

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13777
Folder ID Number: 13777-012

Folder Title:
Veterans of the OSS 10/23/91 [OA 8317] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	7	2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*

SUBJECT: OSS DINNER

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, October 23, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, you will receive the Donovan Award and make remarks at 9:30 p.m. after dinner to 600 veterans of the Office of Strategic Services.

II. DISCUSSION

You spoke at this dinner in 1983 when Richard Helms received the Donovan Award.

The remarks (13 minutes, on teleprompter) pay tribute to William Donovan, promote the nomination of Bob Gates, and discuss the future of the Intelligence Community.

(Duggan/Simon)
October 21, 1991
Draft Two
OSS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OSS DINNER
 WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991
 9:30 P.M.

Thank you, Judge McGivern and Geoffrey Jones. I want to salute my two predecessors as DCI: Dick Helms and Bill Colby. I'm also delighted that Sophia Casey could be here this evening.

I am truly honored to receive the Donovan award. ((I had no idea the medallion was so large. Knowing this group, someone probably put a tape recorder inside it.) \\

((Seeing Evangeline Bruce here reminds me of a story about D-Day. General Donovan told David Bruce he had arranged to be buried at Arlington, and asked David if he had done the same. Suddenly alarmed, David said, "No -- and why do you ask?" \\ Donovan replied, "You should get a plot near mine. Then we could start an underground together.")) \\\

Seriously, I will treasure this Donovan Award. It will remind me always to honor the general's memory.

William Donovan was one of those rare statesmen whose deeds and ideas will continue to guide and inspire free people long after his time -- indeed long after your time and mine. Next year we celebrate half a century since Bill Donovan founded the OSS and established intelligence capabilities to make the United States an enduring force for world freedom. Though 32 years have passed since General Donovan's death, his legacy lives in the breezes of freedom that enliven Dresden and Kiev and Krakow.

William Donovan believed that the way to avoid a hot war was to win the Cold War. \\ For two succeeding generations, thousands of men and women in our intelligence community fought that struggle for world peace and freedom. Many of you OSS veterans stood in their front ranks. \\

Four OSS men became chiefs of the CIA -- Allen Dulles, Dick Helms, Bill Colby, and Bill Casey. Historians will record their courage, their leadership, their patriotism. \\

We've heard too much -- and much unfair and untrue -- of failure in recent weeks, and too little of CIA's crucial part in this victory for freedom. We've heard too little of the sacrifice you and those you trained made to advance democracy. We've heard too little of the Cold War victory that is indeed your special triumph.

But I am confident that history will honor the Cold Warriors of the CIA -- the men and women who struggled in the shadows, sent messages over the airwaves, smuggled forbidden books and magazines -- all to help pierce the Iron Curtain. History will praise the secret strategies and operations, the personal valor and organizational excellence, that gave our intelligence community success in its Cold War mission. \\

And history will marvel at the vision of William Donovan. \\

General Donovan made a clear-eyed distinction between means and ends. He saw the need for strong intelligence capabilities even outside of wartime, but he never thought of the intelligence function as an end in itself. Though he was acclaimed in his

lifetime as the father of American central intelligence, he said he would rather be remembered for his contribution to a peaceful world order -- to a true community of free nations.

More than three decades ago, he foresaw today's events:

"Some day the Iron Curtain will lift," he declared, "and the captive nations of East Europe will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member." \\\

As this bold vision becomes a reality, we must preserve solid American intelligence capabilities. We need them for this promising new era no less than we required them for the period that followed the Second World War.

I have chosen a vigorous new leader to be Director of Central Intelligence -- Bob Gates. \\\ He's a tough-minded innovator. He's an independent thinker with a passion for excellence. He has served by my side through the Panama crisis, through Desert Storm, through the drama of August in Moscow. I have the fullest trust in his integrity and ability. \\\

I am sure you are delighted as I am by the overwhelming Senate Intelligence Committee vote to endorse Bob's nomination. I hope you will join me in urging the full Senate to confirm him promptly. He has a big job to do. \\\

Bob's mission is to change our intelligence community as profoundly as the world has changed. The collapse of Soviet

communism will affect the world as dramatically and favorably as did the defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

After V-E Day, the OSS no longer needed to parachute Jedburghs into Germany. By the same logic, in the new openness of post-Communist Europe and Russia, we can replace many of our more dangerous and expensive collection efforts with less risky and less costly activities. Just as we can now afford to make sweeping cuts in nuclear forces once used to deter the Soviet threat, we can -- and we will -- make better use of the assets we once needed to penetrate Soviet secrecy. \\

By no means will we let our guard down. \\ Let no one in the KGB or the Soviet military mistake our confidence and good will for weakness. \\ Our eyes and ears are better trained than ever on those who might attempt to reverse the march of freedom. \\ We're not about to dismantle the intelligence capabilities we've worked so hard to rebuild -- but we must adapt them to new realities. \\

Success in the struggle against Communism does not mean the CIA's work is done. Bob Gates's challenge is to move the intelligence community beyond the Cold War to the complex problems of the 21st Century. Tomorrow's intelligence community will need to consolidate and extend freedom's gains against totalitarianism. Intelligence will enhance our protection against terrorism and the drug menace. Intelligence will help our policymakers understand emerging economic opportunities and challenges. It will help us thwart anyone who tries to steal our

technology or otherwise refuses to play by the competitive rules. It will help us seek peace and avert conflicts in regions of dangerous tension.

One task for tomorrow's intelligence community is especially urgent: stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles. This is a life-or-death mission -- and I am going to do everything in my power to make sure American intelligence has the resources and the leadership to do the job.

