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1942

CONFIDENTIAL

OTHER

Harris' 627678

1. Leland
2. Spanish Morocco
3. Monguic

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 548 78 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

December 17, 1948

Mr. James R. Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
26th and H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Inclosed herewith is report on "Possible Agents in Spanish Morocco" prepared by Mr. Leland of this office. Our informant, Mr. Luis Monguic, is available for further contact if you people are interested in any of these suggested agents.

When I have information of this type, should I send it to you or to Major Bruce? I do not want to burden you unnecessarily with details.

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, C. M.
Executive Officer

Incl-
Report

CONFIDENTIAL

Harris Col. 9574
x Amalasia
x Troops
x Friction

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN

I am attaching herewith a copy of a letter from Lt. Colonel Harris to Mr. Murphy, together with an enclosure.

NB
D. B.

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

COPY

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CTH:EC

War Department
Military Intelligence Service
San Francisco Office
Room 546 - 74 New Montgomery Street
Telephone Garfield 6197

December 9, 1942

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

One of our officers interviewed Mr. J. Edward Angly, war correspondent for the Chicago Sun, who passed through San Francisco a few days ago returning from Australia.

The things that he stated and upon which he seems positive seemed to reveal some startling information regarding the friction between our troops and the Australian troops in Australia.

I think that Colonel Donovan might be interested in reading this report.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Carroll T. Harris
CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. E.
Executive Officer

Incl-
M.I. Report No. 989.

TWS:JK

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

G-2 REPORT AUSTRALIA

Subject: General Discussion

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Mr. J. Edward Angly, war correspondent for the CHICAGO SUN, who has been in Australia since the latter part of February, 1942, He left there December 2 and arrived at Hamilton Field California, on December 4.

Reliable

Subject stated as follows:

"I arrived in Australia just prior to MacArthur's coming there to take command of the troops. The Australians had just lost their entire Eighth Division in toto at the fall of Singapore. When you stop to consider that proportionately in population this would be the equivalent of the Americans losing some nineteen and a half divisions, you can have some understanding of the Australian bitterness against the British at that time. They felt that the British attitude at Singapore indicated that they weren't going to do anything to help the Australians.

"Thus began the great Anzac-American honeymoon. The Americans arrived at a psychological time and seemed to offer the security which the Australians had previously looked to the British navy to provide. But like all honeymoons, the illusions are collapsing, discord is setting in, daily contact is becoming antagonistic and the Australians are gradually reverting to their 'first love', the British. The British were quick to perceive the growing rift between the Australians and the Americans and have taken advantage of every opportunity to strengthen their own position. This they are accomplishing by losing no opportunity to 'wave the flag' whenever possible and by placing strong vigorous men in strategic positions who leave no doubt in the minds of those with whom they come in contact that the British have the situation well in hand - in fact, they are in control of it!

"The Australian people are not yet reconciled to the fact that they are engaged in a total war. They still complain about the severe restrictions on their lives due to the war effort. Their army remains sloppy in appearance and

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From: SF Office MIS Report No. 989 December 7, 1942

the discipline is poor. While their volunteers have distinguished themselves in certain instances, on the whole they have been pretty unsatisfactory as filed soldiers. At present the only division abroad, the ninth, is expected to come home shortly from Egypt.

"The Australian high command is torn by petty jealousies--the professional soldier vs. the citizens in uniform. A serious situation exists in Western Australia where Gordon Bennett patrols about a million square miles of territory and must coast line with only one division of men and a few 'spare parts', or attached units.

"The RAAF feel that they aren't receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Americans--they aren't getting enough of the quota of planes being delivered nor are the positions assigned to them the pick of the situation as they would like to have it.

"Australian troops resent the fact that the Americans are better dressed, more affluent, and by reason of their manners, appearance, etc., seem to have taken over a fair share of the Australian womanhood. The main causes of the friction between the two bodies of troops may be said to be caused by the following factors; (a) higher wages of the American troops, (b) the American's sex appeal (c) the fact that the Australian Militia, which comprises the greatest part of the army, can't be sent beyond Australian mandated territory. The Americans know this and are inclined to 'rib' the Australians about it.

"However, I will say that friction among the troops of the two countries, like those among the higher ranking officers with desk jobs and ambitions unconnected with patriotism, are most evident in large communities far from the smell of cordite -- once the scene of battle is reached, the two bodies of troops get along exceedingly well together.

"There is a marked resentment on the part of the business and political leaders in Australia because of the highhanded manner in which the Americans sometimes move in, commandeering office space, etc., and then decide in a few weeks' time that they will move somewhere else. We should really handle these matters a little more smoothly and tactfully. Some of our officers don't seem to realize that we are putting people out of buildings and hotels.

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From: SF Office MIS Report No. 989 December 7, 1942

where they have been accustomed to doing business for years. While it is a necessary action they should be a little more thoughtful about it.

"Beasley, the supply administrator, has been devoting much of his time on the labor situation, but it has not improved much to speak of. We must still use American and Australian troops to unload cargoes at times. The Australians still refuse to work in the rain and still take time out for their tea. The looting going on at these docks is a national disgrace for the Australians. The longshoremen aren't searched as they leave the docks and consequently get away with a lot of stuff. A laborer can be caught, convicted, sentenced, serve his time, at the expiration of which his union will accept him for work at the same job where he was caught looting.

"Another factor which has caused much dissention and antipathy between the Australians and Americans is the cigarette situation. Our troops receive their cigarettes duty-free, about one quarter of the cost the Aussies must pay for theirs. Citing our higher pay, they have made this quite a bone of contention. Australian soldiers picketed MacArthur's hotel until our canteens were opened to them. When this occurred, it was quite difficult for the Americans to get into their own canteens, as they were so crowded with the Anzacs. This was finally stopped by the statement that it was against Australian law to sell them the cigarettes duty-free. Consequently, much ill feeling developed over the method in which this whole thing was handled. The Australian troops resent it very much and seem to take this resentment out on the American military police whenever the situation offers.

"Last Thursday and Friday, November 26 and 27, in Brisbane, this resentment flared into the open. One of our MP's corrected an American soldier who was with some Australians who took offense at this reprimand to their friend and began to argue with the MP's. Soon they had knocked him down and mangled him to such an extent that he drew his gun and fired. Soldiers from both countries joined in, several shots were fired by both sides and several men on both sides were injured from gunfire and beating. This fracas occurred in the evening and as a result the blackout restrictions in Brisbane had to be relaxed and the city lit up the next evening to prevent any soldiers of either side being attacked by the opposite. Feeling on both sides ran rather high and a sharp word was

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From: SF Office MIS Report 989 December 7, 1942

all that was necessary to start a fight between members of the two armies. From my observation, this ugliness is spreading in the larger garrison towns.

"There is some friction between our negro and white troops from both countries, but it seems to be diminishing. It actually started with members of our own forces, although their presence is a direct refutation of the 'white Australia' policy in effect over there for so many years. These troops have done an excellent job but it may have been a psychological error to send them over there. Some of the Australian women will go around with them and this fact causes much resentment among the Australians.

"The supply situation in Australia itself seems to be progressing smoothly, but I know of one Lieutenant Colonel of the Air Corps in New Guinea whose name I won't mention who estimated as far back as last April that he would need certain parts for periodic maintenance of his planes and placed his orders accordingly. At present, he has some twenty planes grounded because these parts have not arrived -- and he ordered last April!

"I have heard that our boats in the 'small boat section' are easy prey to Jap planes as they don't have sufficient anti-aircraft protection aboard. I'm thinking of one particular instance off Buna Gona about two weeks ago where the Japs bombed and sank five of these boats with little trouble. I remember this instance because of the fact that Major General Harding was aboard one of them and was compelled to swim ashore."

Hehr, Addison 7326
* Maps
* Hehr

November 24, 1942

Lieutenant Addison Hehr
20th Century Fox Films
Box 900
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Lieutenant Hehr:

Through Lieut. Nathan Juran I have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the technique you have used in providing a simple means for creating sculptured relief map models. I have also seen a specimen of the unique pantograph you have patented.

Let me congratulate you on the contribution you have made in this field. Your work is bound to be highly useful.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan,
Director.

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Haniotis 7294
x Greek
x Politics

SECRET

November 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

You may find of interest the enclosed memorandum of a conversation on November 27 between Mr. George Haniotis, newly-arrived Press Attaché of the Greek Embassy, and Professor B. D. Meritt of this office.

In sending copies of this memorandum also to Wallace Murray and Ray Atherton at the State Department I have written:

"As you are aware, Professor Meritt is well known in the American-Greek world as a scholar and friend. It was in this capacity that Mr. Haniotis talked to him."



D. C. Poole

SECRET

Mr. George Haniotis, who is Press Attaché at the Greek Embassy in Washington, spoke very freely about his own political convictions. He has had a long journalistic experience subsequent to his participation in the first world war. He spent a year in the United States (1913-1914), went to France at the outbreak of the war and joined the Foreign Legion. Fighting through the war in the uniform of a French soldier, he returned to Greece and participated in the campaigns of Asia Minor, coming out of Smyrna as a refugee after the disaster of 1922. Mr. Haniotis was born in Smyrna and received his original education in English at the American College at Smyrna.

As a journalist in Athens, he was attached to the Athenian newspaper Free Tribune and wrote articles signed GEO, a device which he used as a pen name. From 1939 until shortly before the German attack on Greece, he was Athens correspondent of the United Press. His sympathies have been consistently republican so far as Greek politics are concerned, and he was at one time put in jail by Maniatakis under the Dictatorship of John Metaxas because of sending out a UP dispatch praising the democratic spirit of the Greek people.

Mr. Haniotis knew Polymeros Moschovitis in Athens. They were members of the same newspapermen's union, but they saw more of each other in Egypt after the retirement of the Greek Government-in-Exile from Crete to Cairo. Mr. Haniotis spoke at considerable length of the harsh treatment given to Moschovitis by the Greek Government-in-Exile, but he blamed both the Greek Government and the British Government for his deportation to Bombay. Haniotis

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himself claims that at the time he went to Egypt he was resolved to forget internal politics and devote himself solely to working in the interests of the Greek people. He made this point clear to Prime Minister Tsouderos and to Minister of Information, Mr. Michalopoulos, before he accepted his position as Press Attache at the Embassy in Washington. Coming to this country from Egypt, he stopped at Buenos Aires where Maniadakis is now in residence and paid a call on this former member of the Metaxas Government. He explains that Maniadakis apologized to him for having put him in jail and when asked why he did it, said that it was done merely as a matter of political expediency.

Here in the United States he made his first contact with Mr. Theofanides at New York. His personal opinions of Theofanides seem to be that he is somewhat aloof, that he feels excessively his own importance, and that he is not particularly able.

Although his official position is that of press attaché at the Greek Embassy, he is in charge of the Ministry of Information with offices in the Fairfax Hotel during the absence in London of the Minister, Mr. Michalopoulos, who leaves on November 30, probably to be gone until next April.

Mr. Haniotis feels that he has not been taken in to the family of the Greek Embassy. Some days ago at an affair at the Turkish Legation, the Minister, Mr. Diamantopoulos, secured invitations for members of his staff, even including an

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invitation for Mr. Xydis who is working under Mr. Haniotis, but he secured no invitation for Mr. Haniotis himself. Mr. Haniotis feels that he does not have the confidence of the Greek Ambassador, partly because of his outspoken disregard for political affiliations. Mr. Haniotis has entered into relations of friendship with Mr. Sophocles Venizelos, with Mr. Basil J. Vlavianos, with Mr. Polymeros Moschovitis, as well as with partisans and friends of the Greek Government-in-Exile; and he reports conversation with the Greek Ambassador in which His Excellency has expressed his inability to believe that anyone who is a friend of such a man as Basil Vlavianos could have the good interests of the Greek people at heart.

With respect to Mr. Moschovitis, Mr. Haniotis has repeatedly told members of the Greek Government that they ought not to put themselves in a position of being accused of persecuting him for political conviction. In one interview which Mr. Haniotis had with Mr. Leigh White, he was equally frank in telling Mr. White that he thought his attack upon the King as published in The Nation early last summer was most untimely.

Further with respect to Polymeros Moschovitis, Mr. Haniotis reports that when in Athens, he was party to a scheme for engineering a democratic revolution which had as its object the establishment of a republican government under General Plastiras.

Mr. Haniotis was fairly outspoken in expressing his distrust of the British. He feels that they exercise an undue influence

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and control over the Greek Government-in-Exile and that they are disposed to tolerate no freedom of action on the part of this Government. He cites the expressed disapproval of the British authorities in Alexandria when Premier Tsouderos wished to send a telegram of congratulations to Premier Stalin for the successful defense of Moscow. It is his conviction that the British expect the Greek Government-in-Exile to follow strictly British political lines, not necessarily even the lines of policy of the United Nations, and he personally resents this attitude of interference on the part of the British and hopes very much that Greece in the future may look for guidance and protection from the United States. One gathers from Mr. Haniotis that Greece will need protection from her friends as well as her enemies. Furthermore, he accuses the British of double-dealing, saying that it was they who egged on Moschovitis and himself to oppose Tsouderos in Egypt. For his own part he refused to take any part in the attack on the Greek Government-in-Exile.

He reports a conversation between Premier Tsouderos and Mr. Anthony Eden in which Mr. Tsouderos raised the question of the post-war settlement of Cyprus. Mr. Eden is said to have terminated the conversation with the remark, "Sir, I will not be blackmailed." In spite of this attitude of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Haniotis feels that the question of Cyprus will probably be raised at the end of the war along with the question of the Dodecanesus,

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which he thinks should become Greek, and of Southern Albania which he thinks should be settled after study and adjudication. However, Mr. Haniotis believes at the present time that the principal objective of every Greek should be to drop internal disputes and concentrate upon the defeat of Germany and the Italians. He is also whole-heartedly in favor of raising no issue of any kind with the British so long as the war lasts.

Henry Bernard 9/10/52
x Bond, Henry
Jill

DONOVAN, LEISURE, NEWTON & LUMBARD
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
2 WALL STREET

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSELOR
GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBARD, JR.
RALSTONE R. BYRNE
THOMAS J. McFADDEN
DAVID TEITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICK, JR.
GRANVILLE WHITTLESEY, JR.
CARSBERY O'SHEA

CABLE ADDRESS: DONLARD, NEW YORK
BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HENRY HERRICK BOND
COUNSEL

New York , November 11, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
25th & E. Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Here is the statement that I took down from Mr. Heyn concerning whom I talked with you two weeks ago.

I am convinced that Mr. Heyn is perfectly loyal to this country and that he has a pretty wide knowledge of Germany and the German people. He may be a little conceited in his views, and he says frankly that he would not expect that you or anyone in Washington would agree with his suggestions, but since I requested him to give them to me, here they are.

He is available for a conference, if anyone desires.

Sincerely,

Henry

Enclosure

WALTER S. RICE
124 West 76th Street,
New York City

Walter S. Rice is an elderly attorney now retired from
practice but for many years practiced actively
in New York City. He was born in Wisconsin.
[His parents came in the great exodus in 1848
from Germany.]

When I was 13 years old I was taken to Germany and
placed in German schools for four years, - the most unhappy
period of my life. Discipline was very severe. I have
visited Germany many times since then and, after the last war,
did some investigating in Germany that proved useful to our
Government.

My last trip to Germany was in 1935 when I met many
old friends. They all said much the same thing to me, -
"Conditions are much worse in Germany and the relations with
the United States are much worse, ^{won't} ~~ones~~ you do something to
try and help these relations." I was representing no one but
myself but I had close contacts with the American Chamber of
Commerce in Germany. I traveled to all parts of Germany,
partly to see if I could do anything to improve relations with
the United States, and partly from curiosity as to the basis
of the Hitler movement. As I traveled around Germany, I lived
in the homes of various people rather than hotels, but in some
cases, went into boarding houses. I speak German like a native

and most people thought I was German.

I met most of the leading industrialists of Germany. I also met Ambassador Dodd. I remember he said to me: "Let's have a confidential talk. Tell me what you think is the main cause of the misunderstanding between Germany and the United States. I think it is the Jewish question." I replied: "That is what I came to talk about. I agree with you that that is the fundamental difficulty." Dodd said: "I find that Hitler refuses to discuss the Jewish question so what can we do? We must be realistic." I remember saying: "People of every class show true friendship for the United States. I have discussed all this with Louis Luckner."

I had also discussed the situation with a leader of the Nazi party who introduced me to a director of the Dresden Bank who acted as the liaison man for the Government. He agreed that the Jewish question was the crucial problem in American-German relations.

Dodd and I had reached a complete understanding as to the reason for my interest in the situation.

I learned that there was a split in the German one branch leaned toward the United States. I learned by Ambassador Dodd's words that there was a split in the German one branch leaned toward the United States.

I was later able to confirm this situation in a meeting with a German General who had charge of students' exchanges. He suggested that I ought to meet either Schacht or Ribbentrop. I decided on the latter and received a telephone call from his office asking me to come there. When I reached his office I found that he had been called to see Hitler and was told to come back on a later day. When I did this I was again given an excuse with profuse apologies. I came back a third time and this time was told that Ribbentrop "has no time to see you".

I went back to my friend the General, and asked him for an explanation. Ribbentrop had found out that I was seeking friendly relations with the United States. I told all this to Dodd and he said that that completely explained the attitude Ribbentrop had taken such an ardent dislike for me. He said he would have nothing to do with me.

Dodd was very excited over the possibility of building up Hitler and the German situation. He said that the United States was the only country that could do this.

financiers meet with a group of American financiers to discuss the tariff and all other problems including the Jewish problem. We developed a tentative plan to allow the Jewish merchants to buy merchandise needed in the United States and sell it there and receive foreign exchange and that they would then be allowed to leave Germany and collect this and not return. Certain banks worked on the plan and finally made 5,000,000 marks available for the undertaking.

I gave a dinner at Berlin through the American Chamber of Commerce for my friend, the director of the Dresden Bank. He and I both made addresses at this dinner and I was surprised at the reception I got. I made several other addresses under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and talked very generally about the United States, but only incidentally on the Jewish problem, but many Jews came and called on me.

I found that there was an underground movement in Germany, controlled by the Jews, to attack Hitler. It was not officially an organized movement but it was definitely aimed against Hitler and the German Government. Some group is financing it but I never found out who. I did find out, however, that all the banks in Germany supported it and this was the situation in Germany with Hitler. I also found out that the whole

situation as I saw it to Mr. Carr and he called in several others including, I think, Mr. Welles. I also went up and talked with Senator Borah to tell him this situation but he told me that he was no longer Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and that I ought to go and see Secretary Hull or the President.

I dropped the whole matter because at that time I was financially embarrassed and I had been doing all this at my own expense.

I am telling you all this so that you will see why I take the position that I do as to the scope and limitations of propaganda at this time. I found that even the Jews in Germany were, in general, bitterly opposed to the methods that these Jews in New York were using to help them. They told me that it was just pouring oil on fire and that these attacks on Hitler were hurting them. I recall a meeting at Frankfurt where I discussed the situation with certain Jews and asked them what could be done. They suggested that they controlled 60 percent of the German wine exports and that if the Jews in America really wanted to help they could facilitate the sale of this wine in New York, but that instead, these New York Jews were buying German goods and preventing their brethren from making a living.

So what I think can be done effectively

is the way of propaganda. Here is the situation as I see it.

1. You cannot rely on what refugees from Germany tell you or recommend. They are all traitors to Germany and no one can trust them. I agree that they got a raw deal in Germany, although not entirely blameless, but they have just one idea today, namely, revenge. This is especially true of the Polish Jews.

2. Some people think that we can count on the Communists of Germany for support. There were formerly 6,000,000 of these. What has become of them? Well, there are a few thousand in concentration camps but the rest are now solidly behind Hitler. They were weaned away. Goebbels was disliked by many Germans but he is one of the brainiest of men and was the one who, in Berlin and Hamburg, weaned over these Communists to Hitler's side, so I exclude any possibility of doing anything through this group.

