



# THE O.S.S. SOCIETY, INC.

Fall 2005



## Close OSS-CIA Ties Commemorated At 63rd Anniversary Reunion

**T**wo hundred members and lineal descendants of the Office of Strategic Services, and members of the OSS-101 Association, met in October at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel in Arlington, Va., to observe the 63rd anniversary of the founding of OSS.

The highlight of the reunion was the keynote address at the Saturday gala dinner by **the Honorable Porter Goss**, CIA director, who told the audience: "We cannot be the champion of liberty in the world without good intelligence. We cannot even defend ourselves without good intelligence, the way the enemy works. They are cunning. They use our technology against us.

"The era of intelligence is here. You all helped start it. OSS was the beginning - we are the heirs. We are the legacy holders and we will do you justice. We have gone from General Donovan's OSS, through the CIA's DDP to the National Clandestine Service. We are ready for the future. You in OSS should be very proud of that. You started it. We'll finish it."

This theme was echoed in remarks by **Judge William H. Webster**



*CIA Director Porter Goss (above) gave the keynote address at the 63rd Anniversary meeting of The OSS Society. Judge William H. Webster (left) received the William J. Donovan Award.*



who was presented the William J. Donovan award in recognition of his service as head of the FBI and the CIA.

"We have to be innovative, but try everything. Conventional wisdom is not going to work against our new enemy," Judge Webster said. The award was presented by Ambassador Hugh Montgomery, executive vice president of The OSS Society and former U.S. representative to the United Nations for special political affairs.

In introducing speaker **Command Chief Master Sergeant Robert Martens Jr.** of the U.S. Special Operations Command, heir to the OSS wartime Operations Group, **Major General John K. Singlaub**, chairman of The OSS Society said, "The problem with the intelligence community is that some of them do not realize that we are now in a total war. The enemy is using tactics we have never experienced, tactics not susceptible to bureaucratic solutions. We need leadership in intelligence, men with imagination who can change the direction of action as needed."

OSS Society President **Charles Pinck** closed the reunion dinner with comments on Gen. Donovan's leadership: "Donovan was

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renowned for never rejecting any idea out of hand, however seemingly ridiculous; for empowering those in the field to act independently, and for defending them and assuming responsibility when things went badly as they occasionally did; for encouraging risk taking, "calculated recklessness" as he called it; for rejecting formal lines of authority and bureaucracy; for recruiting an incredible array of talent, or as he described OSS personnel, 'glorious amateurs,' and for his willingness to take the same risks that he asked of others."

The reunion opened with a tour of the White House, where OSSers remembered the close relationship between General Donovan and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was this support from the president that enabled Donovan to pursue his sometimes unorthodox worldwide missions.

That evening members met for a symposium at the hotel where eight speakers reviewed the work of OSS during the war years. **Fisher Howe**, a Donovan aide who participated in the opening of the OSS London office, recalled the character of Donovan: "If you define leadership as having a vision for an organization, and the ability to attract, motivate, and guide followers to fulfill that mission, you have Donovan in spades."

A visit to the CIA Museum the following day brought back wartime memories for many OSSers who served behind enemy lines, such as **Al Materazzi**, who fought with Italian comrades in Italy. Now safely ensconced in cases are the matchbox cameras, the radio equipment that saved so many lives, photos of blown bridges and rail tracks-the work of OSS OGs. Paintings on the walls of former CIA chiefs showed outstanding OSS leaders: Allen Dulles, William Casey, Richard Helms, and William Colby. Colby's son Carl attended the reunion and is now working on an OSS movie featuring his father.

The last meeting was a luncheon held Sunday, October 16th at the Congressional Country Club where men and women were trained for overseas assignments. One speaker, **Rene Defourneaux**, recalled several humorous incidents of his career involving bureaucracy versus OSS missions in France and Southeast Asia. Defourneaux was the OSS agent dropped twenty miles off course behind German lines in France where his training in escape and evasion at the country club stood him in good stead.

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## Record 101 Turnout at 63rd Anniversary Reunion

More than 100 members of Detachment 101 attended the 63rd OSS Anniversary reunion in Arlington, Va. At the gala dinner on October 15, 101's **Col. Alger C. Ellis** led the Presentation of Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance. 101 Chairman **Allen R. Richter** was introduced and he, in turn, presented The OSS Society Distinguished Service Award to **Peter K. Lutken Jr.**

Lutken is a former 101 president who has been developing the Old Soldier Project, bringing modern agricultural techniques to Kachins, who worked with 101 during WWII, and others in Burma. The object is to replace poppies now grown in Burma with corn, vegetables and other field-grown products.

The new 101 officers for the coming year are: **John Breen**, president; **Joseph Ziino**, vice president; **Dorothy Klein**, secretary; **Dennis Klein**, treasurer; and **John Dempsey**, chairman of the board.

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## R. James Woolsey Appointed Honorary Chair of The OSS Society

Former CIA Director **R. James Woolsey** has been appointed an honorary chairman of The OSS Society.

During the twelve years he served in the U.S. Government Mr. Woolsey held presidential appointments in two Democratic and two Republican administrations. He was director of central intelligence from 1993-95. He also served as ambassador to the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), Vienna, 1989-1991; undersecretary of the Navy, 1977-1979; and general counsel to the U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services, 1970-73. He was appointed by the president as delegate-at-large to the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) and Nuclear and Space Arms Talks (NST), and served in that capacity on a part-time basis in Geneva, 1983-1986.

Mr. Woolsey is currently the chairman of the board of Freedom House, the chairman of the advisory boards of the Clean Fuels Foundation and the New Uses Council, and a trustee of the Center for Strategic and International Studies.





(L to R): Ambassador Jay Niemczyk, Hon. Jim Nicholson, secretary of veterans affairs, and Jeffrey Eubanks, deputy chief of protocol, U.S. State Department.

## OSSer Julian Niemczyk Attends Czech Celebration

**T**he Honorable Julian Niemczyk, former ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was part of a presidential delegation that attended the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary in May of the liberation of Pilsen by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

Ambassador Niemczyk, who also served in the OSS, was the only WWII veteran with the delegation to the Czech Republic. They were guests of the mayor of Pilsen at a special lunch in their honor and attended a wreath-laying ceremony at nearby Klatovy. The delegation from America, headed by R. James Nicholson, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, was transported to the ceremony in WWII jeeps kept in excellent condition since the war by the Czech government.



## Associate Membership Available

**I**f The OSS Society is going to survive and prosper, we must find a way to build our membership so that people with a serious interest in OSS can join. It is for this reason that the board of directors has decided to add an associate member category.

We have received numerous requests from people who would like to join The OSS Society, including non-direct descendants of OSS veterans who, under our by-laws, were not able to become members. We will not permit anyone to join without approval of our executive committee, thereby assuring that this type of membership is offered only to people with legitimate interest in OSS.

Charles T. Pinck, President  
The OSS Society

## China and Thailand Honor American Veterans

By Bob Bergin

**A**merican veterans who served in China during World War II visited that country during August and September 2005 to join the Chinese in events commemorating the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the war's end. At a ceremony in Kunming on 19 August 2005, a sculpture called "Hump Soul," created by renowned Chinese artist Yuan Xiaocen was presented to 14<sup>th</sup> Air Force Association officer Robert Lee. Lee accepted the sculpture on behalf of all Americans who served in China during World War II. A decision has not been finalized as to the site where the sculpture will be displayed in the U.S.

