

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM
FROM : D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT:

DATE: January 16, 1948

[Handwritten initials and marks]

SAC Scheidt called this morning and advised that Louis Budenz informed Special Agent W. J. McCarthy on the evening of January 15, 1948, that he had had a conference with General Donovan on January 14. Budenz stated that he had been contacted by (phonetic), an Immigration and Naturalization Service man with whom he had been in touch and advised him that General Donovan wanted to see him. He went to General Donovan's Office and there met Inspector in Charge of the INS, who attended the conference which lasted about a half hour.

General Donovan inquired of Budenz if he didn't think there was a subversive war going on in the United States. Budenz stated that there was. General Donovan then inquired if he didn't think the Fifth Column of Russians was not being sufficiently suppressed and whether he didn't think the individual Communist cases could be connected in this country, and further, whether Budenz himself wouldn't be able to so connect them. Budenz stated he thought he could connect them in a general conspiracy.

General Donovan then stated that he thought there was too much police work being done and not enough detective work and commented further that it was because of the setup of the FBI. Donovan further stated that he felt something should be done so that the Government would know in advance what the Communists were going to do. Budenz stated that he defended the Bureau and stated that the Bureau he thought had a good coverage of the Communist picture.

Budenz stated that Donovan never did come to the point of the conference and seemed to have lost interest after Budenz came to the Bureau's defense. Budenz stated, however, that he gathered the impression that Donovan had in mind some kind of setup similar to the OSS in the United States for the purpose of trying to penetrate the Communist Party.

SAC Scheidt is sending a letter down today with full details.

DML:da

We should try to identify the suspected & then report a memo re such activities.

FBI
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Some negative when Ed was a leading...

New York 7, New York

January 16, 1948

28483

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. LADD

Re: LOUIS F. BUDENZ
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 1/31/74

Dear Sir:

Reference New York telephone call of SAC EDWARD SCHEIDT to Assistant Director D. M. LADD on January 16, 1948.

A few weeks ago LOUIS F. BUDENZ advised that [redacted] Special Investigator of Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, had advised him that General WILLIAM DONOVAN wanted to confer with him. The Bureau later advised that the New York Office should furnish the Bureau with any information relative to the conference between BUDENZ and DONOVAN.

On the afternoon of January 15, 1948, LOUIS F. BUDENZ advised SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, JR. that on the previous Friday afternoon, January 9, 1948, he had had a short conference with General WILLIAM DONOVAN. He advised that he did not tell SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY sooner about the conference, because the results of the conference were not too clear in his mind.

BUDENZ advised that [redacted] of Immigration and Naturalization Service, with whom he had previous dealings, called him earlier in the week of January 9, 1948, and advised him that General DONOVAN would like to see him on Friday, January 9, 1948.

On Friday, January 9, 1948, BUDENZ and his wife went to Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City and met [redacted]. They then proceeded to General DONOVAN's law office on Wall Street, where they met [redacted] who is in charge of the Investigative Section of Immigration and Naturalization, New York. [redacted] are known to this office and have been of assistance to the Bureau in a number of cases in the past. [redacted] has been connected with a number of investigative agencies in the past and was a Special Agent of the Bureau around 1934. The four then went in to see the General, and [redacted] appeared to be friendly with the General and he introduced the others. The conference was brief, lasting approximately forty-five minutes, from 4:15 to 5 P.M. [redacted] took little or no part in the conference.

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Letter to Director
NY 62-988

28484

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After a few preliminary remarks by the General, the General then said to BUDENZ, "Don't you think there is a subversive war going on now?" BUDENZ answered, "Yes." The General then said, "Don't you think we're losing it?" BUDENZ again agreed, thinking in terms of the international struggle and pointed out that we had lost the battle of Poland. General DONOVAN then said, "Don't you think that the Fifth Column of the Russians is not being sufficiently checked?" BUDENZ agreed that it was not, but pointed out that the Thomas Committee had recently done a good job in checking the Fifth Column by exposing the ten Hollywood Reds. General DONOVAN added that the Thomas Committee could have done a better job if the cross-examiner had been more skillful. General DONOVAN then said, "Don't you think the individual Communist cases could be connected and don't you think that you could connect them?" BUDENZ felt that DONOVAN was speaking in terms of prosecution of individual Communist cases and stated, "Yes, I think I could connect the cases by utilizing the conspiracy laws in order to prosecute." General DONOVAN did not seem impressed with this answer and then BUDENZ doubted what DONOVAN meant by connecting cases together.

General DONOVAN then said something to the effect that at the present time there was too much work in connection with Communism, which was only police work and more detective work was needed, and further, the nature of the FBI had made it this way. BUDENZ did not understand just what General DONOVAN meant by this statement, but believed that the General meant that the FBI should know more about what was going on among the Communists. BUDENZ then said that he felt that the FBI was not able to go as far as it might, because of the overall policy of the Department of Justice. DONOVAN said this was not exactly true, since the FBI had strong influence in the Department of Justice.

General DONOVAN was then interrupted by the telephone. After he resumed the interview, BUDENZ asked the General, "Exactly what does the General have in mind?" The General then said that he felt that something should be done so that the Government would know in advance what the Communists were going to do. BUDENZ got the impression that the General had in mind the establishing of some kind of an agency, such as the OCS to handle the Communist problem, and this agency would penetrate the Party and be in a position to know what was going on.

The interview then ended, and General DONOVAN said he would like to see BUDENZ again. However, he did not make an appointment.

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Letter to Director
NY 67-988

28485

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUDENZ did not feel that the conference was very successful. He did not feel that he contributed very much, and further, he did not find out what the plan of the General was. He thought that possibly the General lost interest in the conference and did not go further in explaining what he had in mind after BUDENZ more or less defended the FBI.

Although the conference lasted forty-five minutes, BUDENZ was unable to recollect any of the conversation other than that which has been set forth above. General DONOVAN did not at any time clarify what he had in mind or why he was interviewing BUDENZ. DONOVAN did not mention that he was gathering material for an article or for the purpose of setting up a plan for combatting the Russians and Communists. As stated above, BUDENZ presumed that DONOVAN had in mind the setting up of some agency to combat Communism, however, DONOVAN never mentioned this.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. JOHNSON, SAC

SPECIAL DELIVERY

64-4-4672-29X1

Director, FBI

August 2, 1948

SAC, New York

INTERNAL SECURITY - I

WILLIAM J. I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of a speech made by General Donovan on March 22, 1948, over Radio Station WRUL, which was broadcast to Italy at the time of the general elections in that country. This speech was made available by [redacted] who stated that [redacted] read the speech in Italian over the air on behalf of General Donovan. [redacted] assisted General Donovan in the preparation of this speech. He also made available a copy of a reply made by General Donovan to an article appearing in the newspaper "Avanti" in Rome on April 1, 1948. [redacted] stated [redacted] helped in the preparation of this reply.

Both the above are being forwarded to the Bureau as of possible interest.

[redacted] advised that two Italian communists who were formerly in this country, GIUSEPPE BERTI and NICHELE SALA, were recently elected as deputies on the Communist ticket in western Sicily. [redacted] advised that BERTI is one of the international figures in the Communist Party and was put at the head of the Communist ticket in western Sicily because of the importance which Russia places on Sicily, which is placed in the center of the Mediterranean and might, in Communist hands, be of great use to Russia in the event of a conflict with the Western powers.

It is believed that both BERTI and SALA were at one time connected with the Italian communist newspaper "L'Unita del Popolo" in New York City.

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In New York

Broadway Express

Mickey Rooney wants to marry again. She's Beverly Lawrence, 20th Century-Fox starlet. Allan Jenkins' chums hear his next be an affline hostess. Turhan Bey lost his fez over socialite Hadley. Sinclair Lewis, whose leading lady married another, kicking with her father. John Hoge, exec at U. S. Television, millionaire artist. Rita Miller are hotter than Alger Hiss' collar. Pat Vanley, ex-model now in Movietown, probably will marry Oran. That CAP-BMI song-royalty war has started all again because of the great "mint" in television. The State (Variety will be excited to learn) immediately inquired for on collaborationist. Stefie Lital, banned from the Parisian stage booked here—he thinks... A Federal Grand Jury in New York (turn to several indictments (over the spy revelations) and the surprised prison will be Elizabeth Bentley.

Mel Tormé's current inspiration for his sad songs is Candy on... Sonny Skylar and show-gel Beverly Richards have that look. Herbert Evers was rushed to Boston to inherit the in "Grandma's Diary". This is how bad the sheet music biz is: Berlin's delightful score from "Easter Parade" isn't selling. Hedy Palmer of "Inside USA" (sister of Mrs. Rex Harrison) is of the show and in the hospital. When the Mae West parting case comes to trial the name-calling will be terrible. Some case involved have engaged detective agencies to dig up "every possible". Con Rouge prop. F. Bonacchini and beautiful at Maxwell of the front covers have chilled their idyll.

Quillionaire Donald Wilson (of Oregon) has switched from work himself to her sister Emily. He started with Betty (another), who was once Cary Grant's raison d'être. (Howzat for on French). Neat type-casting: Martha Stewart, recently and from Joe E. Lewis, will play Eva Tanguay in the film of the famed 2-day star. Jan August and Gene Marvey open Warwick's Raleigh Room tomorrow night. Monty MacLevy, 's doing a book for Ziff-Davis (on women-whittling), is calling let's Go Slumming. The Savannah Cafe, opening Thursday in Greenwich Village, will bring back Harlem-type sepien gift. The new impresario is 26-year-old Robert France, Air Corps with 60 missions. New song title: "I've Got a Way with en But Someone Got Away with Mine."

Bob Hope will cut the ribbon to unveil the fastest thing on at Madison Sq. Garden Saturday night (Sept. 25th) for for Force Reunion. It will be the XS-1 rocket plane—from the n's ceiling. The Runyon Fund Committee embraces Cedric (and the other scribbles) of Minneapolis for doing so much up Ethel Waters, Bert Lahr, Victor Borge, Anita O'Day, Olsen (son) Joey Adams, Mark Plant and Tony Canzoneri enrich (son) fund Monday night at the Carnival, Minneapolis. ... beat out Cleveland Indians prexy Billy Veeck is trying y the Chicago White Sox. A "sleeper" hit along Tin Pan "Just for Now". Ten top stars have already put it on wax 'll be heard in Warner's "Whiplash." It was written by Redmond (former war correspondent), who swears he never a song in his life. One of the local television stations just 25% of the personnel.

rab Prince Faisal (just checked out of the Waldorf) was ed by two New York detectives during his visit. He insisted ing introduced as an East Indian, not an Arab. No doubt, he... own in baseball-wager mad. Arthur Tracy (radio's once "Street Singer") saved his money and now owns hotels. His buy is The Towers (at Miami Beach), which will be re-christ Tracy Towers. Cardinal Spellman will appreciate your dona- tor the Babe Ruth Stadium at White Plains. Send them to His- nee, New York (22) N.Y. Elaine Hilton, who came to Broad- rom Hollywood, will get a 20th Century-Fox screen test here, uldn't get to 1st base on the coast. Ex-Countess Lucet (Peggy in) and Dr. Gregory L. Pollack decided it was a daydream.

leen Townsend, Zennuck's new star, has Bill Callahan walk- o scenery back stage at "As the Girls Go". Olsen & Johnson- Shubert will file a suit for \$250,000 against Universal. They allege infringement on the click song, "Feudin' and- ing," which they introduced in "Laughing Room Only" in 1944.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

Miss Gandy

They want 40% of the movie rights to it. Although "That's the Ticket," the new musical, is still on paper, the Broadway clai- voyants are hailing it as a sure smash. The Amos 'n' Andy deal (a capital gains nifty) was brain-trusted by Jules Stein, the looking magnate. Vaughn King, once a radio favorite, is del- perately ill at her Findlay, Ohio, home. When the national soccer team from Israel (banned by the British at the Olympics) play the U. S. Olympics team at the Polo Grounds on the 26th, the Police and Fire Dept. Glee Clubs (all-Irish) will sing the Israeli Anthem.

Milton Berle's staff say the Hill-Billy feature of his act was written a year before Jack Benny did it on the coast and that the specialty isn't any "lift". Equity will blackball a New England pro- ducer whose Summer theatre paid off with bouncing cher. Gen. Wild Bill Donovan says no spies infiltrated into his O.S.S. in war- time. Security, he argues, was so tight that every woman employed there had a son, brother or husband fighting in the front lines "to insure their loyalty". One of the top ad agencies is having diffi- culty getting a public relations man to handle a new account for Spain's Gen. Franco. Pays \$20,000 a year, too. "Meet the Press" had its most exciting session when Inez Robb of Int'l News and Cecil Brown, the commentator, used Elizabeth Bentley for their target.

J. Arthur Rank's "Oliver Twist" is reported to top Hitler and Goebbels on inciting hate. The top publicity man for Rank is Bevin's son-in-law, which explains much. "The Damon Runyon Story" by Ed Weiner, (due in the book shops on the 15th) was affectionately greeted by the Associated Press and United Press reviewers. Canadian gold mine heir A. W. Reid, Jr. and Mary Jane Haskin may elope. Champ Joe Louis considers his "hardest fight" was his first with Billy Conn. When the authors of his forthcoming life story asked him why, he said: "Just wuz". Eastern Airlines is said to be the only major line not losing money. Four others may have to merge. An American and some rivals are working on a plan to omit free meals, which cost \$11,000,000 a year. New Yorkers an- glad the judge gave Nancy Choremel and Co. a break instead of a cell. Nancy's husband, George, who played his role of Gentleman lawlessly, is the one who stole the show.

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G. I. R. - 8
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33 SEP 20 1948

New York Daily Mirror
Page
Date

SEP 14 1948

COPY:AJH

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9-15-48

Will
b-6
b7C

You will recall that on Monday this week [redacted] indicated a desire to see you. He dropped by my office to-day and advised that it would not be necessary for him to take up your time and that he would furnish me the information. Accordingly he dictated the attached memorandum. He particularly requested that the source of the information not be contributed to him.

With reference to OHLY and HUM mentioned in the last paragraph, Mr. Ladd is having a memorandum prepared on these two individuals.

gan

Director's Notation:
"Haven't we had some difficulty with Baldwin re some article he wrote?"
H."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/14/28 BY [signature]
~ Sp6 Rjgje 12-13-84
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63 OCT 20 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-88575-1

September 15, 1948

On Friday, September 10, 1948, the Hoover Commission, which is looking into the reorganization of the executive branches of the Government, heard a number of witnesses testify with respect to the question of foreign intelligence. One of the witnesses was William Donovan, former head of OSS. It is understood that Donovan testified in a rather obstreperous fashion regarding the success of his cloak and dagger activities while heading OSS and at the same time he recommended that any intelligence arm of the Government should engage in like activities. It was noted following his testimony that the observations of Mr. Donovan were not too well received, particularly his rather forceful suggestion that the CIA, or whatever intelligence agency replaces it, should be attached to the White House and should be answerable through its Director solely to the President. The members of the Commission apparently opposed this view for a number of reasons but chiefly because they feel that there are at the present time altogether too many entities so attached to the White House and answerable only to the President. It was apparent from listening to observations made by some of the members of the Hoover Commission that they are not at all satisfied with the present setup of the CIA even though they oppose at the same time the proposal of Donovan.

Former Agent Pat Coyne appeared as a witness before the Commission, testifying with respect to certain of the security functions of the National Security Council. Following his testimony on that subject he was requested to answer several questions on intelligence by Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin of the New York Times who is a member of the Hoover Commission. Mr. Baldwin asked Coyne if he felt the FBI was capable of handling espionage and counter-espionage in the United States and Mr. Coyne replied obviously so since the FBI has been handling that subject in the United States successfully for years. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne if the latter felt the FBI was capable of handling foreign intelligence activities and Coyne replied in the affirmative, observing that the FBI has already proved its ability to handle foreign intelligence in Latin America during the war and established a commendable record in its handling of that activity in South America for a period of several years. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne for his personal view as to the nature of the relationship existing between the FBI and CIA at the present time. Mr. Coyne replied that for the past several months he has been concerned on behalf of the National Security Council in matters pertaining solely to internal security and consequently he has had no contact with the CIA since the CIA is specifically precluded by law from concerning itself with internal security. As a consequence, Coyne pointed out that he has had no cause for being in contact with CIA and therefore no cause for being cognizant of the relationship apparently existing between the two organizations. Mr. Baldwin then asked Mr. Coyne to express his opinion regarding the relationship between the FBI and CIA when Coyne was Chief of the FBI Internal Security Section. Coyne stated that as far as he knew the

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relationship was satisfactory and made no additional comment other than to suggest to Mr. Baldwin that the question might more properly be directed to Mr. Hoover and Admiral Hillenkoetter.

The observation is made for such purpose as it may serve that the Hoover Commission is presently dissatisfied with the counter-operations of CIA and at the same time is not disposed to adopt the views advanced by Mr. Donovan. There appears to be a substantial block in the Hoover Commission which would favor the FBI taking over foreign intelligence, and consequently friendly Bureau witnesses might at this time prove helpful toward that end in the event the Bureau is interested in taking over foreign intelligence operations.

As a matter of additional but unrelated interest the same source advised that Mr. Stephen Spingarn, who was formerly attached to the office of Secretary Foley in the Treasury Department, is now stationed at the White House in the capacity of an assistant of some sort to the President.