3. I consider that the absolute limit of effective propaganda is along lines which will make the Germans realize that many here sympathize and want them to be free to run their own government, but the moment you go further and try to attack their existing government, they are going to resent it. Words of friendship will make appeal but you cannot dictate to the German people or attempt to or tell them what they ought to do. Propaganda of that sort, in my judgment, completely fails. Goebbels' propaganda was a failure and we have had too much here, in my judgment.

4. You cannot rely on sabotage in Germany. The German is fundamentally a law-abiding person. I believe that any fifth column method in Germany would be hopeless. Again and again Germans said to me - "Give us time and we will dispose of Hitler in our own way." Hitler was about played out, in my judgment, when this war broke, and the German people will dispose of him in their own time.

Never forget, the great majority of Germans of all classes are fundamentally friendly to the United States, and the day that Hitler told them that they were going to have to fight America was a very sad day throughout Germany, I am positive.

Dated: November 2, 1942

Haight, 8897
Hazel.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

DATE: November 9, 1942

FROM: James B. Opata

SUBJECT: Request for assignment of Mrs. Hazel Haight

The request for assignment of Mrs. Hazel Haight as telephone operator brings up several questions concerning the classification of positions. Mrs. Haight at present is CAF-2, (\$1440, telephone operator, which is the salary and grade assigned to telephone operators handling long distance, local information and/or secretarial services. The position proposed for Mrs. Haight in your office would also fall into this same category. However, with the addition of clerical work in connection with appointments and other office functions, this position could be allocated in CAF-3, \$1620.

If Mrs. Haight is reallocated to CAF-4, \$1800 as requested, it presents quite a difficult morale problem in regard to the present telephone operators who are now classified CAF-2, \$1440, with exception of the Assistant Chief Operator and the Chief Operator who are CAF-3 and CAF-4 respectively. The Civil Service Commission has only recently reviewed all telephone operator positions in the Federal Government and has raised the salary levels and established new standards.

✓
✓ *in*
to need Mrs. H
to willing to do another
job I do this
work in addition
JBO

Number: 8895
Haight, Hazel

October 2, 1952

Mr. Tolson

As you know, it is necessary that I have competent telephone receptionist to handle the telephone service in my office. I believe that Mrs. Hazel Haight possesses all of the necessary qualifications and is especially qualified in this work.

Will you please do everything possible to see that she is assigned to my office at a salary of \$1800.

Alfred Calvesa
X Dulles
X Diplomatic Pouch

October 22, 1942

William J. Donovan
Director
I refer to a copy of Alvin Karpis' concerning letter to
in New York which states that he made the statement:

✓ I have never seen anyone who the letter's statement
that was in the American diplomatic pouch had
been referred to his representatives in South
Africa.

Unless there is absolute truth that the statement was
made, I would make no such admission in the letter. It might
be characterized as a "purported statement" or as an "alleged
statement" that he had said.

Do not think we should take it for granted that he
has said it.

William J. Donovan
Director

Handwritten: 873
London Office

London 25, 1948

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Hart 8980
Netherlands Indies
Commission

SECRET

September 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Donovan
Copy to Mr. Hugh R. Wilson
FROM: Mr. Allen Dulles

I had a call today from G.H.C.HART, who is chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao, with offices at 1620 Belmont Street, Washington, D.C. (Telephone Adams 4361).

Mr. Hart has been working with van Mook in London and is expecting van Mook here in the United States in the near future.

I gather that one of the particular activities of Mr. Hart's Commission was to collect and digest all information that he could possibly obtain with regard to what was going on in the Netherlands East Indies. He admitted at the present time this was a very difficult task and the trop of information extremely meagre. He said, however, that certain deductions were possible from the monitoring of the broadcasts, and there were a few other sources available to them.

In any event, from what news was coming out of the Netherlands Indies, they were able to make certain deductions as to the extent to which the Japanese had been able to get the oil wells going; the extent of the sugar production, etc.

I told Mr. Hart that I felt you would be very much interested in meeting him, and that our Washington Office would certainly desire to maintain contact with him and with his Commission in Washington. I said that I was going to Washington in the next few days and would see whether I could, at that time, arrange this contact.

I think that Mr. Hart is a very worth while person and I think either you or someone in the O Bldg should have a talk with him.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Mr. Hugh Wilson.

A.V.D.


Handwritten: Helthberg 4750
T. [unclear]

STATE

September 26, 1948

My dear Colonel [unclear]:

With reference to your letter of September 22 concerning Mr. Aruliah G. Helthberg, I take pleasure in informing you that this Department is taking the action necessary to effect compliance with your request that he be instructed to proceed to Washington for consultation with your office.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:



WALKER 8-66
Commission
Navy

September 16, 1942

To: Chief of Naval Personnel,
Navy Department

From: The Director, Office of Strategic Services

✓ It is understood that application has been filed with the Navy by Mr. William J. Ball, of 730 South Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia, for a commission in the Army (A-1).

It is respectfully requested that if and when Mr. Ball is commissioned he be assigned to this office for duty. It is contemplated that his duties here will be as Chief Administrative Officer. He has had experience in government administrative matters and experience in budget and finance, and it is felt that his services as principal administrative officer in a commissioning station, would more properly serve the needs of this station, under the general administrative jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

William J. Donovan
Director

OTHER

Harris 835
Political File
x Ahrends
Adams
Yield

**WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 242 - 74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 6107**

September 11, 1942

Mr. James E. Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
20th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

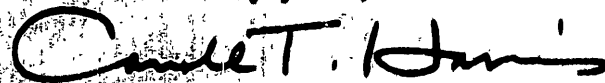
Dear Mr. Murphy:

In our office we have a policy file. In this file we keep directives that will insure continuity of the organization no matter what changes in personnel may occur from time to time.

With this in mind and in order that there may be official blessing to the whole hearted cooperation, which we intend to give your office, it is suggested that the man whom you send out to take charge of Research and Analysis should have a letter of introduction to Colonel Ahrends from G-2 and, in addition, G-2 should write a letter to Colonel Ahrends asking him to lend aid and assistance to your office.

These can be obtained very readily by your getting in touch with Lieut. Colonel W. M. Adams, head of the Military Attache Section, War Department, G-2. That section handles the administration of offices such as ours.

Sincerely yours,



CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, G. S.
Asst. to Officer in Charge



Hicks 8349

*State Dept
Middle East*

[Handwritten signature]

MEMORANDUM

DATE: Sept. 16, 1942

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: Hugh K. Wilson

With reference to Kimbel's memorandum to you of September 14, of which he gave me a copy, in regard to cable 118 dealing with the realignment of certain states in the Middle East, I was talking to Shaw and Ailing this morning and they mentioned the matter.

I have often seen men go to the field who thought they were ambassadors when they were not connected with the State Department, and I have been surprised at how little our agents have assumed in political matters. This is the first incident of this kind that has come to my attention.

It is obviously dangerous that other than State Department men under instructions from the Secretary should carry on political discussions of this kind. At the least it gives rise to misunderstanding on the part of the men to whom they are talking.

I feel that a telegram should be sent to our agent making it plain to him that what he was doing was a State Department function. I do not know whether you have already taken the matter up but, if not, I submit for your consideration the phraseology of a possible telegram.

For Hicks.

Referring to message sent in Consulate General's number 118 the State Department has approved so that any feel that such conversations as reported in this message are a function of State Department activities under direct instructions from the Secretary of State and that an attempt by representatives of any other organization to enter upon such business can lead only

SECRET

to production and perhaps dangerous results.
No excuse. You should gather and make
available to us all possible information but
should abstain from political discussions of
this character.

HRW

Hugh R. Wilson

✓

Office of Strategic Services

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Nichols
Coker
58349
Jill
x State
x Middle East

SECRET

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 1942

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIBBEL

TO: COLONEL DONOVAN

SUBJECT:

The Department of State requested me to call attention to Cable 119 addressed to CIGAR by Hicks on September 11th, dealing with a realignment of certain states in the Middle East. I have not a copy of this cable, but as read to me it concerned a regrouping of Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Trans-Jordan. This cable stated that the sender had information from a presumably reliable source indicating that this suggestion was receiving serious consideration and requesting advice as to unofficial reactions by authorities here.

The Department of State considers that this is a highly volatile question in an area which is seriously affected by complications and that the raising of any such question or the obtaining of unofficial reactions to such question might create highly embarrassing circumstances, particularly in view of the fact that the Department of State is now giving serious consideration to other phases of this situation. The matter is further complicated by the expressed attitude of De Gaulle as to French interests in Syria. Any pursuit of this suggestion could arouse antagonism on the part of the French De Gaullists, Jews and Arabs. Also, there is serious division of opinion in England on this entire question. The Department of State would appreciate it if Hicks could be advised that any information which

September 14, 1942

Office Memorandum

no social stigma and demand of an intelligence character would be welcome,
but that any action which would either directly or indirectly tend to further
national redistributions or political unrest should be avoided until the
many interests had been clarified and a clear-cut policy established.

The Department of State would appreciate advice as to the action
taken by CGS. Please instruct re.

WAS
H. A. T.

SECRET

cc: Mr. Hugh Wilson

Colonel Donovan

-2-

September 14 1942

he could obtain and forward of an intelligence character would be welcome, but that any action which would either directly or indirectly tend to further national redistributions or political unrest should be avoided until the many interests had been clarified and a clear-cut policy established.

The Department of State would appreciate advice as to the action taken by OSS. Please instruct me.

W.A.K.
W. A. K.

SECRET

cc: Mr. Hugh Wilson

Handwritten notes:
10/11/41
10/11/41

November 11, 1941

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter with
reference to the investigation of Charles Hutchins Haggood,
under Public Law No. 181 - 77th Congress.

This is to advise you that Mr. Haggood is no
longer with this organization having resigned voluntarily
from the same.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

September 17, 1948

Recipient: General Lewis B. Hershey
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Hershey:

On September 10, I addressed a letter to you regarding Eber Harman, registered with Hollywood Draft Board number 242, Hollywood, California. His order number is 1750. I was advised today that the draft board has received no instructions concerning the matter of deferment.

In view of the importance and urgency of the case, and our desire to continue him in certain war services in which he is now engaged for this office, I should greatly appreciate anything you can do.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner.

September 3, 1942

Major General Lewis H. Borchgrevink
Military Service System
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Borchgrevink:

In connection with certain projects now under way in which we are vitally interested and which concern the War effort, it is necessary that the services of a man by the name of Mr. Peter Herndon be available. The nature of this service is so highly confidential that it cannot be disclosed in writing. Mr. Herndon is registered with local draft board No. 242, 6233 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California. He is twenty-nine years of age and in classified I-A, order No. 1750. I understand that he had received one deferment for six months which expired September 6.

I should be glad to have you informed in person of all the facts, but it is felt essential to the development of certain secret projects that he be available to us for the six months.

I should greatly appreciate it, in view of the urgency, if you would notify the local draft board in Los Angeles by telephone or telegraph.

Very sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Map
A Nov 62

October 31, 1962

Colonel Carroll Harris
The Adjutant
The Adjutant General
San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Harris:

I have taken up the subject of your call this morning regarding the map collection. It seems that our people feel that from our standpoint, and probably also from G-2 and OGI, it would be preferable for us to have the collection microfilmed. We could then pick out any maps which we desired to have reproduced, and also could make a complete catalog and index for Army and Navy. If this is agreeable we could start the project immediately.

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
INTEROFFICE MEMO

Handwritten: [unclear]
CONFIDENTIAL
Hyde

FROM: Edward L. Taylor

DATE: Sept. 17, 1948

TO: Mr. James R. Murphy

JLR

SUBJECT: Papers on The Hindustan Ghadr.

Attached are the documents which I told you Major Sinclair would like us to turn over to the Department of Justice for investigation and, if possible, repressive action. I haven't heard again from Captain Hyde or Major Sinclair who is supposed to be sending some more material, so maybe we had just better send the dossier along as is.

E.L.T.

attachment

THE HINDUSTAN GHADR

1. The hostile attitude of the Hindustan Ghadr towards the war, and its harmful effect on the war effort have been causing the Indian authorities concern for some time past. The 'Hindustan Ghadr' is, as you are probably aware, a monthly paper printed in Darwazki by the Ghadr Party in San Francisco.
2. Ever since the war began it has adopted a deliberately obstructive policy, and has frequently contained direct incitements to Indian soldiers to commit acts of insubordination and mutiny. The paper has a particular appeal to Sikhs, of whom there are of course a large number in the Indian Army, and it is especially unfortunate that such inflammatory literature should be addressed to them. Cases of disaffection have already occurred amongst Sikhs in the Indian Army which have been traced to the pernicious teachings of the Ghadr Party.
3. Now that the Government of the United States is equally interested in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, the present time appears to be appropriate to draw their attention to the serious consequences which this propaganda may have on the conduct of operations.
4. Attached are two copies of a note compiled by the Indian authorities which contains a summary of objectionable articles which have been published in this paper during the past two years. The contents of this note, coupled with what has been said above, obviously constitute strong grounds for suppressing the paper altogether. These grounds are intensified by the fact that it is known that attempts are being made by enemy agents to approach members of the Ghadr Party in various parts of the world with a view to employing them to assist in the dissemination of anti-British propaganda. This propaganda is being particularly aimed at Indian troops in the Far East, but may equally well apply elsewhere.
5. The Indian authorities would be grateful if the American authorities might be given a copy of the note and that it be urged that the paper be suppressed. If, however, in the course of discussion with the U.S. authorities difficulties are encountered in having the paper completely suppressed, which from the Government of India's point of view would be the only really effective way of limiting the insidious activities of the Ghadr Party, the following alternatives are suggested:-
- (a) That the paper be submitted to pre-censorship before publication.
 - or
 - (b) That copies should be seized in all mails leaving the U.S.A. (Copies of the paper are known to be sent to addresses in South America, Panama, Mexico, Canada, Europe, and until the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, to addresses in the Far East.)
 - or
 - (c) That the Hindustan Ghadr or other Ghadr propaganda should be denied the cheaper postal rates normally accorded to newspapers in the U.S.A.

THE HINDUSTAN GHADR

1. The Hindustani word 'Ghadr' means 'Mutiny' or 'revolt' and the policy of the Hindustan Ghadr - ever since its first inception - has been to promote the overthrow of British rule in India by violent methods. The outbreak of war was welcomed as providing India with a unique opportunity to secure independence while the attention of the British was distracted elsewhere. The collapse of France later on convinced the Hindustan Ghadr that the British Empire was doomed and past praying for, but its prophecies of a British collapse grew gradually fainter and less emphatic as it observed the solidifying and growing resistance of the British Empire and the increasing aid given by the United States to the Allied cause. It hoped that Stalin would have much to say regarding the future of India when the two chief contestants had exhausted themselves in the struggle and was quite unprepared for the Nazi onslaught on Russia. It reacted characteristically to this by pleading for all-out aid in the destruction of Russia while declaring that its hostility to British 'imperialism' was as bitter as ever.

2. Attached herewith is a synopsis covering all the issues of the Hindustan Ghadr from October 1939 to November 1941. Translations of significant articles are given in appendices. It will be observed that although individual issues may vary considerably in the nature of the matter published the general tone of the Hindustan Ghadr has remained fairly constant since the outbreak of war. Throughout there is impatience with the policy of inaction imposed on the Indian National Congress by Mr. Gandhi. There is open support and encouragement of individual or concerted acts of murder or rebellion and there are attempts to seduce Indian soldiers from their allegiance.

3. The policy of the Hindustan Ghadr is utterly opposed to the non-violence of Mr. Gandhi, as is clear from a perusal of articles in Appendix B, (birthday of the Indian Ghadr Party), Appendix D, Appendix F, (article by B.S., Argentine) and Appendix H, (article by Bhagat Singh Malik). The second of these articles takes a concession to non-violence and passive resistance when it says that it is of value in preparing a country for revolution, but the more orthodox Ghadr viewpoint is expressed by 'B.S. Argentine' when he says 'the history of the world proclaims that independence can be secured only by armed revolt' and by the editor who writes in the issue for November, 1941 (see Appendix Q) 'Indians are awake, it is true, but their hands are tied by the cords of non-violence. The revolutionaries are trying to sever these cords and prepare Indians for revolution.'

4. The issues for the months of May and November of every year proclaim the attachment of the Hindustan Ghadr to its revolutionary creed. In May appears the annual 'Mutiny Memorial' number commemorating the Indian Mutiny of 1857; in November appears the 'Birthday' number celebrating the anniversary of the foundation of the Ghadr Party. Each of these issues invariably reproduces photographs of Indians who have either been executed or sentenced to long periods of imprisonment for crimes of murder and rebellion. Under these photographs are printed captions eulogizing them as martyrs whose deaths are worthy of celebration. Significant extracts from the issues in question will be found in Appendices B, D, F, H, and are well worth perusal.

5. Frequently specific acts of terrorism or violence are singled out for commendation. Examples will be found in Appendix F ('The fruits of sin') where the alleged murder of a man suspected to have betrayed a revolutionary is applauded, and in Appendix H ('murder of a police inspector'), where the reported assassination of a police officer meets with editorial approval. The outstanding

... (Daxter Hall affair, April 18th 1940) whose 'brave' act... and his prominent place in the Hindustan Ghadr's picture... Articles and poems glorifying the assassin will be... in Appendices I, F, G, H, and K. It will be noted that the... dramatic statement made by Madan Lal Bhingra (the murderer of Sir... (Pillie) at his trial in 1909 is reproduced on three occasions... a year (May 1940, December 1940 and May 1941).

A special feature of every issue of the Hindustan Ghadr... are poems written in an intensely nationalistic strain... which is very susceptible to this form of propaganda and the poems... are intended to be recited to the crowd rather than read by the... (written, reach a wide Sikh public. All of these poems encourage... community to get rid of the 'Farangis' (i.e. the British) but some... go much further and not only allude in complimentary terms to... of assassination and rebellion but also incite Indian troops to... Instances of incitement to open acts of rebellion will be... in Appendix C (Message to Indian troops), Appendix H (poem by... Singh 'Nasharak') Appendix J ('Forget the sleep of the Indian... Appendix K (poem in memory of Utham Singh), Appendix O (poem by... Singh and Burekhan Singh) Appendix P (poem by Sardul Singh)... Appendix Q (poem by Harman Singh).

The attitude of the Hindustan Ghadr towards the war has been... extremely unhelpful. For long it held the view that the war was... concern of India's, and that if Britain were really fighting for... freedom of oppressed peoples she should give proof of sincerity... granting independence to India. Shortly after the outbreak of war... published a most offensive article appealing to the Indian soldiers... disobey orders and desert to the enemy (Appendix B 'India, people... defiance' and 'Open remarks to Indian soldiers'). In the February... issue appeared an 'Open letter to the troops' which contained... advice and begged Indian soldiers to fight for nothing but their... country's independence. This 'Open Letter' was also printed in... that form and name to notice in India and the Far East. Copies... were sent to renegade Indians in Japan. This letter is... included in 'G' in Appendix C, which also contains extracts from a... which similarly aimed at seducing Indian soldiers from their... allegiance. It will be observed that the editor stressed the... probability of giving wide publicity to these effusions among Indian... troops and it is known that the 'Open Letter' was sent in... form... to the Far East for distribution among Indian troops and the... in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

In more recent issues the editor of the Hindustan Ghadr... has been less free in his appeals to Indian troops to disown their... allegiance to the British and desert to the enemy. Evidently he... felt that the increasing support of the U. S. A. for the Allied... would jeopardize the existence of the paper if it resulted in a... policy of open obstruction of the war effort. Some of the poems how... (e.g. Appendix O) still contain incitements to mutiny and an... opportunity is lost to draw pointed attention to any indication of... discontent among Indian troops. In this connection, attention... drawn to the paragraph 'News from China' in Appendix H, where... course of disaffection among Indian troops in the Far East are... with a pencil and enlarged upon. The sentences which follow... are not shown in the Appendix) are worth quoting here. It is... reported that a lot of Ghadr (i.e. revolutionary) literature had been... distributed to the troops. Several soldiers have been caught... distributing literature, several have been gaoled and several have... been dismissed. It is clear from such reports that the Ghadrites are... doing their duty'. This is nothing less than a frank admission that... of the Hindustan Ghadr's function is to cause disaffection among... Indian troops in the Far East. In the issue for July 1940 the paper... stated with such determination as to the effect that Indian... troops in six areas had refused to fight in Europe for the 'Farangis'... that revolutionary propaganda was at work in many places among the... Indian troops. In the issue for June 1941 the statement is made

these follow this comment: Indian slaves are asking why they should fight for others when they themselves are slaves. It appears that the spread of the spirit of mutiny in the Indian Army is due to this idea alone and that the mutiny in Iraq is reported to have originated there. There follows this comment: Indian slaves are asking why they should fight for others when they themselves are slaves. It appears that the spread of the spirit of mutiny in the Indian Army is due to this idea alone and that the mutiny in Iraq has resulted from this spirit.