Tomorrow's job will be easier because today's intelligence community has given its successors a head start. As President, I'm privileged to know some unsung American heroes of the here and now -- heroes who'll never wear a medal or sit at a head table. It's well that we remember past embodiments of American courage -- the Swamp Fox and the ragged Continentals; the lads of the Fighting 69th; the poets and lawyers, women and men, of the OSS. But be assured that right this very day, our intelligence professionals are performing deeds as brave and vital as those of any heroes in our history. Be assured that victory in Desert Storm cost so few American lives because our intelligence community did its work with characteristic brilliance.

America will keep faith with these women and these men. \\ Under Bob Gates's direction, we will dramatically expand our human intelligence collection efforts. \\ We will give our officers and analysts the very finest in support technology. And

we will show no tolerance for those who leak secrets that protect our intelligence professionals' lives. \\\

Few moments for me have been more painful than the occasion I had as DCI to meet with the son of Richard Welch, a CIA station chief murdered by left-wing terrorists after his name and position had been disclosed to the press. What was I to say to this young man -- Why had his father died? So that a reckless ideologue could sell more books? \\\

Not long ago, I invited to the White House a group of CIA station chiefs who had been instrumental in the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I explained that I just wanted to shake their hands, address them face to face, and tell them how deeply I appreciate their courage and devotion to our country. It was a small gesture, but one I wish I could repeat for every individual who takes the risks they do. \\\

I want to express that same gratitude to each and every man and woman of the OSS here tonight. Hitler and the Axis fell in no small part because of your courage. Communism has collapsed because so many such as yourselves kept faith with our free way of life. And our future brims with hope because brave Bill Donovan and his OSS comrades charted enduring ways to preserve our strength and our freedom.

Thank you all. May God bless the memory of General Bill Donovan, and God bless the United States of America.

#

(Duggan/Simon)
October 21, 1991
Draft Two
OSS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OSS DINNER
 WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991
 7:30 P.M.

Thank you, Judge McGivern and Geoffrey Jones. I want to salute my two predecessors as DCI: Dick Helms and Bill Colby. I'm also delighted that Sophia Casey could be here this evening.

I am truly honored to receive the Donovan award. ((I had no idea the medallion was so large. Knowing this group, someone probably put a tape recorder inside it.) \\

((Seeing Evangeline Bruce here reminds me of a story about D-Day. General Donovan told David Bruce he had arranged to be buried at Arlington, and asked David if he had done the same. Suddenly alarmed, David said, "No -- and why do you ask?" \\ Donovan replied, "You should get a plot near mine. Then we could start an underground together.")) \\\

Seriously, I will treasure this Donovan Award. It will remind me always to honor the general's memory.

William Donovan was one of those rare statesmen whose deeds and ideas will continue to guide and inspire free people long after his time -- indeed long after your time and mine. Next year we celebrate half a century since Bill Donovan founded the OSS and established intelligence capabilities to make the United States an enduring force for world freedom. Though 32 years have passed since General Donovan's death, his legacy lives in the breezes of freedom that enliven Dresden and Kiev and Krakow.

William Donovan believed that the way to avoid a hot war was to win the Cold War. \\ For two succeeding generations, thousands of men and women in our intelligence community fought that struggle for world peace and freedom. Many of you OSS veterans stood in their front ranks. \\

Four OSS men became chiefs of the CIA -- Allen Dulles, Dick Helms, Bill Colby, and Bill Casey. Historians will record their courage, their leadership, their patriotism. \\

We've heard too much -- and much unfair and untrue -- of failure in recent weeks, and too little of CIA's crucial part in this victory for freedom. We've heard too little of the sacrifice you and those you trained made to advance democracy. We've heard too little of the Cold War victory that is indeed your special triumph.

But I am confident that history will honor the Cold Warriors of the CIA -- the men and women who struggled in the shadows, sent messages over the airwaves, smuggled forbidden books and magazines -- all to help pierce the Iron Curtain. History will praise the secret strategies and operations, the personal valor and organizational excellence, that gave our intelligence community success in its Cold War mission. \\

And history will marvel at the vision of William Donovan. \\

General Donovan made a clear-eyed distinction between means and ends. He saw the need for strong intelligence capabilities even outside of wartime, but he never thought of the intelligence function as an end in itself. Though he was acclaimed in his

lifetime as the father of American central intelligence, he said he would rather be remembered for his contribution to a peaceful world order -- to a true community of free nations.

More than three decades ago, he foresaw today's events:

"Some day the Iron Curtain will lift," he declared, "and the captive nations of East Europe will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member." \\\

As this bold vision becomes a reality, we must preserve solid American intelligence capabilities. We need them for this promising new era no less than we required them for the period that followed the Second World War.

I have chosen a vigorous new leader to be Director of Central Intelligence -- Bob Gates. \\\ He's a tough-minded innovator. He's an independent thinker with a passion for excellence. He has served by my side through the Panama crisis, through Desert Storm, through the drama of August in Moscow. I have the fullest trust in his integrity and ability. \\\

I am sure you are delighted as I am by the overwhelming Senate Intelligence Committee vote to endorse Bob's nomination. I hope you will join me in urging the full Senate to confirm him promptly. He has a big job to do. \\\

Bob's mission is to change our intelligence community as profoundly as the world has changed. The collapse of Soviet

communism will affect the world as dramatically and favorably as did the defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

After V-E Day, the OSS no longer needed to parachute Jedburghs into Germany. By the same logic, in the new openness of post-Communist Europe and Russia, we can replace many of our more dangerous and expensive collection efforts with less risky and less costly activities. Just as we can now afford to make sweeping cuts in nuclear forces once used to deter the Soviet threat, we can -- and we will -- make better use of the assets we once needed to penetrate Soviet secrecy. \\

By no means will we let our guard down. \\ Let no one in the KGB or the Soviet military mistake our confidence and good will for weakness. \\ Our eyes and ears are better trained than ever on those who might attempt to reverse the march of freedom. \\ We're not about to dismantle the intelligence capabilities we've worked so hard to rebuild -- but we must adapt them to new realities. \\

Success in the struggle against Communism does not mean the CIA's work is done. Bob Gates's challenge is to move the intelligence community beyond the Cold War to the complex problems of the 21st Century. Tomorrow's intelligence community will need to consolidate and extend freedom's gains against totalitarianism. Intelligence will enhance our protection against terrorism and the drug menace. Intelligence will help our policymakers understand emerging economic opportunities and challenges and help us deal with governments that refuse to play

by the competitive rules. It will help us seek peace and avert conflicts in regions of dangerous tension.