The source also advised as a matter of possible interest that [redacted] who is believed to have at one time been [redacted] is currently assigned to the office of [redacted] and in fact examines all communications which ultimately wend their way across [redacted] desk. The source expressed the belief that the Bureau probably had information available in its files reflecting [redacted] is a left-winger and possibly that he borders upon the status of fellow-traveler.

[redacted] There is likewise assigned to the same office an individual named [redacted] who does some of the briefing for [redacted] and whose parents are believed to be of Russian origin and who is believed at the present time to possibly have relatives in the Soviet Union.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 27, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

STATEMENTS OF GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
CRITICAL OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to our conversation of December 14, 1948, in which you mentioned stories which were circulating critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its intelligence coverage. I think that these stories had their genesis in statements recently made by General William J. Donovan.

You will recall that on November 1, 1947, I transmitted to you a memorandum concerning "Suggested Security Measures With Reference To Smuggling Atom Bombs Or Parts For Atom Bombs Into The United States." Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the interested agencies, including Secretary of Defense Forrestal. I am confidentially advised that predicated on the memorandum an Army representative was assigned to Mr. Forrestal's office for the purpose of preparing a paper entitled, "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks." A preliminary report on the matter has been submitted to a committee composed of Dr. Karl Compton, Admiral Sidney Souers and a General Gruenther.

For your strictly confidential information, I have learned that a copy of this preliminary report was furnished to General Donovan by the representative of Mr. Forrestal. General Donovan wrote a letter regarding this study to this representative of the Office of Defense, and in which he was critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its coverage of domestic intelligence. General Donovan in the letter pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency is denied jurisdiction within the United States in the subversive field and that the FBI alone is given authority to search for subversive agents. General Donovan stated that certain events which have been publicized immediately preceding as well as during the recent war appear not to have been known to the FBI until they had occurred. He pointed out that "a police organization deals with cases in their individual aspect and police problems arise after the event occurs, but the foundation of intelligence is to anticipate events." He commented that the inference from the study made was that the Central Intelligence Agency should study the case files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. General Donovan's letter indicated throughout that he thought the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not competent to deal with the problem of subversive agents and that the Central Intelligence Agency should be given authority to investigate in the domestic field.

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As you are aware, of course, General Donovan's views are entirely erroneous. General Donovan's well known hostility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation is certainly in part due to our exposure of Communist infiltration of the Office of Strategic Services, which was headed by General Donovan during the war, as exposed in the Marzani case.

VFA:ESU:Kims

2-5-49

Dear Nick -

Donovan

Wild Bill was in town last week.

From reports it's evident he's still "thinking" about what Cyr referred to in his Ad Club talk.

No acknowledgment which also applies to other stuff I send you which B.O. (Buffalo Office) can't.

Sincerely

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

RECORDED - 115

EX-113

94-4-4672-34

F B I

75 JAN 14 1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 22, 1948

FROM : J. E. LADD

SUBJECT: DEATHS OF GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
CRITICAL OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is attached a corrected copy of the memorandum to the Attorney General concerning statements of General Donovan which were critical of the FBI. The information which you wanted in this memorandum has now been incorporated and if this copy as written is approved, the original will be sent to the Attorney General.

I have no explanation as to why I did not incorporate this suggestion in the original draft of the memorandum. It was due entirely to an oversight which I regret. It will not occur again.

Attachment

11/1/48

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 20

94-4-4672-35

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED COPY FILED IN 117-2

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Ladd _____ ()
Mr. Nichols _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
Mr. Harbo _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

I suggested
to you that we
incorporate in
memo to Dir. the
statement that
Gen. Dix well
known hostility
to the FBI was

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
For Your Recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()

certainly in part
due to Gen. Dix's
opposition

Remarks: of the Government's infiltration
of the Dix - Gen. Dix's
opposition appeared in
the 'Massachusetts' case. Why
was it left out?

41
J. Edgar Hoover
77 4-11-41

ENCLOSURE

✓cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 23, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

STATEMENTS OF GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
CRITICAL OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to our conversation of December 14, 1948, in which you mentioned stories which were circulating critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its intelligence coverage. I think that these stories had their genesis in statements recently made by General William J. Donovan.

You will recall that on November 1, 1947, I transmitted to you a memorandum concerning "Suggested Security Measures With Reference To Supplying Atom Bombs Or Parts For Atom Bombs Into The United States." Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the interested agencies, including Secretary of Defense Forrestal. I am confidentially advised that predicted on the memorandum an Army representative was assigned to Mr. Forrestal's office for the purpose of preparing a paper entitled, "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks." A preliminary report on the matter has been submitted to a committee composed of Dr. Karl Compton, Admiral Sidney Souers and a General Gruenther.

For your strictly confidential information, I have learned that a copy of this preliminary report was furnished to General Donovan by the representative of Mr. Forrestal. General Donovan wrote a letter regarding this study to this representative of the Office of Defense, and in which he was critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of its coverage of domestic intelligence. General Donovan in the letter pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency is denied jurisdiction within the United States in the subversive field and that the FBI alone is given authority to search for subversive agents. General Donovan stated that certain events which have been publicized immediately preceding as well as during the recent war appear not to have been known to the FBI until they had occurred. He pointed out that "a police organization deals with cases in their individual aspect and police problems arise after the event occurs, but the foundation of intelligence is to anticipate events." He commented that the inference from the study made was that the Central Intelligence Agency should study the case files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. General Donovan's letter indicated throughout that he thought the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not competent to deal with the problem of subversive agents and that the Central Intelligence Agency should be given authority to investigate in the domestic field.

94-4-4672-35

APPROVED TO SEND TO A.G.

OK
10

As you are aware, of course, General Donovan's views are entirely erroneous. General Donovan's well known hostility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation is certainly in part due to our exposure of Communist infiltration of the Office of Strategic Services, which was headed by General Donovan during the war, as exposed in the Harbord case.

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1
Y

Law Offices of

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON LUMBARD & IRVINE
Two Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

December 8th, 1948

Colonel Edwin F. Black
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 6th, 1948 and carefully read its enclosures.

To me your analysis of measures and counter-measures seems sensible and realistic, particularly in your presentation. However, your recommendation for "well coordinated intelligence and counter intelligence activity here and abroad" is the pivotal element not only because as you point out that "major new discoveries in biology . . . may result in radically new methods of attack," but also in order to perfect your planning against such an attack, it is essential to know at once (1) the work being done by the Soviets abroad and (2) what, if any disposition of agents has already been made by them in our country.

To ascertain (1) depends upon daring and skill in getting that kind of information abroad, but to ascertain (2) calls for a better orientation of our intelligence in our own country.

As at present constituted, there is denied to CIA jurisdiction within the United States in the subversive field. To the FBI alone is given authority in the search for subversive agents.

In the days when our home front was considered invulnerable to direct physical attack, except for isolated acts of sabotage, such limitation might have seemed feasible. But today, when a surprise attack is taken into consideration in our plans of defense, we are forced to view our country as a field of operation more vital even than the foreign field. This simple fact is emphasized by the lessons which should be apparent even from daily accounts in the press of certain events, immediately preceding as well as during the recent war. None of these events appear to have been known to the FBI until they had occurred. If the various intelligence agencies had been invested with authority in this country, they might not have discovered them, but at any rate with such authority they would have had the opportunity to protect themselves from penetration.

94-4-4672-35

This is not intended as a criticism of the FBI, but only to stress the distinction between police operations and intelligence operations. A police organization deals with cases in their individual aspects. Generally, police problems arise after the event, in the form of specific cases.

On the other hand, it is the foundation of intelligence to anticipate events. It must take several cases and by the use of the technique of analysis and synthesis, evaluate the material and seek a pattern.

All of this is obvious, but unless we take effective measures to correct this fundamental weakness, it may have even more serious consequences than it had at Pearl Harbor.

The Chambers' disclosures should jolt us into taking an objective look at our present condition at home. We must make certain whether or not the Soviets have already set up their operational teams in this country.

To answer that question, I believe you should do what is the irresistible inference of your study. That inference is that the CIA should sit down with the Department of Justice - there to study the case files of the FBI and the Immigration Department. From this study to see just what pattern is indicated by the activities of these individuals.

Certainly, it is proper to envisage the possibility that already the Soviets have gone beyond the intelligence phase and informed by their agents have located their "safe addresses" for the future.

I know it is the fashion for police and intelligence officers to say "we know where all the agents are and when D-Day comes we can put our hands on them." But in the kind of activity portrayed by your study, "D" day is too late.

Must realize that foreign agents will do to us what we did to them in advance of the D-Day in Normandy.

11. I'm sorry to see you are falling victim to the use of "pretty words" such as "unconventional" and "cold war", which really have no meaning in the kind of war we are talking about.

I think that what you are doing in this now and difficult field is well worthwhile.

If you feel I can be of any help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

(Handwritten note) A most important factor in any such plan is the support of labor. If you wish I would be pleased to put you in touch with a representative of that group who could be helpful -

D.

23

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 15, 1946

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
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Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

[REDACTED] advised Mr. S. W. Reynolds that as a result of a letter which the Bureau directed to Mr. Forrestal sometime ago relative to the possibility of attempts being made to smuggle parts of an atomic bomb into the United States, the War Council appointed a subcommittee composed of Dr. Bush, General Grunther and Admiral Souers. This subcommittee, according to [REDACTED] searched around for some individual to act as Chairman and were unsuccessful in locating such an individual. A Lieutenant Colonel attached to Mr. Forrestal's office was assigned the job of preparing a paper entitled "The Vulnerability of the United States to Unconventional Attacks". [REDACTED] stated that a preliminary report classified as "Top Secret" had been submitted to Dr. Compton, who has replaced Dr. Bush, and General Grunther and Admiral Souers. This report deals with the vulnerability of the United States to attack by means of bacteriological warfare and other unconventional types of warfare.

[REDACTED] indicated to Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence that he had ascertained the Army officer in question had apparently submitted a copy of this report to General Donovan, formerly Director of OSS. [REDACTED] indicated again in extreme confidence that he had a copy of a letter from General Donovan to the Army officer in question commenting on the preliminary report which is now in possession of the members of the subcommittee of the War Council. [REDACTED] indicated that this letter of Donovan's points out that intelligence should not be divided between the domestic and foreign fields; that it was impossible for the Central Intelligence Agency to adequately discharge its mission unless it had the right to operate in the domestic intelligence field. General Donovan commented that he was "not critical of the FBI", however, this Bureau was more concerned with the investigation of individual cases and was not concerned with over-all evaluations of modus operandi and general operations of the agents of the Soviet Union.

[REDACTED] advised Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence that he will make available to the Bureau the copy of the Donovan letter. [REDACTED] indicated to Mr. Reynolds that he intends to prepare a memorandum which he believes will completely discredit the statements made by Donovan and will also make a copy of this memorandum available to the Bureau.

This matter will be followed with [REDACTED] and copies of the documents in question will be procured and immediately brought to your attention.

It should be noted that [REDACTED] made this information available to Mr. Reynolds in extreme confidence, indicating that he did not intend to advise [REDACTED] that this information was being passed along and would appreciate the Bureau's cooperation in handling this matter in such a fashion so as not to embarrass [REDACTED]

SWR:esb

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 28

34 JAN 14 1947

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 117-268-18

February 17, 1949

Honorable William J. Donovan
Donovan, Leisure, Newton,
Lumbard and Irvine
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear General:

I have observed in a footnote in the December issue of The Yale Law Journal, in connection with the article entitled "Loyalty Among Government Employees" by Professor Thomas I. Emerson and Mr. David M. Helfeld, that you were scheduled to contribute an article on the Federal Employee Loyalty Program in a subsequent issue of The Yale Law Journal. In this connection I thought you might be interested in a letter dated February 11, 1948, which I directed to the editor of The Yale Law Journal. You will observe that I limited my observations to references pertaining to the FBI in the article, many of which were so distorted, unwarranted and false that I could not permit them to go unchallenged. I was glad to observe that you were scheduled to contribute an article because although the point of view presented by the authors certainly was far short of representing the facts.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
In. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Mr. Gandy _____

Notes: Salutation per Mr. Tolson's office.
Address per New York phone directory.

LBN:SO

RECORDED

100-4-4672-37

37

Law Offices of
JESSE NEWTON LUMBERD V. IR
Two Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

March 1, 1949

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

My dear Edgar:

I have your letter enclosing a copy of your
communication to the Editor in Chief of the Yale Law Journal.

When they told me that you desired to answer
the article, I told them that if you were prepared to answer
it, I would be glad to withhold my article. Today they
have told me that what you wish to do is simply to have them
present your letter in order that your position may be properly
defined.

Therefore I want to let you know that I am
going to present my article and in doing that I will want
to have your suggestions and advice as to what, if any, changes
could be made on the constructive side. I think that
both you and I would say that the law journal article pro-
ceeds on certain assumptions which are totally wrong. It
is ridiculous to assume that our government has not the right
to prevent those entering its service who would seek to destroy
it.

Thank you again for writing me. I will take
advantage of your letter to ask for your comment on such pro-
posals as I may make.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bill Donovan

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EX-137

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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Office Memo

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 28, 1949

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Tele. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

In the course of an applicant investigation GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, formerly Director of the Office of Strategic Services, was interviewed by SA William C. Maupai of this office.

During the course of the interview General DONOVAN volunteered the opinion that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was performing fine work and that recent newspaper publicity in regard to the Loyalty Program, which had been some what critical of the Bureau's part in the Loyalty Program, was entirely unjustified. General DONOVAN expressed the opinion that whatever blame might have resulted in the functioning of the Loyalty Program fell upon personnel officers in the various agencies of the United States Government which might have received the Bureau's reports.

He pointed out that in his opinion the Bureau is purely a fact finding agency and had performed fine work in this regard. He stated that the personnel officers of the various government agencies seemed to lack the insight to properly evaluate the reports furnished to them by the Bureau and so made or did not make proper appointments on the basis of the information furnished by the Bureau.

DECLASSIFIED RECORDING

General DONOVAN concluded his remarks by stating that he was ready and willing at all times to furnish any possible assistance to the Bureau.

WCM:HEF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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37 OCT 11 1949
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R-439
50 OCT 21 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 3, 1949

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "PROGRAM FOR A DEMOCRATIC COUNTER ATTACK TO
COMMUNIST PENETRATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE"
by William J. Donovan and Mary Gardiner Jones

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

There are attached a letter from General Donovan to the Director and its enclosure, a reprint of an article captioned as above from the Yale Law Journal issue of July 1949. General Donovan requests that the Director examine his suggestions in this article but does not request that the Director comment upon them. In accordance with your instructions the article has been reviewed and the following analysis and comments are made.

Purpose of Article

The purpose of Donovan's article is to evaluate the present Loyalty Program and to make suggestions for its improvement. He states that the challenge facing American statesmen and citizens today is "to adopt means to defend free institutions and yet retain their freedom." One such means is the Loyalty Program which he describes as "a hastily improvised barrier against Communist attempts to penetrate government agencies." The balance of the article consists of a discussion of the operations of the Loyalty Program, its strength and its weaknesses together with recommendations for overcoming some of its defects. Basically the article is very much in favor of the Program and boils down to a defense of the Program's purposes, but it advocates adoption of certain refinements based on Donovan's own personnel experiences in OSS. In the process he blows his own horn not very subtly.

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INDEXED: 103

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F B I

Introduction--Justification for Loyalty Program 37 NOV 18 1949

Donovan advances some quite valid arguments that the democratic conception of freedom does not include the individual's right to destroy democracy. He points out that the government necessarily must restrict freedom when it includes activities which may logically result in the government's destruction.

Under the heading "Communism: Menace to National Security," he points out that, contrary to the opinion of many honest liberals, the Communist Party is not a political party in the usual American sense, and is not entitled to the freedom accorded to the true political party. He points out that the Party accepts the rules of

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November 3, 1949

the democratic processes only while it is too weak to do otherwise; that it is founded upon and adheres to the political philosophies of Lenin and Stalin and insists that there can be no "watering-down" of these philosophies; that it stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system and the substitution in its place of a government controlled by a nebulously defined group to which no opposition would be permitted, in fundamental contrast to our own political parties; that American Communists defend and follow the Russian and world Communist program in almost every detail; that the Communist Party USA admits of no possible compromise with other political philosophies except as a contemporary tactical process, but demands freedom for itself only to carry on its struggle for power; and that the Communist civil servant will perform his duties to his country only in the absence of contrary instructions by the Communist Party.

Donovan says that the Loyalty Program of the United States represents one answer to the challenge of Communists in the government and that it is justified because of the nature of Communism.

The Current Loyalty Program: Critical Appraisal

Under this heading Donovan points out that the right of the government to adopt measures to protect itself from conduct which imports a threat to national security is well established by law. The "clear and present danger" rule is no longer accepted by the courts in application to legislation involving national security. Rather, the test has been the reasonableness of the proposed regulation in the light of the danger sought to be guarded against. Thus he feels that any program undertaken by the government with regard to restrictions on the employment of Federal civil servants will not be required to meet a constitutional standard of "clear and present danger" in any form. It will be sufficient if there exists a reasonable relationship between the restriction imposed and the security and efficiency of government service.

