lawrence, James A.

position for which Lt. Lawrence is recommended, in so thoroughly satisfactory a manner as he does.

5. Filling the position of Executive Officer (or Operations Officer attached to the London Office of this organization) by the promotion of Lt. Lawrence and the promotion of any others who may have been previously recommended on whom final action has not been reported will not result in exceeding the number of authorized Majorities under the jurisdiction of this office.

6. To the best of my knowledge and belief this is the best fitted officer available in this command for the grade and position for which promotion is recommended.

Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Lt. Colonel, AUS
(Chief of Special Operations Branch)

1st Ind.

wjd/kw

Office of Strategic Services, November 10, 1942. TO: The
Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. Forwarded with approval.

2. To the best of my knowledge and belief this is the best fitted officer available in this command for the grade and position for which promotion is recommended.

William J. Donovan
Director

Lawrence, J. F. 5527 A
 X War
 X Service Command

Colonel Donovan

Refer to: 201 - Lawrence, James F.

November 10, 1942

Subject: Recommendation for Promotion

To: The Adjutant General
 War Department
 Washington, D. C.

1. It is recommended that James F. Lawrence, 1st. Lt. AUS (O-261130) be promoted to the grade of Major. Lt. Lawrence was commissioned a 1st. Lt. in the Army of the United States on April 30, 1942, and has not subsequently been promoted.
2. Lt. Lawrence has for the past three months been Acting Executive Officer in the Special Operations Branch of this office. It is now desired that he be transferred to important operational duties in London, England, and, if Lt. Lawrence is promoted, it is expected that his assignment to such duties will be confirmed. It is expected that he would ultimately return to his post here as Executive Officer. It is considered that the responsibilities of the position of Executive Officer and of Operations Officer are both commensurate with the rank of Major. Such positions in the corresponding British Service are held by officers of higher grade.
3. Lt. Lawrence has clearly demonstrated his fitness for the responsibilities and duties of the grade for which he is recommended during the entire period of duty with this office. He served as a 2nd Lt. F.A.O.R.C. 1929 to 1934 and more recently as a 1st Lt. in the New York Guard. He was assigned to duty with this office on April 30, 1942. He acted as Executive Officer of the Security Office of this organization until August last, and, in this position, discharged important administrative responsibilities. Since early August Lt. Lawrence has acted as Executive Officer of the Special Operations Branch of this office. He has also acted as the principal aide to the Chief of the Special Operations Branch.
4. The factor of relative rank has been considered in making this recommendation. There is no other available officer who has had the particular training in "Special Operations" or who combines the characteristics and background required for the

Laval 3927
X Henry Hays
X Leahy

May 1, 1942

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The attached comes to us from a source which has hitherto been very reliable and purports to be the text of a message. The significance to us is that this is the first official notice which we have seen in confirmation of press stories that Laval would like to play the role of intermediary.

I am also sending a copy to the President.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1942

Confidential

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Thank you very much for your letter of May first enclosing the alleged text of a message from Mr. Pierre Laval which has been read with much interest.

Sincerely yours,

Cordees Hull

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

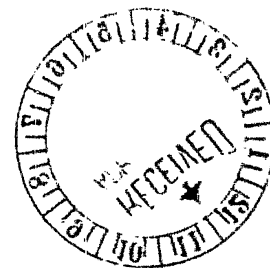
SECRET

4629

- 3 -

On doit insister sur le passage de l'allocution de Laval qui évoque le danger de l'armée rouge sur le Rhin, a laquelle l'Angleterre livrerait la France. Un des chefs de la résistance ouvrière nous signalait déjà le 5 Octobre 1941, que la propagande pro-nazie faisait "circuler le bruit suivant: comme les Anglais devront, s'ils gagnent, a la Russie de n'avoir pas été envahis en 1941, il faudra qu'ils donnent des pays au communisme, et pour avoir voulu éviter le nazisme, nous tomberons dans un mal pire." Ce sera l'argument type pour conserver ou gagner au régime Laval l'appui des milieux de conservateurs, modernes ou qui simplement ont gardé un souvenir mêlé du Front Populaire.

21 Avril 1941



4000
SECRET

catholiques, que le Maréchal avait ralliés, surtout après avoir chassé Laval.

Une importance particulière doit être attachée à la nomination à l'Agriculture, avec rang de ministre, de Jacques Leroy-Beaulieu, leader de l'Union Nationale des Syndicats Agricoles, organisation puissante qui disait rassembler en 1939 plus d'un million de familles paysannes et contrôlée par des milieux catholiques de droite, proches de l'Action Française et l'U.N., surtout dans l'Ouest, aux intérêts des grands propriétaires. Cette organisation a sa principale force en zone occupée, dans l'Ouest et le Nord, à un moindre degré dans l'Est et le Sud-Est où elle bénéficie de l'appui du clergé des campagnes. Un livre auquel ont collaboré deux de ses dirigeants, Galléron et Doussault, vient d'être préfacé par les Evêques de Lille et d'Arras, Monard et Bultot (France 1941 Paris Albatros). On doit signaler cet effort vers la paysannerie conservatrice ou modérée, effort confirmé par l'alliance de Laval.

Le ministre de l'Instruction publique, Abel Bonnard, représente la vieille extrême-droite ralliée au Maréchal, l'Académie Française qui, depuis la défaite, se tourne vers la Nouvelle Revue Française de Paris la Rochelle. Ministre également de la Jeunesse, il rencontrera le problème de l'unification des mouvements de jeunesse, question tortueuse avec l'Eglise.

COPY

SECRET⁴⁸²⁸REMARQUES SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT LAVAL

Ce gouvernement nous semble composé de façon à
ménager les transitions et à garder l'appui des milieux
conservateurs qu'avait trouvés ou acquis le Maréchal.

Sans doute les Allemands rappellent-ils à M. Laval
que "homme du peuple, il doit procéder à des réformes so-
ciales" (N.Y. Times, 18 avril, Berlin View) et l'ordre nouveau,
européen et français, est-il présenté comme "socialiste"
(allocution du 20). Le choix, comme Secrétaire d'Etat au
Travail, du vieux Lagardelle, jadis collaborateur de Georges
Bonel au Mouvement Socialiste, plus récemment admirateur de
Mussolini et de ses corporations, n'a par lui-même qu'une
valeur symbolique assez réduite. Lagardelle n'a pas d'auto-
rité personnelle dans le mouvement ouvrier. On doit cepen-
dant prévoir que la politique Luchon sera continuée. Les
deux autres représentants de cette politique économique et
sociale restent dans le Cabinet: Lehideux à la Production
Industrielle d'où dépend en fait le Travail et Barnaud aux
Relations Economiques Franco-Allemandes.

L'effort pour ménager les transitions et garder l'appui
des milieux conservateurs apparaît dans l'absence d'hommes tels
que Deat, Dorlot, Spinasse... et la présence dans le Cabinet
de Lucien Romier et de Joseph Barthelomy. Le premier a une
réputation de libéralisme. Le second paraît pour un élément
"résistant". L'un et l'autre sont évidemment là pour conser-
ver à Laval l'appui des milieux conservateurs, principalement

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

File 4001
SECRET

FROM: David Bruce

DATE April 30, 1942

TO: Colonel Donovan

SUBJECT:

There is attached a memorandum prepared by
Professor Vignaux commenting on the Laval Government,
which I believe will be of interest to you.

David Bruce
David Bruce

January 13, 1941

Mr. Russell Livermore
270 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Russell:

I talked with General Drum and told him about you. He said that your application had come in and that you would be passed on very soon. He said he would look it up and act on it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

-2-

with the Air Corps, and is located at Room 4424,
Munitions Building.

It seems that the reason for the rejection was an old history of a fever which effected his heart when he was a child. He went into the World War with it, and has continued without any impairment of the heart and he assures me now that he is in excellent physical condition. I believe the doctors agree that there is no present impairment and that the only evidence at this time is scar tissue. I also understand that private medical experts have submitted reports on his case to the War Department.

I wanted you to know all of this, and because of my personal interest in Russell, I should be most grateful for anything you can do. I understand that Major White is sympathetic, but I am hopeful that some way will be found to justify the issuance of a commission.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Livermore 6/1/42
X Commission Army

May 22, 1942

The Honorable
 John J. McCloy
 Assistant Secretary of War
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

I think you know Russell Livermore, a cousin of George Livermore. Russell I know has played some tennis with you. He has been working here since our office was organized and I have known him for many years.