One task for tomorrow's intelligence community is especially urgent: stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles. This is a life-or-death mission -- and I am going to do everything in my power to make sure American intelligence has the resources and the leadership to do the job.

Tomorrow's job will be easier because today's intelligence community has given its successors a head start. As President, I'm privileged to know some unsung American heroes of the here and now -- heroes who'll never wear a medal or sit at a head table. It's well that we remember past embodiments of American courage -- the Swamp Fox and the ragged Continentals; the lads of the Fighting 69th; the poets and lawyers, women and men, of the OSS. But be assured that right this very day, our intelligence professionals are performing deeds as brave and vital as those of any heroes in our history. Be assured that victory in Desert Storm cost so few American lives because our intelligence community did its work with characteristic brilliance.

America will keep faith with these women and these men. \\ Under Bob Gates's direction, we will dramatically expand our human intelligence collection efforts. \\ We will give our officers and analysts the very finest in support technology. And we will show no tolerance for those who leak secrets that protect our intelligence professionals' lives. \\

Few moments for me have been more painful than the occasion I had as DCI to meet with the son of Richard Welch, a CIA station chief murdered by left-wing terrorists after his name and position had been disclosed to the press. What was I to say to this young man -- Why had his father died? So that a reckless ideologue could sell more books? \\\

Not long ago, I invited to the White House a group of CIA station chiefs who had been instrumental in the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I explained that I just wanted to shake their hands, address them face to face, and tell them how deeply I appreciate their courage and devotion to our country. It was a small gesture, but one I wish I could repeat for every individual who takes the risks they do. \\\

I want to express that same gratitude to each and every man and woman of the OSS here tonight. Hitler and the Axis fell in no small part because of your courage. Communism has collapsed because so many such as yourselves kept faith with our free way of life. And our future brims with hope because brave Bill Donovan and his OSS comrades charted enduring ways to preserve our strength and our freedom.

Thank you all. May God bless the memory of General Bill Donovan, and God bless the United States of America.

#

O.S.S. DINNER
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL -- 9:30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991

THANK YOU, JUDGE MCGIVERN AND GEOFFREY JONES. I
WANT TO SALUTE MY TWO PREDECESSORS AS D.C.I.: DICK
HELMS AND BILL COLBY -- BOTH OF WHOM TAUGHT ME A LOT
AND HELPED ME DURING THAT ONE YEAR I WAS PRIVILEGED TO
SERVE AT LANGLEY. IT'S GOOD TO SEE IN THE AUDIENCE OUR
NEXT DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, BOB GATES. I'M
ALSO DELIGHTED THAT SOPHIA CASEY COULD BE HERE THIS
EVENING. I WOULD LIKE TO SALUTE BILL WEBSTER UPON WHOM
I RELIED SO HEAVILY AND WHO SERVED SO WELL. AND ALSO
DICK KERR WHO STEPPED IN AND GUIDED THE AGENCY WHEN
BILL LEFT. I AM GRATEFUL TO BOTH OF THEM.

I AM TRULY HONORED TO RECEIVE THE DONOVAN AWARD.
((I HAD NO IDEA THE MEDALLION WAS SO LARGE. \\\
[TURN TO HOST AND ASK:] IS IT RECORDING O.K.?)) \\\

((SEEING EVANGELINE BRUCE HERE REMINDS ME OF A
STORY ABOUT D-DAY. GENERAL DONOVAN TOLD DAVID BRUCE HE
HAD ARRANGED TO BE BURIED AT ARLINGTON, AND ASKED DAVID
IF HE HAD DONE THE SAME. SUDDENLY ALARMED, DAVID SAID,
"NO -- AND WHY DO YOU ASK?" \\\ DONOVAN REPLIED, "YOU
SHOULD GET A PLOT NEAR MINE. THEN WE COULD START AN
UNDERGROUND TOGETHER.")). \\\

SERIOUSLY, I WILL TREASURE THIS DONOVAN AWARD. IT WILL REMIND ME ALWAYS TO HONOR THE GENERAL'S MEMORY.

↑ WILLIAM DONOVAN WAS ONE OF THOSE RARE STATESMEN WHOSE DEEDS AND IDEAS WILL CONTINUE TO GUIDE AND INSPIRE FREE PEOPLE LONG AFTER HIS TIME -- INDEED LONG AFTER YOUR TIME AND MINE. NEXT YEAR WE CELEBRATE HALF A CENTURY SINCE BILL DONOVAN FOUNDED THE O.S.S. AND ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES TO MAKE THE UNITED STATES AN ENDURING FORCE FOR WORLD FREEDOM. THOUGH 32 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE GENERAL DONOVAN'S DEATH, HIS LEGACY LIVES IN THE BREEZES OF FREEDOM THAT ENLIVEN DRESDEN AND KIEV AND KRAKOW.