9. Sufficient evidence has been cited above to prove that the Hindustan Ghadr regards the fostering of Sikh indiscipline in the Army as one of its main functions. Several serious acts of insubordination among Sikh troops have already occurred during the course of the war. In one case it is known that the Hindustan Ghadr and other propaganda from the Ghadr Party's press played no small part in inducing a general atmosphere of disaffection. The officers have all been traced back to one focal point, namely the military station of Meerut in the United Provinces, where the Kirti (the) assisted by funds sent from Ghadr supporters in North and South America (mainly California) carried on the most intense anti-British propaganda and directed special attention to the seduction of Indian troops. Numerous cases of desertion by Sikh soldiers occurred and it is now known that propaganda among men on leave formed an important part of the revolutionary programme. The Communist group which was responsible for this subversive activity consisted almost entirely of Sikhs financed by the Ghadr Party. Its leading spirit, Hembindar Singh Sodhi, was, in fact, at one time actually manager of the Hindustan Ghadr in San Francisco and a frequent contributor to that paper. The Immigration Authorities in California instituted deportation proceedings against him but allowed him to leave the country voluntarily in 1934, whereupon he proceeded to Russia to undergo a course of training in Communism before finally making his way back to India for practical work. It is clear from the above brief narration of facts, as well as from advices which are being received from India, that the Ghadr Party and its newspaper has made considerable efforts to undermine the loyalty of Sikh troops and thus hamper India's war effort.

10. The number of copies of the Hindustan Ghadr printed every month is believed to be about 2,000, but the reading public is probably much greater, as copies are passed from hand to hand and read out to the illiterate. The paper is posted to practically all parts of the world except continental Europe, but orders prohibiting entry have for some time past been enforced in India, the United Kingdom and some of the colonies and have recently been imposed in Canada. It is doubtful if the order in Canada is effective, as means probably exist to smuggle copies into California. No such orders prohibiting entry are in force in Central and South America and copies have been freely reaching their destination in the Far East. It is not known how many of the names on the mailing list are paying subscribers to the Hindustan Ghadr, but, if the United Kingdom, which has not a single subscribing member but receives two or three dozen copies every month, can be taken as an example, it may be assumed that the Hindustan Ghadr has no fixed or regular income from overseas and depends for its finance on subscriptions collected for general purposes by the Ghadr Party in California, British Columbia, Panama and the Argentine. It is in fact quite evident from the correspondence with which copies are mailed to out-of-date addresses in this country that the main idea of the publishers is not to obtain finance but to secure as wide a circulation as possible. It does not matter who receives any particular copy. Provided he is Sikh he can be relied on to give it effective circulation within his own community.

11. The most important function of the Ghadr Party is to raise funds for its activities in India for political purposes and for several years ago thousands of dollars have been annually received, mainly from the United States. The organization is made up of several groups, the most important of which is that known as the Kirti League group, an extreme left body (drawing from the Ghadr Party) which professes allegiance to Soviet principles, aims at the destruction of British India, and is particularly interested in undermining the allegiance of Sikh units in the Indian Army. There are other Communist groups in India which covet and are constantly endeavouring to secure control of these funds, but so far the Kirti League group has maintained its special position as the favourite child of the Ghadr Party. It is perhaps significant that the areas which contribute most generously to the Party's funds are those areas in which the Hindustan Ghadr has the widest circulation, viz. Canada, California, Panama and the Argentine. The survival of the Hindustan Ghadr is itself, in fact, a matter of vital importance to the existence of the Ghadr Party. It serves to keep alight the flame of revolutionary ardour and reminds its Sikh readers in all parts of the world that the Party still exists and is actively functioning. Were it to cease publication, the extreme nationalistic ardour of Sikhs abroad would cool, the Party would be weakened and Party subscriptions would decline. Hence, an indirect but effective way of striking at the Ghadr Party is to suppress its chief means of self-expression.

12. The extracts quoted from the Hindustan Ghadr and the facts outlined above make it quite clear that this monthly newspaper is throwing all its weight into opposition to the British war effort. Though it claims to support the Russian cause it declines to give that support in the one way which would be really effective, viz. an appeal to the Sikh community to assist the Allies in any and every theatre of war. In no single issue has it urged its readers to subscribe to any official War Loan, whether Indian or American; the emphasis has been in the reverse direction and those Indians, whether in India or elsewhere, who have assisted on the financial front have been held up to derision. No newspaper with such an obstructive policy should be allowed to exist in a time of national emergency.

The Hindustan Ghadr from January, 1932 to November, 1941.

ber. The issue for this month was very concerned about Mahatma Gandhi's attitude on the outbreak of war and appealed to him to give the movement for independence a definite lead. It showed the Ghadr Party anxious to take the utmost possible advantage of British embarrassment, and preferably to do so under Gandhi's leadership.

In Appendix A will be found a translation of an objectionable paragraph headed "Farangi Treachery" and a translation of a supplement entitled "Open Letter to Indians", which was reproduced as a leaflet sent to India before the outbreak of war. It purports to emanate from the 'Soldiers of the Army of Freedom'.

ber. This is the annual Birthday Number of the Hindustan Ghadr. On the first page appear reproductions of photographs of "Revolutionary Martyrs", i.e. Indians who have been executed for crimes of violence. In its leading article the paper enunciates the policy of the Ghadr Party vis à vis the Indian National Congress. An attempt is also made to subvert the loyalty of the Indian troops.

Translations of the relevant portions are shown in Appendix B.

ber. This issue is mainly devoted to an exposition of the need for 'jathbandi', i.e. organized and concerted action, among Indians.

ber. In this issue there is an extremely seditious poem composed by Harnam Singh, which refers to the mutiny of 1857, the 'Komagata Maru' (the 'Komagata Maru', chartered by the Ghadr Party, took back to India in 1914 a shipload of disaffected Indians, mostly Sikhs, who endeavoured to foment a rebellion.), Jallianwala Bagh (the Amritsar riots in 1919), the Babbar Akalis (revolutionary assassins who operated in 1933-34 in the Central Punjab), the execution of Bhagat Singh (murderer of Mr. Saunders of the Indian Police) and similar matters.

ber. The chief features in this issue are an "Open Letter" and a poem inciting the Indian Army to disloyalty.

Translations of these will be found at APPENDIX C.

An article on the Congress resolution on Civil Disobedience says that the policy of the Ghadr Party remains unchanged, and that passive resistance is regarded merely as the first important step towards violent revolution. The issue concludes with a poem by Comrade Harnam Singh headed "Long Live Revolution".

Extracts from the article will be found in Appendix D.

There was no issue of the paper for this month.

In the month of May of each year appears the Mutiny Number of the Hindustan Ghadr. This issue is particularly objectionable. The first page publishes a faked picture showing Indians being blown from guns in the mutiny of 1857. There is also a lengthy account on Mahan Singh, the Coxton Hall murderer of March 1940. Mahan Lal Dinger's

cont. Mahan Lal Singra was the assassin of Sir Curzon in 1908. The Hindustan Ghadr goes out of its way to minimize an incident which occurred 81 years previously.)
 Photographs are also reproduced of Indians who have been executed for revolutionary crimes. They are described as martyrs who sacrificed their lives for 'our' sake.

Translations of the relevant extracts will be found at Appendix B

Further reference is made to the 'martyr' Mohammed Singh Aham, i.e. the assassin Uham Singh. There is an objectionable paragraph entitled the "Fruit of Sin" which is a direct encouragement to assassination. An article by an Argentine contributor argues that Indian independence can only be secured by revolution.

Relevant extracts are at Appendix C

The photograph of Uham Singh is again reproduced. The issue is much milder in tone than its two predecessors.

A poem is published in memory of the 'Martyr' Uham Singh, which is said to have been composed by an Indian resident in England.

An extract is at Appendix D

This issue is very subversive in tone. There are eulogistic references to Uham Singh, approval of the murder of a Police Officer in the Punjab, satisfaction over alleged Army indiscipline which Ghadr propaganda in India claimed to have fostered, and numerous seditious and defamatory articles.

Extracts are at Appendix E

This issue is mainly noticeable for an attack on Gandhi's leadership, contributed by the most important Ghadr Party members in Europe.

See Appendix F

Another birthday number of the Hindustan Ghadr, which reproduces the usual photographs of Ghadr martyrs. The issue concludes with a very seditious poem by Harnam Singh, some stanzas of which are reproduced in Appendix G

The chief feature of this number is an extremely objectionable poem in memory of Uham Singh. This is a call to the youth of India to emulate those who have been executed for the crime of assassination. The murder of Englishmen is held to be ennobling, and the youth of India are exhorted to take advantage of the present favourable opportunity to strike a blow for freedom. The statement made by Mahan Lal Singra at his trial is again reproduced.

The poem is too long to quote in full, but a few extracts are reproduced as Appendix H

The photographs of sixteen Ghadr Party martyrs are reproduced and the reader is asked always to keep them before his eyes. The poem in praise of Uham Singh which had appeared in the Hindustan Ghadr for August 1940, is again reproduced, and a report of the proceedings held in Banquet in memory of the assassin is also published.

Hitherto gloating over the prospect of an early and complete British defeat, the paper is for the first time for many months silent on the progress of the war.

- March. This issue has two objectionable articles relating to the British Government, and are described as "Farangi Kabari". They are reproduced in abstract form in Appendix A.
- April. This issue contains nothing specially worthy of comment.
- May. This is another better number. More than half of the issue is devoted to illustrations of the Ghadr martyrs. The statement of Madan Lal Dogra is again reproduced in English, and there is the usual picture of Indians being blown from guns. One or two other items are reproduced in Appendix A.
- June. This issue has many objectionable features, but there is nothing of outstanding interest. It includes another poem by Harnam Singh, called "Lions, come out into the battlefield".
- July and August. Both these issues are comparatively moderate in tone. The German invasion of Russia is discussed at some length in the August issue, but the editor gives his readers no advice as to the line that they should follow. An extract from an objectionable poem by an Argentine contributor is given as Appendix N.
- September. The chief feature of this issue is a long article on the situation created by Hitler's invasion of Russia. There are also two seditious poems, translations of which will be found at Appendix Q.
- October. The keynote of most of the articles in this number is the urgent need to stop Hitler's plans for world domination. An objectionable article is the report of a meeting held in Shanghai in memory of the 'martyr' Udham Singh. See Appendix R.
- November. This 1941 Birthday Number is as objectionable as any of its predecessors. There is the usual collection of photographs and eulogistic references to those who have worked and are working for revolution. In Appendix G are reproduced abstract translations of the leading article and an objectionable poem by Harnam Singh.

Appendix AExtract from the HINDUSTAN GAZETTE for October, 1948.

Page 2.

Parangis' trickery: The Parangis have not lost much yet in the war. About forty ships have been sunk. Their words show that they are still concealing some trickery. Perhaps they will make peace with Hitler and try to make him break with the Soviet. Until the Parangis' domination is completely smashed there will always be the fear that they will contrive to slip out of the war. The future will decide. As the Parangis become weaker, so their difficulties will increase. Their slave territories are waiting for Hitler to achieve victory over the Parangis. When the Parangis are really entangled in the war and are becoming weak, slave territories like India should make an effort for their freedom. To-day all slave nationalities are praying for the extinction of the Parangis. So far things are going well. The slave days seem to have passed. The slave nation which stays patiently working at home can count on its freedom as a virtual certainty.

'An Open Letter to Indians'

Dear Indians,

Conditions in the world are changing rapidly. Clouds of war are hovering over the sky. The British are again going to be involved in a war. The chance like 1914 is again coming. Dear brave Indians - get yourselves ready soon and don't let this golden chance slip out of your hands. Gird your loins and when British are entangled in the war then spend your whole force in getting freedom.

Dear Indians - As soon as the war starts the British will make all sorts of excuses to get your help but don't be deceived like before.

In 1914 many Indian Leaders had assisted the British thinking that as a grateful-nation the British will give India freedom but this proved wrong.

The British gave India instead of freedom - Rowlett Act - and mercilessly massacred thousands of innocent people in Jallianwala Bagh and in this way returned India's help. In this "General massacre" the Britisher - Dyer - shot dead thousands of innocent old men. It is a mistake to think that British are human-being.

At this time it should be clearly made known to the British Government by the Indian leaders that if India is not given freedom the British Govt. should not expect any sort of help from Indians as the days of making promises have now gone and that India's friendship with Britain can only remain in case India is given her freedom otherwise India will turn an enemy to British. British cannot now keep India in serfdom. If India is invaded by any other power then it will be more harmful for British which can only be saved by giving her freedom. Britain may think whatever she likes but India will use all her force to get freedom this time. Dear Indians - If British say that they will give freedom to India after the war is over then don't believe it. You can only get anything from Britain when she is in trouble. Unless you get freedom don't move a step towards them.

Dear Indians don't move a step towards them - This is a very delicate time. These leaders should be selected to negotiate with British who may understand fully their tricks and are bold and honest and have proved to be so. Don't follow such leaders who have before shown any sort of weakness or are suspected to be weak. Dear Indians - Beware of all Rajas - Maharajas - Jagirdars - zamindars - and Rich people who will assist the British Government openly or secretly and if any of these are made leaders then they will compromise with the British at your sacrifice and will destroy the whole thing.

British without necessarily attacking first. Such golden chances do not come often and therefore require great tact and cautiousness. Dear Indians - in the next war the British are bound to lose. There are very few friends left of British as all have now come to know of their doubtful aims. The British Empire will be destroyed in this war and if Indians will go on sleeping then some other power will invade India. If Indians will wake up and use this opportunity for their good then they will surely win. Dear Brothers - The enemies of the British as they tried to make disturbances and Mutiny in India in 1914-1916 will do the same now to get their own benefit; but Indians should themselves get benefit from these enemies. These enemies of the British wanted to weaken the British through Mutiny in India so that they may have some slave-territory from the British. As soon as they will succeed in their purpose they will not help Indians against the British.

It is also just possible that in the war they may defeat British and invade India. Indians should take help from these enemies of the British keeping in view all these matters. Indians should use all their resources to get her freedom. It is no use getting out of one danger and going into another.

There should be only Indian Army in India and no other Army should be allowed to stay in India. Dear Indians - It is a great chance to get freedom for India. In 1914 the country was sleeping but it is awake now. In 1914 the British was powerful but it is weakened now.

In 1915 the British had many friends but they have lost the friendship of many now. In 1915 the Ghadar Party had shaken the roots of the British Empire and had the Indian leaders not helped the British then India would have been free. But now India is more wise than she was in 1915. Now no leader could dare help the British Govt. openly. It is true that cent % of Indians are not in favour of freedom but surely 99% are wishing to get India free. Now if all wishing freedom unite under the banner of true leaders then they are sure to get it. Dear Indians - It is expected that in the coming war you will surely hoist the flag of freedom.

Appendix BExtracts from the HINDUSTANI GHADRI for November, 1939

p. 2.

'Birthdays of the Indian Ghadr Party'

'On the 1st November 1939 the Party is 26 years old. It has seen many ups and downs. The only thing that can harm it is internal dissension, from which so far it has been free. The Party was a year old when the European War broke out. The country was asleep and the Indian leaders who helped the Parangis did not understand; consequently the Ghadrites failed. Now the second European War has broken out. So far the Parangis are not in difficulties, but it is expected that that will happen. Again the opportunity of 1914 is coming. The question before us is whether the Ghadrites alone will show their worth; or will the Indian leaders as well as the Indian revolutionaries give a hand? The Ghadrites have learnt their lesson. They know that India's freedom cannot be secured without the united efforts of all. The Ghadrites appeal to the Indian leaders to unite and join in the assault; if they do so, then our work is quick and easy. The Ghadrites want the Indian Congress to lead the way; if it does this, the Ghadrites will unite with it. If the Congress leaders fail in this then the Indian Ghadrites will do what they can. The eyes of India are fixed on the All India Congress. Will the Congress seize the opportunity or not? If it does not, it will be letting down the Indian-freedom movement; in which case either the Indian Ghadrites will have to seize the Congress or the true lovers of freedom will have to organise and take in hand the leadership of the war for freedom. The examination time for the Congress leaders is here; let's see whether they pass or fail.

p. 3.

'Indian Troops in France.'

'This is a picture of Indian troops in France. The soldiers are sitting in the trenches and the havildar is standing holding a stick. A French soldier is seated nearby. The scene resembles a flock of sheep with shepherd and dog. Looking at such a picture Indians bow their heads with shame. When the world asks why and for whom the Indian slave fights then (we) have to lower (our) eyes in shame.

'Open remarks to Indian soldiers.'

'Wherever there are Indian troops the Indian nationalists are trying to reason with them. (It is their duty and their right to try to save their brothers from dying for nothing). They say: 'Dear brothers in the Army, what amity have you with the Germans? Why are you throwing away your valuable lives? The Parangi government tells you that you are eating their salt. That is a lie. You are eating the salt of India. The English too are eating the salt of India. The English too by eating it defile it, for they are enslaving India and robbing her. Your loyalty and faithfulness should be to India, not to the English. The Parangis have used Indian soldiers and Indian money to conquer Burma, China and Africa. The Parangis for their own benefit are enslaving and robbing this country. What are they giving to the Indian soldier? Every year they rob India of crores of rupees. Out of this they give you a mere nickel; just like a dog getting his mouthful. The rest of the loot they take off to their own country. Dear heroes! Just think; why are you throwing away your lives for nothing? Tell the Parangis that you will not go out and fight. If they compel you to go abroad, sit in the trenches and fire into the blue. Do not be fooled; go over to the other side. If you have to devote your lives devote them to your country and fight for your freedom. If you do this you will be honoured by the world. Now when you fight for the

police. Rouse yourselves. Why have you no shame ?
Tell the Farangis plainly that India's troops can fight
only for India's freedom and defence: they will fight for
no tyrant. Hitler is going to smite the Farangis. This
is a priceless opportunity for India's freedom. The
world hopes of all Indians that they will now take advantage
of the misfortune of the Farangis to strike for their
freedom. Brave soldiers, unite with Ghadrite
nationalists and help to free India. Destruction to the
tyrant Farangis !

Appendix C

Special Letter to the Indian Army for February, 1940.

Dear Letter to the Troops.

(Notice: This special letter is being distributed to the troops both inside and outside of India. The authors of this letter earnestly appeal to all patriots to endeavour to deliver this letter to soldiers wherever possible and to tell our military comrades to read it and pass it on to others to read.)

Dear military brothers, just consider, for whom are you wasting your valuable lives? The Parangis have reduced your beloved homeland to servitude. They have robbed the India which was once fabulously wealthy and made it the poorest country on earth. With the loot of India they have made England wealthy and powerful. Every year these Parangis take away from India to England about one hundred crores of rupees in the form of commercial profits, interest on loans, pensions, salaries, etc. With your help they have kept India in bondage. With your help they have enslaved China, Burma, Africa and other territories. Indian soldiers, what is the use of dying for strangers? Out of Indian loot these Parangis pay your wages. For every rupee they rob India they give you out of it about four annas. The remaining twelve annas they take to England. To-day these Parangis tell you that you are eating their salt. How misleading! The Parangis themselves eat the salt of India but are disloyal. They have reduced India to slavery and are robbing the country.