Russell had an excellent record in the last war, received the D.S.C. and was very highly spoken of by his superior officers. He is anxious to get back in service. He applied for a commission some time ago and the matter seems to have gotten into difficulty. Although he successfully passed two medical examinations in the field (90 Church Street, New York City), the Surgeon-General's office rejected him. Russell went to see Trubee Davison, and Trubee has arranged for a reconsideration and review of the case. I understand that the papers are now in the hands of Major White, who is the Medical Corps liaison officer



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1942

Dear Bill:

I have your letter of May 22 about Russell
Livermore's application.

I will see what can be done.

Sincerely,

Jack

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



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1949

Dear Bill:

Trubee Davison informs me that Major White is forwarding Russell Livermore's papers to the Adjutant General, recommending that his physical disability be waived.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "W. J. Donovan", is written below the word "Sincerely".

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

- 2 -

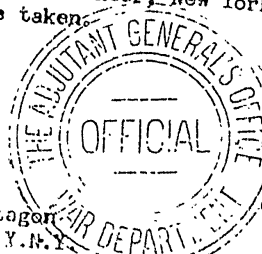
6. Prior to departure from present station he will be equipped for extended field service, temperate climate, as outlined in T/3a 21, 7 January 1943, together with steel helmet, gas mask; 1 pistol, auto. .45 Cal. M1911; 1 holster, leather, .45 Cal., 1 pockets, magazine, web, double; 1 belt, pistol; 1 packet, first aid; 1 pouch, first aid packet; 2 magazines, assem (clip) .45 Cal; 21 rounds cartridge, ammunition, .45 cal., 1 kit, cleaning, pistol. He will have possession of WD AGO Form 81, showing inoculations and immunizations required before leaving the continental limits of the United States and will comply with the provisions of Cir. 85, 26 March 1943, reference medical requirements.

7. Officer should advise his correspondents that mail will be addressed to him at APO 4004, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y. Immediately upon arrival in the theatre and assignment to unit or organization, the officer will complete and mail WD AGO Form No. 204, Change of Address Card, to advise friends and relatives of his permanent APO address. He will also send a complete WD AGO Form No. 204 to the theatre postal officer.

8. Excess baggage will be marked with the officer's full name, rank and serial number, c/o Port Transportation Officer, New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, New York. Trunk locker will not be taken.

Inclosures:

Distribution:
 Officer (4)
 Officers' Record Section, AGO
 CG, AAF
 Army Postal Service, 3E-561, The Pentagon
 OIC, Emb. APO, 464 Lexington Ave. N.Y.N.Y.
 Fiscal & Budget Section, Operations Br. AGO, Attn: Major Walker
 Port Transportation Officer, NYPE, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 CO, Miami Emb APO, Miami, Fla.
 CG, USAF APO 534, c/o PM, N.Y.N.Y.
 PC, APO 534, c/o PM, N.Y.N.Y.



SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of The Adjutant General
Washington, D.C.

AG 210.31 -
(9-17-42)OA

BDG/aa/lb /1515
Br. 2990-021

Subject: Orders.

September 18, 1942.

Thru : ☒ Director, Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

SECRET
Auth: T. A. G.
Initials: TAUG
Date: Sept. 18, 1942.

To : Major Russel B. Livermore, 0480521, AUS.

1. The Secretary of War directs that Major Russel B. Livermore, 0480521, AUS, proceed from Washington, D. C. and/or New York, N. Y. to London, England, and to such other places as may be necessary on temporary duty, and upon completion of this temporary duty he will return to his proper station, Washington, D. C. TDN FD 34 P 434-02, 03 A 0425-23.
2. Travel by military or commercial aircraft, Army transport, commercial steamship, belligerent vessel or aircraft and rail is directed. TD by air from Washington, D. C. and/or New York, N. Y. to destination, and return, is necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency war mission.
3. In lieu of subsistence, a flat per diem of \$6.00 is authorized while traveling on official business, and while absent from permanent station (Public Law 528, 77th Congress, approved April 28, 1942). A baggage allowance of fifty-five pounds while traveling by military or commercial aircraft is authorized.
4. Reimbursement for the expenses incurred in connection with the travel will be made to the War Department by the Office of Strategic Services. The Finance Officer making payment in connection with the travel performed will submit a copy of the voucher, showing the amount paid, month in which paid, voucher number, and citation of this order, by letter of transmittal to The Adjutant General's Office, attention Fiscal Section, stating that the enclosed copy of voucher is furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement from the Office of Strategic Services.
5. Attention is invited to Sec. II, Cir. 220, WD 1941, regarding the preparation and distribution of extract copies.

2 Incls: Pay Guide & Instr. Memo.

Distribution:
Offices (4)

Officers Record Section, AGO

Ben D. Cullito
Adjutant General.

SECRET

RESTRICTED**EXTRACT
WAR DEPARTMENT****THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON**JHD/cd/1515 Mu.
Br: 77167AG 210.31
(21 Jun 43)PO-ALetter orders for: Lt. Colonel Russell B. Livermore, 0480521, AC. 8 July 1943

1. The following is an extract of classified letter orders issued to the above-named officer on this date.

2. Relieved from duty with station in Washington, D.C. and assigned to station outside the continental limits of the United States. He will proceed from Washington, D.C. and/or New York, N.Y. and/or Miami, Florida to destination, reporting upon arrival for duty.

3. TDN 1--5000 P 431-01, 02, 03, 07, 08 & 0425-24. Travel by military, naval or commercial aircraft, Army or Naval transport, commercial steamship, belligerent vessel or aircraft and rail is directed. TD by air from Washington, D.C. and/or New York, N.Y. and/or Miami, Florida to destination is necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency war mission. In lieu of subsistence a flat per diem of \$6.00 is authorized while traveling by military, naval or commercial aircraft in accordance with existing law and regulations. (APR-3-69026).

4. A baggage allowance of fifty-five (55) pounds, to include all personal effects, clothing, medical kit, canteen and emergency rations and an excess baggage allowance of twenty-five (25) pounds (critical supplies) is authorized while traveling by military, naval or commercial aircraft. Field equipment will be obtained at destination. Excess baggage will be marked with the officer's full name, rank and serial number, c/o Port Transportation Officer, New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, New York. Trunk locker will not be taken.

5. Reimbursement for the expenses incurred in connection with the travel will be made to the War Department by the Office of Strategic Services. Finance officer making payment in connection with the travel performed will submit a copy of the voucher, showing the amount paid, month in which paid, voucher number and citation of this order. The copy of the voucher will be forwarded by letter of transmittal to The Adjutant General's Office, attention Fiscal and Budget Section, stating that the inclosed copy of voucher is furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement from the Office of Strategic Services.

6. Colonel Livermore is authorized to wear civilian clothing in the performance of this mission.

7. Prior to departure from present station he will be equipped for extended field service, temperate climate, as outlined in T/DA 21, 7 January 1943, together with steel helmet, gas mask, 1 pistol, auto. .45 Cal.; 1 holster, leather .45 Cal., 1 pockets, magazine, web, double. 1 .45 Cal. .45 Cal.; 1 pocket, first aid; 1 pouch, first aid packet; 2 magazines, .45 Cal. (clip); 21 rounds cartridge, ammunition, .45 Cal., 1 kit, cleaning, pistol. He will have possession of AD AF Form 81, showing inoculations and immunizations required before leaving the continental limits of the United States and will comply with the provisions of Cir. 35, 26 March 1943, reference medical requirements.

By order of the Secretary of War:

RESTRICTED

Adjutant General

- 2 -

To prevent the collapse of organized and centralized Chinese resistance to Japan, it is imperative that action be taken immediately on some of the following points:

- A- Immediate Air Aid to China.
- B- Improvement in our diplomatic relations and general liaison with the powers that be in China. (I shall explain the urgency of and modus operandi for this item in detail upon request).
- C- Immediate concentration by a competent board of American experts on transportation problems, new supply routes, such as via India and Tibet or via Russian Turkestan - Tashkent-Alma Ata-Sinkiang-Kansu.
- D- Renewed efforts to prevail upon Russia to at least secretly grant us air and truck bases in Siberia and Outer Mongolia for transportation of supplies to China. Even "Token" deliveries will have their effect upon Chinese morale. Russia should be made to feel convinced that the collapse of China will mean her own defeat. And it should not be hard to convince the Russians of this, as their policy during the past five years has been based on this conviction; it is to be noted that they have acted accordingly in their relations with China, despite their non-aggression pact with Japan.
- E- Immediate efforts to relieve the economic (especially food) situation in China. The principal problem is meat. Arrangements might be made for Russian cooperation, whereby salted, smoked or frozen beef and mutton be transported from the meat producing areas along the Turk-Sib Railway into China.