WILLIAM DONOVAN BELIEVED THAT THE WAY TO AVOID A HOT WAR WAS TO WIN THE COLD WAR. \\ FOR TWO SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS, THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN OUR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY FOUGHT THAT STRUGGLE FOR WORLD PEACE AND FREEDOM. MANY OF YOU O.S.S. VETERANS STOOD IN THEIR FRONT RANKS. \\

FOUR O.S.S. MEN BECAME CHIEFS OF THE C.I.A. --
ALLEN DULLES, DICK HELMS, BILL COLBY, AND BILL CASEY.
HISTORIANS WILL RECORD THEIR COURAGE, THEIR LEADERSHIP,
THEIR PATRIOTISM. \\\

WE'VE HEARD TOO MUCH -- AND MUCH UNFAIR AND UNTRUE
-- OF FAILURE IN RECENT WEEKS, AND TOO LITTLE OF
C.I.A.'S CRUCIAL PART IN THIS VICTORY FOR FREEDOM. *AP*
WE'VE HEARD TOO LITTLE OF THE SACRIFICE YOU AND THOSE
YOU TRAINED MADE TO ADVANCE DEMOCRACY. WE'VE HEARD TOO
LITTLE OF THE COLD WAR VICTORY THAT IS INDEED YOUR
SPECIAL TRIUMPH.

BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT HISTORY WILL HONOR THE COLD
WARRIORS OF THE C.I.A. -- THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO
STRUGGLED IN THE SHADOWS, SENT MESSAGES OVER THE
AIRWAVES, SMUGGLED FORBIDDEN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES -- ALL
TO HELP PIERCE THE IRON CURTAIN. HISTORY WILL PRAISE
THE SECRET STRATEGIES AND OPERATIONS, THE PERSONAL
VALOR AND ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE, THAT GAVE OUR
INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY SUCCESS IN ITS COLD WAR MISSION.

\\

AND HISTORY WILL MARVEL AT THE VISION OF WILLIAM DONOVAN. \\\

GENERAL DONOVAN MADE A CLEAR-EYED DISTINCTION BETWEEN MEANS AND ENDS. HE SAW THE NEED FOR STRONG INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES EVEN OUTSIDE OF WARTIME, BUT HE NEVER THOUGHT OF THE INTELLIGENCE FUNCTION AS AN END IN ITSELF. THOUGH HE WAS ACCLAIMED IN HIS LIFETIME AS THE FATHER OF AMERICAN CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, HE SAID HE WOULD RATHER BE REMEMBERED FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO A PEACEFUL WORLD ORDER -- TO A TRUE COMMUNITY OF FREE NATIONS.

MORE THAN THREE DECADES AGO, HE FORESAW TODAY'S EVENTS: "SOME DAY THE IRON CURTAIN WILL LIFT," HE DECLARED, "AND THE CAPTIVE NATIONS OF EAST EUROPE WILL BECOME PART OF A UNITED EUROPE. EVEN RUSSIA, PURGED BY FUTURE EVENTS OF ITS DESIRE TO BULLY AND SUBDUE ITS NEIGHBORS, WILL BE A MEMBER, AND GIVEN THE GENIUS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, A HIGHLY RESPECTED AND VALUED MEMBER." \\\

HOW'S THAT FOR THE "VISION THING"? \\\

AP

AS BILL DONOVAN'S BOLD VISION BECOMES A REALITY, WE MUST PRESERVE SOLID AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES. WE NEED THEM FOR THIS PROMISING NEW ERA NO LESS THAN WE REQUIRED THEM FOR THE PERIOD THAT FOLLOWED THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

I HAVE CHOSEN A VIGOROUS NEW LEADER TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE -- BOB GATES. \\
HE'S A TOUGH-MINDED INNOVATOR. HE'S AN INDEPENDENT THINKER WITH A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE. HE HAS SERVED BY MY SIDE THROUGH THE PANAMA CRISIS, THROUGH DESERT STORM, THROUGH THE DRAMA OF AUGUST IN MOSCOW. I HAVE THE FULLEST TRUST IN HIS INTEGRITY AND ABILITY. \\\

AP

I AM SURE YOU ARE DELIGHTED AS I AM BY THE STRONG SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE VOTE TO ENDORSE BOB'S NOMINATION. I HOPE YOU WILL JOIN ME IN URGING THE FULL SENATE TO CONFIRM HIM PROMPTLY. HE HAS A BIG JOB TO DO. \\\

BOB'S MISSION IS TO LEAD OUR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN CHANGING AS PROFOUNDLY AS THE WORLD HAS CHANGED. THE COLLAPSE OF SOVIET COMMUNISM WILL AFFECT THE WORLD AS DRAMATICALLY AND FAVORABLY AS DID THE DEFEAT OF HITLER AND THE AXIS.

AFTER V-E DAY, THE O.S.S. NO LONGER NEEDED TO PARACHUTE JEDBURGHS INTO GERMANY. BY THE SAME LOGIC, WE HAVE LESS NEED TO APPLY SOME OF OUR MORE DARING AND COSTLY COLLECTION METHODS TO GAIN INTELLIGENCE FROM POST-COMMUNIST EUROPE AND RUSSIA. JUST AS WE CAN NOW AFFORD TO MAKE SWEEPING CUTS IN NUCLEAR FORCES ONCE USED TO DETER THE SOVIET THREAT, WE CAN -- AND WE WILL -- MAKE BETTER USE OF THE ASSETS WE ONCE NEEDED TO PENETRATE SOVIET SECRECY. \\\