Dear military brother, you are eating the salt of India, not that of the Parangis. You should be loyal to India. Fight for the independence and defence of India. To-day India is in bondage. Today when you fight for the Parangis you are doing dishonour to yourselves and to us far more. The world calls us the slaves of the Parangis and spits in our faces. Come, for God's sake! To-day when people look at photographs of you they say 'There go the slaves of the English'. When they see your photographs your own Indian brethren hang down their heads for shame. Come, brothers, there is more than enough already; do not cause more confusion.

Dear friends, the Parangi Government is once more entangled in a European war. The Parangis will call you heroes and will try once more to make use of you. Be careful not to be misled by their soft speeches and to be entangled in their toils. You are not enemies of the Germans. Tell the Parangis that you eat the salt of India and can therefore fight only for the independence and defence of India, not for anything else. If willynilly they take you away to the war shoot blindly and when opportunity offers desert to the other side with your arms.

Dear soldiers, India is behind you. Indian patriots have passed resolutions to the effect that if the Parangi Government does not give independence to India no assistance will be forthcoming. Your brethren, you get much less pay than English soldiers. Today you are the slaves, the Parangis are the masters. To-day throughout the world the Parangis are respected, but you command no respect. If India becomes free the whole picture can be changed. To-day in India the biggest positions are filled by Parangis and they have the biggest salaries. After securing Indian independence you will have these big positions and salaries. The wealth which goes to England as loot will no longer go. The material lot of all your Indian brethren will be improved.

Dear military brothers, the time to decide has arrived. The English are bound to have you slaughtered somewhere or other in this war. If you have to die, then become martyrs fighting for independence. Slaves should not die if they die, but the whole world pays honour to those who sacrifice themselves for freedom. Indian patriots will go on to fight for India's

Page 3.

There is a stanza with a longish poem ('Message to Indian
troops') which is to the effect that it is being recited to
British troops in India as a request from the author to patriotic
British troops to give it wide publicity among Indian units.

The following are typical stanzas in this poem. (which
describes the new structure)

Behold my attention: for whom are you wasting your lives?
They are not yours, your land before them you bow your heads.
Their good names, their good name you are adding to.
Their good names your country; their praises you sing.
They are here to-day, and you; their rifles you shoot with.
They are here to-day, and you; their rifles you shoot with.
They are here to-day, and you; their rifles you shoot with.

Like a dog when you receive a tit-bit; like a dog you wag your tail.
Like a dog you are the enemy of your brothers; you send your
brothers to the scaffold.

They call us dogs of the jungle; when you give your lives for them.
The world spits in our face; why do you put us to shame?

If you do your bit for India you are Indians; you will destroy
the Parangi Raj.

Give the Parangi a straight answer; go nowhere to fight for
anyone.

Die if necessary for India; why cut your throat for strangers?
The whole of India is behind you; why not cast off your fear of
the Parangi?

There follow a few lines in a different rhythm:-

Soldiers heed, prepare yourselves: do not waste this golden
opportunity.

The cruel rule is entangled in war: gird your loins and do not
waste time.

Heed yourselves, take advantage of this fine opportunity: do
not let your ardour be suppressed.

The Parangia' ship is sinking: no resister appears.

Britain is opposed to all: no one to share her sorrow appears.

From the beginning she practised faithless ness: her faithless
deceit has been revealed.

Now she is bound to lose; devilish sorcery will not succeed.

Victory will kiss the feet of the heroes: who derive advantage
from this opportunity.

The nation's hearts shall be inscribed: who have sacrificed
themselves for their native land.

APPENDIX D

Extract from the HINDUSTAN LEADER for March 1940

Commenting on the Indian National Congress Working Committee's famous resolution in favour of civil disobedience, the HINDUSTAN LEADER for March 1940 has the following:-

The objective of the Ghadr Party has from the very beginning been independence. Now the Congress has adopted the same objective. The only difference is now one of method. The Ghadr Party wants to secure independence by every lawful means if passive resistance should appear inadequate.

Intelligent men realize that a successful revolution will be very difficult unless the Indian masses are ready for it. Until such time as the country is ready for revolution there is some good to be derived from keeping alive a passive resistance movement, which prepares a country for revolution.

At the moment India is not ready for armed revolt. If India is ready to start merely a campaign of passive resistance, she ought to do so now. If in spite of resisting passively they find that independence is no nearer, the Indian masses will have their eyes opened. Then they will become ready for revolution.

The Farangi Government is at present deeply involved in the war in Europe. It is possible that independence can now be secured by a war of passive resistance only. If so, well and good; why needlessly take up arms? Armed revolt is necessary only when every other expedient has proved worthless. To-day many Indians pin their faith in passive methods. Until they use these methods and see for themselves, and until they turn away from passive resistance, they will listen to nobody. Some people, listening to what intelligent men have to say, are changing their ideas. There are others who will never understand until the storm breaks over their heads.....

Appendix IIReference from the HINDUSTAN GHAZA for May 1940.

page 1.

The HINDUSTAN GHAZA for May 1940 publishes the usual Indian history picture under the caption 'A photo of Farangi cruply'. The Farangis are blowing leaders of the 1857 mutiny from guns. The comment is as follows:-
 'Dear Ghazaltes, the 19th May is near. In Indian history this is a remarkable day. It marks the beginning of the Indian mutiny of 1857. Whatever the Farangis may say about the Mutiny, the fact remains that the Mutiny was started to free India. During the Mutiny the Farangis committed unspeakable and unbearable cruelties. How can Indians forget this day and the martyrs who gave their lives? They should cherish their memories and prepare for the coming mutiny. Possibly the Farangis will surely succumb in Europe. The opportunity is too good to lose.'

page 2.

A reproduction from the London Press of a photograph of BHAI MUNSHI SINGH AZAD, living martyr. BHAI MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD (Bhai MUNSHI SINGH) These comments follow:-
 'Reverend Box Jallianwala Bagh'

On the 13th April 1919 General Dyer shot nearly 8,000 people in Jallianwala Bagh. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at the time. He upheld General Dyer's act of cruelty. A huge agitation followed in India. The punishment of the tyrant was demanded. Instead of punishing him the Farangi Government sent him on pension. Michael O'Dwyer also went on pension. India was amazed when it witnessed this cruelty and this injustice. In their existing state of slavery that was all they could do. They had to swallow their anger.

Bhai MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD was an Indian gentleman who did not forget this cruelty. How could Bhai AZAD forget it? His own brother was killed in the Bagh. On the 13th March 1940 Bhai AZAD again raised Jallianwala Bagh before the eyes of Indians by awarding Michael O'Dwyer the penalty of his cruelty. Every Indian is working for Indian independence according to his own ideas. It is very difficult to say who is proceeding by the right path and who by the wrong path. It is the duty of every Indian to work for his country in the way he sincerely believes to be right. Whatever many Indian leaders may think there appears to be no doubt that Bhai MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD (Bhai MUNSHI SINGH) served his country according to his own ideas by making the last sacrifice. All Indians may not approve of this act, but in the eyes of crores of inarticulate Indians MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD has obtained the dignity of martyrdom'.

A picture of MADAN LAL DHINGRA 'who for his country's sake shot an English tyrant in London in 1911'. There is also a reproduction in English of the statement made by DHINGRA justifying his action.

In the evening and inspiring memory of the Patriot MADAN LAL DHINGRA who died for his country August 17th 1909.

(Photograph of Madan Lal Dhangra)

I am proud to have the honour to lay down my humble life for my country.

I shall thank the other day I attempted to shed English blood as a noble revenge for the inhuman hangings and deportations of patriotic Indian youths.

In this attempt I have consulted none but my own conscience, I have conspired with none but my own duty.

I believe that a nation held down by foreign bayonets is in a perpetual state of war. Since open battle is rendered impossible to a disarmed race I attacked by surprise, since guns were denied to me I drew forth my pistol and fired.

As a Hindu I feel that wrong to my country is an insult to God. Her cause is the cause of Shri Ram, her service is the service of Shri Krishna. Poor in wealth and intellect a son like myself has nothing else to offer to the Mother but his own blood and so I have sacrificed the same on Her altar.

The only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach it is by dying ourselves; therefore I die and glory in my Martyrdom.

This war will continue between India and England so long as Hindu and English races last (if this present unnatural relation does not cease).

My only prayer to God is that I may be reborn of the same Mother and I may re-lie in the same sacred Cause till the Cause is successful and she stands free for the good of Humanity and to the glory of God.

MADAN LAL DHINGRA '.

Appendix FRELEASE OF THE HINDUSTAN GHADR FOR JUNE 1940.

page 3.

INDIAN NEWS. ARAD's picture is reproduced with the following caption: 'The full story of the martyr MUHAMMAD SINGH AZAD's life will be written in due course. Here only one or two matters are recorded from Farangi sources - AZAD JI lived for some time in America. He used to take a great part in national work. After remaining some time in America, he went back to India, where two revolvers were seized in his possession. According to the police in India he stated that he had been a member of the Ghadr Party. AZAD JI, by punishing Michael O'Dwyer for his evil deeds, avenged Jallianwala Bagh. A case is proceeding against him in London and a Defence Committee has been formed in London which is working harmoniously to collect money. In America also a Defence Committee has been formed and has sent a sum of money to London. We request all who wish to help in Azad JI's case to send their contributions to the Defence Committee through the Party. The Committee will forward their contributions and acknowledge with thanks.'

page 4.

Indian News. 'The fruit of sin.' 'The wise tell us that the evil-deer is awarded the penalty of his sin sooner or later. The traitor KARM SINGH Mannanhana assisted in getting the brave Babbar martyr DRANNA SINGH killed by the police. This evil-deer has now received the fruit of his evil deeds. Some revolutionary hero has despatched this evil-deer to join BHA SINGH and ANUP SINGH. The identity of the killer is not yet known. The police are searching for him. This news has reached us in a comrade's letter.'

page 7.

An article by 'B.S. Argentina' headed 'Be on your guard!' attacks Mahatma Gandhi for his failure to give a decisive lead. It goes on: 'If it be admitted that Nazism is a bad thing, it is for consideration that we have nothing whatever to do with Nazism. How can we go and fight Hitler when we are ourselves slaves? It is a trick to divert the enthusiasm of Indians. They must be on their guard against it..... The Mahatma says that force is evil. He ought to be asked whether it is not force when he sends Indians to help the English against Hitler. Can Hitler be checked by passive resistance? Is it not force to help the Farangi robbers? Is it only force when independence is obtained by armed revolt? The history of the world proclaims that independence can be secured only by armed revolt. It is attained by sacrifice only; that is why it is so precious, just as gold is costly because much labour is required for its extraction. If it could be obtained by prayers or by four days of fasting, then everyone would attain it, but independence so easily attained would be worthless.... Indians be on your guard, don't be misled. Our first enemy is the one who throttles us. Our next enemy is the one who stands and looks on from a distance. If we can save ourselves from the former, then we can tackle the latter, but if we cannot save ourselves from the first and larger enemy, then we cannot escape the latter. We ought to give up everything else and turn out the Farangi Government. Afterwards we can quickly be settled with the other enemies! Inqilab Zindabad! Kullim Shahr Murdabad!'

Appendix C

Extracts from the HINDI GAZETTE for August, 1940

1940-41.

A poem in memory of the martyr Jai UDHAM SINGH Ji' said to have been composed by an Indian resident in England. (This may be a deception). The following are some of the stanzas:-

'KARNAL SINGH HAD become aged (Free); he came to make India free.
 UDHAM SINGH has caused rejoicing (?); he came to stir up trouble in England.
 Ghypan made the bullets fly; (Aand) has laid him on his bed (?).
 The people were there on Monday day; the tyrant rained his bullets on India.
 The world will ever revere your name; you have made your name immortal.
 Bravo ! Bravo, Bawa ! Your devotion sealed the enemy's fate (?)
 Long you stalked the enemy; Indians were being oppressed.
 You clung close as the fever; India was being eaten up.
 He watched the patriots; they were utterly destroyed.
 Many he imprisoned and transported; many were sent to the gallows.
 But the wave of freedom did not spend its force, though he tried his best to stem it.
 Day by day the day of freedom approaches; it comes like an express train.
 What matter if one goes to the gallows; India is full of Indians.
 Their destruction must come at length; the tyrant rulers will meet their fate.
 Truth alone will remain; the last trace of faithless ness will disappear.
 Formerly they made their assaults on India; the turn of Indians has come.
 The European war has now come; the Indians' reply is a blunt refusal.
 In the last war Indians were deceived; all these devils will stand revealed.
 All have now deserted them; the Turks have left them in the lurch.
 Their allies against France is lost; Hunania is put to shame.
 Now the struggle are in the war alone; the strength of the English has now to be revealed.
 Now the tyrants inflicted on poor India; the scabots will take full revenge.
 No friend of the Paragon is to be seen; they must expiate their crimes.
 They have begun to ask India for aid; quickly have they forgotten their insulting words.
 Jai UDHAM SINGH makes Britain remember the cruelty of Jallianwala Bagh.
 The day of all heads must now be eaten; the time for avoiding it has passed.

Appendix HExtracts from the HINDUSTAN GHADR for September, 1940.

page 2.

The photograph of UDHAM SINGH is again reproduced, with the following remarks:- 'The 31st July 1940 will ever be remembered in Indian history.' On this day Comrade UDHAM SINGH Ji achieved martyrdom. By hanging Comrade UDHAM SINGH Ji the Farangis (i.e. English) have further augmented their oppressions. The sigh of the oppressed Indians will ultimately destroy the oppressive Farangis. The Defence Committee did all they could for our comrade's defence, but the cruel administration allowed nothing (or nobody) to be put forward (in Court). Pity! A thousand pities! The Defence Committee thanks all comrades who assisted in the defence of the martyr. Owing to the censorship this news has reached us after much delay. This our readers will please pardon.'

'News from China' 'Reliable information has been received that the Farangis are at the end of their tether in China. The Farangis do not trust their Indian troops. In some places Indian troops have refused to fight for the Farangis. The Indian soldiers say that as long as they themselves are slaves they cannot possibly fight for the freedom of others. The Farangis are in great perplexity when they hear such fine affirmations.'

page 3.

'A Farangi promise.' 'The Farangis in their dire necessity have tried to please India with an empty promise. If Indians put their trust in this worthless promise they will be considered as complete idiots by the world in general. The promise is that after the war India will get freedom and full rights similar to those enjoyed by Canada. The English Government has many a time made such promises and broken them. How can Indians trust such a government now? This time they are not caught in the Farangi net. They have flatly declined to believe the Government's promise. If they stand firm freedom will be theirs. They enquire what is to be the solid proof that England really wants to give freedom to India. In future no trust can be placed on empty words.'

'The penalty of oppression'. 'No one who breaks the laws of nature can long escape (the consequences). The Farangis have oppressed weak nations and made slaves of them. Now they are paying the penalty of their deeds. Hitler in his strength is oppressing the Farangis.'

'Up to now the Farangis have preached that the white races are superior to the coloured races, and that it is their right to rule the latter with the big stick. Mr. Hitler has learnt the lesson of these ideas and is preaching that the German nation is superior and has the right to rule over weak nationalities. The white English race has never protested over the oppression of coloured races; to-day England, France, Holland, Norway and Belgium, etc. are paying the penalty of their heedlessness.'

'To oppress those weaker than oneself, to enslave them, to think oneself more powerful than one's neighbour, to witness oppression of the weak and pay no heed to it; these things are all contrary to nature's law. The people who break this law sooner or later pay the penalty.'

page 6.

'Murder of a Police Inspector?' 'The Lahore Tribune reports that the Police Inspector who instituted a false case of murder against ACHHAR SINGH of China has been sent to Hell by the hand of some aggrieved Indian. Sooner or later the evil-doer gets the fruit of his evil deeds. In future evil-doers

ought to use their brains. From the time the case occurred
 General Chhina Ji was a wanderer serving his country.'

7.

BHAGAT SINGH Hakim (Argentine) contributes an article in which he examines the reasons why India has not yet revolted against foreign rule in spite of the favourable opportunity presented by Britain's embarrassing situation. He says that Indians abroad ought not to chafe at the seeming inactivity in India, as they are not fully conversant with actual conditions. There are obstacles in the way, the chief of which is Mahatma Gandhi. Other obstacles are sectarian and wealthy leaders who fear the consequences of revolt to themselves. They exercise powerful influence and their support is for passive resistance. The doctrine of passive resistance, formerly trusted by all, is now being discarded. There is a radical section of the Congress which wants to get rid of the Mahatma. 'To-day Indians are waking up. Workers and peasants are organising. The labour of the Ghadrites (revolutionaries) is earning its reward.

The paper declares that Japan is holding her hand in expectation of the end of the Farangis, just as Italy did not strike until France was at her last gasp, and opines that the revolutionary elements of the slave nations may be awaiting the doom of the Farangis. The longer the war lasts, the weaker becomes the Farangi Government. It is not difficult to secure freedom from a weak or dying foe. Perhaps that is what the Indian leaders are waiting for.

In a poem by BAHADUR SINGH 'Nadharek' (fearless) occur the following stanzas in which reference is made, inter alia to the Carlton Hall murder:-

'At Jaito, when you were going to read your Sikh Bible why did they fire on you? With Lewis gun and rifle why did they make many widows? Instead of hanging Dyer why did they retire on pension? Why did UDHAM SINGH become filled with zeal and lay out a corpse in London? Why have you Indians forgotten things when AZAD has taken revenge on Dyer?..... Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, get together, why have you achieved nothing of importance? Brave Ghadrite Sikhs, get ready, why have you wasted the hours in meditation?'

Appendix I

Extract from the HINDUSTAN GHAZI for October 1940.

page 5.

There follows an article headed 'This opportunity must not be lost' and contributed by 'Comrade ISHER SINGH'. It insists that the present unique opportunity must be made the most of and goes on as follows:-

'All revolutionaries realize that our country's independence can only come by revolution, opportunities for which are very rare. It is a specially favourable time when the enemy is himself seriously embarrassed. His weakness is now manifest; his prestige is now level with the dust. Now is the time to turn out the Farangi robber. Hitherto no one has secured freedom by humbly demanding favours nor will anyone be able to do so in future.

The Indian Congress at present holds the reins of India's freedom. The reins of the Congress are in the hands of wealthy Indians, i.e. representatives of Indian magnates are in control of the Congress. Open support is being given to the Farangis by India's big bankers and rajas. India's wealthy magnates do not want to start a revolution against the Farangis; revolution is something they are afraid of. They fear that if the English are driven out of India, revolution will be a bad thing for them. The Indian magnates have put Mahatma GANDHI forward and the Congress has passed a resolution in favour of starting a war of passive resistance and has made Gandhi its dictator, but so far he has not started a campaign of passive resistance.

The country as a whole seems ready to take part in a war of passive resistance, but Congress is not ready. The reason for this unreadiness of the leaders is that fact that they do not want to break their friendship with the Farangis. The Mahatma has several times stated that he does not want to embarrass the Farangis at the present juncture. The Congress should be asked what was the need to pass its resolution if it had no intention of starting passive resistance?

Gandhi says that Hitlerism is a bad thing. Granted, but for India today the Farangi robbers are not a bit better than Hitler. For 200 years they have been robbing India. If we can now give them a good shoe-beating and clear them out of the country, no other robber will dare to set foot in it. The fact is that Gandhi has made Nazism a mere excuse. By this means the revolutionary wave is being checked. With this excuse the blood of India's soldiers is being shed in order to save England. Enough! The Farangi robbers, the Indian magnates and the Indian rajas are wanting just what the Mahatma is doing.

The Mahatma ought to be aware that the Germans even do not want to see India free. All these imperialists are afraid of a revolution in India, for once India is free the enemies of mankind will be apprehensive lest the fire may spread. India when independent will render very great aid towards liberating mankind, a prospect which no imperialist faces with composure. At the present moment to refrain from opposing the Farangi robbers under the pretence that there is a danger of Nazism is actually to bring it to India rather than to check it. If nothing is now done to forward India's independence, the Farangis or some others at the end of the war will commit acts of oppression in India one hundred times worse than Jallianwala Bagh.