Donovan states that it does not violate a citizen's rights to require that he do his utmost to make the government work and that he join in no effort to make it fail; that there is no constitutional guarantee "per se" of governmental employment of citizens. In connection with the Loyalty Program, however, he points out that public support and confidence are essential to its effectiveness and that "the present lack of confidence and confusion" stems from a feeling that principles of fair play are being destroyed, in view of the fact that a man's reputation as well as his ability to earn a livelihood may be seriously jeopardized.

November 3, 1949

Workings of Loyalty Boards

Under this heading Donovan makes his first direct reference to the FBI. He outlines the procedures of the Loyalty Program and quotes the Director with regard to the two main functions of the FBI under the Loyalty Program: "(1) to check fingerprints and names of Federal employees and applicants against its files, (2) to obtain and report facts ascertained during its investigation."

In pursuing his discussion of Loyalty Board operations Donovan makes one statement which appears to give an incorrect inference and is, at best, certainly ambiguous. He states that "under present procedures, the investigating agencies other than the employing agencies are called upon to develop the case at the hearing. This places a burden upon the FBI which it was never designed to carry. The Director of that organization says that the FBI reports the facts; it does not evaluate the information developed in its investigations." (Page 1229)

Further reference to the FBI under this heading consists of a quotation of statistics regarding full-field investigations which appeared in the Washington Star on March 27, 1949.

Evaluation of Specific Criticisms Levelled Against Loyalty Program

Donovan states that there are two major objections directed against the substantive provisions of the Loyalty Order:

(1) They are not sufficiently flexible to cover all cases where an agency seeks to dismiss an employee for reasons of security. Donovan concludes that the provisions are sufficiently broad to embrace the major dangers or threats.

(2) They are too ambiguous and indefinite to apprise the individual employee of the prohibited conduct or to furnish the administrators of the program with anything more than a blank check to probe the records and past associations of individual employees with little guide other than their own notions of what is disloyal or subversive. Donovan concludes that this objection is not borne out by the facts since available evidence indicates that, at least at the level of the Loyalty Review Board proceeding, either knowledge of the employee of the subversive nature of an organization with which he has been associated or his intent to further the interests of a foreign power must be proved. Donovan makes the suggestion, however, that the rights of an individual might further be protected by incorporating such standards expressly into the text of any future Loyalty Order and by elaborating further the meaning of "sympathetic association" so as to leave no doubt as to its definition. He feels

November 3, 1949

that with these changes there is no doubt that the program can withstand any attack directed against it on grounds of its failure to apprise the individual or the guilt-determining bodies of the type of conduct sought to be proscribed.

Under this heading Donovan makes some interesting observations regarding the necessity of the Loyalty Program in addition to existing statutes relating to espionage. He states that "while counter espionage can be utilized for the detection of employees who transmit confidential material to unauthorized persons, it cannot be said that such techniques will be successful with regard to those employees who engage in more subtle overt acts such as the impairment of morale or the performance of their assigned tasks in the interests of a foreign power. Other types of investigatory techniques such as are provided for in the Loyalty Order are necessary for the detection of these activities." (Page 1231)

Procedural Problems

Donovan states that the most acute of all the criticism of the Loyalty Program has been directed at its failures to accord procedural safeguards. In essence the major defects which have given rise to criticism are (1) that an employee is not sufficiently apprised of the charges against him prior to hearing; and (2) that during the hearing his opportunity to defend himself is curtailed because of the policy against requiring disclosure to the employee of the source of information.

He points out that it is difficult to substantiate the criticism that an employee is insufficiently apprised of the charges against him prior to hearing, although the press has reported complaints of employees along this line. On the other hand, Donovan claims to have a sample copy of a typical charge served on an employee which indicates that the employee receives substantial notice of the evidence.

With regard to the policy of protecting sources of information, he comments that this "alleged defect in present procedures relates primarily to the practice of the FBI with regard to non-disclosure of its sources of information and the willingness of the Loyalty Review Board to admit evidence of this nature." He states that the Board's conclusion that considerations in favor of protecting the investigatory tasks of the FBI outweigh the disadvantages resulting to the individual employee "appears justified." He comments, however, that "certainly in practice much more could be disclosed to the employee than is currently disclosed. There seems to be no reason why the anonymous informant who is not in the regular employ of the FBI"

November 3, 1949

and whose testimony is relied on by the Board should not be revealed to the employee." He continues that information received from "non-confidential informants who do not want to stand up and be counted" should be ~~used~~ only as possible leads and should ^{not} be made the basis of a record which cannot be refuted. He further states that personnel officers should be "men of character as well as men of judgment" because of their responsibilities in handling departmental files consisting of "undigested and ambiguous yet very critical summaries of personnel" which could do a great deal of harm. Further, he recommends that evaluating officials be given more discretion to eliminate unwarranted complaints before they reach the Loyalty Board and that the investigative staffs in sensitive agencies be given sufficient appropriations to follow the "leads of the FBI" and the means to evaluate their findings. In this connection he states that appropriations for these investigative staffs "have been reduced as a result of increased appropriations to the FBI and the Civil Service Commission under the Loyalty Program."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Donovan declares that the present problem is that relating to new applicants for government positions since the Loyalty Program is substantially completed insofar as government employees now in office are concerned. He declares that Loyalty Order can be most effective (1) in heading off more drastic measures and (2) in weeding out in advance actual or potential disloyal employees. He then goes into what he considers the best method for securing competent, loyal employees. The balance of the article then consists of a build-up for Donovan's proposed program. In summary the build-up is this:

Experience teaches us that a future war will not be fought in terms of the last war. Physical weapons will not be the sole means of breaking the will of a man to resist. The same result will follow from the undermining of his mental and spiritual defenses. In guarding against a prospective government employee's susceptibility, we can only prepare by an assessment of his total personality. "To determine whether or not a man is likely to commit disloyal acts, either willingly and deliberately or under pressure from enemy agents, it is not sufficient to ask him 'Are you or have you been a member of the Communist Party?'" Nor can it be determined by his willingness or unwillingness to take a loyalty oath. A man may yield to pressures which he had not expected would ever be applied. He may work to overthrow the government because he is a confirmed Marxist or he may reveal secret information because he cannot resist bribes or because he is temperamentally incapable of keeping a secret. He may be

November 3, 1949

indiscreet, careless, a dupe, emotionally and ideologically confused, or he may have relatives in a Communist controlled country and be potentially insecure because of this fact.

Donovan declares that "the essential problem resolves itself into one of finding a method to be applied in conjunction with regular security investigations which would disclose the basic personality structure, motivations and general security fitness of a government employee before hiring him."

He recommends the "Assessment School" of OSS during World War II as an example of what can be done along this line. This "Assessment School" was a group of scholars, scientists and professional men charged with developing a system of procedures which would reveal the personalities of OSS recruits to provide grounds for sufficiently reliable predictions of their future usefulness. He says that the OSS "Assessment School" represents the first attempt to apply this type of personnel procedure in government service and recommends that the President appoint a commission to review the Loyalty Program and examine the feasibility of employing similar techniques in the screening of government employees.

He declares that if such an assessment program were found to be feasible it would constitute a major advance in the development of a security program capable of coping effectively and constructively with the techniques of the Soviet Union and members and sympathizers of the Communist Party.

It is noted that the commission Donovan recommends is that which he refers to in his letter to the Director in expressing the hope that the Director will examine the suggestion.

CONCLUSIONS

In reviewing Donovan's article there is one inescapable reaction to the predication of his suggested program upon his experience as OSS head. Without comment on the overall merits of his proposals, it appears ridiculous for him to offer the OSS personnel program as a model for emulation in view of the known Communists such as Marzani who found their way into OSS ranks.

With regard to the suggested program itself, it is difficult to see how it could be reduced to a practical basis. Certainly the

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 3, 1949

employing officer of a particular agency should be able to judge and should have the power to take personality into consideration in interviewing applicants, but a bureaucratic system such as Donovan suggests would appear to open the door to some real abuses by possible inept psychologists in the application of the particular theories they may happen to hold.

Additionally, since there is so much opposition to screening applicants as to their actual activities indicating disloyalty, there would be a great deal more opposition to prohibiting a man's government employment merely because some board decides his personality is such that he may be a security risk at some future date.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of General Donovan's known hostility to the FBI as reflected in file 94-4-1672, it is recommended that a non-committal "thank you" letter be directed to him in acknowledgement of receipt of the copy of his article he sent to the Director.

A proposed letter is attached.

Attachment

~~SECRET~~

October 25, 1950

Classified by *SP-1 R. J. Ga...*
Declassify on: OADR 12-13-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT
497108

Mr. Arthur Sweetser
3060 Garrison Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *12/18/84* BY *alm*
SP-6 R. J. Ga...
12-13-84

Dear Mr. Sweetser:

An individual who was a passenger aboard an Eastern
Air Lines plane on October 7, 1950, recently turned over to this
Bureau a communication which he found on the plane.

Since the communication is a letter dated September 27,
1950, addressed to you, from Mr. William J. Donovan, it is
enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 17
OCT 25 1950
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 24 5 50 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Enclosure *497108*

Note: William J. Donovan is former Director of OSS. Arthur Sweetser
was one of the Directors on the Secretariat of the League of
Nations from 1920 to 1942, was Deputy Director of OWI from
1942 to 1946 and since, 1946, has been with the United
Nations Information Service in Washington, D. C. He
has sponsored numerous individuals for immigration visas
during past eight years. In 1950, he was contacted by
[redacted] in New York City. [redacted] is suspected
of being implicated in the Rote Kapelle, an organization
of Soviet spies which operated in Europe from 1931 to 1945.
(Continue on next page)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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JEM:mes

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94-4-4

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Nature of contact unknown.

[REDACTED]

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b7C

[Handwritten mark]

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____

~~SECRET~~
[Handwritten marks]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 12, 1950

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN; ARTHUR SWEETSER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/14/85 BY ad

There is enclosed herewith a letter signed by WILLIAM J. DONOVAN and addressed to Mr. ARTHUR SWEETSER, 3060 Garrison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., dated September 27, 1950 and prepared on the letterhead of the law firm of DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON, LUMBARD and IRVINE, 2 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the New York and Washington Field Offices.

On the evening of October 11, 1950, Mr. C. P. BROWNELL who resides at 1851 Hillside Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina, called in person at the Atlanta Office and furnished the enclosed letter. Mr. BROWNELL advised that he found this letter in a seat pocket on an Eastern Air Lines plane on which he was a passenger on October 7, 1950. Mr. BROWNELL stated that he boarded this plane on which he found the letter at Greenville, South Carolina and departed that city for Atlanta at about 9:15 P. M., on October 7, 1950. He does not recall the flight number but stated that it was a DC3. BROWNELL added that he was turning this letter over to the Bureau although it appears to be quite legitimate, inasmuch as it apparently deals with matters on a high level basis pertaining to this country's international policy.

Mr. BROWNELL feels that SWEETSER, to whom the letter is addressed, was possibly a previous passenger on the Eastern Air Lines flight and that SWEETSER very likely had inadvertently left this letter on the plane. BROWNELL, of course, knows nothing concerning SWEETSER or WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.

The indices of the Atlanta Office were negative concerning captioned individuals.

62-0
THD:sg

Enclosure

cc: New York - AMSD - Enclosure
Washington Field - AMSD - Enclosure

to Sweetser
10/5/50
copy made & returned
in file. 94-
RECORDED - 73

94-4-4672-41

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Enclosure

AMSD-29 Enclosure

1/10/1944

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AT. 62-0

Copies of this letter are being furnished New York and Washington Field for their information and the original is enclosed for the Bureau for its attention, indices check and any action deemed advisable thereafter.

Mr. BROWNELL who furnished this letter to the Atlanta Office requested that, if compatible with the Bureau's policy, he be advised concerning the ultimate outcome of this matter. He was promised nothing in this regard.

COPY

LAW OFFICES OF
DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON LUMBARD & IRVINE
TWO WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

September 27, 1950

Mr. Arthur Sweetser
3060 Garrison St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-13-84 BY SP6 HJA/9a

Dear Mr. Sweetser:

Since I returned from Strasbourg, I have wanted to write you and other Directors and Members of the American Committee on United Europe of the impressions I gained there and the job I see ahead. I do so because I believe there has been progress toward strength and unity among our Allies and that your support has counted.

The Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg has three accomplishments to its credit.

First, it passed overwhelmingly Winston Churchill's resolution calling for a European army. That has certainly helped the Atlantic Pact discussions which are proceeding now. Second, by a similar vote, it passed a resolution insisting that all its recommendations be automatically placed on the agenda for debate in the national parliaments. This is an important step because it makes the Assembly, in effect, a lower house for all Europe.

Third, the meeting at Strasbourg made clear what many of us had suspected, that the British Labor Party, and for that matter, many of Churchill's own party, were not willing to join with the continent in any federal approach to their problems. Mr. Dalton was very specific on this point. At least, Britain has made clear its position.

While in its effort to unite, Europe has not succeeded in reaching a federal solution, important progress has been made. Now at least there is cooperation among the nations through the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), the Atlantic Pact, and the European Payments Union. The Schuman Plan has stimulated other proposals for industrial merger. Where two years ago there was no voice to speak for Europe, there is now the Consultative Assembly expressing the agreement or disagreement of the Western European nations. The effort of the Assembly to gain recognition has precipitated far reaching suggestions for increasing its powers, and these suggestions are becoming political issues.

Constantly in their efforts to establish a limited authority with real power, the nations of the European continent have sought the backing, official and unofficial of the United States. An example is a statement

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September 27, 1950

made to me by M. Spaak, President of the Consultative Assembly. I asked him whether he supported the effort which some of the leaders of the continent were making to move toward federation regardless of British support. M. Spaak, replied, "It has been my experience that while the United States may have a foreign policy independent of Britain, when a given issue involves Britain against the continent the United States comes down on the side of Britain. For that reason, I am uncertain whether Belgium should join in a permanent 'political authority' of which Britain is not a part." I have passed on this comment of M. Spaak to the Secretary of State.

To those on the continent, particularly the French, the Italians and the Germans who wanted to move much further towards a constitutional union, Strasbourg must be regarded as a disappointment. But more important is their reaction to their set-back. A group in France under the leadership of Reynaud, Phillip and Bidault, having strong support from industry, are presently planning a vigorous campaign to take place between now and the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly. This they have succeeded in fixing for November, by which time this group hopes to gain enough support to take the initiative in seeking formal consolidation of the continental nations.

The European Movement itself has evidenced equal energy. M. Spaak has now assumed the Executive Authority of the Movement from Duncan Sandys. He has already instituted an International Secretariat in Brussels which is embarked on a general campaign of propaganda devoted to the following: (a) a more representative selection of the Assembly, (b) increased authority for the Assembly, (c) the need for a European army.

Those of us on the Executive Committee who attended the meeting of the Assembly came to the following conclusion which we stated frankly to the leaders of the European Movement.

We observed that the Movement evidently held itself to be so strong within the higher political levels of the various governments that it would have no difficulty in securing a speedier agreement for some specific form of authority. The leaders of the Movement felt confirmed in this view by the quick success they achieved at the Hague and at Brussels where they obtained agreement for instituting the Consultative Assembly. Accordingly they had made no fundamental attempt to enlist mass support from the people of the countries concerned.

Partly as the result of our discussions with these leaders, this viewpoint has now been changed. The European Movement has started throughout Europe a campaign of education on its aims and purposes. It has decided to take to itself various student movements having a membership of over 85,000. It has undertaken to enlist the faculties of the universities, many of whom are anxious to forward this mass instruction.

I believe that within the next few months we can do much to arouse the public opinion necessary both here and abroad to make further strides toward the defense and strength and union of Europe.

In Europe we are making every effort to sustain and encourage those who are putting their time and effort toward union. We cannot of course and should not supply all the funds for their efforts. We can and will furnish small amounts of aid where aid is needed to begin a program which Europeans will carry through or to complete a program

September 27, 1950

for which initial substantial backing has been secured. To help in this program, we have established branches of the American Committee on United Europe both in Paris and in London.

At home in addition to providing a platform for Prime Minister Schuman we are in January bringing M. Spaak to this country for a brief speaking tour. Also we are discussing with the European leaders a plan to hold a large meeting of the chiefs of the European governments here in this country. Our Committee is more than a thousand strong and growing.

Within the next few days I shall send you the results of a completed public opinion poll for all European countries which we think will encourage those who are interested in this Movement.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Form 3811
Rev. 3-4-40

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above

Date of delivery

10/16/40

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or Post Office Box,

(NAME OF BENEFICIARY)

Rm 4708

REGISTERED ARTICLE

No. 497108

INSURED PARCEL

WASHINGTON,

No.

94-4-4672-41

D. C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 23, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, et al,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The 1948 City Directory here lists one ARTHUR ~~SWETSER~~, 3060 Garrison Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., as Director, United Nations Information Office.

Washington Field Office indices also contain information indicating that one ARTHUR SWETSER was, in 1949, listed as Chairman of an organization called Washington World Affairs Center, 1712 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

No action by the Washington Field Office in instant matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/78 BY *aw*

sp6 bpa - m
248 056

FHH:amk
WFO 62-0

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

OCT 26 1950

OCT NOV 1 1950

OCT 26 1950

158
11/14/51 - 42
Quint

256

ING ADDRESS — ESSE POSTALE
1712 H STREET, NW, WASH. D. C.