In making the above comments and suggestions, I take the liberty to offer my services to the U.S. Government in the furtherance of any effort that may be inaugurated. My 24 years' experience in China and 6½ years' study and analysis of China problems, here in Washington, make me feel that I might be able to do something more useful to help win this war.

Respectfully yours,

Emmanuel S. Larsen

(Emmanuel S. Larsen)
Research Analyst in Chinese Affairs,
Office of Naval Intelligence.

PRIVATE
AND SECRET.

Larson 6490
1650 Harvard Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1942.
✓ China
x Collopy -

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

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to submit to you the following for whatever it may be worth.

I wish to state that I am extremely reluctant to make predictions, but I fear that China may collapse and that such an event would constitute a severe set-back to our war efforts.

The controlling power in China is the Kuomintang; this consists of five factions:

- 1- The Chu Chia-hua faction (totalitarian, party regimentation)
- 2- The "C.C." faction (party supervision over social matters)
- 3- Tai Li's faction (Secret Service, terrorist, supporting Chiang and the "C.C." faction)
- 4- Ho Ying-ch'in's faction (anti-Communist, favors conservative military administration)
- 5- The Political Science faction (members have character of being primarily Chinese in their point of view).

The first four of these factions are most likely to favor a separate peace with Japan if China is further isolated from and ignored by her Allies.

Such a separate peace would be exploited to the utmost by the Japanese who would regiment Chinese manpower for an immediate knock-out blow against Asiatic Russia. More than manpower would be available in China; brilliant Chinese strategists would lend their efforts. (Jenghis Khan's best general was a Chinese; Tso Tsung-tang, best strategist of the Manchu regime, was a Chinese).

If Russia is attacked, as she would be from Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan and Outer Mongolia, her entire position would become most precarious, and Germany will be able to crush Russian resistance in Europe.

Thus, if China and Russia go, the loss of India is a foregone conclusion. China is the only reason why Japan is not turning her might against India at this very moment.

The ultimate upshot of such far-reaching reverses for the Allies would be defeat or no less than several decades of terrible warfare.

China has hitherto received secondary consideration in the matter of war aid, and the China-Burma situation has been a secondary war theater. The enemy is aware of this, and Germany is banking on the collapse of all Allied resistance in Asia, in which event Germany will automatically receive co-operation from Japan. No matter how severe Nazi reverses in Europe are for the moment, an Allied collapse in Asia will act as an immediate stimulant to joint Axis efforts.

LIFE

LIFE & LIFE BUILDING
HARVEY CENTER
NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

June 10, 1942

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Your New York office very flatteringly brought the dummy of your proposed magazine "Victory" to us for inspection and comment. Shortly before that Mr. Ed. Stanley had an informal meeting with some of us to explore our interest in and the possibilities of publishing LIFE in Sweden. We were naturally quite enthusiastic, and I understand that Mr. Stanley is looking into this through his Swedish contacts.

All of the above makes me think that this is a good time to tell you that we are most definitely interested in making available to you our picture publishing experience and facilities on as large a scale as you care to set up.

As Coordinator of Information, I am sure that you know of our magazine publishing experimentation for the OIAA. This has now reached the stage where we have actually printed a magazine in Spanish for the consideration of this Agency and the State Department; and if it meets with their approval and various wartime difficulties can be overcome, we are prepared to start publishing on a month's notice.

In other words, we are most definitely in picture magazine publishing in the U.S. We seem to be about to arrange for the production of Variation No. 1 in Spanish (and Portuguese) - and we are at your service for any further variations in which you might be interested.

Kindest personal regards,

O. D. Jackson

O. D. JACKSON

General Manager

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25 and B Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Life
 "Victims"
 Proposed Public
 x General

June 12, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward Stanley
 FROM: G. Edward Buxton

I attach a copy of a letter that came from Mr. C. D. Jackson of Life Magazine addressed to Col. Donovan. The letter seems to contain a very definite offer of almost any kind of cooperation that you would like to have. I should be glad to know how it strikes you when we are next together.

I enjoyed being with you this noon.

G. E. B.

SECRET

- 4 -

if India is lost the Middle East must fall. India, the largest single part of the British Empire is important to England financially but so far as the winning of the War is concerned the Middle East is the most important sector. One type of Englishman is more concerned with jockeying for position for the after the war conferences than in winning the war now. It is he who insists on sending American forces to India; he who wants to concentrate all exile Governments in London. The other type of Englishman is loyally trying to win this war - his efforts are curtailed by the activities of his fellow.

I hope we do send token forces to India but none to the British Isles later to be slaughtered in the Lowlands. The Middle East is our springboard for the invasion that will be most disastrous to the Axis. If the United States does not take matters in the Middle East in hand we will lose the Middle East.

Men to meet:

Look up Lt. Raymond the bearer of this letter and also Major (Senator) Lodge. Both can give you good pictures of conditions here.

W. L. A.

SECRET

- 3 -

Greek Relief:

I managed to help our American Red Cross to get in closer touch with the thousands of Greek women and children encamped here; have been able to get milk for their children and have helped start a volunteer service.

Colonel Bommer Feller:

Colonel Feller is an ace. He stands out as a man of given powers of observation, independence of thought and judgment and he has courage in explaining his opinions even when in conflict with the approved British explanation of events. He is no longer with the Legation, but is now attached to General Maxwell.

British Official Explanation:

It is not safe to disagree with the official British line. But we know that the Eighth Army has been seriously defeated at a time when it enjoyed superiority in tanks, planes, men and other materiel - at a time when it should have won a decisive victory. You will hear all sorts of explanations - but the true one will come from Colonel Feller and I recommend that you look up his report. The loss of Egypt is now possible.

American Troops:

The British are insisting that the defense of India is inseparable from the defense of the Middle East and that

- 2 -

SECRET

my only cable after he has had paraphrases of our coded messages. He also refuses to allow us travel or to wear civilian clothes.

Instructions:

I urgently need a complete directive in detail. I have the general plans in mind but need further instructions. I would like to have messages directly from you.

Yugoslavs:

I managed to get everything I brought for the Yugoslavs into their hands despite the fact that some are interned. McNamee had explained this situation by cable. What a deplorable plight. Real patriots, fighters, and famous pilots who have had hundreds of flying hours over Rumania put out of circulation when their services are needed desperately. What a help they would be if freed.

Czechoslovaks:

I have delivered the messages to General Gak and awaiting the others you will want to be delivered.

Greeks:

All the letters for the Greeks have been delivered. I met Vice Premier Kanellopoulos. The Greeks must have their radio sets at once. McNamee ordered them before leaving Washington but we have had no news.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SECRET

Leete 7337

x Report

x Middle East

FROM: Ulius L. Amoss
 TO: Major David Bruce
 SUBJECT: Letter of June 22 from Lt. Comdr. Leete.

DATE: July 6, 1942

In a personal secret letter delivered by the hand of a friend, Commander Leete had the following to say on June 22nd:

Trip to Egypt:

Because he was taken off the Clipper at Trinidad he arrived much later than anticipated. The extra time was not all wasted because he met many American and some other officers whose friendships may be useful to us. He met Major Jacques de Sleyes of the Free French Syrian Establishment (NOTE: de Sleyes is an old friend of our Ronald Pearce). He also met Ian Hooper of the British Merchant Marine, former Assistant Naval Attache at Athens.

McDaine:

McDaine is everything you and Major Bruce said he was; competent and intelligent. But despite his absolutely correct behavior he encountered obstacles that could only be removed by action from Washington. Minister Kirk refuses to allow us to meet any except accredited officials of recognized Governments. He

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No.

Date Rec'd BA.

From: *G. L. Amato*

1.	To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
			Rec'd.	Fwd'd.		
	<i>Director</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>3/6</i>	<i>7/7</i>	<i>AB</i>	
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						

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

- 3 -

but it may be that one Janet Wactzen, 19 East 48th Street, New York City (who is a close friend of the wife of Mayor La Guardia) may know the whereabouts of Marie Rossiger.

Mr. Lawrence stated that he is well known to Mr. Robert O'Callahan of 500 5th Avenue, New York City, associated with National Broadcasting Company; Patrick W. McMahon, former Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York; and Mr. Emil K. Ellis, a lawyer with offices in Rockefeller Center.