'The Mahatma has now two courses open to him; either like a man to start a campaign of passive resistance, or to abandon his position of authority and retire into obscurity. The latter would be better for the country at this juncture. Time is very valuable; it should not be wasted with trifling excuses, nor should the chains of India's slavery be made stronger.'

Appendix J

Extract from the HINDUSTAN CHAHER for November, 1940.

page 8.

The issue concludes with a very seditious poem entitled 'Forget the sleep of negligence' by HARNAM SINGH. Some of the stanzas are as follows:-

'The tyrants put to death lakhs of your countrymen. O Indian Remember 1887 when sirdars were blown from guns; In London your student friends were assaulted by the tyrants;

In Jallianwala Singh the blood of your dear ones was shed; The tyrants attacked your jewels of the Komagatu Baru; In 1914-15 the heroes came and had a care for their country.

They preached on behalf of our country and their battle cry was that of freedom;

The faithless Farangi robbers put these our friends to death. Forgetful of self, some were imprisoned for life, some were hanged for their country;

The Nabbur lions were finished off; those acts will ever be remembered;

Shagat Singh, Sulch Dev and Raj Guru: their names have reached the tyrants;

Lakhs of our friends were put to death by the god-distant government;

Scorn the deceiver which often broke its promises; What sin were your friends guilt of? Innocent, they were slain;

Why help the stranger? Why place a burden on your land? We see no gold nor silver in India; grain and fodder the government has stolen;

Lakhs are starving and have no bread though there is grain in profusion;

Leave off helping the Farangi and show affection for your own land.

Organise and serve the community, reform your own life; The opportunity will not return, hurry up and prepare. Let us make ready an army for revolution for all to see; Set up the flag and shout the battle-cry of freedom if your nation is dear to you;

Come, let us quickly arouse the troops; preach with enthusiasm.

.....

* Sukh Dev and Raj Guru were the accomplices of the British in the murder of Dr. Saunders of the Indian College.

APPENDIX KExtract from the HYDRABAD SHAKH FOR December, 1940.

The following is a free translation of parts of a poem in memory of UDHAM SINGH.

'UDHAM SINGH, may you ever live; may none appear so powerful as you.
You avenged Jallian Bagh; may the mighty energy of your blood
appear.

By striking the tyrants you have achieved honour; may the banner
of your name wave aloft;

All people call you blessed; let India be seen singing your praises.
Let the world sing hymns to your name; in every house there is
festive song.

By striking with your hand you have made the tyrants pay the penalty:
a fine garland of martyrdom is placed round your neck.

You are the perfect hero in the matter of freedom: you have
struck down the chains of slavery.

You carried the battle to England; you checkmated the warlike crows.
You struck the sinner in Wilayat (i.e. England): in every house
they are singing merry songs.

You went to England and upheld India's honour; you have plucked
the poison stalks.

Hands such as yours seizing the sword wash away the mark of slavery
from the brow.

You went to England and burst forth: you have acquired a fine
martyr's title.

Arise, youths, Indian lion-men; supplication will not free your
country.

UDHAM SINGH has split the roots of England; he has acquired a
fine martyr's title.

Arise heroes, be steady; the time to introduce freedom has come.
Expel the tyrants, pacify India; there is no time left for delay.
Come, let us annihilate cruel England; you who want to introduce
freedom.

Expel the cruel Parangis from your house; consider how to bring
about rebellion.

He who succeeds unless done by hand: UDHAM SINGH has shown how
to do it.

He devoted his life to the nation; he brought Dyer (sic) level
with the dust.

UDHAM SINGH, you have laid the foundation of effort for the
freedom of India

You went and avenged Jallian Bagh to lessen the oppression of
sorrowing India.

You administered the last punishment to cruel Dyer (sic) in order
to destroy the cruel Raj.

Everywhere your bravery will be remembered; let us in every house
sing your fame.

Listen, people, to the war-cry of UDHAM SINGH; unite the sky
with the battlefield.

Get rid of tyranny from India and raise your banner on earth.
How many of India's heroes are there who palpitate in the
Andaman jail?

Generals have been imprisoned in forts; interviews have not been
allowed.

If any starving Indian wants to speak he is beaten and silenced.
If any sage has no land revenue he is seized and put in jail.

UDHAM SINGH could not endure this; for the sake of his country
he wielded the weapon.

Where the villain's meeting was taking place he struck the enemy

'laughingly they mounted the gallows and cursed the tyrant rule.

Youths of India, why do you not arise? (DHAN SINGH) challenges you.
 Either die or expel the Parangis; let the flag of the Indian regime
 wave aloft.

The faithless cruel Parangis have beaten up our heroes.
 BHAGAT SINGH, SURE DEV and RAJ GURU have aroused the sons of
 sleeping India:

" All three were martyred by traitorous dogs.

The hapless BHAGAT, SURE DEV and RAJ GURU rendered the tyrants
 hapless.

Exploding a bomb they opened the Parangis' ears; they uttered a
 beautiful hymn.

Let BHAGAT SINGH say 'Arise, awake, Indian; victory to you, why
 have you lost heart?'

I devoted my life, beloved Indian, in exchange for your dignity.

It is fine to die a hero's death; we have put away all fear of death.

Arise, Indian, get ready quickly; God has given us a fine opportunity.

Be heroes, seize the Parangis; the Parangi Government has caused
 us very great affliction.

By taking his revenge (DHAN SINGH) AZAD did you a service.
 He killed Dyer (sic) to wipe out tyranny and put aright the
 tyrant Raj.

(The last part of the poem is a plea for co-operation and
 harmony and ends as follows:-)

'The opportunity for which you were idly waiting, that time to
 cause rebellion has now come.

Like DHAN SINGH, now is the time for you to stake your throw.

* They were executed for the murder of Mr. Saunders.

Appendix LExtracts from the HINDUS' N GHADR for March, 1941.

page 3. Under the heading 'The rule of power- Imperialism is robbery - the Farangi Government from the point of view of loot is the biggest robber Government' the paper discusses robbery as a social evil which ultimately becomes an international evil. The robber is called a robber so long as he holds up people with a pistol, but when he gathers a gang of men around him he calls himself 'chief' or 'boss' and he is generally remembered as a gangster. When the gang becomes very large and is armed it may in due course impose its own administration. The leader is then the rajah and the gang assumes the designation of an army. When an army becomes greatly expanded and attacks and enslaves other countries the super-robber is called an imperialist. The super-robber does not attack small robbers: he devours countries wholesale. Such an imperialist robber is the Farangi Government, which has violently attacked and enslaved many a helpless land.

pages 4 & 5.

The inner sheet of this issue is apparently intended to be reprinted in pamphlet form. It is headed 'The evidence of figures'. The photograph of GURMUR SINGH in leg-irons is reproduced, and there are some introductory paragraphs in which it is stated that a study of 'Farangi' history reveals that that nation is a nation of robbers. 'From the very beginning robbery has been its profession. First there were small groups of Farangi robbers who robbed on a small scale. When several groups united and formed a big powerful group it began to attack and rob other countries. The name of this big robber group is the Farangi Government. This robber Farangi Government has committed so many robberies that it heads the world's list of imperialist (robber) governments. Today it is fighting to save its loot and to preserve its right to loot. The cat having eaten hundreds of mice went on a pilgrimage. The Farangis have enslaved a quarter of the world by robbery. And these Farangis still call themselves the champions of democracy! Shame!'

(Note:- the word ddka translated 'robbery' in the above articles implies violence and gangster methods.)

Appendix MExtracts from the HINDUSTAN GHADR for May, 1941.

Page 1.

The issue opens with a short editorial headed 'The 10th of May', the anniversary date of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, a date which it says will ever be remembered in Indian history. Whatever may be the numerous reasons for the failure of the mutiny, it continues, no one can deny the virtue, sincerity and patriotism of the heroes who sacrificed their lives in it. It is the prime duty of Indian patriots to keep their memory ever fresh. To do this and to complete their mission is the main

Page 2. purpose of the Ghadr Party. The inclusion of the word 'Ghadr' in the Party's name was specially intended to commemorate the Mutiny of 1857. Every year the party has printed a special 'martyrs' number in commemoration of the Mutiny, and in a mass meeting has celebrated the memory of the Mutiny martyrs. To complete their mission many party members have sacrificed their lives and spent many lakhs of dollars. This year also the Mutiny of 1857 will be celebrated at Marysville. All members of the community are requested to attend this mass meeting.

Why did the Mutiny of 1857 fail? Of the numerous reasons for its failure the following are perhaps the most important:-

- (1) The Mutiny should have begun on the 31st May and was premature.
- (2) The importance of discipline and organization was insufficiently appreciated by Indians. Mangal Pande could not restrain his ardour and the Mutiny started too soon.
- (3) Indians had no adequate sense of nationhood. The Farangis were successful in getting them to fight against each other. (They still find it easy to rule by this method of setting Indians at loggerheads).

A cartoon under the caption 'The Path of the Hangman' shows a woman bound to a cross which is surmounted by a crown. A masked executioner, wearing clothes which display the Union Jack, threatens her with axe and lash. The comment runs as follows:- 'The Farangis executioner belabours Mother India. The cruel Farangis are now reaping the harvest of their cruelties to India'.

Appendix N

Extract from the HINDUSTAN GHADR for August, 1941.

150 C.

The second poem is by "HJAL" of the Argentine, and is entitled "The Parangis Government's balance-sheet !"

.....
Countless men were killed at Jaito, the Kukas were blown
from guns.
Of those who preached the truth in 1887 this tyrant killed
innocent Sikhs.
I cannot speak of Guru Ka Bagh and the deeds done there.
In cruelty he has carried off the prize, outstripping
even the Czar of Russia.
He has robbed and rendered our land desolate: he has left
no means of livelihood.
Once there were flowing rivers of milk, but now there is
lack of food.
He has sucked our blood and left our body a skeleton
.....
Draw up the balance-sheet for him, without that the debt
cannot be paid off ! "

- * Jaito riots in Nabha State, Punjab (1924)
- = Kuka rebellion in the Punjab (circa 1870)
- + It was at Guru Ka Bagh that the Akali Sikhs in 1922 measured their strength with the Punjab Govt. Some thousands of them flouted the law and had to be arrested.

Appendix QExtracts from the HINDUSTAN CHAKR for September, 1941.

Page 3.

The issue concludes with two objectionable poems. The following are extracts from the first, which is contributed by HAJIAN SINGH:

Arouse yourselves, why do you sit silent, let us not close our eyes and help only at the last moment.
The Farangis have robbed our house; we must see that others are not robbed.

First they forcibly took away gold and silver; we must not allow our grain produce also to be lost.

Let us burn papers; let us not delude ourselves with the sight of (currency) notes.

The coinage of the Farangis will collapse; let us not forget this.

.....
Boycot the Farangis; let us not lose this priceless opportunity.
Men in the Army, Lions, young men; let us not exert ourselves for others.

.....
Do not advance to the attack on anyone; let us not wield guns or rifles.

Our enemy is the Farangi; let us not forget this.
So men and expel the Farangis; let us not miss this golden opportunity.
Do not lose the track of the Farangis; heroes, let us not be panic stricken.

We must uproot the Farangis; fighting and dying must always be our objectives.

.....
Three hundred and fifty million strong, for the sake of India let us not hide our lives.

See how the ship of the Farangis is sinking; let us sink it all the more, not come to the rescue.

.....
The Farangi is entangled in the European war; let us not let slip this opportunity.

We will teach the Farangis a lesson; let us not fall into error.
Let us not degrade the honour of the mother who suckled us.
Let us not forget our motherland which gave birth to us and reared us.
Let us not cause other sorrows to her who with sorrow reared us.

.....
Be the sons and grandsons of lions; do not dishonour the name of lion.
The motherland relies on you; be true sons, let us not prove unworthy sons.

Men of the army, let us fail in our duties;
Offer a quick refusal; be like sheep and become a laughing-stock.

.....
For us there will be no breathing-space until we expel the Farangis.

The second poem, a short one, is by GURBAKHSI SINGH. A rough translation is given below:-

Indians, dear sons of India, we ought to free India. If we waste our time doing nothing in particular we shall have mere troubles to endure. He who live in a foreign land ought to fix a time. Such a fine opportunity is not likely to recur. Now is the time when we ought to revolt. Outlaws, revolutionaries, brothers, well done! spread your propaganda. It is also right to secure efficient arms in some foreign land. We want guns and pistols. Get tanks and planes. Unite and make a solid front. We shall now have to fight the oppressor. Fight with courage, with arms, all of you, let the oppressor be put to flight, have no fear. Do not lightly forget my words, servants of India; pay some attention to them.

Appendix F

Extract from the HINDUSTAN CHANDR for October, 1941.

page 7.

A brief report is given of a Sikh meeting which was held at Shanghai on the 1st August in memory of the 'martyr' **UDHAM SINGH**. The contributor is one **SARDUL SINGH**. It is stated that there was an Akhand Path (continuous reading of the Sikh scriptures), in memory of **Udham Singh**. Several of those present, the report goes on, related their experiences of British cruelty. Ladies received a good dressing-down. Some English dogs who tried to create a disturbance were unsuccessful. The whole assembly passed a resolution in favour of Indian independence. The British Government was execrated. Those who were assisting the Government were shown up and those who were subscribing to the War Fund were exposed and denounced. The names of three of them are mentioned. The following poem composed by **SARDUL SINGH** was recited at the meeting:-

'Freedom will not come for the asking, nor will the government which you want come by useless supplications
If you want to secure freedom, get ready not to-morrow, but today.
Join up and enter the fray: seize cannons, guns and equipment.

.....
Udham Singh taught a lesson: he destroyed an enemy
He went to England and released the bullet: he kept his own counsel.
There were **Raj Guru**, **Sulch Dev** and **Datt**: with them too **Bhagat Singh**
Who threw a bomb in the Assembly and removed the nation's rust.

.....
The traitors have ruined the country: they have become the protectors of the English.

.....
They give lectures for the English and bind India with fetters.

.....
To make India free give your very lives.
This is the duty of true servants: let us expel the oppressors.

.....
We must ruin the work of the traitors; the soldiers have begun to appear in the open.
To die is better than a life of slavery.....'

* **Datt** and **Bhagat Singh** threw a bomb while the Assembly was in session at Delhi (1929).

Appendix 3Extracts from the HINDUSTAN GHADR for November, 1941.

page 3.

The usual November birthday article appears in this issue, which states that the Ghadr Party was born on the 1st November, 1913. During its lifetime, it goes on, the Party has seen many ups and downs and has often been attacked by Parangis and their Indian agents, but it and its qualities of singlemindedness, truth and sacrifice have enabled it to emerge stronger after every attack. In pursuit of the Party's aim of Indian independence its members have made sacrifices and are still doing so. Whatever the enemy or whatever foreigners may say, the Ghadr comrades can never forget the Party's aim and the Party's martyrs as long as India remains unliberated. The Party has taken a leading part in the awakening of India. The Parangi Government has shown this by declaring the Ghadr Party to be one of the chief causes of the revolutionary movement in India, especially in the Punjab. The Party's members have made all kinds of sacrifices for independence; they have been hanged, they have rotted in jails and are still suffering imprisonment; they have given lakhs of dollars to the cause. In the last war they did what they could for Indian independence, but the people in general were asleep and the Indian leaders were helping the Parangis, consequently success was not attained. In the present war there is still plenty of time. Indians are awake, it is true, but their hands are tied by the cords of non-violence. The revolutionaries are trying to sever these cords and prepare Indians for revolution. There is still hope as long as the war goes on. Numerous revolutionaries are at work in different places using all their courage and skill; several comrades are in jail, several are working in foreign lands for India's independence. This war will bring about tremendous changes throughout the world. All freedom loving Indians ought to make use of this opportunity to do all they can to forward the revolutionary programme.

page 4.

A poem by HARNAM SINGH headed 'A fine opportunity for revolt has arrived'. The following are some of the stanzas:-

'Let us have independence quickly or let death come: bring about one or the other without delay.

.....
Death is better than this existence..... slavery has destroyed our soul.

We cry out in our distress, but none listens to our laments.
Let us unite and seize this fine opportunity, Hindus, Sikhs and Mussulmans together.

Soon we shall certainly have to fight, all our lives as one.
Death is finer than a life of slavery: realise all of you what your duty is.

.....
quickly organise, brave hearts: why should you be the victims of dissensions?

(There follow several stanzas depicting the disastrous effects of disunity and the need to combine)

Now go and place the saddle on England: go and teach a lesson to the faithless one

who looted and ravaged our land: go and set alight his funeral pyre.
He is drunk with the blood of the poor: go and utterly destroy the seed of the tyrant king.

Wipe out the cruel Raj.....

England is the root of faithlessness: burn her, reduce her to ashes.

May the cruel Parangis come to destruction.....

Let an army of passionate lovers of freedom be formed. Let a national army chief be chosen.

Let there be no hardship, hunger or poverty once India's barter has crossed over.

A fine opportunity has come to stir up revolt: let all become

Handwritten: 7/15/53
Handwritten: [unclear]
Handwritten: [unclear]

AUG 1 1953

[Extremely faint and mostly illegible typed text, possibly containing a letter or report. Some words like "TO:" and "FROM:" are barely visible.]

Heller

776;

SECURITY OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

Investigation Report

Date: 8/4/42

Subject: SYLVIA J. HELLER

Number: GC 1357-W

To: Mr. James R. Murphy (copy to Mr. Alocorn)

1. Investigation directed by: EKH. . .
2. Sources of information: L.C.D., M.T(6).D.F.S.
3. Summary of information:

Subject is said to be 27 or 28 years old. It is believed that she was born in Brooklyn, New York. Her father and mother are foreign born.

It was stated by Subject on her Civil Service application (see report No. 1554 (a)) that her father and mother were both born in Russia. She had also reported this to various persons and has said that her father is a Russian Jew and her mother a Russian Catholic. She and a brother and two sisters consider themselves as Gentiles and move in Gentile circles. As a matter of fact, the records of the Immigration Service at 87 Washington Street, New York City (relating to one of Subject's family) show that Subject's father is of Jewish origin and was born in Germany and that her mother is a Jewess born in Russia. Furthermore, Subject's mother was interviewed by a friend of one of our investigators and it is reported that she speaks English with a decidedly Jewish accent and that she herself stated that she is a Jewess of Russian birth.

Subject was educated in the public schools of New York, Hunter College, Columbia University and perhaps at the University of Paris; she was a teacher of phonetics by profession.

Subject states in her Civil Service Personal History Statement that she has been employed as a teacher of public speaking by the Board of Education of New York City. The record shows, however, that she was never in the employ of the Board of Education, but of the WPA. Subject apparently also made the foregoing statements to the Finch School of New York City, in applying for a position there.

The Finch School apparently engaged Subject on May 5, 1937 under a 1 year contract. She was to be employed in the speech training department under a Miss Des-Fosses. It is reported by the officials of the school that shortly after Subject's employment there began, difficulties arose in the department in which she was connected, because of Subject's studied attempts to "undermine" her superior. As a result, the school terminated Subject's services on February 4, 1938 paying her the full amount of the contract obligation.

Our investigation discloses that Subject became employed in the War Department during February 1942. At this time she had a connection with the International Geneva Association for which association she was conducting a course in speech training. It is obvious from letters which were written by Subject and of which we have photostatic copies that she was carrying on some portion of her instructional work while in the employ of the War Department.

9A-Five

Page 1

(Revised 6-15-42)

(23)

CONFIDENTIAL 7492

[Handwritten signature]

Orlando Meeting

July 17, 1942

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Jr.

Explorers Club

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Earl P. Hanson, which you sent to me on June 26, 1942.

As you may know, subsequent to the receipt of your memorandum, a study was made of our arrangements with Dr. Stefansson, and a decision has been reached to terminate our contract with Dr. Stefansson, effective July 31, 1942.

