

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Executive Director

FROM : Chief, Legislative Liaison Branch

SUBJECT: Intelligence Remarks of Major General William J. Donovan

DATE: 3 September 1946

1. Attached herewith are the texts of the talks presented over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Thursday, 29 August 1946, by Major General William J. Donovan, former Director of the Office of Strategic Services, and Major General John J. Mangan, former head of the New York Guard in charge of the military defense of Manhattan. The subject of their broadcast was, "What Kind of Intelligence Service Does America Need."

2. Attention is called to the remarks of General Mangan on page 3 of the attached texts.

3. Attention is further called in particular to the remarks of General Donovan on page 5 in which he states that he advised the OSS be dissolved as a war-time agency, "but that its assets should be conserved during peace under the guidance of another agency.... There is no real Central Intelligence Agency in which they can serve." General Donovan further recommends on page 6 that experts be gathered together into an independent intelligence agency.

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WALTER L. PFORZHEIMER
Chief, Legislative Liaison Branch

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

IN MY OPINION

Thursday, August 29, 1946

6:15 - 6:30 PM

ANNC'R: Columbia presents In My Opinion, heard every Monday and Thursday evening, introducing a variety of viewpoints from people in many fields of interest. This is not news -- it's an expression of personal opinion. Tonight's question for discussion is "What Kind of Intelligence Service Does America Need?" And here to express their opinions are Major General William J. Donovan, former Director of the Office of Strategic Services, and Major General John J. Mangan, former head of the New York Guard in charge of military defense for Manhattan. Our first speaker is Major General John J. Mangan.

MANGAN: Our national need for a sound and efficient foreign intelligence service is a most timely subject for discussion. The presence here tonight of my old friend, college mate and war comrade of World War I, is sure evidence of this need. General Donovan, as Director of the Office of Strategic Services, laid the ground work during World War II for a peace-time fact gathering organization. An organization that would bring about a correct understanding of other nations' programs and their aspirations. Only by such an understanding can we arrive at world unity and world peace.

Tonight, we are speaking of intelligence in peace-time, as contrasted to war-time espionage. We speak of the type of intelligence that will help build a workable foreign policy to continue the peace. Intelligence work is fact-finding and fact evaluation. If we are to have an effective foreign intelligence service, it should comprise personnel representing a cross-section of the American people, as OSS did in war-time. It should draw on the nation's intellectual resources. It should be accessible to such volunteers as students, missionaries, tourists, labor and business representatives who

frequently go abroad. And this heterogeneous group should help evaluate, as

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well as collect data on foreign peoples, their culture, politics, economics, religion, folklore, and costumes. It should have a close relationship, though, to the man on the street in foreign country. Even in our national political parties they make a careful study of the views and the will of our citizens when forming national party platforms.

You may ask, "what of our diplomatic service? Isn't it the job of carefully trained personnel in American foreign service?" Unfortunately, the answer is "no." Diplomats deal with governmental heads and agencies, which may or may not reflect the will of the people. It is the will of the people which alone can sustain a government through the trying and continuous negotiations which constitute world peace.

Foreign Powers have long followed our local (?) and state expressions. They are familiar with our sectional needs and our prejudices. And this is the work of an organization operating independently of their diplomatic intercourses. Consider our handicap in the war with Japan. When the enemy struck at Pearl Harbor, America had only a handful of trusted citizens with the fluent command of the Japanese language. We were unable to determine until late in the war how long the Japanese moral would stand up. We had little information about Japan's capacity to keep on fighting under the impact of our Naval and aerial blockade. And when Japan finally collapsed, we were literally caught by surprise. We were unprepared to proceed immediately with the complicated details of surrender negotiations.

Now it is easy for Monday morning quarterbacks to review yesterday's gains play by play, and to point out mistakes, but certainly in this instance we must take stock of the lessons we have learned. All America is justly proud of the remarkable work which General Donovan and his OSS organization did in the last war. They rendered invaluable service to our

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armed forces all over this earth. And they likewise rendered invaluable service to the President and his cabinet in collecting information and appraising situations all of which helped to correctly form our foreign policy with governments established, or to be established. Unfortunately, the twenty thousand men and women of all races and creeds, who comprise the OSS, have gone back to their way of life. Our representatives, now dealing with the peoples of the earth in negotiating a world peace we fought for, stand alone in their apprehension without the aid of an organization such as General Donovan's OSS. Such an organization should now be working with them in Europe. They sorely need it.