The life-size bronze statue is composed of four figures, an American aviator and an American soldier, and a Lisu youth and his mother at the moment the pilot bids farewell to the two Chinese who rescued and sheltered him. It represents the friendship between Americans and Chinese that grew during the war and has endured. The sculptor, Yuan Xiaocen, was born in Yunnan Province in 1915, and experienced the war years there at its capital in Kunming.

Yunnan was the center of U.S. activity during much of the war. It was the terminus of the Burma Road and later the Hump flights that were China's supply line, headquarters for Claire Lee Chennault and the AVG Flying Tigers, Col. Richard Heppner and the OSS Detachment 202, the China Air Task Force, and later the 14<sup>th</sup> Air Force.

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**T**he Free Thai were honored on 16 August 2005 at Peace Day celebrations in Bangkok commemorating the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of World War II. During the war, Free Thai elements were formed in Thailand and organized by SOE in England and OSS in the U.S. Their achievements were marked on "Peace Day" by discussions at Thammasat University in Bangkok where many of the surviving Free Thai veterans were in attendance.

The day's highlight was a speech by Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who said his dream was to emulate Free Thai Leader Pridi Phanomyong and bring peace to Thailand and Asia. In recent years there has been renewed interest in the Free Thai and Pridi, recognition that their contributions assured that Thailand was not treated as an enemy nation after the war.

# French Maquis Honor Memory of OSS “Brothers” at Ceremonies

By Norma G. LaGueux

I returned to France again this past June to attend memorial ceremonies for our “Fallen Heroes,” those French and Americans who fought in World War II against the Nazi invaders. The first time was in April 1988 when I accompanied my husband, **Conrad E. LaGueux** to the ceremonies. He and his deputy, **Lt. Michael DeMarco**, led a team of fifteen OSS OGs and parachuted from the night sky August 6, 1944 into an area called “Le Virugle” in southwest France. They were met by a group of Maquis. This group fought beside them, fed them, cared for their wounded and helped evacuate the survivors. They later buried and honored the fallen American comrades, as they did their own. After weeks of fighting 65 German officers and around 5,800 German soldiers surrendered to 13 Americans and 150 French Resistance fighters.



Conrad E. LaGueux

As time passed, the Maquis veterans formed a social group called the L'Amicale du Corps Franc du Sidobre. Their motto was “Hard as a Rock.” Sidobre is known throughout France for its excellent granite. They built monuments to their fallen heroes, including two OSS/OGs, **T/5 Robert Spaur** and **S/Sgt. Bernard Gautier**. In the late 1970s they decided to locate men of the OSS Operations Group, 2671<sup>st</sup> Special Reconnaissance Battalion, Company “B.” They located both Conrad LaGueux and his deputy, Michael DeMarco and invited them to return to The Tarn. In April 1983 both former OSS OG officers returned to a heroes’ welcome.

When this group heard of my husband’s death in



The OSS commandos led by La Gueux destroyed this bridge to delay the movement of Nazi troops in France.

June 2001, they requested to send a plaque to the CIA stating their gratitude for his contribution in helping them win their freedom from the German invaders. This plaque now sits in the garden of remembrance outside of CIA headquarters. The president of the Amicale, M. Gilbert Boyer wrote: “Every year, at our Ceremony of Remembrance at the end of April, at the monument to the dead of the fighting unit of the Resistance in the Sidobre, we unite in one thought, the thought of our comrades, American and French, who fell in combat for liberty so that France might live. At these ceremonies we have had special thoughts for Capt. Conrad E. LaGueux, whom we hold in high esteem.”



Norma LeGueux and M. Gilbert Boyer at the Ceremony of Remembrance.

I returned this year to take part in this final expression of gratitude to their fallen colleagues. The Amicale commissioned a local artist to draw a picture depicting the accomplishments of the two fighting forces. Each picture was etched into a brass plaque. The OSS Society contributed a very generous check of \$500 to help Amicale pay for some for their expenses.

As a small show of my gratitude, I requested the Resistance assistance in having an American Oak planted in the Le Rialet area in memory of my late husband, and dedicated to the fighting men of Corps Franc du Sidobre from the LaGueux family. On my last visit they took me into their hearts and into their homes and treated me like family. I will never forget their warmth and generosity.

I would like to personally send an invitation to all remaining members of the OSS Operations Group, 2671<sup>st</sup> Special Reconnaissance Battalion, Company “B” and their family and OSS Society members to visit this beautiful area of The Tarn located near the foothills of the Black Mountains. The Resistance Group would welcome you. Please contact me through The OSS Society. I will be happy to put you in touch with “your friends” in southwest France.

## OSS Veterans Who Served in France May Apply for French Legion of Honor Medal

The French government is honoring those who served in WWII campaigns that liberated France with the Legion of Honor medal. Eligible WWII veterans must apply for this distinct recognition by submitting a letter of request along with a copy of their veteran's discharge, and, if possible, copies of any citations received. The letter should be sent to the French consulate serving the area of the veteran requesting the recognition.

The letter should be in narrative form indicating what the veteran did and where. Consulate personnel will then screen the applications and forward them to the French Embassy in Washington, D.C. In turn, the Embassy will forward the requests to France where the decision on the awards will be made. John Walsh, who has been gathering the facts about the



*Airborne Parade - At the 28th Annual Awards Festival, veterans visited Ft. Benning, Ga., the birthplace of the Airborne. The OSS flag (left) was prominent in the parade of unit colors at Airborne Walk.*

award advises that this is not an automatic process and it requires more effort than securing the certificates issued in 2001.

## From Camp Newsletter *Attention Please* published by the OSS Presentation Branch

The following vignette is reproduced from a 1944 edition of *Attention Please*.

*For various reasons it is unsound to mention the names of personnel passing through this Reallocation Center. Therefore all guys about whom these feature stories are written are "guys named Joe."*

Moving forward in France one day, Joe's outfit was held up at a bridge, which had been blown by retreating Nazis. There was nothing to do but abandon the truck in which they were riding, load the supplies on their backs, and wade the river. Joe's load was so heavy it had him walking stiff-legged. So that when his overseas cap dropped off just as he was about to wade into the river, he decided to hell with it for the moment, planning to come back and get it after he dropped his load.

When he got back, the cap was gone. There were some French troops hanging around, and Joe questioned them. (He lived in Paris ten years when he was a kid, so his French is good.)

The French hadn't seen the cap, but they were anxious to help out. They gave Joe a beret, which

he put on, figuring that one hat's as good as another, and why worry about the loss of a buck-and-a-half overseas cap. The captain of Joe's outfit was not so philosophical. When he saw Joe and the beret, he demanded to know, "Just what the hell is that you're wearing?" Joe's explanation got him nowhere.

"Take that \_\_\_ thing off," the Captain told him, "and go find your cap."

So Joe went back, and stated his problem to various officers of the French outfits in the district. They all took the case extremely seriously. To the French l'affaire Joe was a matter of honor. The stealing of the cap of an ally was a blow struck at all that was decent, and a situation that could not be tolerated.

The officers made enquiries among every French outfit around. Packs were searched, and harsh words spoken. The great chapeau-hunt spread everywhere within a radius of three miles, and it looked for a while as though l'affaire Joe was getting out of hand.