PHONE — TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 8847

UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

WASHINGTON INFORMATION OFFICE

October 27, 1950

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I thank you very much for the thoughtfulness of your office in returning to me a communication addressed to me by Mr. William J. Donovan, which a passenger on an Eastern Airlines plane turned over to you? I much appreciate the thoughtfulness of the Bureau, and also of the individual who returned the document.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Sweetser

Arthur Sweetser
Director

INDEXED - 31

RECORDED - 31

EX-29

52 NOV 6 1950

194-4-4672-43
OCT 28 1950

May 11 1951
CRIMINAL DIVISION

257

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE

537 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-1084

3, AVENUE BOSQUET • PARIS

INVALIDES 21-13

- WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Chairman
- ALLEN W. DULLES
Vice-Chairman
- EMMETT F. CONNELLY
Treasurer
- GEORGE S. FRANKLIN, JR.
Secretary
- WILLIAM P. DURKEE
Executive Director

DIRECTORS

- RAYMOND B. ALLEN
- THOMAS W. BRADEN
- HOWARD BRUCE
- LUCIUS D. CLAY
- CHARLES S. DEWEY
- DAVID DUBINSKY
- ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
- A. CRAWFORD GREENE
- CONRAD N. HILTON
- PAUL G. HOFFMAN
- CHARLES R. HOOK
- DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
- HERBERT S. LITTLE
- WALTER N. MAGUIRE
- STACY MAY
- CARL T. NIXON
- FREDERICK OSBORN
- WALTER BLDELL SMITH
- ARNOLD J. ZURCHER

• Members, Executive Committee

WARREN G. FUGITT
Representative in Europe

March 17, 1952

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope you will join other distinguished Americans throughout the country in endorsing the enclosed statement describing the program of the American Committee on United Europe to support the movement toward European unity. Your endorsement of this statement, through your signature on the enclosed card, will greatly aid our efforts in the United States. In Europe, the signed statement will be presented to the President of the Council of Europe. As a demonstration of American interest and backing it will lend great encouragement to all those working for unity.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

William J. Donovan
Chairman

Encls. (2).

*Donovan
Ladd
Fugitt*

RECORDED-17

INDEXED-17

EX-23

194-462-44

APR 2 1952

16

50 MAR 1952

25

"My counsel to Europe can be given in one single word: UNITE."

....Winston Churchill

THE SURVIVAL OF EUROPE

Europe is at an historic crossroads. Inhabited by 240,000,000 people with a tradition of freedom, the birthplace of Western civilization, riven during the past fifty years by contending nationalisms which have decimated its people and destroyed its historic treasures, it faces the naked problem of survival in freedom and security. The wisest Europeans believe that the solution to this problem demands the reconstitution of free Europe as a united community, able to defend its frontiers and to create a secure economic basis of life; in short, the creation of a United States of Europe. Most thoughtful Americans share this view, both because of our moral community with Europeans who have traditionally shared our faith in human dignity and because in the long run Americans cannot continue indefinitely to make the gravest economic sacrifices to support the renaissance of Europe.

History has a time and place for great events. The time for the constitution of a United States of Europe is now. Menaced from the East by Russian Communist Imperialism, unable to support its people economically because of nationalistic barriers to commerce, Western Europe must move faster and farther in the next few years than has seemed possible heretofore. This historic movement toward unity is in progress, led by a voluntary association of major statesmen and far-sighted citizens, the European Movement. The record shows greater progress toward this objective in the past five years than took place in the previous five centuries.

The European Movement was formed in 1948 under the leadership of Winston Churchill, Paul-Henri Spaak, Alcide de Gasperi, and Leon Blum, who on his death was succeeded by Robert Schuman. They had but one aim: To unite Europe.

14-4-4672-44

Political Unity

With a European Congress of 800 political, cultural, and economic leaders held at the Hague in 1948, the Movement called for a European Assembly. So successful in the months that followed was the work of the European Movement that a European Assembly was created in May of 1949 when the statute of the Council of Europe was signed by ten governments at St. James Palace in London. The Council of Europe is unique in that it is the only political body in which legislators from fifteen European countries now meet to debate policies for Europe. The Council of Europe which has permanent headquarters in Strasbourg, France, consists of an upper body, the Committee of Ministers composed of the foreign ministers of each member country, and a lower body, the Consultative Assembly whose membership of 127 European parliamentarians is representative of every political party in Europe except the Communist.

Economic Unity

On the economic level, the idea of the Schuman Plan for the pooling of coal and steel resources of Europe, administered by a supra-national authority responsible to a European Parliament, was formulated by the European Movement at the Westminster Conference in London in April, 1949. The Plan, passed by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1950, was accepted by the governments of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg, in April, 1951 and has passed both houses of the German parliament, the upper house of the Italian parliament and the lower houses of the French and Netherlands parliaments. Final ratification by all countries is expected in the next few months.

Military Unity

Militarily, the idea for a united European Army was first proposed in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe by Churchill in 1950. At Lisbon in February, the unified army emerged from the blueprint stage. With a European command and soldiers in a European uniform the European Army will be the backbone of NATO forces.

221

Social Unity

Socially, the Council of Europe passed a Treaty on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms called for by the European Movement at the Hague Conference, whereby for the first time an individual will be able to petition an international court for protection of his rights. The Treaty, ratified by Great Britain, now awaits ratification by the parliaments of the other countries of the Council.

Thus the people of Europe are responding to the necessity for unity by pooling the two most important strengths of their countries, their basic industries, coal and steel, and their military forces. For the first time it is now possible for Americans to foresee developments which can mean the security of Western freedom and the independence of Europe from both Communist domination and American assistance.

While Europe's recovery is a miracle, it is still far from complete. With Marshall Plan aid and native will and diligence substantial gains have been made. Industrial productivity has risen 39% and Europe's farms have increased their yields 25% over pre-war levels, although by our standards living conditions for the great masses of people still remain low. And yet with all her internal troubles, Europe in Indo-China, Malaya, and Korea is fighting the common democratic battle. Despite their difficulties, Europeans are acting and working to overcome the barriers which keep them apart. Future progress toward unity will depend on continuing public education and leadership. This is the function of the European Movement.

European Youth

The young people of Europe are strong supporters of a united Europe which can mean a new life for them. They have demonstrated their enthusiasm by burning customs barriers between France and Germany and by gathering 8000 strong on the Rhine in a meeting devoted to European unity. For the first time, youth groups from all over Europe have joined together. With the European Movement, they have formed a European Youth Parliament and an International Secretariat in Paris through which they are conducting a major campaign to bring to millions of young

people the realization that their future lies in overcoming the ancient national divisions of Europe.

In December, 1951, Paul-Henri Spaak, Chairman of the European Movement, resigned as President of the Council of Europe in order to lead a campaign for more decisive steps toward unity. Since then, on December 31, 1951, the Foreign Ministers of the six countries of the Schuman Plan and European Army (France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) announced their eventual goal to be the creation of a European Federation.

General Eisenhower on January 23, 1952, suggested that the countries of continental Europe call a constitutional convention to "... examine and actually cope with the problems of greater political and economic unity." Secretary of State Dean Acheson welcomed the proposal "very earnestly." Senator Robert Taft endorsed the suggestion because "that's in our own interest," and Senator Estes Kefauver called it "a splendid step in the right direction."

On March 5, 1952, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the West German Republic, declared that Europe's only salvation was to form a United States of Europe and that "A European Constitution must be created as soon as possible." Already, at the instance of private citizens, legal experts are at work drafting a practical constitution and plans are being put into effect to hold a continental-wide referendum and a Citizens Constitutional Assembly of leaders from all over Europe.

American actions and pronouncements must offer every encouragement to these great advances. A European union remains a European endeavor but we can help.

1. Support SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 269 introduced by Senators Fulbright, McMahon, and Sparkman which asserts "That it is the sense of the Senate that collaboration of a United States of Europe and the United States of America, along with the other free nations of the world dedicated to the same principles, would be one of the greatest contributions of this century to the preservation of freedom and the attainment of peace on earth."

2. Support the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE's work for practical understanding between Europe and America and through it the work of private citizens in Europe. Thousands of European citizens in their work for unity will be significantly strengthened and greatly encouraged by practical aid from individual Americans. The efforts of governments alone will not bring unity in Europe. Ordinary citizens must play a major role in future progress.

A United Europe is a European idea and Europe's job. Our friendship and practical aid at this time can help save the free world as we know it from destruction. By helping those in Europe we help ourselves.

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, Chairman

American Committee on United Europe

537 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

I am glad to endorse the statement describing the
program of the American Committee on United Europe in
support of the movement toward European unity.

Name

Address

Title

-44

ENCLOSURE

264

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
 FROM : V. P. KEAY / PHD
 SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN;
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: August 26, 1952

"Wild Bill" Donovan

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

145
 b-6
 b-7C
 1
 [REDACTED] ONI, confidentially advised W. F. Woods, Liaison Unit, on August 25, 1952, that ONI had received a dispatch from Navy's Far East Command indicating that General William "Wild Bill" Donovan was apparently employed in some capacity by CIA. He stated that the Commanding Officer of the Command Training Group, U.S. Pacific Fleet, furnished to ONI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., 150 pounds of confidential CIA material for transmittal to General William Donovan at his law office address in New York City. [REDACTED] advised that the dispatch reflected the material had been made available to the afore-mentioned Commanding Officer by a "CIA operator in Tokyo." [REDACTED] further advised that the material consisted of a study by CIA of Chinese terrain. [REDACTED] stated that ONI has been endeavoring for quite some time to determine whether or not Donovan is an employee of CIA; however, their endeavor has heretofore resulted negatively. [REDACTED] also advised that he contacted CIA, told them of the material and asked whether or not Donovan was a CIA employee. The individual at CIA was noncommittal, according to [REDACTED] but did advise that Donovan was "a part-time consultant." CIA made arrangements to "recover" the material from the Navy.

ACTION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/14/78 BY [signature]

sp6 Bja/gc 12-12-84
 WFF:hke 248085

RECORDED - 94-4-4672-45

66 OCT 01 1952

265

(C)

(C)

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

(C)

None. For your information.

✓ O'Far

gaw

We must certainly
should be alert to
his manipulations
as they have no good
for F.B.I.

A.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 8, 1953

FROM : V. P. Ragsdale

SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Loo _____
Miss Gandy _____

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:1w

RECORDED-74

94-4-4672-47

[Signature]
DONOVAN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT
FROM : [redacted]
SUBJECT : [redacted]

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

DATE: January 5, 1954

~~SECRET~~

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Boehm
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SUBJECT: [redacted]
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259
REASON FOR EXTENSION
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12/14/88
12/14/88 [redacted]

As you know, the captioned individual allegedly played an important part in the appointment of Cabinet and sub-Cabinet positions in the present Administration.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-90750

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

b-6
b-7c

Memo to Belmont

Re:

[REDACTED]
Central Intelligence Agency
Information Concerning,

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

Comment:

It is very likely that the case of [REDACTED] will stir up action on the part of Senator McCarthy's committee during this next session of Congress. (u)

ACTION:

None. For your information. (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

270

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 9, 1957

FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the enclosed article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" announcing that General Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), was awarded the National Security Medal.

It would appear that the timing for the awarding of the medal is associated with Donovan's serious illness.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:ep
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

Enclosure

RECORDED - 74

94-4-4672-49

APR 11 1957

APR 10 1957

RECEIVED

PAID

27

Wins New Security Medal

Gen. Donovan Holds 4 Top Honors of U. S.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Apr. 4.—Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan of New York today became the only man in history to hold the nation's four highest decorations as President Eisenhower conferred upon him the relatively new National Security Medal.

Gen. Donovan, now retired, already holds the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal for World War I service with the 42d "Rainbow" Division, and other services to the United States.

Headed O. S. S.

During World War II he headed the Office of Strategic Services, now the Central Intelligence Agency, whose director, Allen W. Dulles, today dispatched the new medal and accompanying citation to him. At Gen. Donovan's request, there was no presentation ceremony.

Awarding the National Security Medal to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I., and one of the few other men to receive it thus far, President Eisenhower said:

"Perhaps it is just best for me to say I am proud to be an agent for our people in conferring upon you this highest award our government has."

Foresight Praised

Gen. Donovan's citation reads: "Through his foresight, wisdom, and experience, he foresaw, during the course of World War II, the problems which would face the post-war world and the urgent



Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan

need for a permanent, centralized intelligence function. This his war-time work contributed to the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency and a co-ordinated national intelligence structure. Since the creation of the agency, he has given to it generously of his experience, making through the post-war years a valuable contribution to the field of intelligence relating to the national security. In 1953 and 1954, as Ambassador of the United States to Thailand, he served in this important diplomatic post with the same tireless energy and skill he had shown in his war-time service. Both in public and private life he has made outstanding contributions to the security and defense of his country."

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

file
Brenigan
Rosen
Felt

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune 4
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date APR 5 1957

4672-49

272

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 24, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER HEAD OF
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

By memorandum dated April 9, 1957, I reported information reflecting that General Donovan had suffered a stroke and that he was seriously ill. It was further reported in April, 1957, that General Donovan had been the recipient of the National Security Medal.

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

None. For your information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED-79
EX-117

94-4-4672-50

JUN 4 1957

[Handwritten signature]

1957/5/24

27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 14, 1958

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: WILLIAM DONOVAN
FORMER HEAD OF OFFICE OF STRATEGIC
SERVICES (OSS)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

You will recall that several months ago Liaison reported that Donovan had suffered a stroke and he was not expected to survive. His condition did improve, but he reportedly was an invalid.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJH:jlh
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

REC-21

94-4-4672-51

20 NOV 17 1958

FX-123

LIAISON

February 9, 1959

Mrs. William J. Donovan
Berryville, Virginia

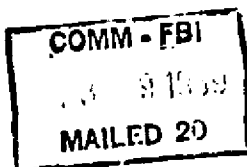
Dear Mrs. Donovan:

I was distressed to learn of the death of your husband, and I want you to know that my thoughts are with you in deepest sympathy during these trying hours.

There is so little that can be said or done to comfort you at a time like this, but certainly his life's work, devoted as it was to the service of others, should be a source of gratification to all who were honored to know him. If I can be of any assistance, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Telephone directory for Berryville, Virginia, shows no street address.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

DWB:lj
(3)

152 FEB 10 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-21

94-4-4672-52

FEB 11 1959

REC'D - READING ROOM
FEB 11 1959
FBI
DWB

2175

'Wild Bill' Donovan, OSS Commander, Dies

By Morton Mintz
Staff Reporter

Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, commander of a bold, secret army in World War II—the OSS—and of the "Fighting 69th" regiment in World War I, died yesterday at Walter Reed Army Hospital. He was 76.

At the bedside of the Medal of Honor winner when he died at 1:55 p. m. were his wife Ruth and brother, the Rev. Vincent J. Donovan, a Dominican priest.

The death of the soldier-diplomat-politician-lawyer was attributed to a circulatory disease, but an autopsy will be held. He had been a patient at Walter Reed since Sept. 23, 1957, following a cerebral hemorrhage the previous April. He suffered from arteriosclerosis.

The "Wild Bill" nickname came from the exacting training he demanded of the "Fighting 69th" and the aggressive example of spirit he set for his men.

In spite of a gaping leg wound, he led his Infantry regiment in an assault that cracked the Hindenburg Line. This won him the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. In World War I only one other soldier was said to have won these—the Nation's three highest decorations.

MacArthur Tribute

Gen. Douglas MacArthur witnessed the exploit and said of the Medal of Honor award, "No man ever deserved it more."

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 69th, which was part of the Rainbow Division, once said of Gen. Donovan, "His men would have cheerfully gone to hell with him. And, as a priest, I mean what I say."

Gen. Donovan's military career began in 1912 when he joined the New York National Guard. He served on the Rio Grande border during the troubles with Mexico in 1917.

But Gen. Donovan's greatest fame came during World War II when he was Director of the Office of Strategic Services, the daring, secret intelligence outfit that was world-wide in scope. He personally took part in some missions of the OSS, which many times operated

101501 _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald *B2*
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date FEB 9 1959

*Ref. card destroyed
2-9-59
m.g.*

94-4-4672-52

ENCLOSURE

270

DW 8/6

behind Nazi and Japanese lines in unorthodox warfare.

His shadowy army fought in silence, fostered resistance movements and made possible the escape of about 5000 members of the armed forces from enemy territory.

President Truman decorated Gen. Donovan in 1946 with the Oak Leaf Cluster to his World War I Distinguished Service Medal. The citation said he had "contributed in a high degree to the success of military operations in the prosecution of the war."

President Eisenhower awarded him the National Security Medal in 1957. The citation said Gen. Donovan, while head of OSS, foresaw the need for a centralized intelligence setup, thus contributing to establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency.

CIA Director Allen W. Dulles who last night referred to Gen. Donovan as the "father" of the CIA said, "America has lost a soldier and a patriot."

Followed "Hot Spots"

Gen. Donovan was given to turning up at the world's "hot spots" as a representative of his Government or as a private citizen.

From 1953 to 1955 Gen. Donovan served as Ambassador to Thailand by appointment of President Eisenhower. He also was active in helping refugees from the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

He was a member of a commission that investigated the murder of Newsman George Polk in Greece. As a private citizen he went to Berlin to view the "air lift" operation.

He observed the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia and the civil war in Spain.

After World War II, he served on the War Crimes Commission staff that prepared evidence against Nazi war criminals tried at Nuernberg.

Since the war, the square-jawed, generally mild-mannered officer often charged the United States was losing the cold war. He urged use of the "best brains and most courageous spirits" to wage an economic, political and psychological counter-offensive to Soviet subversion throughout the world.