Mr. Lawrence mentioned the name of Mr. Edgar H. Stapper whose address is 17 East 45th Street, New York City. It is evident that Mr. Stapper can give information concerning Mr. Lawrence. He can probably also give information concerning Sylvia Heller.

Mr. Lawrence, during the course of the conversation with the undersigned, stated that he had at one time given information to Messrs. Fraser and Mitchell of the British Intelligence Service, 15 Broad Street, New York City and that he had once performed a special mission at the behest of one or both of these gentlemen.

The observations of the undersigned can be summarized as follows: (1) Mr. Lawrence himself is a man of about 50 years of age. He is over 6 feet tall, solidly built, has large dark eyes, black hair slightly gray, wears glasses and has the look and demeanor of a man who might well be unbalanced. He should be carefully checked before his story is taken seriously. (2) He is an egoist and uses important names freely. It is obvious that he does not know many of the people to whom he glibly refers by their given names; (3) Mr. Lawrence believes that a. Frege is the head of a ring of German agents who are directing submarine and other German activities -- principally the operation of submarines in the Caribbean. (4) Lawrence states that Freitag and the Rossiger woman always appear to have ample means but that they are not known to be employed. He infers that these two are active "agents". (5) He states that the Rossiger woman can be made, by him, to talk. It is evident that Lawrence (who says that he has been in the oil and gas business in Ohio) has been something of a promoter and has lived by his wits. He may well have been involved in various and shabby "deals" with certain of the people who have been mentioned by him. My guess is that certain of these transactions were of the "blue sky" variety.

Investigations of Mr. Lawrence and Miss Sylvia Heller (CG 1357-A) have been begun by this Office.

E. C. Huntington, Jr.
 E. C. Huntington, Jr.
 Lt. Col., AUS
 Security Officer

- 2 -

The immediate business of Mr. Lawrence appears to be to disclose to us a ring of German agents centering about one Arnold Frese who is reputed to be the head of the States Marine Steamship Company, New York City. There are listed below certain individuals who are supposed to be associated with Mr. Frese:

1. Dr. Freitag who is or was President of the German-American Chamber of Commerce and who has been living at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.
2. Major Alfred Teschen who was once in the Richthofen Squadron and is supposed to be a representative of Goering in this country. He lives at 340 West 84th Street, New York City, telephone Endicott 2-5235 and has an office at 70 Pine Street, New York City with Mr. Curtis Dahl.
3. Mr. Opel, former German automobile manufacturer, address unknown.
4. Mr. Warner Von Kraum, address unknown but who probably lives somewhere in Massachusetts.
5. Mr. John Kruege who is the Chain Store man and who lives in Pennsylvania and was involved in some transaction with Teschen in which Tennessee nitrate was sent to Mexico.
6. Prince Bonconinie, address unknown who was referred to the British by Mr. Bortaux who will be mentioned later on.
7. Baron Henri Raffalli who lives at West 63rd Street, New York City opposite the YMCA and whose wife is a cousin of Dan Topping, husband of Sonja Henie. It is understood that the Baron's brother is under-Secretary of State for Mussolini.
8. Karl Lucke, 29 Broadway, New York City.

It is stated by Mr. Lawrence that a Mr. Bortaux, 421 Broadway, New York City, Room 1947, telephone Whitehall 3-0467 was formerly associated with Arnold Frese and knows all about him. Mr. Bortaux' present associate is Mr. Frank Brodnaux whose address is evidently the same as Bortaux. Mr. Lawrence states that Brodnaux and Bortaux are both friends of his.

It is also stated by Mr. Lawrence that one Charles Torrey is a friend of his and was former President of the American Export Lines and that he knows Mr. Frese and Mr. Teschen.

Mr. Lawrence also states that one E. C. Hackett, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York, Chickering 4-3266 knows considerable about Lucke and Teschen and also about Prince Bonconinie.

Mr. Lawrence indicated that a certain woman by the name of Marie Kossiger who is a friend of Freitag and Teschen can give a good deal of information concerning them and possibly concerning Frese. The address of the Kossiger woman is unknown.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Lt. Col. E. G. Huntington, Jr.

DATE July 9, 1942

TO: Mr. James R. Murphy

SUBJECT: Special Investigation, Mr. James A. Lawrence, Jr.
1348 Anthony Avenue, Bronx
New York, N. Y.
Tremont 2-90370

I interviewed Mr. Lawrence yesterday at the University Club of New York between the hours of 4 and 5. Mr. Lawrence was referred to us through Miss Sylvia Heller who is employed in this organization. Miss Heller is under investigation.

Mr. Lawrence is apparently an American citizen by birth; he states that he was born in the state of Ohio but that he was raised in San Francisco where his father was in the insurance business. He says that he has had long training in investigating and exposing "spy rings". It is his contention that this training stems from an experience which he had obtained during the last war when his father's office was located at 703 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Mr. Lawrence states that at that time he was able to uncover the so-called "Huntz Bomb Plot". The assertion was that the British and Germans involved in this plot were, in part at least, employed in his father's office. If Mr. Lawrence is to be believed there were also employed in this same insurance office an aggregation of Japanese and other aliens. Questioning on this point failed to disclose the qualifications which fitted these somewhat peculiar employees for the insurance business.

Mr. Lawrence, in connection with his story about the bomb plot, stated that at the time he was in the U. S. Army and that although a private he held a position of great trust and confidence and handled, as a financial officer, large sums of money -- as much as \$1,500,000 at one time.

If Mr. Lawrence's statement is to be believed he is something of an adventurer -- among other things, having fought with Pancho Villa and having traveled extensively. Mr. Lawrence states that he is now getting himself in shape physically to accept a commission in the Army, in connection with which he says he is receiving the aid of Miss Heller. He produced two telegrams and a letter from Miss Heller but they indicated nothing except that she and Mr. Patrick W. McMahon are interested in aiding Mr. Lawrence in his efforts. Mr. McMahon was I believe at one time Assistant Attorney General of the state of New York and Miss Heller appears to know him extremely well. Mr. McMahon's address is, as I recall it, 631 6th Avenue, New York City although this would have to be checked.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1609 Broadway

August 5, 1942

Local Board, No. 242
Los Angeles County
6233 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, California

Dear Sir:

Mr. John Francis Langan, a member of my staff, has informed me today of his order to report for physical examination at Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., with a view of possible reclassification.

To my knowledge Mr. Langan is at present classified as 3-A. He is 37 years old is married and has a nine year old daughter.

The Pictorial Records Branch of the Office of Strategic Services is working directly under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States. Their problem is the classifying and processing, storing and discrimination of pictures, both motion and still of strategic areas of the world. We serve mainly the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Service. We attempt to supply all pictures needed by these branches of the government to assist them in their war effort. Mr. Langan is at present holding an important position in this Branch as Chief of the Washington office. This office will be expanding to a very great extent during the rest of this calendar year. It will be essential that those persons already trained in forwarding our work remain with us if possible. Considering the statement above it is requested that Mr. Langan be continued in a deferred status as far as selective service is concerned, at least until January 1, 1943.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration which is given this request I am,

Very truly yours,

cc/John Langan
Selective Service
Headquarters, Wash. D. C.
Colonel Donovan

L. E. Morris, Colonel,
Inf. Director Pictorial
Records Branch

Langan 7780
x Pictorial Records
Selective Service

gill

h. Waivers recommended:

2. If appointed, it is recommended that he be ordered to extended active duty at: Washington, D. C.

With: [illegible]

3. Waiver of fourteen days notice for active duty is attached.

4. The duties to be performed by the applicant cannot be adequately performed by him in a civilian capacity.

W. J. Donovan
William J. Donovan,
Director

6 enclosures:

- #1 W.D., A.G.O. Form 0850 (in dup.)
- #2 W.D., A.G.O. Form 178 (in trip.)
- #3 W.D., A.G.O. Form 63 (date)
- #4 Waiver of physical
- #5 Waiver of 14 day period
- #6 Statement from other draft board

Other papers that may be listed:
Letter of recommendation:
Letter of recommendation:

Transcript of educational qualifications

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Date August 6, 1942

Subject: Appointment in the Army of the United States

To: The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. Under the provisions of AR 605-10, dated December 10, 1941, and existing War Department policies, it is recommended that the following named person be appointed in the Army of the United States to the grade and for duty as indicated below:

- a. Full name. Goodhue Livingston, Jr.
- b. Grade for which recommended: Major
For duty with: Branch 1st Lt. Plan
- c. The proposed appointment is within the procurement objective authorized by the War Department.
- d. Type of Service or character of duty: The duty proposed is of a secret nature, in connection with the work being undertaken by this organization under authority of directive issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in letter dated February 25, 1942.
- e. Applicant's special qualifications: This man possesses special ability of a technical and professional nature qualifying him for duty as a commissioned officer in the particular overhead assignment for which he is recommended, which duty cannot be performed by him as a civilian.
- f. Citizenship: By Birth: ☒ Naturalized:
- g. Is applicant a civilian officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia? (If so, written consent of his Department head, for applicant to accept appointment in the Army of the United States, must be attached.)
Presently employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Lemoine 8427

NOT SECRET

Information has been received from a source heretofore found to be well informed to the effect that a group of Free French intelligence officers has just now arrived in the United States.