**A GUY NAMED Joe**



Three days later a full colonel in the French army drove up to Joe's outfit in a staff car. On his head was Joe's overseas cap. The colonel asked for Joe by name, announced that the search was over, and with much apologizing and handshaking gave him the hat.

So Joe's buck-and-a-half hat was restored, French honor was vindicated; international relationships were no longer in peril. L'affaire Joe was closed.

# Forest Camp Was Setting for OSS Training During WWII

By Art Reinhardt

The 60th anniversary of the disbanding of OSS was observed in a series of fireside chats at Prince William Forest Park, the WWII training area for OSS agents, known as Areas A and C. A unit of the National Park Service, it was founded in 1936 as the Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area and is located 35 miles from Washington near Quantico, Va. The park still maintains five historic cabin sites built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Over 250 people - a Prince William Park record - attended the OSS program, and for many it was their first visit to the park.



*This photo appeared in the National Park Service publication announcing the fireside chat series offered in October of 2005.*

Historian **Troy Sacquety** gave the first fireside chat describing OSS activities in Burma. He related the story of Detachment 101 which infiltrated Burma in 1943. His talk demonstrated a small part of the significance of the OSS contribution to the WWII war effort. It was very successful and operated in enemy territory with hostile environmental conditions. Further, this operation employed virtually all of the OSS operational components including SO, SI, OG, MU, MO, R&A, X-2, Special Funds, Communications Branch, AirOps, and others. Saquety showed a rare collection of slides of 101ers and the Kachins who aided them in this jungle warfare.

**Linda McCarthy**, another noted historian, also spoke at Camp C. A retired veteran of CIA credited with starting the CIA museum at Langley, McCarthy spoke proudly of OSS legacy: "There is a 'can-do' attitude of the men and women of OSS which stands as a model for us all. These trainees at the Park were ordinary Americans who served

America during extraordinary times. The real message of their service is that we, too, can reach beyond limitations, real or imagined, and achieve some incredible goals."

**Art Reinhardt** talked about communication training at Area C, the OSS overseas communications networks, the role of SI W/T agents, and the importance of communications in supporting virtually everything OSS did.

We know a great deal about Area C as the primary training site for the technical backbone of the OSS Communications Branch. These dedicated communicators were "bonded" by Area C, interest in amateur radio (hams), the OSS experience, and post war by the COMVETS organization with their XBLCD newsletter. After WWII, these veterans became a strategic national asset and some went on to develop the worldwide communications system for CIA, Department of State, Department of Defense and the American Red Cross. Others played key roles in the development of America's electronics industry. Hence Area C became somewhat of a shrine for the Communications veterans, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the

Prince William Forest Park for honoring OSS, helping to inform the public, and keeping the OSS spirit and flame alive.

**Dr. John Chambers** finished the fireside chats with a lecture on the Prince William Forest Park's place in history. Early in the year, the National Park Service commissioned Dr. Chambers, Distinguished Professor of History, Rutgers University, to research the OSS archive files and prepare a report of the OSS training uses of Areas A, B, and C. (A & C comprise the present park, and Area B is the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area of which Camp David is now a part).



# Book Notes



## ***The Wolves at the Door: The True Story of America's Greatest Female Spy***

by Judith L. Pearson

Colleagues of Virginia Hall, both OSS and CIA, can finally read the full story of her career in Pearson's latest book. The early life of this remarkable woman started in her comfortable roots of privilege in Baltimore society. In 1931 she left for Washington, D.C. to work for the State Department. On an overseas assignment in Turkey she lost her lower leg in a hunting accident. The State Department released her and she then began a second career in secret espionage and sabotage with the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) in France.

Later she was picked up by OSS and returned to France to organize what was one of the most successful operations with the French Resistance. She located drop zones for material badly needed by the French, helped escaped POWs and downed airmen flee to Spain, and secured safe houses for agents.

Wanted posters were issued by the Germans offering a reward "for the most dangerous of all Allied spies." But she continued undaunted. She was responsible for killing 159 Nazis, capturing 500 more, sabotaging communications and transportation links, and directing resistance activities.

This is the true story of a courageous woman whose actions during wartime, and later at CIA, have never been told in full. (The Lyons Press, Guilford, Conn.)



## ***Decoding History: The Battle of the Atlantic and Ultra.***

By W.J.R. Gardner

Members of the OSS who served in Commo, especially in the ETO, will enjoy this book. During WWII, a major part of the strategy of the Grand Alliance was shipping, especially in the Atlantic where American military aid to the Allies depended a great deal upon the massive shipping of supplies, men, and material. The Germans fully appreciated the vulnerability of this and their attacks, largely by submarines, became known as the Battle of the Atlantic. The decryption of German coded signals known as Ultra became one of the factors in this battle. However, the author, a specialist in anti-submarine warfare with the Royal Navy, puts Ultra special intelligence firmly in its place as only one of the factors which aided the Allies to defeat U-Boats in the Battle of the Atlantic. It is a penetrating and powerful analysis, of importance to naval history. (Naval Institute Press)



## ***Inside Camp X***

by Lynn Philip Hodgson

This newly-released book tells the fascinating story of the top secret training school for spies in Ontario, Canada, established in 1941 by Sir William Stephenson (Intrepid) who worked closely with OSS General William Donovan. Hodgson, who was also director of research for the Camp X Museum, transcribed over 40 hours of taped interviews with the men and women who passed through Camp X during WWII. The book tells of the inside operations and training techniques undergone by agents from OSS, FBI, SOE, and other related secret organizations, complete with excellent photos. (Blake Book Distribution, Ontario, Canada)



## ***Enigma U-Boats: Breaking the Code***

by Jake P. Mallmann Showell

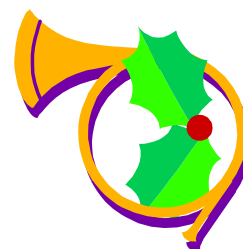
This is an analysis of the development and breaking of the Enigma code by the British at Bletchely Park. The author is an expert on U-Boat operations during WWII. In addition to telling the story of how the seemingly impenetrable German naval code was broken, the author has illustrated his book with excellent pictorial coverage of naval battles, captured code equipment and documents. It should be of interest to OSSers who served in MU operations, and to Commo operatives familiar with the breaking of the Enigma code. (Naval Institute Press)



## ***The Jedburghs: The Secret History of the Allies Special Forces, France 1944***

by Lt. Col. Will Irwin

This is a riveting account of the Jedburghs, a pioneering Special Forces unit made up of American, British, and French volunteers who parachuted behind German lines to assist in the recapture of Europe in 1944. The author, Lt. Col. Will Irwin, served in today's Special Forces. He has gathered archival documents, diaries, and has interviewed veterans to present a full picture of the crucial role the Jeds played in the liberation of Europe. (Public Affairs)



## Remembering 109 – Recollections of OSSers

In December 1942 when she reported for work at OSS as junior research assistant in the E Street office of the director, William J. Donovan, Julia McWilliams had some first-hand impressions of 109. In the biography of Julia Child, *Appetite For Life*, author Noel Riley Fitch records a few of Julia's recollections of General Donovan.

He was rather small and rumped, with piercing blue eyes," she recalled. "It was said he could read a document just by turning the pages, he was so fast at it... He was somehow fascinating to people. He gave you his complete attention and you were just mesmerized by him."