Gen. Donovan was the son of a Buffalo, N.Y., Irish-American

can railroad yardmaster. He worked his way through Niagara and Columbia Universities, receiving his law degree from Columbia in 1907. He then entered private law practice in Buffalo.

Ran for Office

He returned to his legal career after World War I. He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York in 1932. His last attempt for political office was made in 1946, when he lost to former Sen. Irving Ives (R-N.Y.) in the race for the GOP senatorial nomination.

Between the two World Wars Gen. Donovan served as United States Attorney for the Western District of New York and for five years was an Assistant United States Attorney General.

As a private lawyer, he won the celebrated Humphrey case before the United States Supreme Court. The Court upheld in 1935 his contention that President Roosevelt did not have the power to control the decisions of the Federal Trade Commission by removing its chairman arbitrarily.

Many lawyers felt that this was one of the key decisions that led later to Roosevelt's efforts to reorganize the Court.

Gen. Donovan was a founder of the American Legion although he differed with it when it sought special benefits for able-bodied veterans.

Gen. Donovan was a partner in the New York City law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine. He was officially retired from the Army Jan. 1, 1958.

Mrs. Donovan, the former Ruth Rumsey of Buffalo, and their son, David, live at Berryville, Va. A daughter, Patricia, was killed in an auto accident in 1940. Also surviving are his brother, of Ossining, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Loretta Henry, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Requiem Mass will be said by Father Donovan at 11 a. m. Wednesday in St. Matthew's Cathedral. Burial with full military honors will be at 12:45 p. m. in Arlington Cemetery.

The family requested that in lieu of flowers contributions in the General's honor be sent to the International Rescue Committee, of which he was chairman. The address is 225 4th ave., New York City.



Gen. Donovan Dies

Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, 76, commander of a bold, secret army in World War II—the OSS—and of the "Fighting 69th" regiment in World War I, died yesterday at Walter Reed Hospital. Story on Page B2.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 13, 1959

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER CHIEF, OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- SJF:bjt (4)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

REC-53 94-4-4672-53
2/17/59
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FEB 18 1959
TOLSON
276

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont
RE: WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
FORMER CHIEF, OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS)

 (C) 1
There is a good possibility that an autobiography of Donovan will be published in the not too distant future. Because of his colorful career, it can be anticipated a movie will follow the book. CIA undoubtedly will take every opportunity to make certain that the movie places CIA in a favorable light.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

7/14/54
6/15/54
6/14/54
✓

177 3-1

Dear Mr. Hoover
Thank you for your
kind expression of
sympathy, which I
appreciate very much.

Sincerely,
Ruth R. Donovan

[Handwritten flourish]

REC-27

94-4-4672-54

MAR 5 1959

[Handwritten notes]
file
16
9.8

58 MAR 11 1959

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Hoover

Thank you for your kind expression
of sympathy which I appreciate
very much.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth R. Donovan
(Mrs. William J. Donovan)

COPY:hbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEB 25 1951

DECEMBER 7, 1940

Mystery Veils Donovan's New Trip to Europe

May Be on Another
Mission for Sec. Knox;
3 Britons in Party

With his ultimate destination shrouded in secrecy, Col. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, World War hero and once a personal envoy for Secretary of the Navy Knox, was flying to Bermuda aboard the Pan-American clipper today.

That he is en route to some part of the present war theater no one doubted.

Speculation on Trip

Speculation on his future activities took two main courses among Government officials:

1. That he may be going to Africa for Knox or Secretary of War Stimson as a good-will messenger to French Gen. Maxime Weygand, an old comrade-in-arms of Donovan's who, some sources say, may join the "Free French" forces.

2. That he is on another confidential mission to Britain similar to the one he carried out for Knox last summer, after which he issued a report on European Axis Column activities.

Britons in His Party

Unusual secrecy prevailed when Donovan took off from Baltimore yesterday. Airline officials later admitted that he was aboard the plane under the name of "Donald Williams."

The mystery was further heightened by the fact that three Englishmen were also aboard the clipper and had been members of the Donald Williams party.

They were named as Charles Des Gray, said to have an official status with the British government; Edwin Herbert, of London; and William Stephenson, English citizen returning after living in New York.

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DOUGLAS IN LONDON

U. S. Embassy Arrives by Air on Secret Mission.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Col. William H. Donovan arrived here today by air by way of Lisbon on an undisclosed mission from the United States.

Col. Donovan, commander of the Fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment in the world war, left Baltimore on the Pan American flying boat Bermuda Clipper for Bermuda on December 7. He attempted to keep his presence on the plane a secret, going so far as to use the name "Donald Williams," but his identity was established by newspaper men.

It is generally believed that he is on another secret mission to Europe for the United States Government. He had previously been in Europe as a special emissary of Secretary of the Navy Knox—and even State Department officials tacitly confirmed the fact that the present trip was another "excursion," but insisted that they knew nothing of its purpose.

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. SUN.

DATE

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.

DEC 16 1940

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 11 (A).—Col. William J. Donovan, who is regarded as personal representative of United States Navy Secretary Knapp, set out into the desert today for a tour of the British front in Libya.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

✓ 103

SOBIA.--COL. WILLIAM J. DOROVAN, WHO IS JOINING THE WAR EFFORTS IN A SEMI-OFFICIAL CAPACITY FOR THE U.S., ARRIVED TODAY FROM GREECE. HE WAS MET BY U.S. AMBASSADOR EARLE. WELL INFORMED QUARTERS SAID DOROVAN HAD COME TO EXPLAIN THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT ON THE WAR AND TO SOUND OUT THE BULGARIAN ATTITUDE.

BULGARIAN OFFICIALS SAID DOROVAN WAS "RECEPTIONALLY WELCOME." THEY EXPECTED HIM TO OFFER THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS AND TO BE RECEIVED BY KING BORIS.

1/20--2846

257

WILD BILL

By Frank C. Weldrop

THE troubles of Uncle Elmer Davis, whose Office of War Information now seems sure and certain to be investigated by Congress, have started up a peculiar story that needs to be aired right now, and watched for further developments.

This story begins with the cue that Col. William F. Donovan has just been made a brigadier-general, and reportedly will soon be made a lieutenant-general.

General Donovan is a veteran of the First World War who came out of it with the nickname "Wild Bill," and a reputation of being a good fighting man. By using his brains and legal talent, "Wild Bill" Donovan became a sort of elegant character around New York, between wars, and made money at the same time.



Gen. Donovan

And when the present war clouded up, he came shooting down to Washington asking in strong tones to be told where he was needed. Well, the President sent him off around the world secret missioning, and you may recall the time he got socked in a night club down in the Balkans, and had his passport stolen.

On his return to Washington, the redoubtable colonel was put in charge of a project that was called on the books "The Office of the Coordinator of Information."

AS director of this co-ordination of information, the colonel was supposed to get together, among other matters, a coherent story of what the U. S. was doing in those days to build its Army and Navy.

His duties of that period are even worth stating in exact language, and so, according to page 98, the U. S. Government Manual for the Spring of 1942, Wild Bill was authorized:

"To collect and analyze all information and data which may bear upon national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and such departments and officials of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security not now available to the Government."

That was another way of saying he was to organize propaganda and do a little high-class

espionage and counter-espionage for our side.

THE Colonel had Robert E. Sherwood, presidential speech writer, author, and since a heavyweight on the staff of Uncle Elmer of OWI as one of his principal aides. He also had with him Elmer Roper, the politician and public opinion analyst for Time-Life-Fortune.

And he had as a close and confidential friend, none other than Jimmy Roosevelt. Between them, Jimmy and the Colonel cooked up a plan to "co-ordinate" the Military Intelligence, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and various other lesser investigative agencies of the Federal departments.

All these were to be stirred and mixed together under the hand of Wild Bill Donovan, with Jimmy as his assistant in order to make a single unit of command Federal propagandists in one package.

At that time, the Colonel was modest and seemed to be made only a major general.

BUT news of the project got around—as the FBI, ONI, and others naturally suffered their necks against being co-ordinated by the Colonel.

And so in the ensuing struggle, the Co-ordinator not only lost his chance for advancement, but also lost the biggest part of his then existing organization.

By military order of June 13, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (exclusive of foreign information activities transferred on that day to the Office of War Information), was put under command of the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, and its title was changed to the Office of Strategic Service.

WELL, the OSS has made a comeback doing whatever it so mysteriously does, while OWI, which had swallowed the foreign propaganda jobs once controlled by Donovan, has made a flop.

And so now the red hot story going around—that Col. Wild Bill is not going to stop at being a Brigadier General.

A slight pause, and he will be promoted to lieutenant general, and given such sweeping powers as to make all his old rivals green around the gills.

Among those who will lose to him much power and patronage will be not only Uncle Elmer. Unless he looks sharp, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, will find himself co-ordinated, too.

This is by no means all of the story. Watch for further developments as time goes by.

APR 27 9 25 AM '41

RECEIVED

COMMUNICATION



SELIGMAN.--WILLIAM J. DONOVAN IS EXPECTED TO SPEND TWO DAYS IN
SELIGMAN BEFORE PROCEEDING TO ATHENS.
HE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT BY TRAIN FROM COPIA AND WAS WELCOMED AT THE
STATION BY ARTHUR ELIAS LANE, U. S. MINISTER, COL. LEWIS FORTIER,
MILITARY ATTACHE, AND ROBERT MACATEE, CONSUL.
HE IS EXPECTED TO WILL CONFER WITH PRINCE PAUL, THE REGENT.
DONOVAN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SON, ALAN DONOVAN, CINCAS-
SATION, AND WILL REMAIN IN COPIA UNTIL THE DEPARTURE OF THE REGENT, DURING
THE TRIP.

1723--WUSA44

27

✓

4

CLUB OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

94-4-4692-A
~~94-4-4692-A~~

28

Donovan's Wallet Loss Makes Bulgars Cautious

By the Associated Press.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 25.—The hotel where Col. William J. Donovan stayed in Sofia, he said, searched fruitlessly for the American observer's missing wallet containing a diplomatic passport, his postal plain clothes men on each floor to guard against similar losses in the future.

Col. Donovan, who arrived by air today at Salonika, Greece, was about to leave a train for Belgrade on Wednesday when he discovered the loss. After searching his baggage and the hotel room, Col. Donovan finally appeared to the staff of the Royal Palace.

The American, who is on a secret mission, had had an 80-minute visit with King Boris and he felt he might have lost the wallet at the palace. But it could not be found there.

SGV
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THE WASHINGTON POST
MARCH 23, 1941

Col. Donovan to Tell Of Tour on Radio

New York, March 22 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, who returned Tuesday from a 25,000-mile tour of Europe and northern Africa, will tell the Nation of his journey on a C. B. S. broadcast from 10:30 p. M. to 11:30 p. M. E. S. T. Wednesday.

He will speak from Washington. The broadcast also will be carried on all N. B. C. blue networks.

Donovan Rides Tide of Events

Former Isolationist, Back From War Tour, Warns of Axis Menace

By Marquis W. Childs

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN is a square-faced Irishman with China blue eyes, who looks oddly out of place behind an office desk. He has, in fact, spent a great deal of his life escaping from a conventional and successful career as a lawyer to court danger as a soldier-skipper.

Col. Donovan returned recently from a 25,000-mile flying inspection of the theater of war in Europe and Africa. On the Libyan desert he had his blanket roll next to that of Gen. Wavell. In Adama he watched the Evzones push back the Italians. In Bulgaria he harangued King Boris on the dangers of a Nazi alliance just before the Nazis moved into Sofia. Spinning down with Winston Churchill in No. 10 Downing street, this adventurous American discussed the past and the future of a troubled world with England's war-time statesman.

An unofficial observer sponsored by his friend, Navy Secretary Knox, Col. Donovan has spent many hours since his return telling the Army and the Navy what a found. In a broadcast to the Nation this week he stressed the dangers that would follow a Nazi victory over Great Britain.

Discreetly Silent on Future

Meanwhile, he is trying to get back to his law practice, reluctantly stopping at home in preparation for a Supreme Court argument. There is more than a suspicion that still another adventurous role is in the offing, the flight around the war zone having been merely preliminary to it. But about his future, Col. Donovan is discreetly silent.

Measured by any ordinary standard, this man has had a great deal out of life: a happy marriage, a successful career, an active part in the history of his time. Yet also there have been blows. On two or three occasions he has just missed the prize at which he was aiming and to which every one believed he was entitled.

Not a trace of his later life Col. Donovan has spent in living down the nickname "Wild Bill." How he acquired it is not clear since he was never a wild, reckless type. He thinks it may have been fastened on him because about the time he started to play football at Columbia University there was a conspicuous politician named "Wild Bill" Donovan. "Calculating, ambitious, he has a temperamental love for intrigue. Now and then he takes on the mischievous airs of an E. Phillips Oppenheim hero."

Born in Buffalo's Irish Ward

Col. Donovan was born on New Year Day 57 years ago in Buffalo, N. Y., the son of Timothy Donovan, a minor politician who was a native of County Cork. The family lived in the first ward, the Irish ward, and in due time the boy was enrolled in St. Balduin's Parochial School. He was a bright, quick, handsome lad, for whom great things were predicted. A prediction which Col. Donovan himself was inclined to take as full value.

After passing through the local Catholic schools he went to Columbia University in New York and worked his way in four years of college and a year and a half of law. Returning to Buffalo he soon established a flourishing law practice. Seven years from the time he returned to the city where he had been born, he married Ruth Dumsey, daughter of a rich, proud, founding family. It was a marriage that set the town talking—that a boy from the first ward, handsome and glib-talking though he was, should marry into the Dumsey family. Young Donovan took all this in his stride. In due time he was admitted to the Saturn Club and the other sacred preserves of Buffalo's elite.

Captain in National Guard

The threatening years before 1917 gave him his first opportunity in the larger field. In 1912 he had enlisted as a member of Troop 1, 1st New York Cavalry, New York National Guard. With his gift for leadership, he was soon made a captain and under his command the troop became one of the finest in the State.

The order sending him commanded to the Mexican border found him in Poland, where he had been sent by the American Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Institute. This mission, incidentally, was the beginning not only of his European experience but of his close relationship with Herbert Hoover. He returned to the United States in time to get his active service with his men.

In the field he was a relentless taskmaster. The men turned out in the cold dawn, stripped to the waist, to go through exercises led by their stern captain. Always an apostle of the vigorous life, he reviled in active duty. And the men liked it, or it might be more accurate to say that they liked him.

Commanded Battalion

When the American declaration of war in 1917 he became assistant chief of staff of the 27th Division, with a promotion to the rank of major and later brigade adjutant of the 1st Brigade of the 27th Division. When the 165th Infantry, popularly known as the "Fighting 69th," was ordered to Europe as part of the 42d or Rainbow Division, Maj. Donovan applied for permission to go with it and was given command of the 1st Battalion.

How the legend of Col. Donovan's fighting prowess in France was spread is one of the great stories of the World War. It went by word of mouth and above all behind the lines, through wounded men who proudly furnished scraps of the saga of this fighting Irishman. In an amazingly short time, Col. Donovan had become a hero. Perhaps the best account of him in action came from Father Duffy, the regimental chaplain, in his history of the outfit, published soon after the war.

"He goes into battle," Father Duffy wrote, "in exactly the frame of mind that he has as a college man when he marched out on the quadron before a football game, and his one thought is



WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.

When this picture was taken he was telling a congressional committee why he favored selective service legislation. —A. P. Photo.

to push his way through. "God" is the word the men use of him and that is their chief epithet for a man of daring, resolution and indifference to danger.

Wounded Three Times.

"As soon as the advance began to slip up under heavy losses, he passed to the front line of the leading elements. The motto of the Donovan clan must be, 'Come on.' It was 'Come on, fellows, it's better ahead than it is here,' or 'Come on, we'll have them on the run before long. He would stand out in front of the men lying in shell holes into which he had ordered them and read his map unconcernedly with the machine gun bullets kicking up sprays of dust around his feet. It was more like a Civil War picture than anything we have seen in this fighting to watch the line of troops pushing forward, led by their commander."

He was made a lieutenant colonel in September of 1914. He was twice wounded. At the crossing of the Oureq, near Cote de Chantillon, with his leg broken by a rifle bullet, he refused to leave his command until relieved by another battalion. At the end of the war, honors were heaped upon the hero. He holds seven war decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with Star, Croix de Guerre with Palm, Distinguished Service Medal, Italian War Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor, the latter conferred on him in 1923.

In 1919 he went on mission in Siberia to investigate the status of Kolchak's army. Returning, he settled down to follow the career that seemed to be so promisingly before him. One thing he viewed and that was that he would not trade on his military exploits. With one or two minor exceptions, he has lived up to that pledge. In the buttonhole of this conspicuously decorated American are no ribbons, no rosette.

Col. Donovan was appointed United States attorney for the western district of New York in 1922. It was the era of prohibition. Col. Donovan had not been in office long when Federal agents raided the exclusive Saturn Club, the club he had joined after his marriage into the Rumsey family. In the lockers of many members liquor was found and prosecutions followed.

This forthright action stirred bitter hatreds and resentments. But the district attorney seemed not at all disturbed. He lived up to the dry law, although he let it be known that he did not approve in the principle of prohibition. President Coolidge rewarded him by appointing him Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. This was in 1924. Less than a year later he was made First Assistant to the Attorney General and when John Garibaldi Sargent of Vermont was named head of the Department of Justice, it was Assistant Attorney General Donovan who really ran the show.