Among them is Lemoine, formerly one of the principal officials in the Douane Bureau at Paris, where he is reputed to have been in charge of the "dirty work" such as the falsification of passports, and so on.

According to the present informant, Lemoine is German by birth. Some say that he is a German aristocrat and former officer, but this is doubted.

September 16, 1942

... they received no remuneration for their efforts.

At Freetown the vessel was beached on a sandbar at high water and the whole ship's side was scraped right down to the sides of the keel and right down to two feet from the bottom on the ends. All this work was done by the ship's crew alone and took about two days. The result was that we were on our way to the United States of America and made a speed of 12 miles $\frac{3}{4}$ loaded.

Melbourne, January 20, 1941

— (s) N. J. Lindner —
Capt. MN "Lindner"

- 2 -

This was on Tuesday, July 22nd. We awaited Saturday night which we thought for several reasons would be the best day for our escape. The guard was very light on this night inasmuch as they all wanted to go ashore to celebrate. All preparations were made in the quiet. On board were now three engineers, one electrician, three navigators, one steward, one cook and two deckhands.

Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock we were rather perturbed when a boat belonging to the Navigation Police came alongside. We thought everything had now been discovered. Fortunately, it was for another reason that they came on board, namely to take ashore all equipment from the lifeboats. This was also done on all the other Norwegian vessels in the port presumably to stop further escapes of the crews. This was bad enough of course but seeing that everything had been prepared for our escape this did not stop us and at 0.15 o'clock on the 27th of July anchor was hauled. It was a dark night and it was difficult to clear the harbor as all the ships had been blacked out. However, so far we were successful. The ship was light and the propellers made quite a noise and a phosphorescent stripe could be seen as the ship proceeded.

The ship had not been drydocked for the last 22 months so that there was grass on the sides of about 6"-8" thick. Consequently the speed was low. We succeeded in getting round the inner wire netting which only covered half of the port, but the outer one we had to proceed over. We saw the phosphorescence of the netting in the water and stopped the engines. The tension was great as to whether we would succeed. Everything went according to plan and the buoys to which the netting was fastened passed the boat. We then went at full speed ahead which was only 8 knots as against 15 which it should be.

Bathurst was the nearest British port, about 90 miles away, whilst Freetown was about 500 miles away and we only had about 40 tons of diesel oil. It was a great question whether we would succeed in reaching Freetown with this quantity, but the authorities were aware of the fact that we only had a small quantity of oil and we therefore presumed they would think that we would try to make for Bathurst. This assumption proved to be correct, because on the following day when our escape was discovered they sent out two airplanes and two submarines to make a search in that direction, but they did not find the "Lidvard".

Everything went along alright until Sunday afternoon at 6:30 when we discovered a patrol ship on our starboard side aft which started to shell us and the shells were falling quite near. Our only chance was to try to evade her. Chief Eng. Samuel took complete charge of the motors and opened them up so that we did 160 revolutions against ordinary 110. In this way we took a great risk but it was our only chance and we were successful so that within 3/4 of an hour we were so far away that the shells fell behind us and darkness came on so that we could alter our course without the patrol ship noticing. Simultaneously we sent out over the wireless that we were being attacked by an unknown patrol ship and gave our position as well as our call letters. This was picked up by the British and they immediately sent a destroy to our assistance and this turned up the following morning and conveyed us all the way to Freetown.

In fact the next day another destroy turned up so that we had two when we arrived in Freetown in the afternoon on the 27th of July.

I will not omit to mention that we had on board the Master, Chief Engineer and one A.B. from the SS Hadrian as well as the Captain, Chief Engineer, Steward and one A.B. from the SS Skotfos. These two ships had been previously taken over by the French. These officers and crew were very valuable as we were short of crew on

TRANSLATION

REPORT OF M.S. "LIDVARD'S" ESCAPE FROM
DAKAR JULY, 1941

The "Lidvard" arrived at Dakar the 30th of May, 1940 with a full cargo of rice from Saigon. We were discharged on June 7th and for several days awaited orders from London as to where to proceed. When, after some time, we eventually received instructions to proceed to Freetown for orders the port was closed so that we were not able to proceed. We were therefore forced to remain there together with eight other Norwegian vessels and several belonging to other nations.

The authorities boarded us and took ashore one of the starting pipes to the main motor so that we could not use the motor. The entire outer harbor was closed off by means of wire netting.

After a lapse of a few months a Belgian steamer (Carlier) tried to escape one dark night, but was unsuccessful inasmuch as she went over the netting and caught about 3½ tons of the wire in her propeller. Nevertheless, she continued but was discovered by the patrol ship and immediately shelled, from the shore as well as from the patrol ship, and finally had to give up when she was so badly damaged that she had to be beached in order to avoid sinking. After this incident the control was sharpened so that chances of escape were few, or in fact there was no opportunity at all to think of escape. As a result another five starting pipes from the engines were taken ashore so that in all six were taken.

Conditions in Dakar were rather desperate, little food, little money and many other inconveniences. The crew now started to desert in order to get over to England and try to do something for Norway. From our vessel a total of twenty men deserted.

At all times we had in mind to get away with the "Lidvard", but it looked quite hopeless inasmuch as no material was available to make new starting pipes. In the meantime Chief Eng. B. Smordal together with the Second Eng. J. Karlsen had an idea to make imitation pipes. The flanges were, for instance, 1½" thick whilst the thickest plates we had were only ¾". We had to make six flanges for each and weld them together in order to get the proper thickness. This explains the difficult and long operation.

After several months hard work the imitation pipes were ready and I approached the authorities ashore in order to obtain permission to have the real pipes sent on board for only a day so that we could try the engines in order to prevent them from being ruined. This they agreed to on the condition that one officer, a non-commissioned officer and two privates were on board all the time watching the work. The pipes were then brought on board and the engines were tried, the military authorities being constantly on duty in the engine room.

When the work was completed it was dinner time and I invited all of them to have dinner with us. An invitation which they accepted. Whilst they were at the meal the engineers went to the engine room and exchanged the original pipes with the imitations which had been made on board. They were so well made nobody noticed the difference and the imitations were taken ashore whilst we retained the originals. Consequently everything was going according to plan.

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Grand Guinea

September 24, 1948

George R. Howland

Steamship Edward

Attached is the Captain's account. It is important to note that qualified mariners were aboard when she made her escape. Some of these men are available for questioning. It is believed that all of them are capable of marking harbor obstruction, sinking ships, waterfront conditions, etc.

Present in the United States at this time is Martinus Anthony Uthlen, SS First Mate, Brooklyn, New York, a mate on the Edward, now on the Pontonia Lumber, at New York. He was in Dakar from the 30th of May, 1941 until July 27, 1941.

In addition to the harbor, it is believed that he is familiar with land installations also. It is believed that the Edward was the last United Nations ship out and he was on board. He is available for questioning.

E. Curran/KP/jw
9/24/48

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

SECRET

To: Mr. James R. Murphy
From: George R. Bowden
Subject: Steamship Edward

October 7, 1942.

You might be interested in the attached memo.

G/RB

COPY

h. Waivers recommended:

2. If appointed, it is recommended that he be ordered to extended active duty at: Washington

With: Office of Strategic Services

3. Waiver of fourteen days notice for active duty is attached:

4. The duties to be performed by the applicant can not be adequately performed by him in a civilian capacity.

Signed 7/9/42
William J. Donovan,
Director

6 Encls:

- #1 W.D., A.G.O. Form 0850 (indup)
- #2 W.D., A.G.P. Form 178 (in trip)
- #3 W.D., A.G.O. Form 63 (date)
- #4 Waiver of physical
- #5 Waiver of 14 day period
- #6 Statement from draft Board

Transcript of educational qualifications:

Princeton University

A.B.