ANNC'R: That was Major General John J. Mangan. Now we shall hear from Major General William J. Donovan.

DONOVAN: General Mangan has described how our war-time intelligence agency was dissolved so that now we do not have an adequate intelligence organization. Before World War II we in America assumed we didn't need intelligence about other nations. As a result, when war came, we found that we were ignorant of what was going on in the world. We had to depend on allied and friendly governments for our information. Even then we were unable to make use of the information we obtained, because the various documents and reports on the enemy were scattered through various agencies of the government and had not been brought together and analyzed to give us the information we needed. Only later, during the investigation of Pearl Harbor, did we find out that in December 1941 we had information, which if properly mobilized and interpreted might well have disclosed to us what Japan intended to do in December 1941.

Just preceding Pearl Harbor, the President had asked me to

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make suggestions at setting up an American Intelligence system. I submitted certain recommendations. The President then established the organization later known as the Office of Strategic Services to carry out these recommendations. This is what we did in that agency: -- We collected information on enemy countries; their armed strength; their internal economy; their supply channels; their morale; and their relations with their neighbors. We brought together trained research specialists from the universities, from American business, and from labor organizations. Using the information and material at hand, these men soon made reliable and comprehensive reports for the President and his strategic advisers. We thus began to unmask the intention and the power of the enemy.

Here are two examples of the things we did:-- Our economists were able to discover German Army and industrial strength by means of a careful analysis of German officer deaths, reported in German newspapers. We learned what the German production of tanks and combat planes was by examining hundreds of factory plates taken from captured German tanks and planes.

In the OSS we quickly learned that you can't collect all of the information needed in war by sitting in Washington. And you can't deliver your information to the man who needs it from a Washington desk. So OSS headquarters were established in every theatre, in England, North Africa, Switzerland, and Sweden, from which we sent agents and guerilla fighters in occupied France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy -- and on the other side of the globe we operated in Siam, China, Burma, and Indo-China. That was an effective war-time intelligence system. Information gatherers and fighters behind enemy lines, and scholars placed all the way from Washington to the Front Lines. Men who could interpret the information received and give it to the official or commander who needed it.

Let me say a word about these men. They were all Americans.

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Many of them are French, Italian, German, Siamese, Chinese origin. But now all Americans. We had often been told by our Allies that this mixture of nationalities in America was a weakness and could be penetrated and exploited by our enemies. But we said and we did convert that so-called liability into a great asset. Only American melting pot could mobilize such a body of experts in the knowledge of other countries, and we did it to the great advantage of our war effort. Now that the war is over, this Intelligence Organization has been disbanded. I advise that it be dissolved as a war time agency, but that its assets should be conserved during peace under the guidance of another agency, in order to service the country in its present serious problems. But very little was done. Almost all of the Intelligence personnel, with their skills in the languages, economics, and politics of other nations, have been allowed to drift away from the government, as General Mangan has told you. There is no real central intelligence agency in which they can serve.

What kind of a peace-time intelligence service do we need? Our experience in war shows that our American Democratic system has no use for a gestapo, or sinister spies, or for sultry blondes. Neither do we want what General Marshall has called "teacup intelligence" -- news picked up by diplomats at dinner parties. We mobilized our information experts in war, and we should do so again in peace-time in order to prevent war. We need an independent, unbiased agency, made up of the best experts we can get together. We need it as an instrument of peace. The soundness of our foreign policy is our hope of peace, and our foreign policy can be no better than the information upon which it is based. Our policy makers, especially in the United Nations and in the Peace Conference, should have the best intelligence we can give them. They must never again be in the position they were in 1941 -- uncertain of the

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exact intention of our potential enemies, and ignorant of the power of our allies.