Promoted Hoover Candidacy.

By temperament a conservative, Col. Donovan was well equipped for that role in the fabulous twenties. He talked winningly of the anti-trust laws which called, he said, for a traffic cop rather than a big stick. But the traffic cop that Col. Donovan put on the anti-trust beat politely ignored, for the most part, the growing monopoly concentration which went with the boom. Prohibition made the headlines.

Col. Donovan became extremely active in promoting Herbert Hoover for President. In the handsome Georgetown house he had acquired—built by Bushrod Washington, a nephew of the first President—he held repeated off-the-record meetings with political groups interested in promoting the candidacy of the Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover got into the habit of using Col. Donovan and his house. He would telephone to say that he was bringing eight for luncheon or a half dozen for dinner. It was a convenient hideout where the lines were laid that led finally to victory.

triumphant. Mr. Hoover departed on a battleship to escape importunate job-seekers. Every one assumed that, of course, Col. Donovan would be Attorney General in his cabinet. Toward this career had been pointing. In magazines and newspapers anticipatory articles appeared recounting Col. Donovan's career. Then to every one's amazement President Hoover passed him by and named William D. Mitchell to be his Attorney General.

When he broke the bad news, Mr. Hoover is said to have got from Col. Donovan a tongue-lashing such as he had never had before. According to

Col. Donovan's friends, Mr. Hoover decided he wanted as his Attorney General a Protestant and a dry, whereas Col. Donovan was a Catholic and a wet. But there is another theory, and that is that Republican friends of Senator Wheeler raised such a protest that Mr. Hoover, who had originally intended to name Col. Donovan, changed his mind. Senator Wheeler's backers, particularly the late Senator Borah, claimed Col. Donovan had had a part in bringing an indictment against Senator Wheeler which was subsequently proved baseless.

Beaten for Governorship.

Col. Donovan was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1922. He was beaten by Herbert Lehman in the tide of votes that first put Mr. Hoover into the White House. Ironically enough, he had come to point out nothing but the worst possible argument for a conservative, world-improvable Republican.

But there were compensations. Thanks in no small part to his Washington background, Col. Donovan was now engaged in a highly prosperous law practice with offices in New York, Washington and Buffalo. In the midst of political changes that seemed almost revolutionary, corporation clients found something very reassuring in the presence of this confident, confident, rich man. Some of his cases made headlines, others equally profitable did not come to general attention.

His most spectacular appearance was at the head of a staff of 25 attorneys in the Madison, Wis., oil trust. Executives of virtually all the major oil companies were brought to book on anti-trust charges with the possibility of individual fine and prison sentences. A saxa, town judge, Patrick Thomas Stone, one of Mr. Roosevelt's political appointees, presided over this remarkable trial. The opportunity was heaven-sent for Col. Donovan, who is at his best in a courtroom with a grandiose background. In Madison he lived in unexampled elegance, taking a large house and installing his own cook and butler. The net result after 16 weeks was, in effect, victory for Col. Donovan. Nominal fines were imposed on the companies.

In 1914 Mr. Donovan married the former Ruth Ramsey, also of Buffalo. They have a son, David Ramsey. A daughter, Patricia, died.

60 ELL

Born in Buffalo, he worked as a laborer to help his father, a night-yard foreman, with the family expenses. He managed to stay in school at the

In 1914 Mr. Donovan married the former Ruth Rumsey, also of Buffalo. They have a son, David Rumsey. A daughter, Patricia, died.

Saw Ethiopia Conquered.

While his life practice absorbed most of his time and energy, he kept in close touch with the world situation. During 1934-35 African war in '34 and '35, he spent considerable time in Ethiopia. There this adventurer, with his tent pitched next to that of Marshal Badoglio, formed an excellent impression of Italian military strength and skill. But he has since pointed out Italian equipment was at that time the newest and best available. It later became obsolete and there were few replacements.

Again, during the Spanish civil war, he spent a long period as an observer with Gen. Franco's rebels and their German and Italian allies. Particularly the last mission gave him an insight into modern warfare and the profound changes that have come in the past decade. This shrewd observer saw that the old tactical warfare, based on close order and drill and the manual of arms, the whole elaborate heritage of the 18th century, had gone forever. His observations of the present war have only served to confirm that impression.

Like many another American, Col. Donovan was strongly opposed to American intervention until Germany's victories of May and June last year. In fact, in an article in the May, 1940, Forum he took a strong anti-interventionist line.

Riding Tide of World Events.

"... We are completely independent of the outside world, except for a few raw materials," he wrote. "It has been estimated that we could store up a sufficiency for less than the cost of a battleship. Our ocean barriers still make us impregnable to attack, despite all progress in aviation. ... As to the immediate threat to us of a victorious Germany—it should be borne in mind that modern wars exhaust almost equally victor and vanquished. Against a well-prepared and alert defense by us, experts say that, even with the destruction of the British Navy by Germany, neither Hitler nor any conceivable combination of powers could successfully land an army in either North or South America."

This contrasts strikingly with his recent broadcast in which he warned of the dangers to America of an axis victory. Col. Donovan returned to this country convinced that he must arouse Americans to the imminent peril he now foresees on the immediate horizon. If a year ago he could be put in the category of the isolationists, today certainly he is an interventionist. Once again "Wild Bill" Donovan is riding the tide of world events.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

4-11-41

Set

ME

CHICAGO.--COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN SAID TODAY THAT "WE SHALL HAVE TO MATCH GERMANY'S MILITARY AND SEA POWER IF WE WISH TO MAINTAIN OUR WAY OF LIFE."

COL. DONOVAN, SPEAKING BEFORE THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, PREDICTED A "CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS IS IRRECONCILABLE AND INEVITABLE."

HE PICTURED VICTORY FOR GERMANY AS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THIS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC WELFARE.

COL. DONOVAN SAID HE DOES NOT SHARE THE OPINION OF SOME THAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAS LOST THE WAR. HE SAID, HOWEVER, GERMANY IS GOING TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO END THE WAR THIS YEAR BECAUSE "HER RESOURCES ARE UNDER STRAIN" AND OIL SUPPLIES ARE GETTING LOW.

4/11--R422P

4-11-41

304

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Donovan to Head U. S. Intelligence

President Roosevelt will announce today, it was understood last night, appointment of Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan to a newly created post as coordinator of intelligence information gathered by government agencies. Donovan will be given a staff that will coll and digest reports reaching Washington.

7-10-41

7-10-41
 WASH POST
 303

Donovan, in Secret Memorandum, Proposes Super Spy System for Postwar New Deal

Wants Intelligence Offices Under 1 Head

(Continued From First Page)

chief of staff to the Commander in Chief; General Marshall, chief of staff of the Army; Admiral King, chief of naval operations; Secretary of State Stettinius, Secretary of Navy Forrestal and Secretary of War Stimson.

Ostensibly the purpose of the super-intelligence unit is to spy on good neighbors throughout the world for the purpose of formulating a foreign policy and developing strategy. This stated purpose would indicate that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor General Donovan expects the end of the war to usher in an era of perpetual peace.

Super Spies Would Have Tremendous Power

Under the draft order the director of the super-spy unit would have tremendous power in being charged with gathering and analyzing intelligence for the White House and all Federal agencies. It is possible, under the order, for him to determine American foreign policy by weeding out, withholding or coloring information gathered at his direction.

Although the agency would be concerned primarily with foreign intelligence, and would have no police powers at home or abroad, the draft order would empower the spy chief to co-ordinate all intelligence agencies of the Government, establish a general policy for them and call upon them for any work or information. This would permit spying at home and employment of the police powers of existing agencies whenever needed.

The spy director could order the facilities of such agencies and enjoin them from reporting to their superiors. Under the provision of the draft order the director might employ the FBI on some task and charge the G-men not to report to J. Edgar Hoover, their chief, or even Attorney General Biddle.

Confidentially Called 'Frankfurter's Gestapo'

In the high circles where the memorandum and draft order are circulating the proposed unit is known as "Frankfurter's Gestapo," because the sister of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter is said to hold a confidential personnel post in OSS. It is assumed she would pick key personnel at the suggestion of her brother, for Donovan when, as he expects, he would be named spy chief. She is Miss Stella Frankfurter.

The unit would operate under an "undercover" type of arrangement, supposedly have secret funds for spy work along the lines of bribing and luxury living described in the novels of E. Phillips Oppenheim.

The secret Donovan memorandum is dated November 18, 1944, and reads as follows:

"Secret"

"Enclosure"

"18 November 1944"

"Memorandum for the President"

"Pursuant to your note of 31 October, 1944, I have given consideration to the organization of an intelligence service for the post-war period.

"In the early days of the war, when the demands upon intelligence services were mainly in and for military operations, the Office of Strategic Services was placed under the direction of the joint chiefs of staff. When our enemies are defeated the demand will be equally pressing for information that will aid us in solving the problems of peace.

'Set Up As Permanent Long-Range Plan'

"This will require two things:

"1. That intelligence control be returned to the supervision of the President.

"2. The establishment of a central authority reporting directly to you, with responsibility to frame intelligence objectives and to collect and coordinate the intelligence material required by the executive branch in planning and carrying out the national policy and strategy.

"I attach in the form of a draft directive (appendix) the means by which I think this could be realized without difficulty or loss of time. You will note that

co-ordination and centralization are placed at the policy level but operational intelligence (that pertaining primarily to department action) remains within the existing agencies concerned. The creation of a central authority thus would not conflict with or limit necessary intelligence functions within the Army, Navy, Department of State, or other agencies.

"In accordance with your wish, this is set up as a permanent long-range plan. But you may want to consider whether this (or part of it) should be done now, by executive or legislative action. There are common-sense reasons why you may desire to lay the keel of the ship at once.

"The immediate revision and co-ordination of our present intelligence system would effect substantial economies and aid in the more efficient and speedy termination of the war.

"Information important to the national defense, being gathered now by certain departments and agencies, is not being used to full advantage in the war. Co-ordination at the strategy level would prevent waste and avoid the present confusion that leads to waste and unnecessary duplication.

"Though in the midst of war, we are also in a period of transition which, before we are a free, will take us into the turmoil of rehabilitation. An adequate and orderly intelligence system will contribute to informed decisions.

"We have now in the Government the trained and specialized personnel needed for the task. This talent should not be dispersed."

Suggested Form For Drafting Order

The suggested order draft, sent to the White House by Donovan in an appendix to the memorandum, reads as follows:

"Substantive authority necessary for establishment of a central intelligence service:

"In order to co-ordinate and centralize the policy and actions of the Government relative to intelligence:

Donovan Urges Five-Point Program to Combat Red Subversive War

Major Gen. William J. Donovan, an aviator, states that the Soviet Union is the greatest threat to the peace of the world. He says that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world that has the power to destroy the American way of life. He says that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world that has the power to destroy the American way of life.

By William J. Donovan
North American Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, May 7.—The American people are accustomed to think of war as fought only with military weapons—armies and ships and planes and shooting. But there is a phase of war other than shooting; this is subversive war, and this war is now in progress.

The Soviet Union is waging it not by its Red Army but by the Communist Party of Russia and its fifth columns in throughout the world, against our country, against all other democracies, against all democratic movements.

When President Truman appeared before a joint session of Congress on March 17, he made clear that we do not intend to let Russia dominate all of Europe and he ended upon the Soviet Union did not hold the warning.

Marshall More Specific

Secretary of State Marshall was more specific. He pointed out that diplomatic protests will not be sufficient to Russia if we think we are to require to fight. "Diplomatic action without the backing of a military strength in the present world can lead only to oppression," he said.

Soviet policy of even aggression is demonstrated on the use of United Nations machinery, but no expressed in the right of the democratic coalition that we have rendered an ultimate protest, for the majority of the world is now on our side.

The Russian fifth column is a threat from the Nazi fifth column. The Nazis had small groups of saboteurs in the democratic countries, and their sabotage operations were more limited. Now in the United States.

shooting war, when through the chance of the present peace we can continue to acquire vast territory and an industrial potential.

We must assert our moral leadership and uphold the remaining free institutions of Western Europe. Our defense is not solely dependent upon our fleets or our planes or our armies. Our defense is dependent on the belief of other countries that we, as a people, have a vitality of body and spirit upon which they can rely. That is the help we must give them—the spirit to resist while we renew our strength and our aid.

We can't buy our way out of this subversive war. We must face our way out against a resourceful and determined opponent who knows what he wants and is single-minded in his purpose.

We have seen in the operations of the Soviet Union that subversive action is made the more effective if there is the threat behind it of a strong trained and developed military force. Therefore, to counter such subversive action, we must have such a force.

Must Intensify Research

In addition to increasing our naval force and our present aircraft force divisions, we must intensify our applied research and develop a program in aerodynamics, power plants, and electronics that will make available the most modern piloted aircraft and guided missiles.

We must also have an effective warning system and an adequate defense system of intercepter planes and ground weapons. We must have a force of combat planes with a range and altitude and speed which will enable them to impose heavy punishment upon any nation that attacks us.

To man and operate these weapons, we must have carefully trained soldiers, sailors and airmen whose minds and wills can stand the strain. This can be attained only by continuous training to meet the immediate danger.

For the first time in our history we are faced with a danger of insecurity. We must not turn away from the compelling fact that we shall get security only if we stand up and equip ourselves in a moral and a practical sense to achieve it.

Continued from the Atlantic City, N.J., May 6, 1948

trained in minority control.

Communists fifth column, on the other hand, seek to identify themselves with every social grievance. Russian espionage and subversive operations are made up of training and skilled spy technicians and intelligence officers, propaganda specialists, experts in the spreading of rumor.

Instructions are planned so that the agent will find it as easy as possible to operate a labor union, a political league, or any other subversive movement, as it is for a minority group to control a large corporation, when most of the stockholders take no active interest in the management.

In all countries, the Communists stress the tactical importance of the channels of public information. They give strict attention to the development of their own press abroad, popular dailies and weeklies as well as technical journals, monthly and quarterly journals.

Fian Infiltration

These tactics provide for the infiltration by Communists and sympathizers into radio, movies, book publishing, and even music and other arts. Stress is placed on the seizure of newspaper and printing plants. Special care is taken to develop the Communist Party of Labor in key industries, diversified as of special importance either for war-making or for disrupting a national economy.

All war aims at the surrender of the mind—the conversion of the will to resist into a willingness to accept defeat. To attain this object, the weapon used are not exclusively military. Propaganda can also be effective—in means, both moral and physical, tending to exhaust the enemy that it is better to surrender than to yield rather than to resist.

So far the Soviet Union has been able to reach into our continent in Southeastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, China and Korea—wherever our interests have been in conflict with those of Russia. Our bastion of Western Europe has been seriously disintegrated by the invasion which we have up to the moment let go by defeat.

Five-Point Program

Now that we know the tactics of the Red fifth column, we must take the initiative of her own tactics. The way we must meet her is by a five-point offensive:

1. We must protect our people from subversive attacks and help to build resistance in countries build attempts to subjugate.
2. We must take the offensive on the psychological front and assist our Allies in assembling facilities for getting the truth to the Russian people.
3. We must adopt a firm policy of immediate reprisal against the Soviet Union for every unwarranted physical injury or unlawful imprisonment of our men in military service.
4. We must use our economy as a weapon against the Soviet Union and not permit her to use it against us.

Aid Plan Not Enough

Our Red danger lies in the fact that we permit Russia to build up her power to seize bases important to us, to penetrate our inner defenses under a strategy of impunity. The day may come when we should feel it necessary to stand up and we should not be able to get on our feet to do so.

The Marshall Plan is vital. But in my view it is not the final solution. We must avoid the danger of economic penetration as a kind of economic warfare. If we do not support our allies, we will be forced to do so with other weapons. We must not allow the Soviet Union to build up her power to seize bases important to us, to penetrate our inner defenses under a strategy of impunity. The day may come when we should feel it necessary to stand up and we should not be able to get on our feet to do so.

In the Marshall Plan and in the aid to the Soviet Union, we are not only helping the economic and industrial life of a free Europe, but we are also helping the democratic governments. It is our duty to support the democratic governments that this would help to prevent the Soviet Union from being able to dominate the United States. War isn't inevitable.

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INDEXED - 17

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Date: 5-3-48

62 JUN 3 1948

War Not Inevitable,
OSS Leader Declares



MAJ. GEN. WM. J. DONOVAN

Gen. Donovan Calls Cold War Tag Misnomer

The term "cold war" is a misnomer for the existing differences between Russia and the Western powers, according to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, OSS leader.

He said in an interview here yesterday that the situation actually constitutes "a very hot war."

The staff of the Office of Strategic Services in World War II stood here briefly to visit relatives and friends. He left for Washington, D. C., last night and will spend the day with relatives at Barryville, Va.

War Not Inevitable, He Says

Gen. Donovan, who maintains a private law practice in New York City, reiterated his opinion that "another war is not inevitable."

"It is up to us, however, whether there will be a shooting war," he said. "The other war, so-called 'cold war' is going on now, but I think it's a misnomer to say it's 'cold.' In actuality, it's a very hot war."

He said the United States has a long way to go to realize peace and security.

Recognizes Spy Dangers

The wartime OSS chief was asked if he agrees with President Truman's assertion that the espionage investigation by the House un-American Activities Committee is nothing more than a "red herring."