1930

(Politics
Honors Degree)

CCPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE July 6, 1942

Subject: Appointment in the Army of the United States

To: The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. Under the provisions of AR 605-10, dated December 10, 1941, and existing War Department policies, it is recommended that the following named person be appointed in the Army of the United States to the grade and for duty as indicated below:

- a. Full name. Stacy Barcroft Lloyd, Jr.
- b. Grade for which recommended: Captain
For duty with: Branch Immaterial
- c. The proposed appointment is within the procurement objective authorized by the War Department.
- d. Type of service or character of duty:
The duty proposed is of a secret nature, in connection with the work being undertaken by this organization under authority of directive issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in letter dated February 25, 1942.
- e. Applicant's special qualifications:
This man possesses special ability of a technical and professional nature qualifying him for duty as a commissioned officer in the particular overhead assignment for which he is recommended, which duty cannot be performed by him as a civilian.
- f. Citizenship: U.S.A. By Birth ☒ Naturalized
- g. Is applicant a civilian officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia? (If so, written consent of his Department head, for applicant to accept appointment in the Army of the United States, must be attached).

Employed by Office of Strategic Services

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 3, 1942

FROM: David Bruce
TO: C. W. Barnes

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Lloyd 7354
X W. H. Dept.

Captain Stacy D. Lloyd is to go to London as soon as possible, according to the direction given by Colonel Donovan.

It will be necessary that the Adjutant-General issue him orders assigning him for special duty to London, there to report to Mr. Phillips, Director of the London Office of OSS. Mr. Murphy suggested that this matter should be handled through you. We would greatly appreciate it if you will be kind enough to have the Adjutant-General apprised of the situation and issue the necessary orders.

Stacy Lloyd is on duty here in this branch and is available at anytime that you might care to see him.

(H.S.)
(Signature)
David Bruce
David Bruce

0911867

SECRET

-3-

10. Upon the completion of this temporary duty you will return to Washington, D. C. and resume your regular duties in the Office of Strategic Services.

William J. Donovan
Director

- 2 -

are authorized to travel via conveyances of foreign registry.

5. You are authorized to transport with you by the conveyance selected and an excess baggage, official documents and equipment of the Office of Strategic Services.

6. You will, upon my direction, return from time to time to Washington, D. C. to report in person and for the purpose of discussion and further direction, and such returning visits shall not be deemed to cancel these Orders or to require new Orders.

7. The duty to which you are assigned will require you to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

8. While absent from Washington you will be entitled to the regular and usual per diem allowance of seven dollars per day and travel expenses. Such per diem allowance and travel expenses authorized in connection with duties and Orders are to be paid by the Office of Strategic Services.

9. Non-cumulative expenses for entertaining in the amount of one hundred dollars per month will be allowed you when such expenditures are certified by you to be necessary in the performance of your functions.

Handwritten: 7352
EUC
W. H. H. N.

September 15, 1942

FROM: William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services

TO: Stacy B. Lloyd, Jr.
Captain, A.U.S.
Office of Strategic Services

SUBJECT: Temporary Additional Duty.

1. You will proceed to London, England, on temporary additional duty for this office, to perform such duties as may from time to time be directed by me or by the head of the Office of Strategic Services in London, England.

2. You will report to and be responsible to the head of the Office of Strategic Services in London, England. You will also report to the Office of the Commander, U.S. Forces in England.

3. You will perform the travel required by these Orders and any other travel in Europe, Africa, Asia, or elsewhere, required in connection with the duties assigned to you or from time to time directed by me or the head of the Office of Strategic Services in London, England.

4. You will perform the travel directed by air or by such modes of transportation and by such routes as you may deem expedient, including but not restricted to commercial aircraft, balligerent vessel or aircraft, commercial steam and rail; and you

SECRET

AG 210.31 (9-14-42)OA

September 16, 1942

8. Travel is chargeable to PD 34 P 434-02, 03 A 0425-23.
9. Reimbursement for the expenses incurred in connection with the travel will be made to the War Department by the Office of Strategic Services. The Finance Officer making payment in connection with the travel performed will submit a copy of the voucher, showing the amount paid, month in which paid, voucher number, and citation of this order, by letter of transmittal to The Adjutant General's Office, attention Fiscal Section, stating that the enclosed copy of voucher is furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement from the Office of Strategic Services.
10. The duty to which he is assigned will require him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.
11. Attention is invited to Sec II, Cir 220, WD 1941, regarding the preparation and distribution of extract copies.

2 Incls. (Pay Guide & Instr. Memo)

Gen. N. Culliton
Adjutant General.

Distribution:
Officer (1)
Officers' Record Section, AGO
CO European Theater, London, Eng 1 (Air Mail)

SECRET

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

WD 210.11 (9-15-42)OA

DDP/mba/1515
Br. 2200-3021

Subject: Orders

September 16, 1942

From : Director of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

SECRET
Auth: T.A.B.
Initials: [initials]
Date: 9-16-42

To : Capt. Stacy B. Lloyd, Jr. 0911067, AUS.

1. The Secretary of War directs as necessary in the military service that Capt. Stacy B. Lloyd, Jr. 0911067, AUS, proceed on or about September 10, 1942, from Washington, D. C. and/or New York, N. Y., to London, England, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, European Theater, and to the Chief, Strategic Services, London, England, for temporary duty for the purpose of performing such duties as may, from time to time, be directed by the Director, Strategic Services, Washington, D. C., or by the Chief, Strategic Services, London, England, and upon completion of this temporary duty, return to his proper station, Washington, D. C.

2. Travel by military or commercial aircraft, belligerent vessel or aircraft, commercial steamship, army or naval transport, and rail is directed. To by air from Washington, D. C. and/or New York, N. Y., to destination, and such other places as may be necessary, and return, is necessary for the accomplishment of an emergency war mission. In lieu of subsistence a flat per diem of \$6.00 is authorized while traveling by military or commercial aircraft, and for the period of temporary duty outside the continental limits of the United States, in accordance with existing law and regulations. A baggage allowance of fifty-five (55) pounds while traveling by military or commercial aircraft is authorized. For the purpose of transporting official documents and equipment, an excess baggage allowance of 22 pounds is authorized while traveling by military or commercial aircraft.

3. Authority is granted to make such changes in the above itinerary and to proceed to such other places, in such order and as often as may be necessary to carry out this mission. The duties to be performed being exceptional, may require more than seventy-two (72) hours at different places for their performance, therefore, a delay for any period required at any place where necessary is authorized.

4. Capt. Lloyd will perform the travel required by these orders and any other travel in Europe, Africa, Asia, or elsewhere, required in connection with the duties assigned to him, or, from time to time directed by the Director, Strategic Services, Washington, D. C. or the Chief, Strategic Services, London, England.

5. Prior to departure from Washington, D. C., he is authorized to draw necessary equipment for extended field service, including steel helmet, gas mask, and side arms.

6. If, in direction of the Director, Strategic Services, he will return from time to time to Washington, D. C., reporting in person, for the purpose of discharge and further directives, and such returning visits shall not be deemed to cancel these orders or to require any action.

7. Non-reimbursable expenses for entertainment in the amount of one hundred (\$100) dollars per month are authorized when such expenses are certified by him to be necessary in the performance of his duties, and are chargeable to funds allocated to the office of Strategic Services.

SECRET

ADDRESS HEREIN CONSIDERED TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1942

In reply refer to
FA

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and acknowledges the receipt of a letter of September 10, 1942 concerning the assignment of Captain Stacey H. Lloyd, Jr., for duty in the London office of the Office of Strategic Services with instructions to report for duty to Mr. William Phillips.

The Department of State is pleased to advise that it has approved Captain Lloyd's assignment and that appropriate instructions have been issued to the American Embassy at London.



H6 H

Confidential Report

Subject: Sabotage, Bombs & Spies & a Special Agent.
File: American Legion Article of our
German Post 442 F. B. I. L. I.

To: Col. Bill Donovan
25 + C. Hs.
Washington D.C.