She also described his intense personal magnetism that was anything but *wild*. "Political views were irrel-

evant to the director," Julia recalled. "He valued creative intelligence, a love of adventure, a willingness to fight the enemy. And he left his men and women alone to plan their capers. At the time this was positively un-American—shrouded in secrecy and outside any government or military system. And it was exhilarating."

Julia was promoted to clerk in the director's office in the spring of 1943 and soon became senior clerk with a yearly salary of \$1,800. The next year she was assigned an overseas position in Ceylon, where she met Paul Child. She was in Kunming, China when the war ended and she came home to marriage and a new career—cooking. *Bon Appetit*. Julia Child died in August of 2004.

### Cajun OSS History Recalled at Spring Lecture

The Terrebonne Parish Library in Houma, Louisiana was the setting for a lecture entitled "Cajun Espionage: The Story of the French-Speaking OSS Agents in France, 1944." Jason P. Theriot, author of *To Honor Our Veterans*, and guest lecturer Brig. Gen. Robert J. LeBlanc, former commander of the 256th Infantry Brigade and veteran of the OSS, spoke at the June meeting. The library's invitation to the event, promising to unveil the untold story of the amazing Cajuns of OSS, contained the following:

"As the Invasion of Normandy unfolded in June 1944, thousands of Free French Resistance Fighters emerged from their secret hideouts to conduct hit-and-run raids on German communications and transportation. The French Maquis were part of an elaborate Allied deception plan which included double-cross agents and OSS Special Forces operatives. During the campaign in France, undercover French-speaking ops worked closely with the French Resistance to undermine the enemy through the secret art of espionage.

"Among this special band of soldiers were a handful of young men of Acadian decent, whose French upbringing in south Louisiana made them ideal OSS agents."

### Allen Dulles' Japanese Contacts

The October issue of the *Journal of Military History*, Vol. 69, contains an interesting account of Allen Dulles' work with representatives of the Japanese Army and Foreign Office to negotiate an end of the Pacific war. The George Marshall Library and the History department, VMI, edit and publish the Journal.

### General Donovan Honored by Niagara Alumni

If you happened to visit the Arlington Cemetery grave of Major Gen. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan during the past years and noticed the floral bouquet on his birthday (Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>), or on the anniversary of his death (Feb. 8<sup>th</sup>), these were placed in his honor by the men and women of the regional alumni chapter of his alma mater, Niagara University, Buffalo, N.Y.

Over 300 members in the Washington, D.C. area, many of whom served the United States government, continue to honor "Wild Bill" Donovan as fellow alumnus, Buffalonian, and, as President Eisenhower eulogized him, "The Last Hero!"

October 8, 2005, almost sixty years to the day on which the OSS ceased operations, during Niagara's annual Alumni Weekend festivities, the U.S. Army ROTC Purple Eagle Battalion enshrined Major Gen. Donovan in its Hall of Fame on the Niagara University campus, located on the Niagara escarpment overlooking the cataracts and world-famous falls.

It was a celebration of Gen. Donovan's life and his vision for a stronger and more secure America through a continuing professional and centrally-directed intelligence operation. Photographs and documents, as well as a replica of Gen. Donovan's WWI Congressional Medal of Honor, are on view.



*OSS veterans - Please send us your recollections of 109. There must be many more stories. Please share them with us. We'd love to hear from you.*

## Her Secret Life Was Working with Spies in Wartime New York City

The small classified advertisement Dorothy Stout (then Dorothy Hague) spotted in the Toronto Daily Star 61 years ago was vague but hardly exotic. “They were looking for girls to go to New York to work. They wanted typists and secretaries,” recalled Stout, a native of Toronto, who was working at the time in the office of a Canadian steel company.

Only after she arrived for her first day of work at New York City’s Rockefeller Center did the 25-year-old Stout realize that the job was something other than ordinary. “We were told to keep our mouths shut from here on out,” she said. For employees of the British Secret Service, known during World War II as British Security Co-ordination, the less they knew, the better off they were.

Stout said the first order of business was two weeks of intensive training in Morse Code. Then, working in five-day shifts, she typed out coded messages transmitted to the office via wire.

It was by design that Stout never knew who was on the other end of wire. She determined later that they were “agents.” Although the letters appeared to her to be just so much gibberish, she said she always knew when a major event—D-Day, for example—was about to take place. “We knew because we’d get miles and miles of tape,” she said.

Stout’s agency was headed by Sir William Stephenson, a master spy who was given the code name “Intrepid” by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Stout said Stephenson worked closely with William Donovan, the director of OSS in Washington D.C. “I’ll never forget—we were working late one Saturday night when the back door opened and in walked Bill Donovan and Bill Stephenson,” Stout said. “They were like Mutt and Jeff. My, Donovan was a handsome bloke.” Stout said she later was transferred to “Camp X” a British Security Co-ordination-administered special operations training school near Ontario. There, agents were instructed in a wide range of undercover activities.

In at least one respect, Stephenson and his World War II agents are still making their mark today. One of those agents, Ian Fleming, went on to author a popular book series featuring a British agent known as James Bond. It’s believed Fleming’s character “M,” Bond’s mysterious boss, was patterned after Stevenson. Stout said she has seen a few Bond movies but they’re a stretch from espionage as she came to know it. “It’s like anything else. You can base these things on your experiences, but you can go overboard a little bit,” she said. “I like historical fiction. I like history that’s buttered up, but not as much as James Bond.”

## Intrepid Statue at CIA

The atrium of the CIA Headquarters building hosts a collection of statues donated to the agency. Among these is a gift of the Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, Canada. This twenty-two inch statue of Sir William Stephenson, (code-named “Intrepid,”) is a replica of a larger-than-life size statue now in Sir William’s birthplace of Winnipeg. Prior to America’s entry in World War II, Sir William Stephenson, a Canadian entrepreneur, headed the New York office of British Security Coordination.



*Sir William Stephenson*

Photo courtesy CIA Museum

It was Stephenson who pressed President Franklin Roosevelt to establish an intelligence coordinator position to oversee FBI and military intelligence activities and lobbied for William J. Donovan as the man for the job. Stephenson was the key liaison officer for the British intelligence services and highly regarded by the Americans who worked with him. In 1946, General Donovan awarded Sir William the Medal of Merit, the highest civilian decoration awarded by the United States (and never before awarded to a foreigner).

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## Re: CMA Award to Kachin Hypenlas (soldiers)

*by Herb Auerbach*

Cma was an abbreviation of comma, the mark of punctuation in separating words. Messages sent from the field in Burma used cma, e.g., need weapons cma ammo cma medical supplies. A message sent to the base in Calcutta pertaining to the Kachin was somehow misinterpreted by someone who thought that a medal should be made up for the Kachin soldiers. Thus was born the Citation for Military Assistance, CMA.

A round silver medal was cast and attached to a wide green ribbon imprinted with peacocks. At the conclusion of the Burma campaign in June 1945, award ceremonies were held before the Kachins returned to their own villages. The CMA metal was presented to those brave soldiers who helped so much in the successful end to the war in Burma.

## Dr. Luigi Sartori Writes of OSS World War II Work in Italy

A recent publication of an Italian partisan organization, *Autonomi*, contains two items of interest to OSS members, especially to those who served in Italy. The first is an account of the late Mary Donovan Corvo's career in OSS and postwar life with her husband Max. It stresses their important contributions ending with the phrase: "Italy, in general and the Italian resistance in particular, owe much to Mary and Max Corvo."