The only sure way we can do this is to set up the kind of intelligence organization which our experience since '41 has taught us is really effective. We must gather together our experts into an independent agency. Such an agency can co-ordinate all our information so that we can act independently without bias to serve our policy makers. We must do this, and then we will know what is going on in the world. With this knowledge we can be strong and resolute in safeguarding our nation with a self respecting peace. If we do not do this, we will destroy the first line of defense to our security and to our liberty.

ANNC'R: You've been listening to In My Opinion, a regular CBS series presenting a variety of personal opinions, from people in many fields of current interest. Tonight's guests were Major General William J. Donovan, former Director of the Office of Strategic Services, and Major General Mangan, former head of the New York Guard in charge of military defense for Manhattan. They gave their opinions on the question -- "What Kind of Intelligence Service Does America Need?"

This is CBS...THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

ED. TRANS:/A. Gronholdt

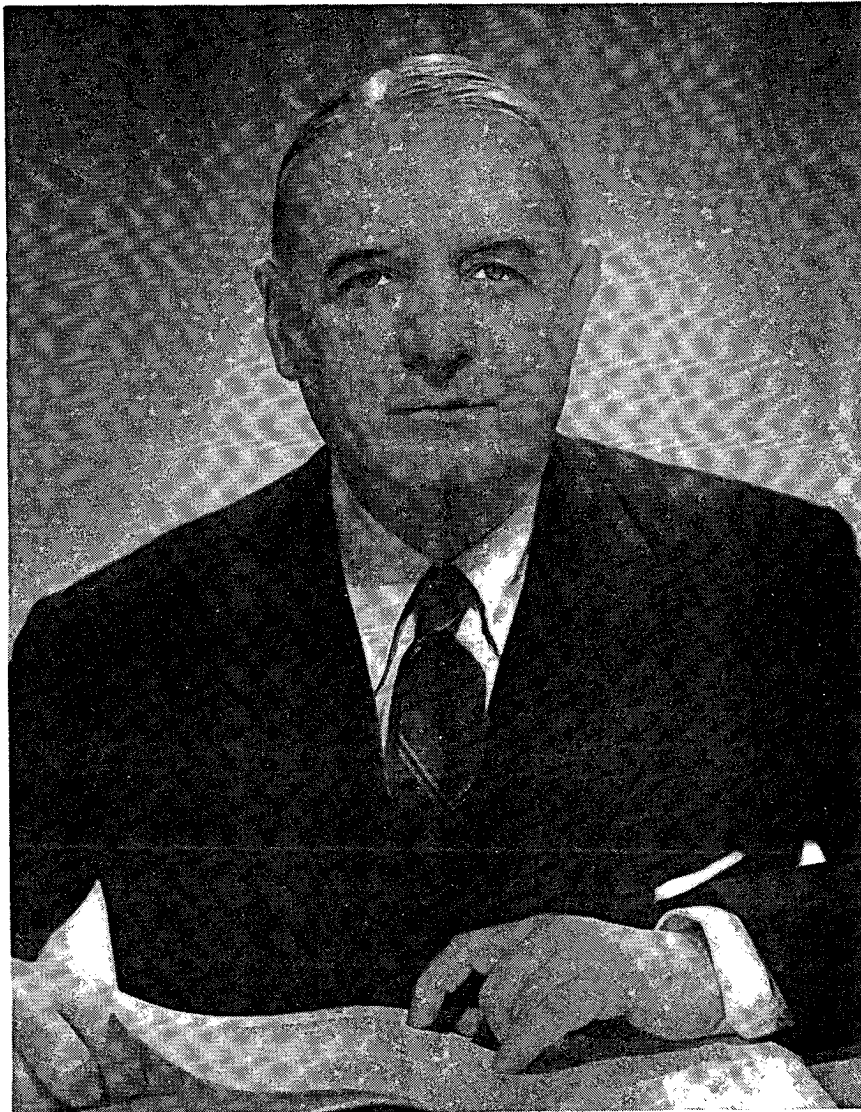
In Memoriam

GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

1883 - 1959

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GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

1883 — 1959

To Alumni of Donlard—

It surprised none of us who knew Bill Donovan that his passing evoked such extensive public comment. He achieved eminence as a soldier, statesman, diplomat and humanitarian. But he was first and foremost a lawyer, the leading counsel in such landmark cases as *Trenton Potteries*, *Humphry's Executor*, *Appalachian Coals*, and *Madison Oil*. For those who had the privilege of being associated with him in the practice of law, we have reprinted here a few of the tributes to him that appeared in the New York press.