"It is evident that the spy enquiry is not a red herring," he emphasized. "We ought to take for granted that foreign spies are working in the country. The Committee must, for instance, be an instrument to carry on a high level of security."

RECEIVED: CORPUS CHRISTI
JAN 10 1950

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1/5/50

The blank spaces are for names of executives and agencies to be filled in later by the President.

1. There is established in the executive office of the President a central intelligence service, to be known as the _____, at the head of which shall be a director appointed by the President. The director shall discharge and perform his functions and duties under the direction and supervision of the President. Subject to the approval of the President, the director may exercise his powers, authorities and duties through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine.

"2. There is established in the _____ an advisory board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and such other members as the President may subsequently appoint. The board shall advise and assist the director with respect to the formulation of basic policies and plans of the _____.

"3. Subject to the direction and control of the President, and with any necessary advice and assistance from the other departments and agencies of the Government, the _____ shall perform the following functions and duties:

Provides for Training, Supervision of 'Spies'

"(a) Coordination of the functions of all intelligence agencies of the Government, and the establishment of such policies and objectives as will assure the integration of national intelligence efforts;

"(b) Collection either directly or through existing Government departments and agencies, of pertinent information, including military, economic, political and scientific, concerning the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign nations, with particular reference to the effect such matters may have upon the national security, policies and interests of the United States;

"(c) Final evaluation, synthesis and dissemination within the Government of the intelligence required to enable the Government to determine policies with respect to national planning and security in peace and war,

In Report to President

and the advancement of broad national policy;

"(d) Procurement, training and supervision of its intelligence personnel;

"(e) Subversive operations abroad;

"(f) Determination of policies for and co-ordination of facilities essential to the collection of information under subparagraph B hereof and

'Such Other Functions As President May Order'

As President May Order'

"(g) Such other functions and duties relating to intelligence as the President from time to time may direct.

"4. The _____ shall have no police or law-enforcement functions, either at home or abroad.

"5. Subject to Paragraph 3 hereof, existing intelligence agencies within the Government shall collect, evaluate, synthesize and disseminate departmental operating intelligence, herein defined as intelligence required by such agencies in the actual performance of their functions and duties.

"6. The director shall be empowered to call upon departments and agencies of the Government to furnish appropriate specialists for such supervisory and functional positions within the _____ as may be required.

Goes Under Military In Time of War

"7. All Government departments and agencies shall make available to the director such intelligence materials the director, with the approval of the President, from time to time may request.

"8. The _____ shall operate under an independent budget.

"9. In time of war or unlimited national emergency, all programs of the _____ in areas of actual or projected military operations shall be co-ordinated with military plans and shall be subject to the approval of the joint chiefs of staff.

"10. Within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the _____, the director may employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities and services. The director shall be assigned, upon the approval of the President, such military and naval personnel as may be required in the performance of the functions and duties of the _____. The director may provide for the internal organization and management of the _____ in such manner as he may determine."

Page E. Phillips Oppenheim:

Donovan Proposes Super Spy System for Postwar New Deal

Would Take Over FBI, Secret Service, ONI and G-2 to Watch Home, Abroad

By WALTER TROHAN

Creation of an all-powerful intelligence service to spy on the postwar world and to pry into the lives of citizens at home is under consideration by the New Deal.

The Washington Times-Herald and the Chicago Tribune yesterday secured exclusively a copy of a highly confidential and secret memorandum from Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, which recommends intelligence information to President Roosevelt proposing to set up the super-spy agency.

Wholesale Grant of Power

Donovan left the decision as to whether the unit should be created by legislative action or Executive order up to the President.

Also obtained was a copy of an equally secret suggested draft of an order setting up the general

intelligence service, which would supersede all existing Federal police and intelligence units, including military intelligence, G-2, naval intelligence, ONI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue agents and the Federal Communications Commission, which monitors all radio airways. The order gives the unit a wholesale grant of power.

Spying at Home Indicated

Only 15 copies of the memorandum and draft order were made, each plastered with secrecy injunctions. These went to such high officials as Admiral Leahy,

(Turn to Page 2 Col. 2)

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

JM

Carson

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

MORNING EDITION 8-9-45

3-31

Let's Take a Look . . .

Around the World

Norse Patriots Cut Rails

LONDON, March 20—Norwegian patriots report every railroad between Oslo and German debarkation ports in southern Norway has been cut. Broken culverts, blasted bridges will require weeks to repair. Ports used by Germans isolated. Exile government says Nazi reprisals ineffectual in checking growing intensity of patriot action.

Food Riots in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 20—Scanty food rations, reputed less than under German occupation, causing strike threats in Belgium. Local strikes in Flandre pithheads today threaten spread to entire Liege coal basin. People complain and enmeshment since last September.

R. Memoriam

LONDON, March 20—Great-grandson of poet Thomson, Capt. Julian Thomson, killed in action in Burma, reports War Ministry.

Aussies Capture Airfield

MELBOURNE, March 20—Aussies capture airfield on northern New Guinea coast against strong Jap resistance. Area had been bypassed by Gen. MacArthur's island hoppers.

Gestapo Chastens 'Wild Bill'

ANKARA, March 20—Trial of 120 Gestapo agents charged with various crimes, started today in Sofia. One act ascribed to naughty Bulgarian Gestapo is recent theft of brief case, passport and private papers of Maj. Gen. William Donovan, head of Office of Strategic Services. Gave own cloak and dagger outfit when Donovan visited Bul-

garia as President's personal envoy. Gestapo agents also charged with loading British Minister George William Rendel's baggage with bombs when Britain broke relations. Bombs exploded in Hotel Pera Palace, Istanbul.

Reich Oil—Going, Going . . .

LONDON, March 20—German synthetic oil production reached lowest point, says RAF commentator; only one of 20 synthetic oil plants in Germany is producing. Long range bombing, attacks on distant convoys virtually ceased. Meanwhile, says commentator, 300 Allied bombers now do work 1000 planes two years ago.

Victory in Switzerland

Presidential assistant Lauchlin Currie, back from economic mission at Berne, Switzerland, reports British, French, American experts scored economic victory freezing Swiss relations with Germany. Except for "token" trade with Reich, Swiss agreed (1) freeze production, strategic machinery to Germany, (2) prohibit transport German coal thru Switzerland, principally to Kesselring's Alpine armor, (3) shut off electric energy to Germany, (4) restore to rightful owners Nazi loot hidden in Switzerland. Compensation. Swiss given access to cross Atlantic food stocks and transport facilities thru France.

Berlin's 28th

LONDON, March 20—Nazi broadcasts reported Allied bombers over northwestern and southern Germany today. RAF Mosquitoes bombed Berlin for the 28th straight night.

Washington Daily News 3/21/45

DONOVAN SEEKS TO REVIVE HIS WAR OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE VITAL TO THWART REDS

Ex-Leader Finds Alumni of
Office of Strategic Services
Lager to Reform Outfit
Says Nation Is in Peril

By EDWARD J. MICHELSON
Special to The Buffalo Evening News and
North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, March 27.

-Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, formerly of Buffalo, is openly summoning the 15,000 men and women who served in his wartime Office of Strategic Services to organize and fight for a stronger national establishment specializing in subversive and psychological warfare.

Gen. Donovan, hero of two world wars, revealed this activity today in an interview. At the same time he bluntly attacked the "confusion, ineptness and misunderstanding" of the Government's mobilization against subversive offenses abroad. "I think the nation faces graver perils from the subversive warfare now in progress in Europe than from shooting war," he said.

Red Parties Our Enemies

"Vast armies, navies and air forces won't stop that kind of war," he said. "We have seen what happened in Czechoslovakia recently, and in the countries of Eastern Europe prior to that. We find the nation alarmed and uneasy over what may happen in Italy next month."

"It's not the Red Army that is our enemy, it's the Communist Parties in Europe and the MVD (Russian secret police). And the time of silence in undersewing them has ended. The nation must realize this, and our national defense leaders must take the necessary steps to give the nation a strong force which can carry out that kind of warfare."

Since November 1945, when President Truman ordered the Office of Strategic Services closed, Gen. Donovan has maintained a self-imposed silence concerning the agency. Now, he says, the time for silence is over.

"The men and women of OSS have the training to fight the kind of war that is now going on," he said.

'Alumni' Response Good

"The Congress has appropriated the funds and resources necessary to do the job. The central intelligence agency is a going concern. Now the problem is to make it effective. If we don't do so, we may find ourselves helpless when it is too late."

"I have been travelling across the country to organize our alumni into the veterans of strategic services. The response has been magnificent. In New York, Newark, Camden, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities from coast to coast, the turnout for organizational meetings has been very encouraging."

While here the general is conferring with members of the board headed by Army Undersecretary Gordon Gray. The board is concerned with industrial planning and mobilization and a more efficient organization of the armed forces.

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, New York
Date MAR 27 1946

MAR 27 1946

Foreign Intelligence

FILE

With the best will in the world, the men who make American foreign policy decisions can make them only on the basis of what they know. If their sources of information are inaccurate or inadequate, their decisions will suffer accordingly. A blind and blundering foreign policy on the part of our Nation would be a menace to the world and to ourselves. It is somewhat shocking, therefore, to realize that the United States has not now, and never has had, a coordinated foreign secret intelligence service. The sole exception to this has been the wartime Office of Strategic Services, now in process of dissolution which gathered intelligence about enemy affairs and intentions, often at great hazard. In the winning of the war this agency has played a part of value beyond computation.

The retiring director of O.S.S. Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, has now urged that a new United States Foreign Intelligence Service be established to function during peacetime. He would have its activities confined strictly to external affairs. But he believes it ought to have independent status, serving and supplementing the normal information-gathering facilities of the regular operating departments, yet with freedom to initiate intelligence studies in foreign countries. From reports of his views, we gather that the proposed agency would sift and synthesize the varied intelligence materials assembled by the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Commerce Departments and at the same time seek additional knowledge respecting the plans and purposes of foreign governments.

General Donovan's proposal received at least a tentative indorsement from Secretary of State Byrnes when he pointed out the other day, in his comments on Pearl Harbor, the need for more adequate exchange of military and political information among the State, War and Navy Departments. To go back to the lack of system before the OSS was set up would be to go back to jungle darkness. Yet its experience, techniques, organization, and personnel are in danger of being thrown away or dispersed. We have hitherto observed that this work is indispensable in the world we live in. We said this before the development of the atomic bomb. The bomb has elevated the intelligence branches of our Government into an even higher plane of necessity. President Truman has a special responsibility in this matter as the result of his authorization of the use of the atomic bomb. Knowledge of what others are doing in this respect is vital to our security.

"FIVE"

INDEXED

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This is a clipping from page Eight

Date 9.11.44

Clipped at
Government

Soviet Wages Subversive War On Democracy, Says Donovan

BOSTON, April 27 (UP)—Maj. wrote, "we have not countered Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, World War II head of the OSS, called on the United States today to "stop Russia's subversive war."

Writing in the May Atlantic Monthly, Donovan said the Soviet Union was waging subversive war "against our country, against all other democracies, against all democratic movements."

Likens Stalin to Hitler

Though he said he did not believe war was inevitable, Donovan said that "only now in America and in Europe are we awakening to the existence of the hard fact that the Stalin challenge... is indistinguishable from the Hitler challenge—except that the Stalin attack is more thorough and more ruthless."

"The calculated, deliberate, conspiratorial subversion by Russia of the victim states of Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Albania, together with her indirect pressure on Greece and Turkey... demonstrated Russia's ultimate purpose to dominate all of Europe," he said.

He said Russia was waging a subversive war against us on a psychological, a political and an economic front.

"Not for months," Donovan

Lists Five-Point Program

"Now that we know Russia's intention... and understand the significance of its warfare," he said, "this is the way we must meet this offensive:

"1. We must perfect our intelligence services.

"2. We must counter Soviet subversive attacks and help to build resistance in countries Russia attempts to subjugate.

"3. We must take the offensive on the psychological front and perfect our radio, the pamphlet and the press.

"4. We must adopt a firm policy of immediate reprisal against the Soviet union for every indignity or physical injury or unlawful imprisonment inflicted on our men in military service.

"5. We must use our economy as a weapon against the Soviet union and not permit her to use it against us. We must deny her goods in short supply, or which we are stockpiling or which will strengthen her in preparation for war against us."

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EX-59

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD

PAGE: 13

DATE: 4-28-41

Brotherhood Called Anti-Iled Weapon

Russia's 'challenge to our beliefs' makes brotherhood a matter of necessity for the safety of America, Maj. Gen. William J. 'Wild Bill' Donovan said Tuesday.

War-time organizer and director of the Office of Strategic Service, Gen.

Donovan spoke at the Hotel Sherman at a luncheon to plan for Brotherhood Week, Feb. 20-27.

He spoke as a representative of Nelson Rockefeller, national chairman of Brotherhood Week, which is being sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Cites Danger

Gen. Donovan called disunity one of the most dangerous aspects of the 'cold war.'

He said the fight for human equality, moral freedom and the worth of the individual has become a worldwide moral fight.

The 'belief that each man is entitled to social recognition in proportion to his contribution for the welfare of society and his fellow' is one of the central beliefs of the American people, he said.

He warned against becoming 'so bound by many tiny threads of hate that we can't get up and fight if we want to.'

The general said America countered the threatened Nazi infiltration of minority groups in America during the war, by sending behind enemy lines trained members of these minority groups from America. They were effective counter propagandists because they had 'caught the American spirit,' he said.

Other speakers included L. K. Bishop, director of the Chicago office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and

Clarence Peters, special assistant to the national president of the NCJJ.

More than 200 representatives of press, radio, advertising, education and religion attended.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Jan 17, 1949

G. I. R. 27

7-1002 27-1002

308

Reds' Seizure of U. S. Airmen Held Major Blow to Prestige

The *New York Times*, Director of the key Office of Strategic Services, throughout the recent war; an organization worked up by "Wild Bill" for precisely the sort of "unconventional" battle in war which he now wages in terms of today's uneasy peace. A colonel in World War I, when he was wounded three times, he was summoned from important legal duties after the 1939 outbreak of war in Europe to go there as an observer for the Secretary of the Navy. He holds the Congressional Medal of Honor and innumerable American and foreign decorations.

By Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan
North American Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The experience of the two American airmen, Elmer C. Bender and William C. Smith, detained by the Chinese Communists for 18 months, points up to us as a people a searching question: Are we no longer able or willing to protect our young men in military service unjustly detained as "prisoners of war" in alien countries? How we answer the question will ultimately determine the willingness of our soldiers and sailors and airmen to serve our country in the face of our Government's apparent indifference to their safety.

Our Secretary of State had to make an addendum to his speech on leaving London to assure our European allies that we would not leave them in the lurch. How can they rely on these assurances when they see what we have failed to do for our own citizens in military duty?

Smith and Bender reported that they were able to buy their freedom because, as they said, "We signed what they asked us to sign because we were on our own and if we were going to get out it had to be by our own efforts."

Called Seathing Indictment.
That is a seathing indictment of our Government. It should shock every citizen to a realization of the low level of concern we have for our men.

Nor is this an isolated instance. Seven weeks ago, the same indignity—but with more fatal consequences—was visited on the crew of the American *Privateer* in the Baltic.

The Soviet Union publicly admitted shooting the plane down and decorated the Russian personnel responsible.

Repeated State Department demands for release or redress have

been met with contemptuous refusal.

Have we learned nothing from our history? Has not our experience with the Kaiser in 1917 and Hitler in 1941 taught us that you cannot buy peace by accepting without reprisal insults to our Government and indignities, imprisonment and torture of our citizens?

Has not our experience with Stalin confirmed that self-restraint and patience in the face of deliberate affronts can be mistaken for submission and fear? Do we not see that such weakness can invite war?

What measures short of war can we take in such a case?

Could Seize Russians.

Under the rules of land warfare, our Government could apprehend and detain Russian military personnel in this country of the rank and grade of the Americans seized and detained by the Russians. Our Government could seize Russian property, or detain Russian ships. We could hold these Russian men and property until the redress which we seek is forthcoming from the Russians.

This would not mean a shooting war unless the Soviets have it scheduled on their timetable.

We Americans are a conventional people even in regard to war. To us, war takes a particular shape. It means marching troops, an armada, battle ships, bombardments and shooting. It is hard for us to conceive of a war that infiltrates our spiritual defenses, that is sly and furtive, of whose moves we are not aware until we find people in whom we believed subtlety to be a betrayal of their country.

War Now Being Waged.

Such a war is now being waged against us which is not of our making nor of our choosing. It is a global war waged in Europe as well as in Asia, in Africa and the Middle East and right here at home. It is a war that, under cover of the threat of the Red Army and the Russian atomic bomb, is carried out by the Communist, the fifth column and the indigenous Communist Parties of our Nation and other nations friendly to us—with such skill and resourcefulness and ruthlessness that it challenges us to the depths of our will, our determination and our character.

We are losing this war because we are not waging it with our minds, our souls and all our strength.

Our leaders have not explained the workings of this war so that its maneuvers and ramifications can be understood and countered

and dealt with by the American people. It has not been explained to the citizen that this war is waged at the homes and minds and the heart of every individual that every affront to American personnel abroad is as integral a part of it as the more obvious Soviet expansionist moves to attain control of whole Nations; that it is the kind of war that cannot be won by simulated emotion or hysterical reaction. Such a state of mind breeds fear and panic such as the press describes took place among the people following the explosion of the munition barges at South Amboy on May 19.