There is also a biographical sketch of Albert R. Materazzi subtitled "A Protagonist," which includes a 1945 picture of him in uniform and lists his contributions as operations officer of Company A 2671st Special Reconnaissance Battalion (the Italian OGS) and a translation of his Legion of Merit citation. It ends with the phrase similar to that for the Corvos.

Both articles are the work of Dr. Luigi Sartori, a long-time admirer of OSS. He originated the idea of a joint conference to be held in Venice on the American contribution to Italy's War of Liberation. He suggested it to Geoffrey Jones, former president of Veterans of OSS, who was planning a "Tour of Friendship" to Italy at the time. As expected, it was a very successful trip ending with the conference October 17 through 18 in Venice. Gigi, as his friends call Sartori, deserves to be better known to our Society to which he has made generous contributions.

During the Fascist regime in Italy, military service was compulsory. In 1941 Sartori graduated from the military school for Italy's elite mountain troops, the Alpini, and then served in the Balkans. On September 6, 1943, Italy surrendered and became co-belligerent. Sartori joined the resistance movement. In April 1944, he headed a mission which parachuted into the upper Veneto area. Attached to a Matteotti Brigade on Monte Grappa, it conducted sabotage operations and transmitted intelligence until the end of the war.

He returned to his studies at the Ca' Foscari University in Venice and earned a degree in economic and financial administration in 1947. In 1948, putting what he learned to good use, he established the firm Fratelli Sartori, Inc., a distributor for Mercedes-Benz in Treviso, Venice, and Padua.

Despite a busy career and raising a family of four children, he still found time for civic activities and taking an important part in a partisan organization. Gigi was president of a Lion's Club and delegate to the Order of Malta's First Aid Corps. Probably most important was his association with the NATO-sponsored International Committee of Reserve Officers (CIOR). As a colonel in Italy's Reserves, he served as its delegate from 1967 to 1974. He was elected president in 1984 for a two-year term.

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## Johnson Rifles Listed in OSS Wartime Supplies

OSSer John Lyons from Wichita, Kansas, submits an interesting item on Johnson Light Machine Guns from the October 2005 issue of *American Rifleman*:

The OSS Detachment 101 (Burma) supply records show that 4,029 Johnson rifles were in inventory there on Jan. 23, 1948. On Aug. 1, 1948, there were 858 Johnson Light Machine Guns listed and 35,880 magazine assemblies. By this date there are no Johnson rifles listed, presumably because all had been sent to the field.

An OSS China inventory dated September 30, 1945 lists 13 Johnson rifles and six Johnson Light Machine Guns. These are known to have been issued to and used by OSS field team IBEX, also known as the 4<sup>th</sup> Marauder Group in early August 1945. The source of the arms used by OSS was apparently the Netherlands Purchasing Commission.

## Seminar on "Soft War" Tactics Reflects OSS M.O. Techniques

A seminar "Killing Al Q'aida: The Soft War" was held by NSA's Corporate Communications Departments September 16<sup>th</sup> and attended by representatives of NSA, State Department, CIA, DNI, and military services. Chuck de Caro, instructor at the National Defense University, led the discussion on soft war, described as "the hostile use of global television to shape a society's will by changing its views of reality."

During the session, other means of influencing the enemy were discussed: including press and radio disinformation tactics and counter propaganda. One of the guest speakers, Elizabeth McIntosh, OSS/MO related OSS techniques employed in so-called Morale Operations (MO) during WWII and how they could be applied in today's war against Al Q'aida.



## In Memoriam

**Aldo Aniasi** died Aug. 27, 2005 from complications after surgery in Milan, Italy at the age of 84. He was the president of the Federation of the Partisan Association, the centrist of the three partisan organizations. A great friend of OSS, he participated in several ceremonies honoring it and its members. He fought as a partisan in the Domodossola valley alongside OG Capt. Victor Giannino and Sgt. Alessi of the Chrysler Mission. Very active in public life, he was mayor of Milan for nine years and also a Member of Parliament.

**Edward Philip Barry**, 91, died June 16, 2005 at his home in Vetulonia, Italy. He served with the OSS in Teheran, Iran in 1941 and was head of security for President Roosevelt at the November 1943 Teheran Conference with Churchill and Stalin and the February 1945 Yalta conference with Churchill and Stalin. At Yalta, President Roosevelt awarded Phil Barry a medal and a promotion to major.

After law school at the University of Michigan, Barry joined the CIA, where he served in Washington, D.C., Turkey, and Switzerland. In 1946 he married Matilda "Tilla" Koenig, formerly in the Austrian underground.

**Martha L. Hill Bates**, 99, of Dublin, Ohio, died Aug. 2, 2005 at the Friendship Village Center. During WWII she served with OSS in India and Germany. After the war she taught school in Indiana.

**John "Barney" Howard Bernard**, 85, a retired conference planner at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, died Oct. 9, 2005 in New Bern, N.C. During WWII he served in Burma with the OSS and reenlisted in the Army Air Force in 1945, from which he retired as a master sergeant in 1966. His awards include a Bronze Medal.

**Mary Cree McLaughlin Carroll**, 81, of Worcester, Mass., died Sept. 5, 2005 at her home. During WWII she worked with the OSS as a cartographer. Her husband of 42 years, Dr. Joseph Carroll, died in 1998. They had eight children.

**William Chambreau**, 86, died April 22, 2005 in Miami, Fla. Born in Tours, France, where his father was stationed with the military, he returned to the United States and attended George Washington University. During WWII he served with the OSS in the China-Burma-India Theater. He was injured during a parachute

drop. After the war he started Chambreau Industries, an aviation parts company in Alexandria, Va.

**Michael C. Chemsak**, 86, died Sept. 13, 2005 in McKeesport, Pa. He was one of six children whose parents emigrated from Austria-Hungary. He entered the Army in 1942 and was assigned to Catalina Island where he helped train recruits assigned to the OSS Maritime Unit.

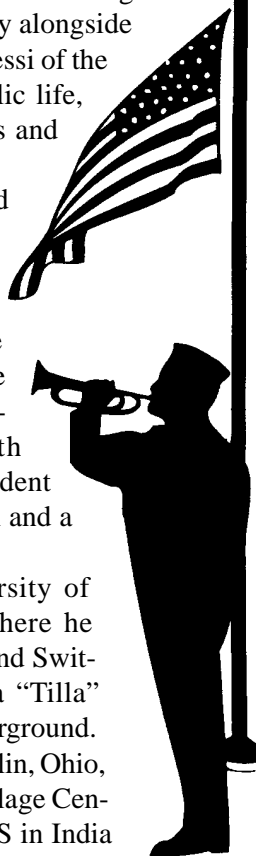
**Chester L. Cooper**, 88, whose public career spanned more than five decades in and out of government, died October 30th at Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C. During the war he served in the CBI Theater with the OSS and was later with the CIA. After leaving government service he embarked on a second career involving environmental issues. He recently wrote his memoir, *In the Shadows of History: Fifty Years Behind the Scenes of Cold War Diplomacy*.

**John E. Corthorn**, 87, died Sept. 15, 2005 in Punxsutawney, Pa. A native of Iquique, Chile, he met the former Dorothy Sweeney there during WWII where she was assigned to the U.S. Embassy. They married and moved to the United States. He became an American citizen and enlisted in the Army where he assigned to the OSS and was stationed at the Panama Canal Zone.