GEORGE S. LEISURE

William J. Donovan

There are hundreds of things that could be said about Gen. William J. Donovan. He was a tradition as "Wild Bill." He commanded the "Fighting Sixty-ninth." He organized O. S. S. He was our Ambassador to Thailand at a time when Southeast Asia was an exceptionally "sensitive" area. He was a recognized public servant of the highest caliber. All that he was asked to do he did well.

All this, however, is not the secret of his unusual appeal to the American spirit and to the American imagination. We believe that General Donovan made his place in the hearts of his countrymen through his lifelong representation of a virtue that we deeply admire and to which we try to aspire. He was a living symbol of what we think of as plain, simple, unadulterated courage. No one will remember if he was right or wrong, wise or mistaken. No one can forget that he was always brave.

We need that legacy. It is only too easy to become timorous. There is always the temptation to accept the easy course. It may be hurtful to try to be valiant. Courage is not usually cheap. But strong men can remind us that it is possible to overcome weakness. They can show us that the human spirit can triumph over pain, disability and even disaster. Medals such as General Donovan's are won not on physical battlefields but in the minds and hearts of men. His was such a victorious mind and heart. That is his gift to us.

NEW YORK TIMES

Editorial Page — February 10, 1959

Gen. Donovan's Distinguished Career

"Wild Bill" Donovan gained his nickname by reason of his courage as a major with "The Fighting 69th" in World War I. It stuck with him all through his life, even when he was a distinguished lawyer, arguing cases before the Supreme Court of the United States; Republican candidate for Governor of New York; commander of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II; Ambassador to Thailand at a critical time in Southeast Asia, or performing any of his other almost countless public services under five Presidents. His death in Washington at seventy-six ends a career whose variety was surpassed only by its usefulness.

Gen. William J. Donovan's contribution to his country can be measured in the fact that he was the only man to have held the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal and the National Security Medal—which may be accounted as the nation's four highest decorations. Yet deep though his patriotism ran, it never ran narrow. He was one of the first Americans of national stature to sense the growing menace of Fascism, and he went to Ethiopia in 1932 and to Spain in 1937 to observe its march at first hand. In the same way he became a stalwart in the battle against the advances of international communism; in 1956 he organized one of the most successful campaigns for financial aid to the Hungarians who had rebelled against the Soviets.

Probably it was as head of the O. S. S. that most of his countrymen knew General Donovan. Yet this was only the summit of a career that had already seen important services as an assistant Attorney General, a candidate for high office, a diplomatic observer and a famous lawyer. In the O. S. S. he organized a secret army which performed vital intelligence, analytical and espionage functions that contributed mightily to the Allied victory. Much of the O. S. S. story is still untold, but it is not too much to say that General Donovan created America's first world-wide secret intelligence force.

A warm friend as well as a devoted citizen, General Dono-

van could look back as few men can upon years of aspiration matched by achievement. Winston Churchill, commenting upon a fact-finding trip by General Donovan in the Balkans and the Middle East in 1940, summed up the man when he said: "He has carried with him throughout an animating, heartwarming flame." It was a flame that burned brightly throughout his life.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Editorial Page — February 9, 1959

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Wild Bill Donovan

Wild Bill Donovan, who was anything but wild, is dead. One thing he couldn't lick was arterio-sclerosis.

Few men have had more colorful careers than Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan. He was, in fact, an adventurer—but not for adventure's sake. It was his zeal for usefulness, his intense hatred of injustice and his rare capacity for doing a job (almost any kind of a job) which caused it to be said of him that he naturally gravitated to trouble spots.