It is my understanding that Colonel Barton and Mr. Baxter do not feel that it is appropriate for us at the present time to extend financial assistance to the Explorers Club in connection with this project.

O. O. D., Jr.

CC: Col. Barton
Mr. Baxter

SECURITY OFFICE

Investigation Report

Heller 7767
CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 1/4/42

Number: UC 1257-11

Subject: SYLVIA J. HELLER

To: Mr. James R. Murphy (copy to Mr. Alcorn)

1. Investigation directed by: E.H. Jr.
2. Sources of information: L.C.D., M.T(6), S.P.S.
3. Summary of information:

Subject is said to be 27 or 28 years old. It is believed that she was born in Brooklyn, New York. Her father and mother are foreign born.

It was stated by Subject on her Civil Service application (see report No. 1554 (a)) that her father and mother were both born in Russia. She had also reported this to various persons and had said that her father is a Russian Jew and her mother a Russian Catholic. She and a brother and two sisters consider themselves as Gentiles and move in Gentile circles. As a matter of fact, the records of the Immigration Service at 87 Washington Street, New York City (relating to one of Subject's family) show that Subject's father is of Jewish origin and was born in Germany and that her mother is a Jewess born in Russia. Furthermore, Subject's mother was interviewed by a friend of one of our investigators and it is reported that she speaks English with a decidedly Jewish accent and that she herself stated that she is a Jewess of Russian birth.

Subject was educated in the public schools of New York, Hunter College, Columbia University and perhaps at the University of Paris; she was a teacher of phonetics by profession.

Subject states in her Civil Service Personal History Statement that she had been employed as a teacher of public speaking by the Board of Education of New York City. The record shows, however, that she was never in the employ of the Board of Education, but of the WPA. Subject apparently also made the foregoing statements to the Finch School of New York City, in applying for a position there.

The Finch School apparently engaged Subject on May 5, 1937, under a one year contract. She was to be employed in the speech training department under Miss Dorcas Porges. It is reported by the officials of the School that shortly after Subject's employment there began, difficulties arose in the department in which she was connected, because of Subject's studied attempts to "undermine" her superiors. As a result, the School terminated Subject's services on February 4, 1938, paying her the full amount of the contract obligations.

Our investigation discloses that Subject became employed in the War Department during February 1942. At this time she had a connection with the International Geneva Association for which association she was conducting a course in speech training. It is obvious from letters which were written by Subject and which we have photostatically copied that she was carrying on some portion of her international work while in the employ of the War Department.

SA-Five
(Revised 8-15-42)
(25)

3. Summary of information (Cont'd.): The letters written by the Subject on War Department stationery probably were innocent (except for the implications above mentioned) although some of the language used in the letters is most peculiar. The International Geneva Association, it should be noted, is a union of cooks, waiters, and other hotel employees. It is in the nature of a benefit association and is or was for a long time officered by hotel employees of German and Swiss extraction.

Even though letters written on War Department stationery by Subject in January and February 1948 are wholly innocent they are nevertheless indicative of a certain amount of indiscretion on the part of the Subject (note: there is some probability that Subject's speech training work was carried on with the knowledge of the War Department, as in a letter dated February 9, 1948 this is indicated).

Informants who were interviewed -- some of whom have known Subject for a long time -- seem to feel that she is a thoroughly loyal American. She seems to be a trouble maker however, and the head of the Finch School described Subject as follows: she is "probably the worst human being I have ever employed" and "is the type of person who would betray her country if it were in her interests to do so". This official added that Subject had been a "trouble maker and thoroughly disloyal to the person who engaged her and to the School". Despite the foregoing, the official in question has stated on two or three occasions that although she could not speak for Subject's loyalty she had no reason for questioning it.

4. Remarks: As a result of our investigation it seems clear that Subject has definitely, in connection with her employment by the government and by a private school, misrepresented facts relating to her parentage and to her former employment. It is also evident that she had had difficulties in connection with her employment. The Finch School is a very reputable private school and the records of this school indicate that students as well as officials considered Subject a "trouble maker".

The record indicates that Subject has used another given name other than her own, to wit the name, "Jenia".

5. Recommendation: There is nothing in the record which would indicate that Subject is disloyal. It seems obvious, however, that her reputation for causing trouble is well founded. The case evidently calls for administrative rather than security action. Subject is now working under Mr. Cottrell in Major Bruce's section.

EMH:lp

By

Ernest Huntington, Jr.

Date 11/4/48

Security Officer

Ernest O. Huntington, Jr.

Lt. Col., AUSA

1305071 7492

X-1000/1000

Mr. Harold J. Collins, Jr.
[Illegible address]

July 17, 1942

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you by Dr. Carl P. Hanson, which you sent to me on June 26, 1942.

As you may have known, subsequent to the receipt of your memorandum, a study was made of our arrangements with Dr. Stefanoff, and a decision has been reached to terminate our contract with Dr. Stefanoff, effective July 15, 1942.

It is my understanding that Colonel Burton and Dr. Baxter do not feel that it is appropriate for us at the present time to extend financial assistance to the Explorer's Club in connection with this project.

Dr. C. P., Jr.

CC for Col. Burton
Dr. Baxter

Hindershot 743.
X Morgan

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

July 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Mr. Wayne Coy

FROM: William J. Donovan

In response to your memorandum of July 13th, attaching a letter addressed to the White House by Mr. Austin Morgan, relative to Dr. B. E. Hendershot, I am enclosing draft of a suggested letter to Mr. Morgan for your signature.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Hendershot, Dr 2/8 7433
x Morgan
x Coy
x Malaya

Office of Strategic Services
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: William L. Langer **DATE:** July 30, 1948
TO: Colonel Donovan
SUBJECT: Draft of Letter to Austin Morgan for signature of
Hon. Wayne Coy

I am attaching a draft of a suggested reply to Mr. Austin Morgan's letter, regarding Dr. V. L. Hendershot, for Hon. Wayne Coy's signature. I am returning the relevant correspondence which you sent me.

Dr. Remer had a talk with Dr. Hendershot which proved very helpful and may lead to further conferences. Dr. Hendershot is the author of a number of textbooks on the Malay language and is well informed on British Malaya and on certain other parts of the Malay Peninsula.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Acting Director, Branch
of Research and Analysis

Attachments

Wm

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of July 4 was brought to the attention of Colonel William D. Daniels who is, as you know, Director of the Office of Strategic Services under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I am now informed that Mr. Underwood contacted the afternoon of July 20 with the Chief and a number of members of the Far Eastern Section in the Office of Strategic Services. In addition, his knowledge of the Malay language has been brought to the attention of those who are at work on the development of courses in this and other areas under the Eastern language.

Mr. Underwood's broad experience in Southeast Asian and the Malay Peninsula has proved useful and he understands that he may be called upon again for information in this field.

Thanking you for referring him to our attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Initials)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL WILLIAM DONOVAN

From: Wayne Coy *W*

There is attached a letter addressed to the White House by Mr. Austin Morgan, Secretary of the School of Theology at Walla Walla College relative to Dr. V. E. Hendershot, Dean of that school who now is visiting in Washington.

In view of the suggestion made in the letter, it is possible that your office will want to call Dr. Hendershot and have him come to talk with some of your people while he is still in the city.

At the conclusion of any contact which your office may have with Dr. Hendershot, it will be appreciated if you will return Mr. Morgan's letter together with the draft of a reply for my signature.

Attachment



WALLA WALLA COLLEGE
COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON

17
at hand in shot 143!
x (S) 11-11-42

Office of
THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

July 4, 1942

Secretary to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In these hectic times I hesitate to call your attention to a man who is now in your city. Since you are undoubtedly busier than the President in arranging his appointments with precision I am not certain just what disposal will be made of this letter.

Dr. V. E. Henderson, Dean of the School of Theology here, returned in 1940 from Singapore after twenty years in Malaya. He is probably the outstanding authority on the Malay language in this country having studied it exhaustively and also written text-books for learning the language. He is also experienced as a Senior Air Field Warden which position he held in Singapore and Penang for two and one-half years prior to his return to America.

As a man Dr. Henderson is a jovial sort of person who enjoys a good laugh and enters into fun heartily. His judgment and good sense are carrying him far here in the northwest. He is a popular and adept speaker also.

He may be reached at the U. S. A. Theological Seminary in Takoma Park where he is at present studying. It will not be long before he will be returning to the northwest and I suggest that you have a talk with him or communicate with him in some way so that you may ascertain as to whether he can be of value to you or your President while he is there. Of course there are probably many authorities and high-ups who command your attention and may crowd out any such chance or idea, but I wish to send this proposal in an endeavor to be of as great service to my country as possible.

Sincerely,
Austin Morgan
Austin Morgan
Secretary

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1942.

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

Dear Colonel Donevan:

In response to your letter of July 14, orders were issued relieving Colonel Higgins from the Inter-American Defense Board and assigning him to the Office of Strategic Services, with instructions to report to you.

In your letter of July 20, you ask that your request for the assignment of Colonel Higgins be withdrawn. Accordingly, the order has been revoked.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph T. McNarney
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Deputy Chief of Staff.



Higgins 7410
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
v. Richardson
S. L. L.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 20, 1942

General George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff
War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Marshall:

Reference is made to my letter of July 14, 1942,
concerning the transfer of Lawrence Higgins, Colonel,
General Staff Corps, U. S. Army.

Due to a sudden change in organization which could
not be foreseen we will not be able to use the services
of Colonel Higgins for the special assignment con-
templated.

I regret therefore that it now becomes necessary
respectfully to ask that this request for transfer
be withdrawn.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
Director

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1942.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
c/o Administration Building,
25th & E Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I am pleased to inform you that in accordance with your request, orders have been issued relieving Colonel Lawrence Higgins from duty with the Inter-American Defense Board and assigning him to your office for such duty as you may direct.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. McInerney
J. T. McINERNEY,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

Mr. [unclear]

Higgins 741
CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF MILITARY SERVICES

July 14, 1942

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Marshall:

I respectfully request that Laurence Higgins, Colonel, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, now serving as Secretary General, Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D. C., be detached from his present duties and assigned to this office.

If this request is granted, I desire to assign Colonel Higgins as Military Aide to my representative in London, Mr. William Phillips, who holds the personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
Director

7349

Personal Report on Individual

July 10, 1948

File

IDENTIFICATION

Lawrence Higgins, Colonel, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army, age 45, now Deputy General, Inter-American Defense Board, Wash., D.C.

Born Boston, Mass., educated Phillips Exeter, Harvard (A.B. '16, A.M. '21) and University of Grenoble, France. U. S. Army 1917-29, Captain of Infantry, participated in two major offensives, and served in G-2 Staff, A.E.F., France.

Wright history and military science, Harvard 1921-5. Visited United States 1926-29, with service in State Department, Buenos Aires, Panama, Santiago, Chile, Paris. In banking and business Mexico City, 1930-35.

Called to active duty G-2 War Department, Oct. 1940. Foreign Liaison Officer of War Department, Aug. 1942-April, 1942.

Speaks French and Spanish fluently; translates Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, German, Italian and Portuguese. Married, no children.

References

Ambassadors Bullitt, Biddle, Lawson, Woodell, Edwin Wilson, Ladd, Carrigan and Boal.

Mr. Lawrence Higgins

Generals George Marshall, Sherman Miles, Raymond Lee, John Magruder, Hayes Brown.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 15, 1945

Subject: Temporary additional duty.

1. Proceed to the place (or places—in the order given) indicated below, on temporary duty. This is in addition to your present duties and upon the completion thereof you will return to your station.

OPD 1-1010

COMMUNICATIONS

Handwritten notes:
New Line...
A (1943)...

and the right of
of Washington,
of America, D.C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

January 8, 1943.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**(AND BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL)
R-27279**

Chief of Naval Personnel.

**Mr. James S. Hall, D-4(8), U.S.N.R.,
Office of Strategic Services,
Navy Department.**

For Chief of Naval Operations.

Temporary additional duty.

Proceed to the place (or places—in the order given) listed below, for temporary duty. This is in addition to your regular duties and upon the completion thereof you will return to your regular station:

Go on about January 4, 1943, to New York, N.Y. to perform additional duty for the Office of Strategic Services.

The cost of this travel is chargeable to "Pay, Travel and Subsistence," and ultimately chargeable to the Office of Strategic Services.

Chief of Naval Personnel,
Bureau of Naval Personnel,
Washington, D.C.

RANDALL JACOBS

Office.

Hall, Law. 7009

172469-

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Jill X Commission,
Lewis Navy

AUG 4 1942

My dear Colonel Donovan:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 24, 1942, in which you requested the assignment of Ensign Lawrence S. Hall, D-V(P), U.S.N.R., to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations for duty in the Office of Strategic Services after he has completed a portion of the course of indoctrination ending August 1, 1942, at the Naval Training School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

It is considered necessary that Ensign Hall complete his indoctrinal training. Therefore, as the indoctrination course at the Naval Training School, Harvard University, does not complete until August 29, 1942, it is regretted that Ensign Hall cannot be ordered on the date requested. He will, however, be directed to proceed and report as indicated above upon the completion of the course of instruction which he is now undergoing.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

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

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 21, 1952

The Honorable
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Some time in June the Navy Department issued a commission to Lawrence S. Hall, us English, U.S. Mr. Hall had been previously employed here in the field of our Intercept Unit in Research and Analysis, and at the time of his commissioning was in the midst of organizing that particular work.

When he was commissioned he was ordered to go to Harvard for indoctrination.

I now understand that the course at Harvard will be finished by August 1. We are very anxious to have his return here as promptly as possible, and I understand that unless orders are issued to the contrary by August 1, he will be recalled.

in a communications course covering coding and cipher
is also by understanding that the commanding
officer of the Harvard Training School agrees that
it should be ordered back to duty here on August 1,
the completion of his present course.

It is therefore respectfully requested that
Lieutenant J. Hall be given orders to report to
this office on August 1 or as soon thereafter as
possible, and that the officer in charge of the Naval
Training School at Harvard be notified.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

79 Thayer Hall
Naval Training Station, Harvard
18 July 1942

Dear Mr. Lewis:

This morning I received official confirmation from the school and shortly of the unofficial advice which I mentioned in my last letter. Indoctrination - for which alone I was sent up here, according to the Navy Department itself - ends August 1.

If orders for my detail do not arrive by that time, the school will have to do something with me here until they do come. As a consequence I have been asked to enroll for a specialized communications course in coding and ciphering to begin the first of August. Now although the school cannot detach me except on orders from Washington, they prefer to have me detached August first rather than go to the trouble of starting me in some course and then

having me withdrawn in the middle of it. Accordingly, one of the officers in charge requested me to advise you of the situation.

In order to avoid the complications and expense which would result from the Navy's beginning to train me for one thing and then assigning me to another, the orders for my detail should properly go through before I'm compelled to work time in some new course here. The officer therefore asked me to notify OSS of the desirability, from the Navy's point of view, of specifying detail for the first of August. He explained that a Naval Officer asking the Navy Department to detail me would recognize the need for checking up, but that civil officials often did not realize how leisurely non-specified requests were handled. I personally cannot see why one of the school officials couldn't communicate with the Navy Department to clear the matter up, but red tape - of which there is an unimaginable amount in the Navy - prevents such a course.

The officer further said that my place was obviously at OSS and that he would hold off as long as possible from pressing me into "coding and ciphering" in order to give the orders for my detail a chance to catch up with me.

All this is amazingly confused, and I hope you will not find it too exasperating. The information may or may not be of use; I send it on because I was instructed to. You will know best what can be done with it. For my part, I am exceedingly anxious to be back in the intercept unit, and if the school wants to wash its hands of me by the first of August I am anything but loath. In fact,

I shall be unduly happy to
see my orders.

Respectfully yours,
Lawrence Hall

Hall
7000
Page 1
Jill

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Wilmarth S. Lewis

DATE July 14, 1942

TO: Colonel G. Edward Buxton

SUBJECT:

Dear Colonel Buxton:

Here is a letter from our Mr. Hall whose commission in the Navy went through with such astounding speed. As you will see from his letter, it is apparently not irregular or unusual to request that his period of indoctrination be shortened. We do need him here---where his usefulness to the common cause will be much greater than it is at Cambridge learning to tie knots:

Yours sincerely,

W.S. Lewis

Wilmarth S. Lewis, Chief
Central Information Division

Enclosure - 1

39 Thayer Hall
 Naval Training Station
 Cambridge, Mass.
 17 July 1942

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have made inquiries of the authorities here regarding the matter of my detail that is, from the standpoint of form. They suggest that the reason for my being sent to Harvard is probably that the original request by Colonel Denton did not stipulate immediate detail, or explain that the technical nature of my work at N.S.S. made this course irrelevant for the most part.

It was further suggested that if Colonel Denton does not wish to interrupt my indoctrination at this juncture he could request the detail for around the first of August, at which time the basic indoctrination will be over and many men taken from the

school and put on their special assignments such as radio, etc.

In ~~any~~ either case, the detail should be specified as of a definite date or time, otherwise the Navy will simply grant it in their own good time at the conclusion of this sixty-day course. Apparently the absence of such specification was what caused us to be shipped here for two months in the first place.

At Harvard we are absolutely confined to a dormitory and the yard, with complete military regimen. Actually, we are being taught to march, tie knots, steer ships, use nautical language, and handle brassmen.

Men are being detailed out of here already, so that training indoctrination would seem to be not irregular or unusual. One man, for example, is leaving shortly for his former position in the censorship field station at San Francisco.

More complete information than this may possibly be available to you in Washington. But I send on what I have found here hoping it may help to expedite my return before sixty days to the intercept unit.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence J. Hall

P.S. ~ I understand it, a request by Colonel Donovan for immediate detail or for detail after one month of indoctrination would not have to be a "special" one - i.e. a request for special action in my case - but merely a specific one.

LJH

Hall 7009
Commissioner



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
CENTRAL INFORMATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

John

June 26, 1948

Dear Col. Buxton:

We have just heard that your letter to the Navy about having Dr. Lawrence Hall detailed to this Division has been received, and that they will act on it at once. Thank you very much, indeed, for helping us out; it is greatly appreciated not only by Dr. Hall, but by myself.

I hope that when Colonel Doneval gets back, he is as successful in the case of Dr. Warren Smith, who would prove to be a great strength to us if he were detailed here.

(Smith 7078)

Yours sincerely,

W. S. Lewis

Wilmarth S. Lewis, Chief
Central Information Division

Colonel G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director
Administration Building

Handwritten notes: "Hall" and "100?"

OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

June 27, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I understand that Dr. Lawrence S. Hall has been ordered to report as soon as possible to take the oath of office at Washington, D. C. and that he will soon thereafter be called to active duty.

Dr. Hall has been of great value to us as the head of our Intercept Unit and from our point of view it is highly desirable that he be able to continue this important work.

It is therefore respectfully requested that when Dr. Hall is called to active duty he be assigned to this office.

Respectfully,

G. Edward Buxton
Acting Director

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

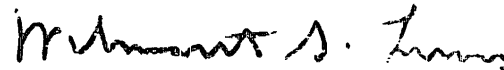
June 24, 1942

Dear Col. Suxton:

Dr. Lawrence S. Hall of this Division has been ordered to report as soon as possible to take the oath of office as an Ensign, D. V. P. His orders which are now at the Navy Department call him to active duty July 1.

Dr. Hall has made a brilliant success as the head of our intercept unit. His weekly summary has been called by the Office of Censorship the best made in Washington. From our point of view it is highly desirable that he be retained to continue this important work.

Yours sincerely,



Wilmarth S. Lewis, Chief
Central Information Division

Colonel G. Edward Suxton
Assistant Director
Administration Building

William R. Givie
Navy Dept
Commission

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

June 20, 1948

Director of Naval Ordnance
Procurement
1220 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that, in connection with the application for a commission being filed by Rudolph R. Heller, we are willing to release Mr. Heller from the civilian status of appointment here. We cannot, however, do so in connection with special and confidential work, in his commissioned status.