Dear Col. Bill Donovan:

I was born & the N.Y. City Office
and turned over to Col. Morris picture of Dresden & Leipzig
map with the Hotels a German newspaper which I
happened to pick up before World War II. I have
been keeping the F.B.I. informed for the past 10
years on Jap and Nazi propaganda recently
saw Mr. Bruce Bileski, and told me, that I
should contact you; I have been trying to do my
bit, but I am being turned down on my age of 57
where I have just ripened & feel mellow from
experience. I am at present a licensed Private
Detective, shield # 25, and known as the
National Detective Agency and specialize as a man
when I get into a case, I get the facts, for the
interested parties, within a reasonable time, & never
do I offer "breathin' reports," I have worked for the
Rail Roads, breaking up the false bill of lading cases.
and on Piers, ships, trains & freight yards, I
broke up the Union Ring, who worked for 25 years
collecting millions of dollars a year, and celebrated cases
of tracing and locating and known as an Expert
of Defense of Service, kindly copyman etc.

Date: 11/16/47 # 138-20 104th St. Jones, Gray, Minn. 55120
Operator: Bruce Bileski, 442 F.B.I. Washington D.C. 20535
and many other references.

C O P Y

Levy 9158

jll

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

TO: Col. Bill Donovan
25th and E Streets
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Sabotage, Bombs & Spies: & a Special Agent

File: American Legion Notice of our
Leonard (?) Post 422 Flushing, L. I.

Dear Col. Bill Donovan:

I was down to the N.Y. City office and turned over to Col. Norris picture of Dresden and Liepsig map with the Hotels a "German newspaper" which I happened to pick up before World War II. I have been keeping the F.B.I. informed for the past 10 years on Jap and Nazi propaganda. Recently I saw Mr. Bruce Bieleski, and told me, that I should contact you; I have been trying to do my bit, but I am being turned down on my age of 57 where I have just ripened and feel mellow, from experience. I am at present a licensed Private Detective, shield #252 and known as the National Detective Agency and specialize: as a man when I get into a case, I get the facts; for the interested parties; within a reasonable time, and never do I offer "weather reports"; I have worked for the Railroads; breaking up the false bill of lading cases, and on Piers, ships, trains and freight yards, I broke up the Arson Ring, who worked for 25 years collecting millions of dollars a year; and celebrated cases of tracing and locating and known as an expert. If I can be of service, kindly command me.

Yours very sincerely,

Bernard (?) Levy,

Principal

#138-20 14th Ave.
College Point, L. I.

Reference: John Edgar Hoover, F.B.I., Washington, D.C.
Bruce Bieleski, Arson Bureau, 81 John St. N.Y. City
and many other officials.

11/26th/42

PC NOT
Retained

at PC

Referred to memo 9257
K. J. G. J. M.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel William J. Donovan

From: Leighow Osborne

Subject: Governor Lehman's Organization

Date: December 18, 1948

I saw Governor Lehman December 10th. He said that for the present he planned to keep his organization very small and, in particular, not to set up any research or statistical branch, not rather to have contact and liaison men who could receive factual data from existing government agencies. I pointed out that our has a Research and Analysis Branch which could probably be called upon for material relating to food conditions in occupied countries.

I asked about the possibility of sending missions abroad to survey food conditions. Mr. Lehman said he had no plans for any at the present time but intimated that eventually some would have to be sent. I mentioned Sweden as a possible basis for surveys of the eventual needs of Norway and Finland. He mentioned the possibility of Spain and Portugal.

I asked whether he would like to have memoranda or personnel which did not fit into ORG but might fit into his organization. He replied in the affirmative but repeated that for the present he was not going to add greatly to his staff. He asked me to come to see him again.

Incidentally, I heard a treatable rumor but from a lady who is usually fairly well informed that Lehman is being downed (killed) after the trial of the von with the idea particularly of luring Italy from the Axis allegiance.

R.O.

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Lithgow Osborne

✓ Thanks for this information
about Gov. Lehman.

WJD

Director's Office

(3300)

9600
Miss Barbara Ann
Stevens

December 18, 1948

Marian L. MacAdam
Third Officer, WAAC
Recruiting
Room 604, Warle Building
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Miss Barbara Ann Linn informs
me that she intends to apply for service
in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.
She is now employed in this organization
and is hereby released for duty with
your branch of the service.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

JBopmbw/jpm

Lang, Robt. E. 9393
x Navy Dept. Personnel

November 30, 1942

From: The Director of Strategic Services
 To: The Chief of Naval Personnel
 Subject: Mr. Robert E. Lang

1. Mr. Robert E. Lang informs me that he intends to apply for a commission in the Naval Reserve.
2. Mr. Lang is employed in this office. He is hereby released for service with the armed forces.
3. If it is found that he possesses the qualifications established by the Navy Department, it is requested that he be commissioned and assigned to the Office of Strategic Services for duty.

William J. Donovan

signed & Taken by Mr. Lang. 12/3/42
Copy to Cmdr. Smith

-7-

bombing. Its purpose, however, is to break up civilian life, and thus destroy the will to continue fighting.

I would especially like to emphasize the value of this plan on the morale of the women which in turn will be reflected in the fighting forces. Nothing is more calculated to hurt such morale than extended living in the homes of other persons such as would result from a large exodus from city to country. Moreover, the city woman finds herself in a different environment and one to which it is difficult to adapt. The husband who is the worker has to undergo additional discomforts as well as additional fears, since a large number of air-raids are already contemplated for next year and have been so announced. The above plan calls for very little additional effort. It is thought that it might result in moving additional equipment to cities in which the 100th day is approaching. This, however, could be avoided so to speak by "extending the term" somewhat longer as to an individual city.

Respectfully submitted,



Lawrence Langner
Secretary
National Inventors Council

LL/eb

-6-

c. It will cause loss of morale of the women, who will either be living under a threat of death, or sent away to a strange place, which in turn will be reflected in letters to the front, and to the soldiers fighting there.

4. The large number of cities covered simultaneously will make it impossible for the Germans and Italians to adequately protect every city by anti-aircraft guns and the reference to the very heavy type of bomb will nullify any feeling of security by taking to air shelters.

The success of this battle of nerves will depend upon dealing the blow within the number of days specified, so that the enemy knows that the promises made have been kept.

Upon receipt of these proclamations, it is conceivable that the inhabitants of these towns will proceed to the air-raid shelters every night which in itself has the effect of lowering morale and working efficiency. Even if only a small number of bombers are sent to the cities in question, the battle of nerves will nevertheless achieve in the psychological field even greater damage than in the destruction of buildings, factories, etc.

This battle of nerves may be coordinated with other efforts, such as invasion of Europe, so that at the peak of the battle -- that is, toward the 100th day, a break-down in morale throughout the cities can be expected.

Finally, this plan is humane, for if it is followed, it will spare women and children, who are now being killed in indiscriminate

-5-

will destroy the deepest shelters and we cannot be sure that these will fall only on factories.

Citizens of Augsburg, do not treat this as an idle threat. For every aeroplane now made in Germany and Italy four are made in America, England and Russia. Your doom is inevitable. For it you have to blame only the Nazi criminals who began this war and introduced the barbarous bombing of women and children in Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, and other centers of population.

This message is delivered to you from the Governments of the United Nations by Officers of the British Air Force, the American Air Force, or the Russian Air Force.

Naturally, the above proclamation can be modified, but its effect will be three-fold:

1. It will put a great nervous strain upon the citizens of this city, as they will not know just when their doom will arrive.
2. It will interfere with the work done in the city, because it is bound to effect the output of the workers, especially the night shifts.
3. It will result, in many instances, in the women and children being sent out of the town, with the following additional effects:
 - a. It will inform the civilian population that the Allies are not conducting a war against women and children.
 - b. It will cause the breaking up of families, with accompanying loss of morale.

-4-

The list of cities proposed for Italy are as follows:

Naples	Venice
Brindisi	Parma
Padua	Perugia
Turin	Taranto
Milan	Palermo
Bologna	Pisa
Mantua	Rome

(I would personally like to omit the old Italian cities. Perhaps a "token" bombing of some of these cities, in which the bombs fell only on the modern outskirts of the town, would have the same psychological effect as destruction of the cities, which should be spared for the future of civilization.)

The following is a proposed draft of the proclamation which is to be dropped by airplane in each city. I have suggested the citizens of Augsburg as an example.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGSBURG

This is to inform you that within 100 days of the date when you receive this warning, we shall destroy by bombing the war industries of Augsburg. If this is not completed on our first visit we shall return again and again until the task is completed.