In mannerism, he was modest and temperate. In action, he was bold and imaginative. Some of his finest contributions to the public good were quietly made in peacetime, yet he held about as many decorations for military combat as a man could earn.

His principal fame grew out of his creation and leadership of this country's first real undercover agency, the wartime OSS, which he described as a "heterogeneous outfit of intellectuals, dilettantes and footpads." Starting from nothing, because we had no intelligence service worth the name, Gen. Donovan made the OSS almost indispensable to the war effort.

The secret of this man probably was epitomized by the chaplain of his World War I regiment—the famed "Fighting 69th"—who said of him: "His men would have cheerfully gone to hell with him. And as a priest, I mean what I say."

NEW YORK TELEGRAM & SUN

Editorial Page — February 9, 1959

**Gen. Donovan: Received
Nation's Top 4 Honors**

**Soldier, Diplomat and Lawyer,
A Close Friend of Presidents**

William Joseph Donovan, seventy-six, who died yesterday at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in Washington, was the only man to hold the nation's four highest decorations.

He was too ill to accept in person the National Security Medal when it was awarded to him by President Eisenhower on April 4, 1957. But he was his usual, energetic self earlier when he received the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

He spent the greater part of his life serving his country and, in so doing, carved out a career as full of achievement as it was with adventure. As a lawyer of international stature or a major general in World War II, heading the Office of Strategic Services; as a football player at Columbia University or a special agent for Franklin D. Roosevelt between wars, he demonstrated a rare talent for handling men and acting decisively.

How He Got Nickname

He acquired his nickname in France during World War I when, as a major with the famous "Fighting 69th," he was chiding his men for looking tired after a rigorous day's training. A plaintive voice from the ranks replied, "We ain't as wild as you, Bill." Yet he always appeared cool and unruffled, whatever his job.

General Donovan is best remembered for his service in the two wars—in World War I when he won five decorations, including the Medal of Honor, as commander of the 165th Infantry Regiment; and in World War II when he created, developed and directed America's first world-wide secret intelligence force, the Office of Strategic Services.

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A. Republican Leader

Between the wars he was a hard-hitting Assistant Attorney-General, a leader and candidate of the Republican Party and a globe-trotting diplomat who helped awaken this country to the menace of Hitlerism.

Gen. Donovan was successful at everything he tried—except politics. He ran for Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1922 and for Governor in 1932 on the Republican ticket but was defeated both times. And in 1946 he lost the Republican senatorial nomination to Irving M. Ives, who went on to win the election.

Warned of Reds

In recent years, he had devoted his spare time to the cause of European federalism and to warning his fellow-citizens about the peril of Soviet imperialism. After visiting Europe in 1948 and observing the operation of the Berlin airlift, he became an advocate of a firm policy, backed by power, to check possible Russian aggression. On his return, he said: "We must have peace by compulsion. We must counter the Soviet subversive war by being strong enough."

He was born Jan. 1, 1883, in Buffalo, attended Niagara University and transferred to Columbia, where he played on the football team and earned his tuition by tutoring. He was graduated with the Class of 1905 and passed the next three years at Columbia Law School, where he was a classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In 1908 he returned to Buffalo, where he practiced law, took part in civic affairs and organized Troop I of the 1st New York Cavalry. In 1914 he married Ruth Rumsey.

He served with his outfit on the Mexican border in 1916 and as war with Germany drew near he joined the 27th Division as assistant chief of staff.

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Within a few months he was in France as a battalion commander in the 165th Infantry Regiment of the 77th Division (New York City's old "Fighting 69th" Regiment). His first recorded comment after his arrival overseas was: "The good old Irish method of licking hell out of the Germans is the only way to win this war." In a year, the blue-eyed, square-faced Irishman won the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal and the Medal of Honor. He was wounded three times.

Named U. S. Attorney

He returned to Buffalo after the war. Soon after the campaign of 1922, when he was defeated for Lieutenant-Governor, he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of New York. In this post he enforced the prohibition law vigorously, although he disapproved of it. He even ordered a raid on the Saturn Club, of which he and his law partner were members—a circumstance which led to the dissolution of their partnership.