**Gordon A. Craig**, 91, considered America's dean of German historians died October 30 in Portola Valley, California. The scholar was a political analyst for the OSS during WWII.

**Charles M. English**, 86, a multilingual agent who worked under cover with the Central Intelligence Agency, died Aug. 9, 2005 at his vacation home in Raymond, Maine. Mr. English was a doctoral student in linguistics at the University of Wisconsin when he was drafted into the Army in 1942. He was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services, and remained with the agency until 1947, when the CIA was formed.

Mr. English knew ten languages so proficiently, his son Charles said, that he could do crossword puzzles in them. He used his linguistic facility during 17 years of overseas postings with the CIA, including as an undercover agent. After moving to Belgrade in the late 1940s and learning Serbo-Croatian, he established the agency's first office in Yugoslavia. He also served seven years as director of the U.S. defector program in Germany, supervising interviews and logistical arrangements with potential defectors to the West. When he retired in 1979, Mr. English received the CIA's Distinguished Career Intelligence Medal.



## In Memoriam

**Amadeu Ferreira**, 82, died Aug. 17, 2005 in Stuart, Fla. Before retirement he was president of the international division of Becton Dickinson & Co, of Franklin Lakes, N.J. for 34 years. He served in the Army during WWII, assigned to the OSS. He received his bachelor's degree from Brown University.

**Harold Leo Friedman**, 82, chemistry professor emeritus at Stony Brook University who made "outstanding contributions to the theoretical and experimental chemistry of liquids," died Sept. 16, 2005. Friedman was born in New York City but as a child moved with family to Cleveland, then Chicago, where he met his future wife. He enlisted during World War II in 1942, serving in the Signal Corps, then in the OSS.

**William G. Kemp**, 86, of Elkton, Md. died Oct. 21, 2005 at his home in Baltimore, Md. When WWII began, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and was a parachute instructor. After completing Officer Candidate School at Ft. Belvoir, Captain Kemp served in the OSS, parachuting behind enemy lines in North Africa and France. He was a recipient of the Bronze Star and Legion of Merit.

**Jaqueline Gutwilling** died Aug. 25, 2005 in Chandler, Ariz. She was born in Quebec, Canada in 1909. The family moved to Rouses Point, N.Y. where she became a citizen and married William Gutwilling in 1936. He joined the Army and served in India during WWII and she was one of the founding members of the Women's Army Corps (WAC). She was stationed in England in the office of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. After D-Day she was with the first OSS WAC group to enter Paris. She received a Bronze Star and ETO campaign ribbons. She retired as a lieutenant colonel.

**Francis Byron Mills**, 90, a former Army colonel died Sept. 27, 2005 at his home in Virginia Beach, Va. Col. Mills, a native of Mangum, Okla., entered the Army Reserve in the late 1930s after graduating from the University of Oklahoma. He was activated into the regular Army in 1941 and first served with a horse-drawn unit of the 80<sup>th</sup> Artillery Division. In 1943 he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services.

Based in London, he worked with British and French forces in support of resistance operations in Europe leading up to the Allied D-Day invasion in 1944. Col. Mills landed on Omaha Beach, leading an OSS Special Forces detachment with the 1<sup>st</sup> Army as the Allied forces moved through France.

Later in 1944, he was reassigned to China, where he commanded OSS special operations against Japanese forces north of the Yangtze River until the war ended. Resistance forces under his leadership destroyed rail

lines, bridges and enemy troop trains. In 2002, Col. Mills wrote a history of this period entitled, *The OSS Secret Wars in China*.

He was assigned to the U.S. War Office in London for two years after the war, commanding an intelligence detachment. After serving in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 82<sup>nd</sup> airborne divisions, he was named in 1955 to a unit that organized the Army's new Special Forces group at Fort Bragg, N.C.

He attended the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa., and in 1960 became commandant of the 1<sup>st</sup> Special Forces Group on Okinawa, providing military advisers to several Southeast Asian countries, including Vietnam. After additional postings in the United States, he retired in 1967.

**John Papajohn**, 78, died Sept. 8, 2005 in Hemet, Cal. He served in WWII and Korea with the U.S. Navy demolition team before joining the OSS and later the CIA. After retirement he worked for McDonnell Douglas, Xerox, and Rockwell.

**Robert P. Parkinson**, 82, died October 27th at Holy Cross Hospital, Silver Spring, Md. He served in the Army in WWII, including duty with the OSS in the CBI theater. Mr Parkinson retired from the Census Bureau as acting head of the Office of Demographic Analysis. Born in Muncie, Ind., he studied Mandarin Chinese at the University of California, Berkeley. He is survived by his wife and two children.

**Orville F. Ross**, 89, died Aug. 3, 2005 in Richmond, Ind. He was a graduate of Williamsburg High School and Indiana University. He served in the Air Corps during WWII, flying 35 missions at night on B-24s from England to France, hauling supplies and parachutes for the resistance groups behind enemy lines. He was stationed in England at an SOE/OSS base.

**Nancy Thompson Taylor** died Aug. 24, 2005 in Santa Fe, N.M. at age 84. She was graduated from Radcliffe College and served with OSS during WWII in the ETO. When returning home via ship in August 1945 she contracted polio. After months of treatment at Walter Reed, she started a new life in New York City, later Sweden and finally in Santa Fe where she was known as an elegant hostess. She married anthropologist, Dr. Walter Taylor. Fluent in French, Swedish, and Spanish, she traveled extensively throughout Europe.

**Joseph Veselinovich**, died Sept. 26, 2005 in St. Louis, Mo. He was the life member of The OSS Society and a member of the Holy Trinity Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church in St. Louis.

# Carpetbagger Pilot Saves His Crew and English Town

by Todd S. Berkoff

For almost 60 years, all that my family knew of my great uncle's untimely death was that he was a pilot in World War II and that he was killed in Europe. I confronted my grandfather in December 2001 about what exactly happened to his brother, Larry, that night in 1944. He remembered some details. He recalled receiving a phone call from the U.S. Army notifying our family that 2nd Lieut. Lawrence Berkoff had been killed in action. He also remembered a name on a letter that was sent to our family from Larry's crew members who tried their best to put into words what happened on that fateful night. But my grandfather had lost the letter. One name on that letter—an Al Rinz from Michigan—was all I had to go on.

I located an Alfonse Rinz in Michigan and called. An elderly woman answered. "Are you related to the young pilot named Berkoff who was killed?" she asked.

I replied, "Yes, you remember him?"

"My husband was always grateful for what your uncle did for those men," she noted.

I couldn't believe it. She explained that their plane was going down in Lambourne, England, and Larry ordered the men to bail out. He piloted the plane long enough for everyone to get out, but the plane crashed before he had a chance to escape. Larry's act of self-sacrifice not only saved the lives of his crew but also the people of the village of Lambourne.

Lieut. Lawrence Berkoff was a B-24 Liberator pilot in a covert special operations unit, "The Carpetbaggers." Officially, he was a member of the 492nd Bomber Group, 8<sup>th</sup> Air Force, but the unit received its orders from the Office of Strategic Services. The Carpetbaggers were responsible for clandestine operations in Europe during World War II. They dropped agents, together with weapons, radios, food, and other supplies, into Nazi-occupied Europe from Norway to Yugoslavia to work with resistance units behind enemy lines. The Carpetbaggers were formed in October 1943, when the need arose to arm and supply resistance units in Europe prior to the Allies invasion of the continent.