BY NO MEANS WILL WE LET OUR GUARD DOWN. \\\ LET NO ONE MISTAKE OUR CONFIDENCE AND GOOD WILL FOR WEAKNESS. \\\ WE'RE NOT ABOUT TO DISMANTLE THE INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES WE'VE WORKED SO HARD TO REBUILD -- BUT WE MUST ADAPT THEM TO NEW REALITIES. \\\

SUCCESS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM DOES NOT MEAN THE C.I.A.'S WORK IS DONE. BOB GATES'S CHALLENGE -- THE COMMUNITY'S CHALLENGE -- IS TO MOVE BEYOND THE COLD WAR TO THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF THE 21ST CENTURY. TOMORROW'S INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WILL NEED TO CONSOLIDATE AND EXTEND FREEDOM'S GAINS AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM. INTELLIGENCE WILL ENHANCE OUR PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORISM AND THE DRUG MENACE. INTELLIGENCE WILL HELP OUR POLICYMAKERS UNDERSTAND EMERGING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES. IT WILL HELP US THWART ANYONE WHO TRIES TO STEAL OUR TECHNOLOGY OR OTHERWISE REFUSES TO PLAY BY THE COMPETITIVE RULES. IT WILL HELP US SEEK PEACE AND AVERT CONFLICTS IN REGIONS OF DANGEROUS TENSION.

ONE TASK FOR TOMORROW'S INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IS
ESPECIALLY URGENT: STOPPING THE PROLIFERATION OF
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION -- BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS,
CHEMICAL WEAPONS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, BALLISTIC MISSILES.
THIS IS A LIFE-OR-DEATH MISSION -- AND I AM GOING TO DO
EVERYTHING IN MY POWER TO MAKE SURE AMERICAN
INTELLIGENCE HAS THE RESOURCES AND THE LEADERSHIP TO DO
THE JOB.



TOMORROW'S JOB WILL BE EASIER BECAUSE TODAY'S INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HAS GIVEN ITS SUCCESSORS A HEAD START. AS PRESIDENT, I'M PRIVILEGED TO KNOW SOME UNSUNG AMERICAN HEROES OF THE HERE AND NOW -- HEROES WHO'LL NEVER WEAR A MEDAL OR SIT AT A HEAD TABLE. IT'S WELL THAT WE REMEMBER PAST EMBODIMENTS OF AMERICAN COURAGE -- THE SWAMP FOX AND THE RAGGED CONTINENTALS; THE MEN OF THE FIGHTING 69TH; THE POETS AND LAWYERS, WOMEN AND MEN, OF THE O.S.S. BUT BE ASSURED THAT RIGHT THIS VERY DAY, OUR INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS ARE PERFORMING DEEDS AS BRAVE AND VITAL AS THOSE OF ANY HEROES IN OUR HISTORY. BE ASSURED THAT VICTORY IN DESERT STORM COST SO FEW AMERICAN LIVES BECAUSE OUR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DID ITS WORK WITH CHARACTERISTIC BRILLIANCE.

AMERICA WILL KEEP FAITH WITH THESE WOMEN AND THESE
MEN. \\ UNDER BOB GATES'S DIRECTION, WE WILL
DRAMATICALLY EXPAND OUR HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION
EFFORTS. \\ WE WILL GIVE OUR OFFICERS AND ANALYSTS
THE VERY FINEST IN SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY. AND WE WILL
SHOW NO TOLERANCE FOR THOSE WHO LEAK SECRETS THAT
PROTECT OUR INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS' LIVES. \\ \\

AP

FEW MOMENTS FOR ME HAVE BEEN MORE PAINFUL THAN THE
OCCASION I HAD AS D.C.I. TO MEET WITH THE SON OF
RICHARD WELCH, A C.I.A. STATION CHIEF MURDERED BY LEFT-
WING TERRORISTS AFTER HIS NAME AND POSITION HAD BEEN
DISCLOSED TO THE PRESS. WHAT WAS I TO SAY TO THIS
YOUNG MAN -- WHY HAD HIS FATHER DIED? SO THAT A
RECKLESS IDEOLOGUE COULD SELL MORE BOOKS? \\ \\

Phillip

Age's

conspiracy

I will never forgive
him

in the Roosevelt Room
NOT LONG AGO, I INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE A GROUP
OF C.I.A. STATION CHIEFS WHO HAD BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN
THE SUCCESS OF DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM. I
EXPLAINED THAT I JUST WANTED TO SHAKE THEIR HANDS,
ADDRESS THEM FACE TO FACE, AND TELL THEM HOW DEEPLY I
APPRECIATE THEIR COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO OUR COUNTRY.
IT WAS A SMALL GESTURE, BUT ONE I WISH I COULD REPEAT
FOR EVERY INDIVIDUAL WHO TAKES THE RISKS THEY DO. \\

BUT I FORGOT TO TELL THEM ONE THING: I AM SICK
AND TIRED OF THOSE IN THE POLITICAL ARENA OR IN THE
MEDIA WHO DO NOTHING BUT CARP, CRITICIZE AND SECOND-
GUESS. \\\ MEASURING INTENTIONS IS A DIFFICULT TASK,
AND NO ONE CAN EXPECT EVERY ESTIMATE TO TURN OUT 100
PERCENT CORRECT. \\

LET ME SUM IT UP THIS WAY, THOUGH. I AM CONVINCED
THAT WE HAVE THE FINEST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE IN THE
WORLD. IT IS SECOND TO NONE AND AS PRESIDENT I INTEND
TO KEEP IT THAT WAY -- TO SUPPORT IT, TO STRENGTHEN IT,
AND TO HONOR THOSE WHO SERVE WITH SUCH SELFLESS
DEDICATION. \\\