Comprehension Needed.

To wage this war effectively requires comprehension of its workings. To win it demands coolness and resolution in meeting its attacks, daring in seizing the initiative, and imagination and judgment in organizing measures of defense and attack.

Our policy to date has lacked this quality of initiative and imagination. It may be that the policy of containment was the reason for our irresolute methods. Waiting for Russia to call the play has made our policy one of reaction rather than action. It has put us, in the eyes of the world, in the position of being against communism but having no positive policy.

Even the superb job we did in setting up the Marshall Plan was dulled in its impact because we regarded it as the only weapon necessary. We delayed in out-reaching it at the outset with the Atlantic Pact and the Military Assistance Act and we failed altogether in reinforcing it with the same type of weapons which the Communists used against it—newsprint and printing presses, news services and newspapers, gasoline and automobiles.

These—and not guns or atom bombs—were the weapons needed for the fight going on and the entry of the ECA into Europe. That fight is still going on and those weapons are still needed. The battleground of that fight is the labor union—and the victory will be determined by whether control is won by the Communists or by the anti-Communist free labor groups.

Clay's Action Cited.

The boldness and resolution with which Gen. Lucius Clay met the Russian blockade in Berlin in June, 1948, indicates the type of action which can successfully counter Russian action. By her blockade of Berlin, Russia started a menacing and dangerous tactic to test the stamina of the Western allies and all the other

_____ Ladd _____
_____ Clegg _____
_____ Glavin _____
_____ Nichols _____
_____ Rosen _____
_____ Tracy _____
_____ Harbo _____
_____ Belmont _____
_____ Mohr _____
_____ Tele. Room _____
_____ Nease _____
_____ Gandy _____

Page _____
Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

Keep the European Recovery Pro-

gram. Gen. Clay seized the initiative by starting the airlift. He called the Soviet bluff and it took the Soviets a good many months to get out of it.

We have seen that we cannot buy our way out nor appease our way out. The real hope of peace is to make the Soviet government recognize that we have the power, and the strength and the will to win the cold war—and also the shooting war if it comes.

Program of Peace Outlined.

And this is a program of peace:

1. We must seize and keep the initiative.

2. We must wage the war in which we are with determination and imagination and mobilize our spiritual forces and steel our resolutions to face the danger we are in.

3. We must be alert to protect the rights of our citizens abroad.

4. We must close the gap that continues too long between announced policy and its translation into action. Failure to close that gap makes possible the loss of this war before a shot is fired.

5. We must set up as a fourth arm a politico-military unit with a civilian head reporting directly to the President and having in his control those weapons effective in waging this fight on a psychological, political, economic and military front.

6. We must perfect the training, discipline and leadership of our armed forces as the basis of all our military efforts both orthodox and unorthodox.

The real hope of peace is that the Soviet government recognize that we have the power, the will and the strength to win both the cold war and the shooting war. When the United States obtains that result and Russia recognizes it as a fact, then we can take advantage of the machinery of the United Nations and implement such a peace.

Stassen Acts Against Trade With Reds

National Security Director Harold E. Stassen yesterday promised renewed efforts to crack down on any individuals who sell, ship or transport strategic materials behind the Iron Curtain.

Stassen said the Eisenhower Administration would make special moves against American or foreign "fifth-column" engaged in this traffic.

"These," he told reporters, "are the capital of organized collaborators who operate beyond the law and in a greedy drive for profits, carry on an underground trade carrying strategic materials into the Communist area."

To do this, Stassen said, he would lead a team of investigators, including a former wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, to come back into the Government as a part-time consultant.

Stassen defined Donovan's new field of operations as "east-west trade control," and said that his appointment emphasized the importance of intelligence work in tightening the embargo.

In his first press conference since the inauguration, Stassen also promised "practicable but effective measures to stop the sly movement of ships carrying strategic materials on a transshipment basis from the West to the Communist bloc."

"Special attention," he said, "will be given to ships originally built and owned by the United States and then sold to foreign nations or registered under foreign flags."

He told a questioner that the "special attention" might mean, for example, a study of the indebtedness still owed on former American ships, or investigation to see whether any registrations were fraudulent.

The Baltimore Sun reported last week that at least 103 freighters owned in Britain, Denmark, Norway, Italy, France and Finland were under charter to Russia and her satellites, and were carrying strategic materials to China. There have been other reports that ships of Greek and Panamanian registry were active in the traffic.

Yesterday Stassen said he would not "point a finger at any nation" now. "There has been a lot of splendid cooperation by other free nations," he said, explaining that other governments were just as disturbed as the United States by the activities of their citizens in illicit trade with Iron Curtain countries.

Basically, he said, the present law, the so-called Battle Act, was adequate and the Eisenhower Administration was "satisfied" with it. He thought that the tightening-up process might require new local laws in certain countries, and may be preclusive buying of the sort that was done in wartime to keep critical materials out of enemy hands.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

9 MAR 12 1953

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____
N.Y. Compass _____

Date: _____

To Thailand Wild Bill Donovan Made Envoy

By the Associated Press

MAJ. GEN. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, retired, was nominated by President Eisenhower last night to be Ambassador to Thailand, a key spot in the global struggle against communism.

The colorful soldier-lawyer from New York served in World War II as head of the Office of Strategic Services, which conducted undercover operations on both sides of the enemy lines.

Donovan, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., also is a veteran of World War I, in which he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal.

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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
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Miss Gandy _____

Dinner

Aug 4 1950

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 7/30

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ROACH

UP200

(DONOVAN)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TODAY CONFERRED THE NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL ON
 MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. (MILK BILLY) DONOVAN, WORLD WAR II HEAD OF THE
 OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNED A CITATION SAYING THAT DONOVAN "HAD MADE 'OUT-
 STANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY.'
 THE MEDAL WILL BE PRESENTED TO HIM LATER IN NEW YORK.

4/4--NS15P

NOT RECORDED

APR 9 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

GIR 11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Room

General Donovan Improving

Maj. Gen. William (Wild Bill) Donovan, U. S. A., retired, is improving after having suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, a business associate said yesterday. General Donovan, who is 74 years old, was stricken three weeks ago and has been confined to bed in his Sutton Place home since. William J. Vanden Hoven, a partner in General Donovan's law firm—Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine—said the former head of the Office of Strategic Services was improving. "We are greatly encouraged about his progress," he said.

SEPT 26 1957

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

26-16205

315

CHARGE TO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 10, 1928.

PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO THE
FOLLOWING PERSONS:

CHIEFS OF POLICE - Norfolk, Va.,
Roanoke, Va.
Baltimore, Md.
Burgess, Md.
Cumberland, Md.,
Wheeling, West Va.
Charleston, West Va.

Tracy,
Department of Justice,
Buildings Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Rush,
Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Schilder,
Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Special Agent W. A. Carroll,
Department of Justice, c/o U. S. Attorney,
Huntington, West Va.

Special Agent J. T. Flourney,
Dept. of Justice, c/o U. S. Attorney,
Richmond, Va.

Special Agent M. D. Trumb,
Department of Justice,
Will Call, Wheeling, West Va.

Booy,
Department of Justice,
Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVISION

✓
STEARNS KNIGHT ROADSTER NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN MODEL BLACK BODY WITH RED
STRIPES AND NO. 18 MOTOR NUMBER ONE SEVEN ONE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ONE FIVE FIVE STOLEN HERE LAST NIGHT FROM WILLIAM J. DONOVAN ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL PLEASE NOTIFY EACH OFFICER YOUR DISTRICT AND ADVISE
ME OF ANY INFORMATION

E. STEARNS KNIGHT ROADSTER, Motor #170.
NAT. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT.

26-16205

APR 11 1928 P. M.	RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE

3/0

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D.C.**

REPORT MADE AT Charlotte, N.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/11/28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/11/28	REPORT MADE BY T.H. Tracy
TITLE C STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER, Motor #170			CHARACTER OF CASE National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Charlotte #25-516-5

The fact of Subject car being stolen from Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D.C. on April 9, 1928 circularized throughout the States of North and South Carolina.

REFERENCE:

REFERENCE: Telegram from Washington Field Office dated April 10, 1928.

DETAILS:

- At Charlotte, N.C. -

On April 10, 1928 the Charlotte Office received the above referred to telegram, calling the attention of this office to the fact that on April 9, 1928, at Washington, D.C., a 1927 Model STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER, motor #170, was stolen from Colonel William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General.

Immediately upon receipt of this telegram a wire was sent to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner at Raleigh, for the State of North Carolina, requesting that he circularize the fact of the theft among his State men and furnishing him with a description of the car. This will be done.

A bulletin was also prepared and sent to the Chiefs of Police in the important cities of the States of North and South Carolina, calling the theft to their attention, giving a description of the car and asking them to maintain an active lookout for the car. A bulletin was also sent to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, requesting

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Bureau 2-Wash. Field 2-File	APR 12 1928 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: FILE	RECORDED AND INDEXED 5 INDEXED 5
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To H. Tracy

- 2 -

4/11/20

that he circularize the State Motor Vehicle men.

The file in this connection will be left pending for a reasonable length of time or until word is received that the car has been recovered and the Subjects responsible for the interstate transportation in custody.

PENDING.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 937,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 10, 1928.

**STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER
STOLEN AT WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Dear Sir:

Will you please keep a certain lookout for a STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER, 1927 Model, Black Body with Red Stripes, Wire Wheels; Motor No. 170; District of Columbia License Plates No. 155, stolen during the night of April 9, 1928, from an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Please arrest and hold any person found in possession of the above described automobile and notify me by phone or telegram, government rate collect.

Any special attention you may give this case will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C. E. KNEELAND

Assistant Attorney General

PHONE-- COURT 0467

Telegraphic address: Room 605 Standard Bldg.

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Case originated at Washington, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-12-38	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-12-38	REPORT MADE BY C. L. KEMP
TITLE STEARNS KNIGHT ROADSTER Motor No. 170.			CHARACTER OF CASE National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Office File No. 26-610

Telegram received from the Washington Local Office that the above mentioned automobile belonging to Assistant Attorney General William J. Donovan, had been stolen from Washington, D. C. April 9, 1938. This information distributed throughout Western District of Pennsylvania and all Peace Officers requested to keep a careful lookout for this car.

PENDING

REFERENCE: Telegram from Special Agent in Charge Keith, Washington, D. C. dated the 10th instant.

The following telegram was received from Special Agent in Charge Keith, Washington, D. C. dated the 10th instant:

Stearns Knight Roadster nineteen twenty seven model black body with red stripes wire wheels motor number one seventy license District of Columbia one five five stolen here last night from William J. Donovan Assistant Attorney General. Please notify peace officers your district and advise me of any information.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

<p><i>C. L. Kemp</i></p>		<p>26-610</p>	
<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>
<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>	<p>APR 11 1938</p>

G. L. KHP

4-12-38

Immediately upon receipt of the above telegram, the local Pittsburgh Auto Squad of the Police Department, was furnished with the information and requested to keep a careful lookout in this district, and apprehend any person found in possession of the above described car. This information was also telephoned to Corp. Dombella, Indiana, Pa.; Patrolman A. J. Herr, Butler, Pa.; and Corp. W. H. Matacone, Easton, Pa., all of whom are in charge of the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol Stations in those cities.

The information was also telephoned to LIEUT. CHRISTOFF, of the Erie, Pa. Police Department.

These points are the strategic points covering the main highways in Western Pennsylvania.

Agent then had the U. S. Attorney's office prepare a mimeograph letter, copy of which is attached hereto, which Agent mailed to all Police officers, sheriffs, and officers in charge of the substations of the Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol (26 in number), throughout the Pittsburgh District. These letters were deposited in the Post Office so as to catch the early evening mail on the 9th instant.

Awaiting further information, this case is

PENDING

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

REPORT MADE AT Columbus, O.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/12/28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10/28	REPORT MADE BY L. C. Schilder
TITLE Stearns Knight Roadster, Motor #170 0			CHARACTER OF CASE National Motor Vehicle Theft &

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record of above car in this district.

Columbus File #35-435

RUC

DETAILS:

Case in this office predicated on following quoted telegram of the 10th inst., from the Washington Local office:

"STEARNSKNIGHT ROADSTER NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN MODEL BLACK BODY WITH RED STRIPES WIRE WHEELS MOTOR NUMBER ONE SEVENTY LICENSE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ONE FIVE FIVE FIVE STOLEN HERE LAST NIGHT FROM WM J DONOVAN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PLEASE NOTIFY PRACE OFFICERS YOUR DISTRICT AND ADVISE ME OF ANY INFORMATION"

Agent has communicated with Chiefs of Police of all principal cities in this district advising of the theft of this car and requesting that this office be wired immediately if any information is received concerning its whereabouts, and that they hold any parties found in possession of same.

If any pertinent information is received, case of course, will be reopened. At this time it is

DETAILS

RUC--No further action here

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
WASHINGTON REFERENCE	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: FILE	RECORDED AND INDEXED CHECKED OFF
Bureau 2 Wash. L.O. 2 Columbus 2		

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This case originated at

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/14/28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10-14/28	REPORT MADE BY R. P. KIRKISS ES
TITLE STEARNS KNIGHT ROADSTER, Motor #170			CHARACTER OF CASE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FILE #26-1106 26-16205

Stearns Knight Roadster, 1927 model, motor 170, D. C. License #155, stolen from Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan, April 9th, 1928, found abandoned at 26th and F Sts., N. W., this city, April 11th, 1928, by Detective Jett, Detective Headquarters, this city.

- CLOSED -

REFERENCE: Verbal instructions from the Director of April 10th, 1928.

DETAILS: - AT WASHINGTON, D. C. -

Information was received from the Director that Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan had reported the theft of his Stearns Knight Roadster some time during the evening of April 9th, 1928, from the front of the Hungarian Legation, Massachusetts Avenue and Lovers Lane, as a result of which a telegram was dispatched to the Charlotte, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Columbus Offices and to Special Agents W. A. Carroll, Huntington, W. Va., J. T. Flournoy, Richmond, Va., and Morris Traub, Wheeling, W. Va., as follows:-

DETAILS

"Stearns Knight Roadster nineteen twenty seven model black body with red stripes wire wheels motor one seventy license District of Columbia one five five stolen here last night from William J. Donovan Assistant Attorney General Please notify peace officers your district and advise me of any information".

On April 11th, 1928, Detective Jett, attached to Detective Headquarters, this city, recovered this car at 26th and F Sts., N. W., where it had been abandoned.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 2 Charlotte 1 Philadelphia 1 Columbus 1 Pittsburgh 1 File 2		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CHECKED OFF JACKETED 10.1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

PHILA. FILE #10-100

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-16-28	REPORT MADE BY S. BOWLA
TITLE STRAIN NIGHT ROADSTER, MOTOR #170		CHARACTER OF CASE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Roadster having been located and there being no investigation required in this district, matter is REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

REFERENCE:

Telegram received from Washington Field Office, dated 4/10/28; also report of Agent E.P. Burruss, Washington Field Office, dated 4/14/28.

DETAILS:

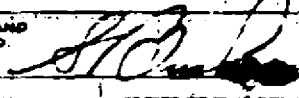
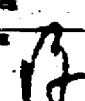
In compliance with request contained in above mentioned telegram received from the Washington Field office, all peace officers in this jurisdiction were immediately notified relative to the theft of the car in question through the medium of telegrams and letters.

DETAILS:

Report of Agent Burruss, Washington Field office, mentioned above, which was received here today, indicates that car has been recovered at Washington, D.C. and Peace Officers, this district, have been notified to this effect today.

There being no other leads to be followed in this district, matter is REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED
WASHINGTON COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 2-Phila. 2-Wash. Field; 2-Phila.	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: 1
ROUTED TO:		FILE 

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPORT MADE AT: PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE APRIL 16-1928	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE APRIL 16-1928	REPORT MADE BY C. L. KEEF
TITLE STRAINS KNIGHT ROADSTER - MOTOR NUMBER 170			CHARACTER OF CASE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

OFFICE FILE NUMBER 26-510

Above described car found in
Washington, D.C.

D. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent Barruss,
Washington, D.C., dated 4-14-28.

DETAILS

The above mentioned report indicates that the above described car,
property of Assistant to the Attorney General William J. Donovan, was found
abandoned at 26th and F Streets, Washington, D.C.

In view of the above, this case is

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FOR THE OFFICE FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>C. L. KEEF</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 26	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION APR 17 1928 P.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF ACKNOWLEDGED J. I.
WASHINGTON REFERENCE 34	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau: 2 Washington: 2 File: 2	REMOVED TO FILE 13	

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Washington, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT Charlotte, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/17/28	REPORT MADE BY T.H. Tracy
TITLE STEARNS EIGHT ROADSTER, Motor #170			CHARACTER OF CASE National Motor Vehicle Act

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Charlotte #26-61

Information received from the office of origin that Subject car was recovered.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent R.P. Burruss, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1928.

DETAILS:

- At Charlotte, N. C. -

Information has been received from the office of origin, through the reference report, that Subject car was recovered at Washington, D. C. on April 11, 1928.

DETAILS:

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN. NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>T.H. Tracy</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
WASHINGTON REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED 2 - Bureau 2 - Wash. Field 2 - File	RECORDED AND INDEXED	ROUTED TO FILE
		APR 18 1928 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECEIVED NC.

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