## New Society Members

We welcome these OSS vets, lineals, and associate members who have joined the Society:

Jesse Baumgold, Bethesda, MD  
Colin Beavan, New York, NY  
Patricia Jo Binder, Las Vegas, NV  
Carl Blackstone, Seattle, WA  
Dawn Blum-Holt, Wappingers Falls, NY  
Jack Burgess, Wiltshire, U.K.  
Delmar Calvert, OSS veteran, Lake Oswego, OR  
Paul Casalese, Jackson, NJ  
Barbara Fahs Charles, Washington, DC  
Duane Clarridge, Escondido, CA  
Grayson Cocharo, OSS veteran, Arlington, TX  
Keith Coggins, Atlanta, GA  
Carl Colby, Washington, DC  
Margaret Drew, Pleasanton, CA  
Susan Glessner, Ipswich, MA  
Henrietta Carter Hibbs, OSS veteran, Lake Ridge, VA  
Lucien E. LaJeunesse, OSS veteran, Plainfield, CT  
James V. Lukitsch, Cape Coral, FL  
Mary J. May, OSS veteran, Punta Gorda, FL  
Lois Clark McCoy, Santa Barbara, CA  
Mary Shull McCoy, Arlington, VA  
Noelle Merrill, Holden, ME  
Virginia Mills, Virginia Beach, VA  
Ned Nicholas, Richmond, VA  
Troy Sacquety, Fairfax, VA  
R. Jerome Sanford, Gainesville, FL  
Colleen Carroll Subin, Bonita Springs, FL  
Kelly M. Subin, Newport, RI  
Arthur M. Thurston Jr., Duluth, GA  
Samuel P. Thurston, Marietta, GA

Olga Veselinovich, St. Louis, MO  
Bruce Walker, Monroe, LA  
Michael Whitehurst, N. Potomac, MD  
William Whitehurst, Lexington, NC

Errata: In our last issue we reported that Anne Halpern is an OSS veteran. Anne is a lineal descendant. Her mother and father, Kay and Sam Halpern, were OSS veterans. We regret the error.

Also: We incorrectly stated in the book review section that Moe Berg was a professional baseball pitcher. Mr. Berg was a catcher.

The OSS Society Newsletter  
**Elizabeth P. McIntosh**, Editor  
**Sally and Milt Collins**, Layout and art work

*Send news items, obit notices, photos, and  
wartime memories to the editor at:*

**12162 Cathedral Drive  
Woodbridge VA 22191-2228  
703-490-6797**

*Send computer file copy and digital photo files  
to [sallyandmilt@aol.com](mailto:sallyandmilt@aol.com)*

*Original photo prints make the best newsletter  
pictures. Send them along and we promise to return  
them to the specified return address if requested.*

**Next Newsletter Deadline - Jan. 15, 2006**

## Help Wanted – by OSSers and Others

■ **The Navy UDT-Seal Museum** in Fort Pierce, Florida seeks former OSS members, and all OSS MU members specifically, to join our showcase and honor our Special Operations Maritime Warriors from WWII to present. We need and want your support. Please contact:

Capt. Michael R. Howard, USN Ret., Director,  
3300 North Hwy A1A, North Hutchinson Island,  
Fort Pierce, FL 34949-8520 Phone-772-595-5845

■ **Did OSS in Burma have nicknames?** I am doing research on the 101 OSS Detachment in Burma, circa 1944, for a film treatment. What I would like to know is if the OSS and or its operatives had nicknames or slang terms (not code names) by which other branches of the military referred to them.

Mitchell Oppenheimer [MOP@cbsnews.com](mailto:MOP@cbsnews.com)

■ I am trying to find information on **Francis T. Burke**. He served in the south Atlantic, intercepting German U-Boats, in German Morse code and decoding for the North Atlantic fleet. He spoke fluent German and was a ham radio operator. [frambo05@msn.com](mailto:frambo05@msn.com)

■ Can anyone point me to a list of **Allen Dulles' "Crown Jewels,"** personnel recruited as assets in the postwar reconstruction of Germany. I am interested in the Caucasus unit assets assigned to provide assistance in Istanbul, Ankara, and the Middle East. Does anyone have details on the Depot Reports?

Jeffrey Burds, [jburds@aya.yale.edu](mailto:jburds@aya.yale.edu)

■ I am writing to learn if any of you have information on a member of the OSS who served in China and Burma during World War II, from July 24, 1942 to December 23, 1945. His name: **Corporal Anthony Rogowski** from Toledo, Ohio. He parachuted behind enemy lines, fought in the ground battles, and drove Jeeps/vehicles loaded with dynamite somewhere in that region. He was wounded in battle in Burma, his family believes, knifed in a foxhole. He contracted malaria and after returning stateside lived until age 57. His service records burned in the St. Louis fire, and we have little information on him. On behalf of the Rogowski-Kaptur families, his niece,

Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur (Ohio-9)  
[marcy.kaptur@mail.house.gov](mailto:marcy.kaptur@mail.house.gov)

■ I am seeking information on **Byron D. (B.D. or Mac) MacDonald**, whose official position at the U.S.

Embassy in Athens at the end of WWII was listed as "Senior Economic Analyst." He was the author of several OSS reports on relief and rehabilitation in Greece. Macdonald was one of the owners of a travel agency that specialized in luxury cruises of the Mediterranean in the 1930s. He and/or some of his passengers may have used these "Odyssey Cruises" as a cover for intelligence gathering prior to the World War II. I understand that these activities pre-date the formation of the OSS, but any additional information about Macdonald would be useful in my research.

Pamela S. Duff, MD, 2529 Kidd's Dairy Road,  
Scottsville, Virginia 24590

■ I am a graduate student working on a study of the **Labor Branch of OSS** and its role in the infiltration of Germany. The end result of my research will be a historical novel based on research that I conduct. I'd also like to focus on OSS life in London during 1943-1945. Similarly, if anyone entered Germany ahead of the Allies could they describe life within Germany first hand? Another interest is the RUPPERT mission and HAMMER mission. My aim is to make my historical novel as accurate and informative as possible.

Dora Durkin [ddurkin@iupui.edu](mailto:ddurkin@iupui.edu)

■ I am trying to find information on my grandfather's service in the OSS. His name is **Charles Swain Hall**. My mother told me he spent time in Burma possibly with Detachment 101. As a graduate student at the Institute of World Politics, I am studying for a masters in national security, specializing in intelligence, so I am very interested in my grandfather's career in OSS and later at CIA.

Dan Westlake [daniel.westlake@iwp.edu](mailto:daniel.westlake@iwp.edu)

■ I would greatly appreciate hearing from anyone who has knowledge of **William J. (Bill) Underwood**, Canada's top WWII Unarmed Combat Instructor. He created the system known as COMBATO. He taught Canadian conventional and unconventional forces and was brought down to U.S. to teach American Rangers and the FBI. He spent time in New York City with SOE and taught at Camp-X in Canada. I have been advised that Underwood may have had an OSS connection. I am Bill Underwood's official historian. I am attempting to locate information on Mr. Underwood for historical purposes.