Therefore, if and when Mr. Heller is commissioned, it is respectfully requested that he be assigned to this office for duty.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

W. G. Edward Barton
Acting Director

Handwritten notes:
6/11/42
Heller
6/11/42

June 11, 1942

Brigadier General James A. Ullo
The Adjutant General
War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Ullo:

I understand that an application has been filed by Madolph R. Heller, who has been and is now employed in this office.

While we are willing to release Mr. Heller from his civilian status of employment here, it is desired to use him in connection with special and confidential work, in a commissioned status.

Therefore, if and when Mr. Heller is commissioned, it is respectfully requested that he be assigned to this office for duty.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

By

G. Edward Barton
Assistant Coordinator

Havas *6496*
SECRET
Allen Dulles

C
O
P
Y

May 15, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hugh R. Wilson

From: Mr. Allen Dulles

Havas, formerly Financial Attaché to the Hungarian Legation, now attached to the Swedish Legation, in charge of Hungarian affairs, came to see me yesterday. You may recall that he had tried to arrange a meeting between the Minister and me prior to the former's departure, and after consultation with the State Department I had decided not to go through with it.

I told Havas to send personal messages through the Minister to certain of my friends in the National Bank with whom I have had long and close relations in connection with legal work I have done for them here.

Havas told me that just before the Minister's departure, he, Havas, had a long talk with Adolf Berle, and had prepared a memorandum of this conversation which the Minister was taking back in three copies - one for Bethlen, one for Horthy, and one for Baranyi, Head of the

-2-

National Bank. Havas told me that Berle had asked him to tell the Minister how important it was to keep Hungarian troops out of the Russian war; that it would be better for the Hungarians & Rumanians to fight each other rather than join in fighting the Russians, and that it was important that the Hungarian Army should be strong and intact to meet any possible Russian advance into Western Europe.

(As I reported to you orally, rumors had reached me from the British that we were making some proposals to the Hungarians through the returning Minister, and possibly this memorandum is the basis of these rumors. I have told, my British friends that I thought there was nothing in the rumor. Apparently the Hungarian Minister also tried to have a talk with a British representative before leaving, but the Britisher in question, after consultation with his Embassy, refused to see the Minister.)

Havas told me that there was attached to the Hungarian Legation in Lisbon a Mr. Sima, a Hungarian who had the title of Press Attache. Havas said that Sima was very pro-American and pro-British, and that he might be of use to us in obtaining information about or from Hungary. If there is some discreet way in which we could

-3-

pass this word on to Chambers without disclosing the source, it might be useful.

/s/ A.W.D.

Handwritten: 910. W.

April 21, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

By Capt. W. C. Conroy

George Walter Hill of Raleigh, North Carolina, has been commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve of the United States and has been ordered to report for active duty on or April 22, 1942.

He has been doing work for this organization in the Special Activities Branch, which is primarily concerned with special intelligence for the Army and Navy, which renders his services indispensable to us. For this reason, his duties are such that I believe it would be in the best interests of the United States that he should be permitted to remain here. In recognizing this fact, it is desired to advise his superiors, and he should be permitted to continue without any interruption with us, and without any interruption.

Under the circumstances, it is felt that in justice to the U.S. Government, that his name should be removed from the list of those who are to be reported for active duty.

- 2 -

in the Navy files as to the real reason for his
declination of his preferred commission, so that if
he applies at a later date for commissioning there
will be no misapprehension regarding his case.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Date April 21, 1942

TO: Mrs. O'Donnell

Remarks:

This is for your file in the event that you wish to attach it to the letter signed this morning from Colonel Donovan to the Secretary of the Navy regarding Mr. Hill's commission.

DAVID L. G. BRUCE

April 21, 1962

Commander, United States
Army, Fort Belvoir, Colorado
Washington, D. C.

Your command, Sir:

I do with the deepest regret that I find myself
placed in a position which makes it necessary for me
to decline to accept the commission tendered me as
Lieutenant, U.S. Army, USA.

Your records will show that I volunteered in
order on January 15, 1962, South Army District Intelligence
Office, Charleston, South Carolina, for U.S. Army. I
received my physical examination on January 15. My fitness
and record reports, U.S. Army, were filed during January
and February.

On or about March 11, at the suggestion of
Colonel W. H. Allen, Commandant South Army District,
I was transferred from U.S. Army to U.S. Army, Colonel
Allen stating that he desired me to serve as Procurement
Officer and to be stationed at Raleigh, North Carolina.

On March 22, 1962, I accepted the position of
Procurement Officer, South Army District, Branch of
the Office of the Coordinator of Information. On re-
ceipt of my assignment and office in Washington,
April 11, 1962, I was informed that I accept the com-
mission and to be stationed at Fort Belvoir, Army to his officers
and staff. I was informed by your office that
I was to be stationed at the office of the Coordinator
of Information and that I was to be stationed there I decline
to accept the commission offered me. It was felt that

...and personal contacts,
...in this Branch of the
...information would be of more
...than the United States Government than
...to the U. S. Navy, in which I have
...technical assistance.

In view of the above, I have applied respectfully
to the U. S. Navy, in which I have served as a Lieutenant
...Procurement Division.

Yours very truly,

George Watts Hill

I am requesting all copies forwarded to me from Charleston
to the Director of Naval Officer Procurement, The Center,
Marion Square, Charleston, South Carolina.

C.W.H.

Copies to:
Commandant 6th Naval District
Commander W. J. Wilkinson, Director of Naval
Officer Procurement, Charleston, S.C.

H. ...
...

C
O
P
Y

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1942

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 13, 1942, in which you request the cooperation of the Public Health Service in presenting in graphic form the main facts of American and world health.

I am glad to advise you that the Public Health Service will undertake to comply with your request in so far as its resources permit. I note that the Coordinator of Information will supply any additional personnel that may be required to carry out the plan of work as determined by the representatives of your office and the office of the Surgeon General, who are designated to engage in the cooperative enterprise.

It is my understanding that your representatives will work out the details with representatives to be designated by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Paul V. McNutt
Administrator

*Original to
A. R. ...*

W. H. Sullivan
x Federal Security Agency
x H. H. Hunt

April 13

Mr. [Name obscured]
Chief, [Name obscured]
Federal Security Agency
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. [Name obscured]:

As you may know, this office has been directed by the President to collect, collate, and disseminate information and data which may bear upon national security...and to make such information and data available to the President...

To carry out this directive in full, it is important that this office have in graphic form the main facts of American and world health. I am informed that Dr. Armitage Watkins of this office has had a preliminary discussion of this matter with Dr. Coffey and Dr. [Name obscured] of your Public Health Service and that these gentlemen, subject of course to your approval, have expressed a willingness to cooperate in the undertaking.

I would assume that this information will be provided without charge except insofar as it may be necessary to employ one or two specialists for a limited period of time. This financial detail can be discussed by Mr. Watkins and the doctors referred to or by whomever you wish to designate.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

OK
W. H. Richards

APRIL 1 1942

MOST SECRET
GROUP 1 - EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CONCERNING YOUR TELEPHONE CALL CONCERNING THE
TO REPORT THAT YOU HAD FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPLETE
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASSASSINATION FOR THE MONTH OF YOUR
INTER, AND THAT YOU WERE GOING TO AT YOUR OFFICE, WHICH
WAS ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE
WERE MADE AT THE TIME.

YOUR REQUEST THAT WHEN ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE
PLEASE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUR OFFICE ACCOMPANY I PLEASE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BUREAU OF OFFICE TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT
ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE. AN OFFICER SHOULD BE WITH YOU
WHEN YOU GO TO YOUR OFFICE FOR AN APPOINTMENT. THEY ARE
INTERESTED IN THE NUMBER SO AS TO BE IN CONTACT WITH YOU.

U. S. R.



COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Handwritten: Hanfetsonght 2252
Release
DATE: March 31, 1942
W.A.K.

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: William A. Kimbel
SUBJECT: Attached Newspaper Clipping

Possibly of interest to you.

W.A.K.
W.A.K.

Handwritten notes:
Hans...
x...
x...
x...

March 26, 1942

Mr. John J. McCloy
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

This is to confirm the request made to you that the War Department supply temporary accommodations at Fort Myer for Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, former Nazi official, now interned in Canada.

In addition, we should like to have his son Egon, who is a sergeant in the Army Air Corps attached to the Military Police at Cochran Field, Macon, Georgia, sent up to be with his father for a few days when his father arrives in Washington.

At the request of the State Department, after consultation with the President, the British Embassy here has asked the Home Office in London to agree to release Hanfstaengl to the United States. The Home Office has agreed to accept Mr. Hanfstaengl's offer

-2-

to assist our propaganda and psychological warfare against Hitler and the Axis. The method of handling Hanfstaengl has been discussed with the President who further approves the suggestion that, on his release, Hanfstaengl be given temporary accommodations in Fort Myer, in order to avoid publicity until we have decided the most effective manner in which we can use the services of this former associate of Hitler.

The idea is that Hanfstaengl shall have the status of a captured officer on parole, perhaps under a temporary pseudonym such as Ernest Sedgwick, with the proviso that he shall not leave Fort Myer except on a pass from the Commandant, certified by either you, David Bruce or myself.

It is expected that Hanfstaengl will not need to be at Fort Myer for a period of more than two weeks.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

4/829
v. 2/10/42
Lombard

File

To Colonel Donovan
From Colonel Lombard

March 14, 1942

4-8

RIDICULING HITLER

The pseudonym Hitler has strength. It is easy to pronounce; it is short and sounds truly German.

Whether the man gave to that name its full value, or whether the name helped the man, is difficult to ascertain. In any case, one can say:

- 1st. That for Anglo-Saxon nations (the ones most directly involved in the fight), that abrupt name, holding the radical "hit" has a threatening meaning.
- 2nd. To the average Frenchman, the two syllables remind hated names of foes of the past:
Blucher - Kayser.
- 3rd. To the Germans, the word in itself has no definite meaning; but it sounds like an order. There is something fiery about it (very likely the radical "hit"; from hitze).

That name is stern. It does not lend itself to a joke. His owner is also very stern. As he wants to impress the World with the idea that he has a superhuman mission to carry out, he carefully avoids to be seen smiling, (at least genuinely).

Least of all could Hitler afford to be dressed up with a ridiculous name. However, such a name, Schickelgruber, is his real name; a name difficult to memorize and to pronounce correctly; a name that sounds funny, and that

- 2 -

old and young, in this country, will unconsciously place in the same category as Von Krackhausen and Katzenjammer; an ideal name for some buffoon character on a Vaudeville stage; a name Hitler is afraid to wear.

The value of ridiculing a dangerous enemy, by using nicknames, has been extensively used in the past. The British used "Bony" for Napoleon in order to break the spell of terror his name had engendered. Napoleon III was called "Badinguet" by his political enemies. "Muss" has been used in America for Mussolini.

In order that the mass of the people in this country become aware that Schicklgruber and Hitler are but one man right now, columnists and commentators (such as Drew Pearson in "I Predict", last Sunday, March 8th) should be using both names jointly but in a casual way. From that time on, cartoons as well as Current Events films, March of Time, War News) could begin to ridicule Schicklgruber.

Walter Disney, Charlie Chaplin are among those who could finish the job.

... numbered into local history, ... transmitters, probably ... with highly trans- ... movements of the ... world ... that are cut ...

The surveillance system can be of great value in hunting ... may range into the ... Instead of ... they have considerable success. At sea ...

It is no surprise that the few submarines sighted in the Caribbean have been seen from little-known spots like Swan Island, ... and Alacranas reef.

A raider, and particularly a sub-surface raider, has to ... 1. Check the rate of ... 2. figure the drift in the varying currents of the area, 3. make an accurate departure from a known geographical point to eliminate the dead-reckoning time factor in celestial navigation, 4. know the positions of nearby dangers such as reefs and shoals which surface craft can safely clear as they navigate.

The only known check of a position any craft can get is an actual observed bearing of a known aid to navigation such as a light tower or bluff or conspicuous object on a bay or island. To get a decent bearing it is often necessary to come fairly close. As a morale builder, nothing is better for a crew than the sight of some dry land that can be identified.

The only bearings that raiders take will be from charged objects at night throughout the Caribbean that are isolated enough or unpopulated enough to assure the raiders minimum danger of being spotted as they expose themselves to take bearings and make observations.

The ... reporting service can be ... from the island and any populations there- ... a government representative to explain ...

The ... people is sympathetic at present and they ... out of their boats, ... and ...

Caribbean area.

... by an official representative of the government who can describe how and where to take up their operations, and they will have to be given the proper military and naval support. Having this, they will be effective as stationary bases for the use of the fleet, knowing the game must approach them occasionally, and being prepared to aid in his capture or elimination when the time comes.

The government representative or perhaps representatives who could take over would travel with a portable monitoring apparatus and could locate and wipe out the small but deadly low-powered enemy transmitters that may be making use of the isolated location and economic isolation of these islands.

The representatives would patrol through the area, supervising the operation of the voluntary surveillance system. The salaries and traveling expenses of the men involved would be a very cheap price to pay for the destruction of even one enemy raider, and the continued operation of this surveillance system might easily bring enough success when combined with naval and aerial action to cripple and even discourage further West Indian sea attacks on our Latin commerce.

The thousands of hours spent on the waters of the Western Caribbean have reminded me of the value of further coverage by the poorly coordinated government authority of the smaller French Islands north of Guadeloupe and San Roque, the Mayaguez and San Hermanos Island groups off the north coast of Venezuela. The very sparsely inhabited remote islands of this area make them an ideal location for Axis submarine bases to use either as simple navigational aids in taking their long trips, or as depots for fuel, supplies and communications. Frequent aerial surveillance and the establishment of the surveillance system will help to eliminate one attractive alternative enemy hideout in the Caribbean, that of lying hove-to behind remote cays and islands during bad weather or between attacks on victims.

Having studied the layout all over more of the remote islands of the Caribbean and other little known areas, I will be glad to be of any assistance to the intelligence officers of the government organization in this area in connection of the problems of transport, the availability of food and shelter, and ways of linking these islands with communication to have them be of maximum value to our operations in the operations of the war.

One can find a report made on one of the Caribbean areas where the value of the islands is the value of early research in the

Office of the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Cuba and Puerto Rican attacks
of recent years. A copy of the report is attached.

It is available at Nipoblio 750, extension 3219.

/s/ Leicester Hemingway
Leicester Hemingway

Summary of report sent to British Naval Intelligence at
 London, 11th April, 1945 and U. S. Naval
 Intelligence, May-August, 1945

I. General

A survey of the Atlantic seaboard of Central America together with
 certain of the Caribbean islands, indicates that the Nazis are prepar-
 ing for extensive submarine warfare under -probably submarine-activ-
 ity in the Caribbean.

Principal features of these preparations are:

- (1) **Island Depots.** Stocks of Diesel fuel oil, food, are
 being placed at various points, so that the submarine, or its supply
 ship, can shuttle to and fro between one or the other as the occasion
 demands.
- (2) **Remote Islands.** The places chosen are remote islands
 whose observations do not call and whose danger of capture is at a minimum.
- (3) **Flexible System.** The system being prepared is highly flexible.
 The submarine can shuttle to and fro between its widely separated
 supply depots, or alternatively, supply ships (mostly local schooners or
 small trading vessels) can be summoned from various depots to meet the
 submarine at a given rendezvous.

With this flexibility, the submarine might well operate for
 long periods without being observed, since the area involved is huge and aerial
 observation, unless directed to specific objects is difficult. In some
 cases the submarine might both hide out and refuel at island depots;
 in others it might hide out at an existing bay and there be met by
 a schooner from one of the depots.

- (4) **Location of Depots.** The depots are located so as to give
 the submarine easy access to the important Gulf of Mexico and Panama
 Canal shipping lanes.

(5) **Private Citizens.** The system is based on cooperation be-
 tween Nazis and private citizens, not between Nazis and Central American
 governments. In some cases local officials may be involved, but not
 official governments. State cooperation may be set up even in a country like
 the United States, where it is friendly to the Allies.

-2-

ISLANDS

The island of Cosumel has evidently been chosen as Yucatan supply base. The island is unsuitable because of (a)-exposure to wind, (b)-shallow water and complete absence of harbours. The island is unsuitable because it has lately become a Mexican Naval base. 40 men under a Naval Commandant are there, and gunboat occasionally visits. It might be noted, though, that the Commandant and other officials on Mujeres are friendly to the Nazis in the war.

Points regarding Cosumel:

(a) **Duke Caldwell.** The chief merchant and most influential person on island is 35-year-old Duke Caldwell. He is known to be strongly pro-Nazi. Formerly radio operator aboard United Fruit Company vessels, Caldwell has access to Cosumel Radio station, located on his property.

Caldwell owns the largest general store in town. It is finely equipped with marine hardware and foods. Ample storage space. Back of Caldwell's store is accumulated at least 200 drums of diesel oil. In a building behind the waterfront at W end of St. Miguel (town on Cosumel) Caldwell has recently installed 300, 50-gallon drums of diesel.

Caldwell recently purchased the 95-ton schooner "Balboa" from San Blas, Bay Islands.

(b) **St. Miguel.** There is deep well-protected water within 100 yards of the shore off St. Miguel, on W side of island. Caldwell's schooner "Balboa" can come right into his concrete storeroom to load and unload food and water.

(c) **Water.** There is a good water supply on the island.

(d) **Airfield.** Cosumel was formerly a base for Pan-American but they ceased visiting two years ago. Now only TACA flies also a small airfield very small, with narrow N-3 runway. This airfield will shortly be enlarged.

(e) **Isolation.** Cosumel is extremely remote. Uncovered by U. S. Navy Patrol Boat of Key West. Visited only once every three weeks by steamer from Vera Cruz and Progreso.

(f) **Local Residents.** There are the "anti-Hitler" German Jewish people but these are said to be cooperating with Caldwell. Similarly, other officials are probably under his influence.

Caribbean

There is a good power plant at St. Miguel, with a diesel engine of fully 50 horsepower.

There is a small lagoon, one mile S of St. Miguel, on W side of island, which was recently used by Mexican Navy as a base. The lagoon is only 100 feet across--Mexican gunboats had to be warped in. But if entrance were widened lagoon could make fine hidden anchorage.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

The population of the three Bay Islands--Utila, Roatan, and Honduc, are almost entirely English-speaking and of British descent. For this reason, and also because there is continuous contact via small trading vessels with Belize, British Honduras, Nazi activities are unlikely.

Two points must be noted, however:

(a) **Utila.** The Bay Islanders were very active in the days of U.S. bootlegging, and it is generally true of the Caribbean that bootleggers are potential fast supply runners for Nazi submarines; not because they are pro-Nazi, but because there is real money in it for them.

(b) **Honduras.** Honduras is different from Utila and Roatan in that it is more, and more Spanish than English. Moreover:

1. One of the leading storekeepers is a German and particularly friendly with the Commandant.

2. Another storekeeper--Senor Pedro--is extremely pro-Nazi and keeps Nazi propaganda in his store.

3. Dixon, another storekeeper, owns a 90-ton motor-powered trading vessel.

4. There is a fine deep water anchorage off the north side on the S side of the island.

5. Business was particularly noted for bootlegging and today is extremely lawless. Family funds and jewelry are commonplace.

3. OTHER ISLANDS OF HONDURAS

Though there are small villages at such coastal towns as Tela, Golpa, and Tegucigalpa, all such inland towns are inactive. Inland up the Patuca River, however, are German, with the British names Herbie and Oregon, and several other small settlements.

... their interest ...

... the ...

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... the ...

16. SAN FERNANDO, GUAYMAS, GUAYMAS ISLAND. This small town is unlikely to be a base because:

1. The Guayan Island fishing schooner frequently call on there.
2. Shallow water in harbor.

There is, however, a Guayan living in the town with no visible sign of support.