AP

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

#

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

DONOVAN DINNER

OCTOBER 23, 1991

- 6:30 Band, Color Guard and Army Chorale arrive and go to Military Room - Chorale sets up its area.
- 6:45 Band takes its place - Guard prepares for marchon.
- 7:00 Ticket tables ready for Dinner guests arrival (and security detector) at Concourse Foyer (guided by signs or persons to East end of the International ballroom).
- 7:30 Bars open for cocktails.
- 7:30 Head table nominees and special guests (having been previously notified), will assemble in the Cabinet Room for special reception.
- 7:30 President and Mrs. Bush arrive. Quinn, Cline and Leisure greet the Bushes at elevator and escort them to the Cabinet Room for the reception (for Chairmen and special guests).
- 7:55 A signal will be given by bugler and/or flickering lights in the cocktail area, to indicate that dinner will be served. Individuals (other than head table guests) will move to the West/Main ballroom. (The bars will be closed at 8 PM.) When first guests arrive in the dining area, the band will start playing appropriate music.
- 7:55 President and Mrs. Bush will be escorted to Ready Room and dais/head table guests are seated/line up in order of seating in the Cabinet Room -- and on signal will be guided to their places on the dais. When the head table group enters stage and dais, the band will play fanfare; then travel music until they are at their places, at which time the music stops.
- 8:05 Quinn takes podium, greets audience with a brief welcome and announces imminent arrival of the President and Mrs. Bush. Almost immediately, Jones escorts the President and Mrs. Bush to their seats. The entrance of the President is announced by the White House communications staff (or by Quinn). On his appearance, the band will play "Ruffles and flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- Quinn: "Ladies and gentlemen, will you please remain standing for the presentation of the Colors."
- Quinn: "Present the Colors."
- Color guard marches in front of the dais, faces the audience and presents arms. House lights go down, spot light plays on guard. Band plays the National Anthem. House lights go up.
- Quinn: "Retire the colors."

Quinn: "Will you please remain standing. Reverend Dr. Carl Eifler will invoke the blessing."

Eifler: The Blessing

Quinn: "Thank you, Rev. Eifler. Let us now be seated and enjoy our dinner."

Dinner is served. (Band plays a few pieces then departs.) Quinn thanks color guard leader (Sgt. First Class Williams) and US Navy Band under direction of Ensign Ingrahm for their contribution to the evening's program.

Dinner: As coffee is being served, program continues.

Jones: Takes podium. Gives Welcome; Makes announcements; Introduces head table/dais special guests. Then turns meeting over to Quinn.

Quinn: Introduces Judge Owen McGivern, Chairman of Donovan Award Committee.

McGivern: Makes presentation preamble, reads congratulatory messages, etc. and presents the Donovan Medal to the President.

The President responds/speaks.

9:30 pm

Quinn: Introduces the US Army Chorale (Director to inform him of last number).

Quinn: After the Chorale concludes, thanks Director Major Tony W. Cason and says: "The Benediction will be delivered by US Army Chaplain LTC Wayne Schmid."

Schmid: The Benediction.

Quinn: "Thank you Chaplain Schmid"... "Mr. President, we would like to express our gratitude for you and Mrs. Bush visiting with us tonight. It was indeed a great honor. As for your comments, I am sure, because of this audience, they were well-received and greatly appreciated. With that sir, we thank you again, and wish you and Mrs. Bush a good evening."

The President and Mrs. Bush are escorted to the elevator by Jones.

Quinn: Thanks all for coming, announces the reopening of the bars for after dinner nite caps and bids all good night.

other underground
leaders
Helms
Evangeline Bush
Geoff Jones
Colby
Ray Cline

Mrs Casey

Kerr

600 audience

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 9:40 P.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO VETERANS OF OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Washington Hilton Hotel
Washington, DC

October 23, 1991

I am truly honored to receive the Donovan award. It will remind me always to honor the General's memory.

William Donovan was one of those rare statesmen whose deeds and ideas will continue to guide and inspire free people long after his time. Next year we celebrate half a century since Bill Donovan founded the OSS and established intelligence capabilities to make the United States an enduring force for world freedom. Though 32 years have passed since General Donovan's death, his legacy lives in the breezes of freedom that enliven Dresden and Kiev and Krakow. William Donovan believed that the way to avoid a hot war was to win the Cold War. For two succeeding generations, thousands of men and women in our intelligence community fought that struggle for world peace and freedom. Many of you OSS veterans stood in their front ranks.

Four OSS men became chiefs of the CIA -- Allen Dulles, Dick Helms, Bill Colby, and Bill Casey. Historians will record their courage, their leadership, and their patriotism.

We've heard too much of failure in recent weeks, and too little of CIA's crucial part in this victory for freedom. We've heard too little of the sacrifice you and those you trained made to advance democracy. We've heard too little of the Cold War victory that is indeed your special triumph.

But I am confident that history will honor the Cold Warriors of the CIA -- the men and women who struggled in the shadows, sent messages over the airwaves, smuggled forbidden books and magazines -- all to help pierce the Iron Curtain. History will praise the secret strategies and operations, the personal valor and organizational excellence, that gave our intelligence community success in its Cold War mission.

And history will marvel at the vision of William Donovan. General Donovan made a clear-eyed distinction between means and ends. He saw the need for strong intelligence capabilities even outside of wartime, but he never thought of the intelligence function as an end in itself. Though he was acclaimed in his lifetime as the father of American central intelligence, he said he would rather be remembered for his contribution to a peaceful world order -- to a true community of free nations.

More than three decades ago, he foresaw today's events: "Some day the Iron Curtain will lift," he declared, "and the captive nations of East Europe will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member."

As Bill Donovan's bold vision becomes a reality, we must preserve solid American intelligence capabilities. We need them for this promising new era no less than we required them for the period that followed the second World War.