Citizens, we do not wish to harm your women and children. Unlike your Nazi masters, who destroyed the workers, their women and children in Rotterdam and Coventry, we warn you now to send your women and children immediately out of the City. There will be no safe place in Augsburg when we visit you, for our 4,000 kilo bombs

-3-

over the cities listed, both in Germany and Italy, and will drop thousands of proclamations to the inhabitants of the various individual cities. The proclamations will inform the citizens of each city that within a given number of days - say 100 days - the factories of that city will be heavily bombed and that, since the Allied Nations do not wish to war on women and children, (contrary to what has been done by the Axis nations), the women and children should be sent out of the city immediately to a safe place. The list of cities on which these proclamations are dropped in both countries, should be quite extensive, possibly 20 to 50 in Germany and 10 to 20 in Italy. The list of cities proposed for Germany are as follows:

Coblenz	Bremen
Mainz	Hamburg
Manheim	Darmstadt
Heidelberg	Berlin
Munich	Leipzig
Magdeburg	Breslau
Augsburg	Brandenburg
Nuremberg	Halberstadt
Frankfurt-am-Main	Dresden
Kassel	Muhlhausen
Hannover	

(I have omitted most of the cities which have already been heavily bombed, though these may well be added: e.g., Cologne, Essen, Duisberg, etc.)

-2-

for themselves to the inhabitants of Cologne, and to those who came in personal contact with persons driven out of Cologne, or who heard the story from third parties. The Axis press always plays down the efficacy of such raids, and suppresses this information as much as possible.

Other cities which are adjacent to the bombed city, or which have war industries located in a bombing zone, live in a state of "generalized" fear of bombing attacks or raids. This is an accompaniment of such heavy bombing raids, and calls for no special efforts. The sense of fear engendered by such raids is counterbalanced by Axis propaganda to the effect that the workers are just as much soldiers as the men at the front, and must go on working just the same. The threat being a general one - not a specific one, the workers always feel that perhaps their town will not be visited for some time. Thus, there is only a general "war of nerves" not a "battle of nerves".

Now the idea behind the present suggestion is to conduct, along with the bombing raids which take place during 1943 a battle of nerves, this to be fought just as definitely as the bombing raids, and to be worked in cooperation with these raids. This battle of nerves will be based on the proposition that when the individuals living in a city are told that within a certain number of days, their city will be bombed, they will live in a state of great fear until the bombing takes place.

More specifically, the plan contemplates preparing a list of cities, and a series of printed proclamations addressed to the citizens of each city by name. Our Allied airplanes are to pass

PLAN FOR WEAKENING CIVILIAN MORALE IN AXIS NATIONS

The present plan is based on prior attempts at affecting civilian morale and seeks to coordinate these known methods into what will be a single "battle of nerves" instead of a sporadic "generalized" war of nerves.

The plan is based on the theory that an individual threat of destruction and doom, delivered in such a way that the person receiving it realizes that the power to accomplish this doom lies in the hands of the Allied Nations, and that this doom will be delivered within a certain length of time to a specific city, will affect the nerves of the civilian population of that city far more than if there is merely a "general" fear that such a possibility might take place.

More specifically, the theory of this plan is to make the air-raids over Germany and Italy during the present winter and the coming spring and summer not merely a means of destroying factories, and parts of cities along with those factories, but also as part of a well prepared "Battle of Nerves" which will effectively weaken civilian moral.

Speeches such as those made recently by Winston Churchill warning the Italian people that their southern cities will be destroyed, have a "generalized" effect on the population; that is to say, there is a general threat as to the cities of South Italy which will be raided. This alone has been sufficient to cause partial evacuation of many cities, even though there was no mention made of the specific cities which would be bombed. Raids like those over Cologne speak

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
THE NATIONAL INVENTORS COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1942

Colonel William Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Re: Suggestion for Weakening Civilian
Morale in Axis Nations

I have given a good deal of thought to the problem of weakening civilian morale in the Axis nations during the next few months - especially Germany and Italy. I set forth the germ of the idea of the attached plan in a draft of an article which I sent to Colonel A. Richards on December 7. I have, however, developed this idea as a definite "battle of nerves" to be conducted side by side with the bombing. In other words, it has to be conducted with the planes of the Air Force for this winter, spring, and summer over Germany and Italy.

The essence of the plan is to treat each city as an individual city, frightening its inhabitants individually and placing them under the strain of waiting for their probable death which may take place at any time within a defined period.

Naturally, the plan is susceptible of considerable modification, but I would be very glad of having an opportunity of talking it over with you after you have read it.

With kind regards.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Langner
Lawrence Langner
Secretary



LL/eb

Langner, Lawrence 9655
X Bombing
X PW
X Plan

December 18, 1942

Mr. Lawrence Langner,
Secretary,
Department of Commerce,
The National Inventors Council,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Langner:

✓
Thank you very much for your letter with suggestions. It sounds very interesting and I am anxious to have the opinion of all those concerned in it. I appreciate your sending it to me.

As to the tickets you were good enough to suggest, I think it might be easier if you would send the tickets you spoke of, and I would then send you the names of those who use them.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

August 10, 1942

Admiral William E. Leahy
Chief of Staff to the Commander-
in-Chief of the Army and Navy
The White House

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would want to take a look at the
attached, which is a translation of a cable sent by
the French Ambassador, Henri-Haye, to Vichy follow-
ing his talk with you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Leahy 8284
X Murphy, Robert
X Africa
X Question.

September 3, 1942

Admiral William D. Leahy,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

✓
My dear Admiral Leahy:

I don't know whether Mr. Murphy talked to you about the enclosed. If he has not done so, I will remind him. The enclosed is a series of 10 questions put to Mr. Murphy for submission to our Government. I thought that you would want to have them before you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Leahy 8505
Capt O'Brien

September 22, 1942

Admiral William E. Leahy
Chief of Staff to the Commander
in Chief of the Army and Navy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Admiral:

There is a matter that I think should be taken up with you. I wanted to do it myself and had hoped it might be deferred until my return from the Mojave Desert. However, since it should be brought to your attention immediately, I have asked my general counsel, Captain Otto C. Doering, to bring to you the letter I have prepared, with supporting documents.

I am sending him because he is thoroughly familiar with the problem and is in a position to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

October 16, 1941.

Admiral William B. Leahy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Leahy:

I am attaching copy of a cable received from
our representative in Vichy. As you know, the man
who sent it is a young friend of yours who was sent
to Vichy to handle our particular section of the
work. I thought you would be interested in that he
had to say.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

- 2 -

Paragraph 11 describes the functions of the proposed American Mission, which are larger in scope than those being considered by the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff in their current study of this subject.

Paragraph 14 states:- "The Department of State feels that the effort involved in the sending of the mission is well worth while and that its results can be substantial, especially as it will enjoy the full support of both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State, ***." As stated above, it has not yet been determined whether the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff will give this project their approval.

It is the opinion of the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff that the aide-memoire in question does not accurately present their views and has the effect of committing them to a certain line of action prior to their decision that they will take such action. The matter in question is now the subject of study by the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It has been referred to the British Chiefs of Staff in London for approval and to the Commanding General of the American Troops in the Middle East for his recommendations.

It is requested, therefore, that the British Foreign Office be asked to disregard your aide-memoire of August 31st until such time as final action has been taken on the matter through the channels in which it is being processed by the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff.

For the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff:

WILLIAM D. LIAHY
Admiral, U.S. Navy
Chief of Staff to the
Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy

COPY: NE:BLS

Leahy - Adm 9792.

X Near East Mission

x State -

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

SECRET

September 13, 1942

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

An aide-memoire sent by the State Department to the British Foreign Office under date of August 31st, with reference to a United States Mission to the Near East, has come to the attention of the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff. In it there are several inaccuracies.

In paragraph 1 the statement appears that "The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff for some time have been giving special consideration to the situation in the Near East and have discussed with the Department of State the serious consequences for the United Nations of possible Axis success in this area." While it is true that the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff have such a project under consideration, it has not been the subject of special consideration as indicated nor has any one been authorized to present the views of the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff on this subject to the Department of State.

In paragraph 5 the statement appears:- "**** and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have, therefore, in mind the sending of such an American mission to the Near East as soon as possible." This statement only approximates the truth inasmuch as the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff have referred this question to the Combined Chiefs of Staff and will abide by the decision of that body and will give no approval to such a mission unless it receives the concurrence of General Maxwell commanding American troops in the Middle East.

Paragraph 11

~~Secret~~
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Secretary GPM

CAP ProVance

(1) Here is the letter from
 Admiral Leahy to the State
 Department that I discussed
 with you over the telephone.

(2) I am attaching the
 chronology of statements
 that Mr. Hall asked
 for and expect to have
 it ready to send you
 Monday
 H. B. H.