Robbie Cressman, President, Underwood Systems  
[robbie@rogers.com](mailto:robbie@rogers.com)

## Help Wanted – by OSSers and Others

■ I am seeking any information on my late great-uncle **Chester Grady**. I have been told he served in the OSS to break German codes during WWII. Any information on my uncle or how to find out more about him would greatly be appreciated.

Jennifer Grady, [salome721@comcast.net](mailto:salome721@comcast.net)

■ I am looking for information on my deceased father **Edward E. Denniston**. He was born in Arkansas in 1908. Please direct me to any websites for more information. He was a Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Army and was involved with the OSS.

Betsy Graziano, [woodexp1@msn.com](mailto:woodexp1@msn.com)

■ I was told after his death that my father, **Gilbert Henry Stuenkel**, was in the OSS during WWII. My father was a quiet man who never talked about his service except once when I pressed him for some information about his experiences during WWII for a high school history class assignment. He grudgingly told me that I should tell my teacher that my father was in Bastogne in the Battle of the Bulge. I would greatly appreciate any information you might have to share with me.

John Stuenkel [unclestuenkel@yahoo.com](mailto:unclestuenkel@yahoo.com)  
415-717-4934

■ I am trying to find out if anyone out there knows of my grandfather, **Michael Patterson**. He is now 89 and just recently started talking about his involvement in OSS. He was not very detailed on what he did, only that he ended joining the U.S. Army 17<sup>th</sup> Airborne division around 1943. I am interested in finding out anything I can if anyone has ever met or know him. He was originally from Buffalo, NY.

Michael Czubaj [czubaj\\_revoleng@sbcglobal.net](mailto:czubaj_revoleng@sbcglobal.net)

■ I am seeking any information about: 1) **Joseph Calderon** who served with OSS in Italy 1944-45 and lived and worked in Italy for several years after the war; 2) **Anthony Moore** who served with the British intelligence and was posted at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. during the war years; and 3) **Felix Morlion**, a Belgian national and Dominican priest who collaborated with OSS and later founded Pro Deo University in Rome. I would like to hear from anyone who has information about any of these individuals. Please reply to:

Larry Gray [lagray@tin.it](mailto:lagray@tin.it) or Caroline Hartzler  
[hartzler@aol.com](mailto:hartzler@aol.com) 703-726-0051

■ We are trying to find information on **John Buc** who joined OSS in 1944, assigned to the Operational Groups. We know he was in France and think also China and India.

Tony and Susan (Buc) Panetta  
[smp0930@yahoo.com](mailto:smp0930@yahoo.com)

■ I am Howard Greyber, a physicist and former Navy officer, whose uncle was **Dr. Arthur David Howard**, a geologist, who served in the OSS from 1943. He was sent to China in 1944 after learning Chinese at the Monterey School. As an R&A person, he flew to Peking with nine other OSS officers to persuade the Japanese commanding general of the North China Army that indeed the Emperor had ordered them to surrender. He returned stateside some time in 1946.

Howard D. Greyber, PhD  
2475 St. Lawrence Drive,  
San Jose, CA 95124 408-377-6224  
[hgreyber@yahoo.com](mailto:hgreyber@yahoo.com)

■ My father, **Donald S. King**, joined the OSS in Algiers in 1943 and worked at a training camp there as an instructor in demolitions. He parachuted into southern France in the summer of 1944 to work with resistance forces. After joining up with American forces in September near Gap, he ran line-crossing agents for army intelligence through the winter of 1944-45. In the spring of 1945, he worked in London with a group that was in contact with German commanders on the western front seeking to surrender their forces to the western allies.

He may have used a *nom de guerre* of "Roy." He was in the ambulance service attached to the Free French forces before joining OSS. My father recently passed away and I have a packet of memoirs that he wrote. I would like to pursue his story. Could any one with more information about his service contact me?

Stewart King [sking@mtangel.edu](mailto:sking@mtangel.edu)  
Mt. Angel Seminary, 1 Abbey Drive  
St. Benedict OR 97373

■ I am a writer for the *New Republic* magazine. I was once based in Bangkok and became fascinated by **Jim Thompson**, the silk dealer. I am considering writing a book about him and wonder if anyone in The OSS Society has done any research on him, knew him in WWII, or about his disappearance.

Joshua Kurlantzick, 202-716-4444  
[jkurantzick@tnr.com](mailto:jkurantzick@tnr.com)

## San Diego Paper Reports on OSS American Indian in Philippines

By Lillian Cox

In 1944 Army 1st Lieut. Donald V. Jamison was delivered by submarine to the shore of Luna, La Union, in the Philippines. He was an officer in the Office of Strategic Services. His mission was to perform reconnaissance and demolition behind enemy lines in preparation for an invasion led by General Douglas MacArthur in 1945. Jamison, now 87, lives in Escondido, California.

In a interview, the decorated war veteran recalled how the guerrilla warfare skills he used during World War II were cultivated as a boy on the Rincon Indian Reservation. Jamison's father, Bert Jamison, was a Seneca-Cayuga Indian. His mother, Mary Golsh Jamison, was a Luisenc-Diegueno Indian. His great-grandfather was the legendary Santiago Duro, the last chief of the Mesa Grande Indians.

Jamison remembered fierce battles in the Philippines, during which he used his marksmanship ability to pick off Japanese soldiers. "This was something I learned from my uncle Mark," he said. Uncle Mark was Mark Golsh, chief of the Rincon Indians during the 1940s. Jamison got to know firearms at an early age.

"When I was 5, I was given my own horse and saddle," he said. "At 6, I was given a .22 rifle. At 7, I was bringing home food for the family...doves, quail, ducks, mountain pigeons and rabbit. I shot my first deer at 11."

Donald Jamison received numerous combat medals from the Philippine government for his service. He also began a lifelong friendship with Ferdinand Marcos, a guerrilla leader who later became president of the Philippines.

## Any OSS Memorabilia in Your Attic? Donations Requested

OSSers interested in donating their wartime OSS memorabilia - theater ribbons, patches, weapons, escape scarves, short snorters - are asked to contact The OSS Society office.



**The OSS Society, Inc.**  
6723 Whittier Ave., Suite 303-A  
McLean, VA 22101-4533

## Veteran's Day Noted

In honor of Veteran's Day, November 11, WAMU from American University in Washington, D.C., presented a documentary produced by the Library of Congress's Veterans History Project: "While the World Watched." It painted a sound portrait of the Nuremberg trials through the voices of WWII vets and eye witnesses of the trials, including OSSer George Morse. General William Donovan was involved in the early part of the trials.

## Veterans Honored with Free Meal

Many OSSers were among the thousands of U.S. military veterans who were treated to a free entrée at a McCormick & Schmick's seafood restaurant on Sunday, November 6, 2005. Bill McCormick and Doug Schmick, who were honored for their efforts on behalf of U.S. veterans by former Veterans Administration Secretary Anthony Principi with the Secretary's Award, the highest award bestowed by a cabinet secretary, began the program in 1999. It now serves over 15,000 free meals each November.



## 2006 Editorial Schedule

During 2006 we will be featuring one OSS operational component in each issue. We welcome contributions from OSSers. Stories, pictures, recollections, copies of news articles or other publications or other items of interest are needed.

|              |                    |       |
|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| Winter issue | Deadline January 1 | MO    |
| Spring issue | Deadline April 1   | R&A   |
| Summer issue | Deadline July 1    | MU    |
| Fall issue   | Deadline October 1 | Commo |

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