(d) Miraflores. These outlying cays are unlikely to be used by the Guayan because:

1. Presence of Guayan Schooners.
2. Extremely dangerous pilotage.

17. ANCHORAGE AND OLD PROVIDENCE ISLANDS (COLOMBIA).

These islands are strategically as important today as they were in the time of the buccaner Henry Morgan—who made them his Caribbean base.

They lie directly on the important Panama-New Orleans and Panama-New York routes. Because of their position vis-a-vis the Panama Canal, it is expected that the U. S. Government may take them over if the Canal is attacked.

At the present time, however, it is the Germans rather than America who are taking notice of the islands. Only one 80-year-old American is on the islands. American ships only rarely visit them (though President Roosevelt visited Old Providence in 1939, without going ashore).

The Japanese, however, who arrived during the World War I they set up a radio station on Old Providence, and during the years 1935-37 they did the same thing. (see Bernhard Rogerson notes).

The Colombian Government, too, is now beginning to take an interest in the islands. High command in Colombia destroyed the islands and destroyed the air. An air station on establishment of 40 marine, commander, and recently been introduced. They are armed only with rifles and are there for training purposes, it is claimed.

(e) San Juan. There is a small radio station at the island. The radio on Old Providence and San Juan is only through the air.

(f) Miraflores. It is proposed to build up the island.

(b) **Government.** The unit of government for the two islands is a **Junta** appointed from Bogota. Islands do yet have no representative **Junta** government, but may shortly do so.

(c) **Harbour.** Well-sheltered harbour on N side, with depth of **1 1/2** miles offshore. On W side, Southwest cove provides fine, small, secluded anchorage, overlooked by only four native shacks.

(d) **Communications.** Only vessels visiting islands, except for monthly Government destroyer, are sailing schooners and auxiliaries, Colombian islands **regularly** visit. Mail once a week from Cartagena.

(e) **Language.** Population - 4,000 on S. A., 2000 O. P. - speaks English almost entirely. Of African descent.

(f) **Local activities.** These centre round German merchant named **Bernhard Rogier**. Lived in Columbia (ton's sp.) since 1921, but only applied for Colombian citizenship after outbreak of war. During World War I in German army, later in Air Force. A loyal German, though claims to be anti-Hitler. His chief activities are:

1. In 1934 he went to Old Providence with two other Germans, bought property at peak of highest mountain (1100 feet) in order to set up "radio station farm", and there set up radio transmitter. Left O. P. in 1937. Radio discontinued in 1938 on death of second German. Rogier is now Colombian Government agricultural worker in Cartagena. In 1937 Rogier went to San Andres.
2. Rogier has now become one of the most influential men in San Andres. Owner of biggest commissary, with two branches. Is a man of great energy and shrewdness.
3. Owns two garages. Outside one, close to his waterfront commissary, he has set up gasoline pump, with underground tanks. This is strange because only 30 cars on island, and owners insist on getting gas from cove, so they can see it. Rogier now building small concrete storeroom next to gas pump, for storing fuel.
4. Owns bar adjoining store which is meeting place of government officials of police, and other leading citizens. Rogier protects himself in order to cover himself and get information.
4. Rogier has partner in Sanquillia named Gonzalez Co. They are **importers** through Caracas Trading Company - see "Dutch" concern in Caracas which has branch in Sanquillia. This company owns large three masted schooner named the "Dutch". Rogier gets his supplies via this ship. The ship also brings in fuel for him.

... carried to sister of James Hankin (see ... "Resolute" which ...

... duties are to get up ... on the islands, and to act ... there is no mail ... at San ...

... Catalina, Southwest Bay, ... today as they went to Morgan's ...

(b) ... From its hills all passing shipping can be ...

(c) ... Its population of 1000 is even more out of ... English-speaking. Would like ... except for fear of anti-negro prejudice in ...

(e) ... People claim to have seen two German warships ... which launched scouting planes. They are scared that ... to see Nazi activity going ...

(f) ... This 30-year-old man is the spearhead of ... extremely ambitious. Last year ... "half-Chinese", but who appears more ... ambitious. They are determined ... Hankin was captain ... "Resolute". Now he has established a general ... in other parts of island. Captain of "Resolute" ... as his pirate ...

... forfeited a \$60,000 contract ... by the police off Cartagena, ... only forfeit of ...

... This he does in the following ways: ... "Water" ... oil drums. There is ... into island ... only two ... the other by the govern- ... tractorine oil by the ... transport the fuel ...

The islands are under the administration of the Government of the Nation of Kiribati. The islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

The islands are under the administration of the Government of the Nation of Kiribati. The islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

The islands are under the administration of the Government of the Nation of Kiribati. The islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

The islands are under the administration of the Government of the Nation of Kiribati. The islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

Features are:

(a) **Ngatik Island:** It is a small island, with a depth of over 5 fathoms. It is situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

(b) **Ngatik Island:** It is a small island, with a depth of over 5 fathoms. It is situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

- 1. Build an airstrip
- 2. Build a road
- 3. Establish a light plant
- 4. Build a pier in the bay, with 4-5 fathoms alongside.

(c) **Ngatik Island:** It is a small island, with a depth of over 5 fathoms. It is situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

(d) **Ngatik Island:** It is a small island, with a depth of over 5 fathoms. It is situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

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The islands are under the administration of the Government of the Nation of Kiribati. The islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean, with the

... island, and back
... is the major
... largely by struggling
... in Great Corn a while Carl
... with our boat in ab-
... Here is Jackson's

... the high school of the
... section on Nevaquian

... There it could be
... on the S side of the island.
... He would build new
... not attract attention

... great quantities of coconut oil
... in which the

... for our boat
... Jackson could obtain
... on the island.

... find the sheds empty
... after their contents
... in the sheds
... could be sunk

... in touch with the Nazis,
... about the efforts
... Old Providence,
... 12-25.

... because, he said,
... in

... of Lieutenant Kruger.

... vessel
... will not
... reduced to
... more diesel oil
... on the
... other motors on the
... may be cooper-

Continued.

which will be sent to the consulate with me from Great Corn by mail, but by a copy of (Crystal Paper, of the "Sociedad Vascongada", which is registered in the French zone).

Johnson is not pro-German, but realizes, as a smart smuggler, that there is no money to be made in running oil for the U-boats. He assures that no such deals are in advance.

Little Corn Island

The people live permanently on Little Corn. Residents from Great Corn and plantations there now sail across in kayaks for visits of about three weeks.

Local Population

(a) **Political** - Island now famous in Nicaragua because last March seven exiles were sent there. One, working against Somoza dictatorship. Leader, 21-year-old Chester Lacey, President of Student Union of Nicaragua. Others are conservatives and independents, 2 Communists. These exiles, who have been badly tortured and starved, are not important to us except that they are anxious to escape and are hoping, perhaps only daydreaming, that a German U-boat will come to Little Corn and take them.

In this connection the arrival of a man named Sherman on Little Corn may have some significance. Sherman came from Puerto Cabezas, where he had a store. Store was burnt down. Set up store on Little Corn but it collapsed through lack of customers. No man in his right mind would ever set up store on Little Corn, unless he had ulterior motive. Chester Lacey and Sherman joked about the "U-boat that would come in". Sherman took the German living in Puerto Cabezas (see Nicaragua).

(b) **Harbor** - Tolosa Bay, east side, affords fine anchorage for 2 boats.

(c) **Island** - Little Corn is even more isolated than Great Corn. Only means to visit island is U. S. Insurance vessel which comes from Puerto Cabezas once a month to look over the light.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war a large Italian Yacht visited Little Corn. (Owner, a millionaire, circled island in speedboat and went ashore. (Owner was hit later, I remember Hank)

(d) **Guard** - 1 sergeant and 2 men, under Great Corn Lieutenant, guard the island.

Little Corn Island

Costa Rica is a nominally democratic country and the Nazis are unpopular in Costa Rica. Early in the war, when the Italian submarine "U-505" was pulled in Costa on a "Crossville" tow, it had such a bad time that it had to leave after 2 days, instead of a week.

U.S.A.

February 12, 1942

Colonel Charles E. Salzman
Executive Control Division
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Salzman:

Thank you very much for your letter.

It is most gratifying to have such a
letter about one of the members of our
staff.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Marphy: Poy

February 11, 1960

Colonel Charles E. Salzman
Executive Control Division
The Government
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Salzman:

Thank you very much for your letter.
It is most gratifying to have such a
letter about one of the members of our
staff.

Very sincerely,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WJD:valley

File, 3- 3997
v. 2-10-42

IN REPLY REFER TO

**WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON**

February 8, 1942

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

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I should like to take this opportunity of commending to you the initiative demonstrated by Mr. John Hays of your office in a matter affecting this office which came up several days ago.

Certain equipment being procured by the Chief Signal Officer was needed immediately by your office for use in an important project but would not under existing schedules have been available to you until later. After having ascertained in detail the situation regarding the availability of these items, Mr. Hays came to this office and by a concise and effective presentation suggested a practical arrangement by which the needed equipment could be obtained promptly for you without serious effect on the needs of other using agencies. I believe that this type of intelligent action is worth bringing to your attention.

May I thank you again for your kindness in giving me some of your time last Tuesday.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles E. Saltzman

Charles E. Saltzman
Lt. Col., Signal Corps
Executive Control Division

CES:mc

Handbooks inside 3807
X Form for [unclear]
Lang, [unclear]
[Signature]

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: William L. Langer

DATE: February 7, 1945

TO: Col. Donovan

SUBJECT: Handbooks for soldiers in foreign stations

For your edification and amusement, I am sending you herewith two copies each of three little booklets prepared by our Near Eastern Section. These constitute respectively:

- "Hints on Life in Eritrea"
- "Hints on Life in Egypt"
- "Hints on Life in the Persian Gulf Area"

I might remark that these little handbooks were prepared at the request of the Iranian Mission and the North African Mission of the War Department. It is my understanding that 250 copies of each have been supplied to the War Department offices which desired them. Their purpose, of course, is to give American soldiers and mechanics being sent to these areas certain fundamental information which will make their stay abroad more comfortable if not more profitable.

[Signature]
William L. Langer
Director of Research

Enclosures 3

Send to
C. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Harris
1/23/48

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

January 23, 1948

Colonel W. J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
1415 and "E" Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Since talking to you yesterday about Professor Byron's suggestion that a Professor Harris specializing in conversations with women along the New York waterfront I have reexamined the problem and talked with Bill Vanderbilt and Jack O'Keefe.

We now think that since Professor Harris is only available, as I remember in letter, over a long weekend at his work (on leave from his classroom) that such a part time activity might be useful under the following assumptions:

- A. That he is particularly fitted for this work
- B. That he could be attached to this Unit so that we could regularize his relations with other Federal services in the area

We can settle the first point easily if Professor Harris is willing to come here and let us talk with him so that we may see how he looks and sounds.

Sincerely yours

Ed Burton
G. Edward Burton

GED:PC

*Ref. to Dept.
of State*

Handwritten notes and initials

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Mr. Tryon *RC7* **DATE** January 22, 1942

TO: Col. W. J. Donovan

SUBJECT: Interviews with Seamen as a Source of Information on Foreign Morale (At the request of Mr. Murphy)

As the Psychology Division is primarily interested in the morale of people in strategic foreign countries, we are keenly interested in those sources of information which will reveal it.

Most of the available information is highly selected, coming from observers who do not seem to get down to the people. Obviously seamen on incoming ships at New York might possess information of considerable value. They touch foreign ports where they mingle with seamen from ships of other countries and thus have indirect access to special information probably not otherwise available. As seamen contact the lower economic levels of a population, some information on the morale of these classes might be secured. Furthermore, it is to be remembered in World War I some of the earliest manifestations of rebellion occurred among the seamen themselves.

Our procedure could be to have at least one interviewer covering the waterfront in New York. Such a person should be or should have been a seaman himself, for this group is a singularly tough nut to crack--they have their own language and have to be met on their own basis. Furthermore, such an interviewer must be persona grata with the union officials.

I have just such an individual in mind and am appending a letter from him. This chap, Jack Harris, has been an active seaman, knows the union officials

Colonel Donovan

- 2 -

January 22, 1942

and is a trained observer, being now a professor of sociology and anthropology at Ohio State University. Being a trained interviewer and having done considerable anthropological work, he knows how to check informant against informant in order to separate rumor from more reliable information. You will find his letter, I believe, informative. Harris writes me that he will be in Washington Friday and Saturday of this week, January 23 and 24. If you wish to discuss the matter further with him it can be arranged.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

HOWARD L. BEVIN, *President*

COLUMBUS

January 8, 1942

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PERRY P. DENUNG
FREDERICK E. LUMLEY
JAMES E. HAGERTY
CECIL C. NORTH
MARY LOUISE MARK
WALTER C. RECELIN
ELGVD ALLEN COOK
W. C. BATHURLOE
JACK S. HARRIS
HAROLD B. WETTEL
FLORENCE GREENHOE
INA TELBERG
HERBERT P. LOHRMAN
CARL A. NISSEN
JACOB G. FRANK
ROBERT A. HARPER
STUART N. ADAMS

Dr. Robert Tryon,
~~Director of Research,~~
Office of Coordinator of Information,
25th & "E" Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tryon:

Since I saw you last Saturday I have given considerable thought to the problem of working with merchant seamen in reference to the problems in which your office is interested. It seems to me that these men may well serve as fruitful (and willing) sources of pertinent information. In my own seagoing experience, I have known many intelligent sailors who are keen observers who, at the present time, would be anxious to tell a sympathetic and kindred listener items of information culled from recent trips which may be of value to our Government.

This may well include material on civilian and waterfront morale in seaports and coastal areas. Information on docks, cranes, loading facilities, native labor. Many seamen are avid photographers and souvenir hunters, others keep detailed diaries while others pursue hobbies which might reveal significant information. Also, because merchant seamen are often considered excellent targets for propagandic material, it is quite probable that important information relating to anti- and pro-Nazi and Fascist organizations in various countries and colonies may be collected with the hope of obtaining specific dates, names and persons involved. This information, as you know, is extremely important not only for the ports controlled by the Allied nations but from neutral and doubtful ports over the world as well.

Along with this information, your office may be interested in the affairs of American seamen also and it should not be too difficult to obtain such information relating to the morale of our seamen, the elements which build and disintegrate morale, their relations to various organizations, and such specific problems as their attitudes toward working with Negro seamen (cf. recent ~~Kingholm~~ Kingholm affair) etc.

Dr. Robert Tryon,
Washington, D. C.

Page 2.

From these few suggestions it appears to me that our Government would be wise to maintain close contact with our seamen, even if it were concerned only with the immediate problem of tapping this reservoir of information which might otherwise be dissipated.

Since you are a social scientist I need not impress upon you the desirability of having as such a liason man a trained individual who not only can handle interview and information techniques but who also has the unique background of merchant seamanship himself so that this material may be easily elicited and critically analysed. I say, in all honesty, that other than myself, I know of no such individual.

When I returned to the Ohio State University on Monday I arranged my teaching schedule so that I would have no classes from Thursday afternoon at 3 P.M. to Monday at 1 P.M. This would make it possible for my services to be utilized either in New York or Washington for a long weekend. As you know, I think that my West African background may perhaps be more useful to our Government and I left Washington with the hope that I might be recalled in a few days. However, I have not yet heard from Mr. Langer and Mr. Bruce ^{Watts} that our services would not be utilized for at least a few months.

In the meantime, however, I would be more than pleased to work with your group on seamen problem and I would be happy to return to Washington for a conference in reference to this question.

Sincerely yours,

J. S. Harris

Jack S. Harris, Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology & Anthropology

JSH:11

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J. R. Murphy
From: Watts Hill
Subject: Kurt Metzger

May 12, 1946

Thank you for sending me the file on Kurt Metzger.

I am returning it herewith. After a thorough search I can find no position in which he might be placed.

W
Watts Hill

TO:

Mr. Hill

For comment

J. R. Murphy

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

651
✓

Mr. Hall

11-1

May 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MURPHY:

With reference to your inquiry yesterday on the subject of Kurt Hetzel, I attach a copy of a memorandum by Mr. Kimbel, dated November 26, 1941, reporting on an interview which he had with Mr. Hetzel the day before.

Sometime later Mr. Hetzel called at this Branch and was told that, despite his excellent qualifications, we had no appropriate position for which he would be fitted. This is still the case. Mr. Hetzel's career seems to have been entirely devoted to music. The only regular employment which he has had, according to his application and personal history statement made out April 27, has been as Music Editor on the Washington Herald, for which he received a salary of \$50 a week.

I do not see how he could fit into a small organization such as ours. It would seem to me that he would be most suitable for F.I.S. or S.I.S.



DeWitt C. Poole

COPY

November 26, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO MR. JOHN WILEY:

Re: Kurt Hetsel

I interviewed the above November 25. He is a man of apparently keen intelligence and culture. If policy and thorough checking makes it advisable, this man could be of value to us.

He is German-born; naturalized American citizen in 1928; graduate of the Universities of Heidelberg, Strassburg and Munich with an M.D. degree; served as an artillery officer of the German army; former music editor of the Times Herald; claims to have been investigated by the F.B.I. for Mr. Prendergast of the State Department.

He is an accomplished musician and is now conducting two orchestras in Washington. He recently gave a private recital at the home of Mrs. Schoellkopf, which was attended by many members of the State and other Washington offices. He claims to have been a dinner guest at Colonel Donovan's home in Nonquit several years ago.

He has always been anti-Hitler, becoming definitely so when two of his closest friends were killed in the purge, namely, Strasser and Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff.

He gives as references Wayne Chatfield Taylor, A. T. Hopson, one of his most intimate friends, and many others. He claims to have letters of introduction to prominent people from Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins.

He wishes to be of some service for this country against Nazism and believes that, under the guise of a musician, he could work in South America

06.1

-2-

or elsewhere. He would work here if the opportunity presented.

He speaks German, French and English, the latter fluently but with an accent. His wife is an American.

(Signed) William A. Kimbel

William A. Kimbel

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

HETZEL, KURT

1.26
6511

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Mr. Kimbel

December 10, 1941

From: Capt. Roosevelt

Subject:

I'm returning the balance of the file for your records.

File
mgk

FBI

asked for any info

capt R

Home FBI

check this man

Rh

6611

Mr. Kimbel wants the Colonel to see this,
and wishes to call his attention to the
reference in paragraph 3 to Mr. Hetzel's
acquaintance with the Colonel.

JP, 1 check

HOTZELL, KURT

6611

November 26, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO MR. JOHN WILEY

Re: Kurt Hotzell

I interviewed the above November 25. He is a man of apparently keen intelligence and culture. If policy and thorough checking makes it advisable, this man could be of value to us.

He is German-born; naturalized American citizen in 1928; graduate of the Universities of Heidelberg, Strassburg and Munich with an M.D. degree; served as an artillery officer of the German army; former music editor of the Times Herald; claims to have been investigated by the F.B.I. for Mr. Prodergast of the State Department.

He is an accomplished musician and is now conducting two orchestras in Washington. He recently gave a private recital at the home of Mrs. Schoellkopf, which was attended by many members of the State and other Washington officials. He claims to have been a dinner guest at Colonel Donovan's home in Henqust several years ago.

He has always been anti-Hitler, becoming definitely so when two of his closest friends were killed in the purge, namely, Strasser and Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff.

He gives as references Bryan Stratfield Taylor, As T. Hanson, one of his most intimate friends, and many others. He claims to have letters of introduction to prominent people from Mrs. Warren DeLano Hopkins.

He wished to be of some service for this country against Nazism and believes that, under the guise of a musician, he could work in South America.

-2-

or elsewhere. He would work here if the opportunity presented.

He speaks German, French and English, the latter fluently but with an accent. His wife is an American.

William A. Kimmel

KFCG

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

HETZEL, KURT

MEMORANDUM

To: COLONEL DONOVAN
From: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL
Subject: KURT HETZEL

December 5, 1941

Pursuant to my recent memo re. the above if
if a report is obtained concerning him might I see it.

He was a person who by character, experience,
connections and intellect could be extremely valuable
or correspondingly dangerous.

W.A.K.
William A. Kimbel