Named Assistant Attorney-General by President Coolidge in 1924, Gen. Donovan shifted his activities to Washington and for the next five years gained prominence for prosecuting violations of the anti-trust statutes.

"Noble Experiment" Speech

A close friend of former President Hoover, Gen. Donovan campaigned actively for him in 1928 and was in fact credited with writing the carefully-worded speech in which prohibition was referred to as "a noble experiment." After the election, it was generally assumed that Gen. Donovan would be offered the Attorney-Generalship, a post he had desired for some time. However, his appointment was blocked by "dry" elements in the Republican party.

Sensing the growing menace of fascism, Gen. Donovan kept in close touch with European developments during the thirties. After his unsuccessful bid for the Governorship in New York in 1932, he went to watch the Fascist war machine

in operation in Ethiopia in 1935 and in Spain in 1937. Then, in 1940, he was asked by President Roosevelt to make an extended tour of the Balkans and Great Britain as an unofficial observer for the Navy Department.

Appointed O. S. S. Chief

During this trip, Gen. Donovan concluded that American information-gathering services were inadequate, and he so reported to the President. His appointment as Co-ordinator of Information followed soon afterward, and in 1942 he was named director of the O. S. S.

For the next three years, he was the boss of a shadow army whose thousands of members included distinguished scholars skilled in the techniques of research and analysis as well as reckless young operatives trained in individual combat who relayed valuable information from enemy territory. The O. S. S. also fostered resistance movements.

As director of this unprecedented organization, Gen. Donovan was authorized to spend vast sums of money for which he was not held accountable. In 1944 alone, the O. S. S. budget included \$37,000,000 for unspecified purposes. Proof that it was well spent came from President Truman, who awarded Gen. Donovan the oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal in 1946 for "his successful achievements" which "contributed to a high degree to the success of military operations."

He returned to the private practice of law as head of the firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine, with offices at 2 Wall St., but he was never left long to pursue his private business.

Investigated Slaying

The general undertook to head a committee formed by newspaper men to investigate the slaying in 1948 in Greece of George Polk, a C. B. S. correspondent. A Greek Communist was sentenced to life imprisonment in the case and two others were sentenced to death in absentia, the government charging

that the plot had been hatched to embarrass it. Gen. Donovan declared himself satisfied with the result after a full investigation.

President Eisenhower named him Ambassador to Thailand in 1953, when Communists were threatening that country.

Sponsored Hungarian Aid

He had long advocated a strong United States policy in the Far East to stem the Red threat in that area and this undoubtedly had a great deal to do with his selection for the Bangkok post. He favored also a union of the countries of Western Europe as a deterrent to any further Communist advances. He was chairman of the American Committee on United Europe and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, which advocated wresting the initiative from Russia in the cold war.

In November, 1956, when he was approaching his seventy-fourth birthday, he took time out from his personal affairs to organize a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for aid to the Hungarian people who had rebelled against Soviet domination of their country. He had no trouble getting a total of \$1,500,000.

Letter From Gen. Taylor

In a letter to Gen. Donovan dated March 7, 1958, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, summed up "Wild Bill's" contribution during World War II, but his words might well have been applied to an entire brilliant career. Wrote Gen. Taylor:

"Your efforts contributed in a high degree to the success of military operations essential to final victory. In your performance of this duty, and throughout your career, you have consistently advanced the ability of the Army to promote the security of our country."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

February 9, 1959

Tribute to Wm. Donovan

General's Qualities of Leadership, Vivid Personality Recalled

The writer of the following letter is United States Ambassador to West Germany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The news of Bill Donovan's death is a profound shock to all of his associates, friends and acquaintances. It hardly seems possible that this ageless man, this almost elemental force of nature, has been removed from our immediate contact.

Wherever there was a stir, and especially whenever—all too frequently—trouble brewed, Donovan was there. He was an adventurer, in the best sense of the word, in the modern world.

Imagination and the quality of great leadership were his dominant characteristics. The word "impossible" was not in his lexicon. What man had done was only a springboard from which to vault into the unknown.

Career of O. S. S.