I have chosen a vigorous new leader to be Director of Central Intelligence -- Bob Gates. He's a tough-minded innovator. He's an independent thinker with a passion for excellence. He has served by my side through the Panama crisis, through Desert Storm, through the drama of August in Moscow. I have the fullest trust in his integrity and ability.

I am sure you are as delighted as I am by the strong Senate Intelligence Committee vote to endorse Bob's nomination. I hope you will join me in urging the full Senate to confirm him promptly. He has a big job to do.

Bob's mission is to lead our intelligence community in changing as profoundly as the world has changed. The collapse of Soviet communism will affect the world as dramatically and favorably as did the defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

After V-E Day, the OSS no longer needed to parachute Jedburghs into Germany. By the same logic, we have less need to apply some of our more daring and costly collection methods to gain intelligence from post-communist Europe and Russia. Just as we can now afford to make sweeping cuts in nuclear forces once used to deter the Soviet threat, we can, and we will, make better use of the assets we once needed to penetrate Soviet secrecy.

By no means will we let our guard down. Let no one mistake our confidence and good will for weakness. We're not about to dismantle the intelligence capabilities we've worked so hard to rebuild, but we must adapt them to new realities.

Success in the struggle against Communism does not mean the CIA's work is done. Bob Gates's challenge -- the Community's challenge -- is to move beyond the Cold War to the complex problems of the 21st Century. Tomorrow's intelligence community will need to consolidate and extend freedom's gains against totalitarianism. Intelligence will enhance our protection against terrorism and the drug menace. Intelligence will help our policymakers understand emerging economic opportunities and challenges. It will help us thwart anyone who tries to steal our technology or otherwise refuses to play by the competitive rules. It will help us seek peace and avert conflicts in regions of dangerous tension.

One task for tomorrow's intelligence community is especially urgent: Stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles. This is a life-or-death mission, and I am going to do everything in my power to make sure American intelligence has the resources and the leadership to do the job.

Tomorrow's job will be easier because today's intelligence community has given its successors a head start. As President, I'm privileged to know some unsung American heroes of the here and now -- heroes who'll never wear a medal or sit at a head table. It's well that we remember past embodiments of American courage -- the Swamp Fox and the ragged Continentals; the men of the Fighting 69th; the poets and lawyers, women and men, of the OSS. But be assured that right this very day, our intelligence professionals are performing deeds as brave and vital as those of any hero in our history. Be assured that victory in Desert Storm cost so few American lives because our intelligence community did its work with characteristic brilliance.

America will keep faith with these women and these men. Under Bob Gates's direction, we will dramatically expand our human intelligence collection efforts. We will give our officers and analysts the very finest in support technology. And we will show no tolerance for those who leak secrets that protect our intelligence professionals' lives.

Few moments for me have been more painful than the occasion I had as DCI to meet with the son of Richard Welch, a CIA station chief murdered by left-wing terrorists after his name and position had been disclosed to the press. What was I to say to this young man -- Why had his father died? So that a reckless ideologue could sell more books?

Not long ago, I invited to the White House a group of CIA station chiefs who had been instrumental in the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I explained that I just wanted to shake their hands, address them face to face, and tell them how deeply I appreciate their courage and devotion to our country. It was a small gesture, but one I wish I could repeat for every individual who takes the risks they do.

But I forgot to tell them one thing: I am sick and tired of those in the political arena or in the media who do nothing but carp, criticize and second-guess. Measuring intentions is a difficult task, and no one can expect every estimate to turn out 100 percent correct.

Let me sum it up this way, though. I am convinced that we have the finest intelligence service in the world. It is second to none and as President I intend to keep it that way -- to support it, to strengthen it, and to honor those who serve with such selfless dedication.

#



Dr. Ray S. Cline, Chairman
Professor of International Relations
Georgetown University

1800 K Street, N.W., Suite 1102, Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone (202) 466-6029

22
(Duggan/Simon)
October 21, 1991
Draft Two 3
OSS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OSS DINNER
 WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991
 9:30 P.M.

Thank you, Judge McGivern and Geoffrey Jones. I want to salute my two predecessors as DCI: Dick Helms and Bill Colby -- both of whom taught me a lot and helped me during that one year I was privileged to serve at Langley. I'm also delighted that Sophia Casey could be here this evening.

I am truly honored to receive the Donovan award. ((I had no idea the medallion was so large. \\ [Turn to host and ask:] Is it recording O.K.??) \\

((Seeing Evangeline Bruce here reminds me of a story about D-Day. General Donovan told David Bruce he had arranged to be buried at Arlington, and asked David if he had done the same. Suddenly alarmed, David said, "No -- and why do you ask?" \\ Donovan replied, "You should get a plot near mine. Then we could start an underground together.")) \\\

Seriously, I will treasure this Donovan Award. It will remind me always to honor the general's memory.

William Donovan was one of those rare statesmen whose deeds and ideas will continue to guide and inspire free people long after his time -- indeed long after your time and mine. Next year we celebrate half a century since Bill Donovan founded the OSS and established intelligence capabilities to make the United States an enduring force for world freedom. Though 32 years have

passed since General Donovan's death, his legacy lives in the breezes of freedom that enliven Dresden and Kiev and Krakow.

William Donovan believed that the way to avoid a hot war was to win the Cold War. \\ For two succeeding generations, thousands of men and women in our intelligence community fought that struggle for world peace and freedom. Many of you OSS veterans stood in their front ranks. \\

Four OSS men became chiefs of the CIA -- Allen Dulles, Dick Helms, Bill Colby, and Bill Casey. Historians will record their courage, their leadership, their patriotism. \\

We've heard too much -- and much unfair and untrue -- of failure in recent weeks, and too little of CIA's crucial part in this victory for freedom. We've heard too little of the sacrifice you and those you trained made to advance democracy. We've heard too little of the Cold War victory that is indeed your special triumph.