I was most closely familiar with him during more than four years' service in his Office of Strategic Services organization. There he was the inspirer of more than thirty thousand people. All were fish in his net, tumbled together in what, organizationally, appeared to be chaos.

His mandate was almost unlimited in the field of clandestine activities. Nor did any chief ever as readily respond to such a challenge. Something had to knit together beings so

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disparate, recruited for tasks so indefinite. The polarization came from one individual—Donovan.

In the midst of the gravest preoccupations, with a task so comprehensive as, at times, to appall his subordinates, the General remained unruffled, calm to deal with the exigencies of world-wide covert operations, but able to turn what seemed an equal concentration on the marital, or extramarital, problems, the health or illness, the financial tribulations or any other concerns of those who worked for him.

He contracted enmities, but never as readily as he made friends. Giving complete loyalty himself, he commanded it from others.

He taxed his brain and body without mercy. In his sixties, he was still a threatening opponent on a squash court. Sleep he scarcely considered a necessity but an imposition by nature on man's obligation for self-improvement. For him no moment was an occasion for idleness. On uncomfortable and dangerous airplane flights he was usually discovered amusing himself with a German, French, Spanish, Italian or other grammar, unless he was concocting a complicated scheme to harass the enemy.

Excitement Over Ideas

His personal charm was disarming. His sympathies were almost universal. He could not abide cowardice, being so constituted that this weakness was incomprehensible to him.

His imagination was unlimited. Ideas were his plaything. Excitement made him snort like a race horse. Woe to the officer who turned down a project because, on its face, it seemed ridiculous, or at least unusual. For painful weeks under his command I tested the possibility of using bats—taken from concentrations in Western caves—to destroy Tokyo. The General, backed by the intrigued President Roosevelt, was only dissuaded from further experiments in this field when it appeared probable that the cave bats would not survive a trans-Pacific flight at high altitudes.

He was a torchbearer of much that was most luminous during American participation in wars. In civil life he was adamant in the protection of our liberties and traditions.

I feel I can speak for thousands of others who served him during his great period in saying that I wish we had adequately conveyed to him during his lifetime the deep affection and admiration we always entertained for him.

DAVID K. E. BRUCE

Berlin, Feb. 9, 1959.

NEW YORK TIMES

February 15, 1959

Donovan Incidents Recalled

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your recent editorial about Gen. Bill Donovan and Ambassador David Bruce's letter paying tribute to him published in your issue of Feb. 15 were earned by his life of devotion to our country and of almost unparalleled bravery.

They brought back to me two incidents about him which seemed to illustrate the remarkable quality of this great man which your editorial and David Bruce's letter so well described:

In the spring of 1953 Bill and I were in Germany together on some Government task. One evening the talk turned to the subject of what is wrong with America. Bill remained silent while several others expressed their views. Then he said, "The trouble with America is that it has too many people in it who are afraid to die." I realized that this one short sentence revealed the philosophy by which he lived.

In December, 1956, he and I were at Camp Kilmer on work together for the Hungarian refugees. I mentioned to Bill that I had been a boyhood neighbor and schoolmate of Joyce Kilmer, the poet, for whom Camp Kilmer was named; that it was an interesting coincidence that now very many years later I was working at the camp bearing his name which was furnishing a haven for so many Hungarian freedom fighters. Then Bill said—although he had never before mentioned to me any of the military exploits for which he received all of the highest awards for bravery which our country has to bestow:

"You know, I was associated with Joyce too. He was fighting immediately next to me on my left side in France in the fall of 1918 and the same shell which killed Joyce almost took off my left hand. I went on fighting; someone replaced Joyce; he also was killed; yet, for some reason I am still alive."

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Bill's comment that, with his left hand almost torn off, he "went on fighting" was merely a simple statement of what to him seemed the obvious thing for him to have done.

Surely he was one of those who was "not afraid to die."

TRACY S. VOORHEES

New York, Feb. 24, 1959.

NEW YORK TIMES

Friday, March 6, 1959

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Chris —

File in our files as ^{an} that
indication, even ~~in~~ 1944,
there was a definite need for
centralized Secret Intelligence ~~and~~

Ed

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