But I am confident that history will honor the Cold Warriors of the CIA -- the men and women who struggled in the shadows, sent messages over the airwaves, smuggled forbidden books and magazines -- all to help pierce the Iron Curtain. History will praise the secret strategies and operations, the personal valor and organizational excellence, that gave our intelligence community success in its Cold War mission. \\

And history will marvel at the vision of William Donovan. \\

General Donovan made a clear-eyed distinction between means and ends. He saw the need for strong intelligence capabilities

even outside of wartime, but he never thought of the intelligence function as an end in itself. Though he was acclaimed in his lifetime as the father of American central intelligence, he said he would rather be remembered for his contribution to a peaceful world order -- to a true community of free nations.

More than three decades ago, he foresaw today's events:

"Some day the Iron Curtain will lift," he declared, "and the captive nations of East Europe will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member." \\\

How's that for the "Vision Thing"? \\\

As Bill Donovan's bold vision becomes a reality, we must preserve solid American intelligence capabilities. We need them for this promising new era no less than we required them for the period that followed the Second World War.

I have chosen a vigorous new leader to be Director of Central Intelligence -- Bob Gates. \\\ He's a tough-minded innovator. He's an independent thinker with a passion for excellence. He has served by my side through the Panama crisis, through Desert Storm, through the drama of August in Moscow. I have the fullest trust in his integrity and ability. \\\

I am sure you are delighted as I am by the overwhelming Senate Intelligence Committee vote to endorse Bob's nomination.

I hope you will join me in urging the full Senate to confirm him promptly. He has a big job to do. \\\

Bob's mission is to change our intelligence community as profoundly as the world has changed. The collapse of Soviet communism will affect the world as dramatically and favorably as did the defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

After V-E Day, the OSS no longer needed to parachute Jedburghs into Germany. By the same logic, in the new openness of post-Communist Europe and Russia, we can replace many of our more dangerous and expensive collection efforts with less risky and less costly activities. Just as we can now afford to make sweeping cuts in nuclear forces once used to deter the Soviet threat, we can -- and we will -- make better use of the assets we once needed to penetrate Soviet secrecy. \\\

By no means will we let our guard down. \\\ Let no one in the KGB or the Soviet military mistake our confidence and good will for weakness. \\\ We're not about to dismantle the intelligence capabilities we've worked so hard to rebuild -- but we must adapt them to new realities. \\\

Success in the struggle against Communism does not mean the CIA's work is done. Bob Gates's challenge -- the Community's challenge -- is to move beyond the Cold War to the complex problems of the 21st Century. Tomorrow's intelligence community will need to consolidate and extend freedom's gains against totalitarianism. Intelligence will enhance our protection against terrorism and the drug menace. Intelligence will help

our policymakers understand emerging economic opportunities and challenges. It will help us thwart anyone who tries to steal our technology or otherwise refuses to play by the competitive rules. It will help us seek peace and avert conflicts in regions of dangerous tension.

One task for tomorrow's intelligence community is especially urgent: stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles. This is a life-or-death mission -- and I am going to do everything in my power to make sure American intelligence has the resources and the leadership to do the job.

Tomorrow's job will be easier because today's intelligence community has given its successors a head start. As President, I'm privileged to know some unsung American heroes of the here and now -- heroes who'll never wear a medal or sit at a head table. It's well that we remember past embodiments of American courage -- the Swamp Fox and the ragged Continentals; the men of the Fighting 69th; the poets and lawyers, women and men, of the OSS. But be assured that right this very day, our intelligence professionals are performing deeds as brave and vital as those of any heroes in our history. Be assured that victory in Desert Storm cost so few American lives because our intelligence community did its work with characteristic brilliance.

America will keep faith with these women and these men. \\ Under Bob Gates's direction, we will dramatically expand our human intelligence collection efforts. \\ We will give our

Thank you very much.

#

officers and analysts the very finest in support technology. And we will show no tolerance for those who leak secrets that protect our intelligence professionals' lives. \\

Few moments for me have been more painful than the occasion I had as DCI to meet with the son of Richard Welch, a CIA station chief murdered by left-wing terrorists after his name and position had been disclosed to the press. What was I to say to this young man -- Why had his father died? So that a reckless ideologue could sell more books? \\

Not long ago, I invited to the White House a group of CIA station chiefs who had been instrumental in the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I explained that I just wanted to shake their hands, address them face to face, and tell them how deeply I appreciate their courage and devotion to our country. It was a small gesture, but one I wish I could repeat for every individual who takes the risks they do. \\

But I forgot to tell them one thing: I am sick and tired of those in the political arena or in the media who do nothing but carp, criticize and second-guess. \\ Measuring intentions is a difficult task, and no one can expect every estimate to turn out 100 percent correct. \\

Let me sum it up this way, though. I am convinced that we have the finest intelligence service in the world. It is second to none and as President I intend to keep it that way -- to support it, to strengthen it, and to honor those who serve with such selfless dedication. \\

"IF DONOVAN WERE HERE TODAY"¹

William M. Henhoeffter

Welcome, Jedburghs and your families. Welcome, former Director Colby, also known by his Jedburgh codename, Berkshire. Welcome, all of you, to the house built by General "Wild Bill" Donovan.

If Donovan were here to greet you, it would be the second time he had seen the portrait of himself. In late January 1959, though suffering from arteriosclerosis of the brain, Donovan was dressed in his major general's uniform and escorted by the CIA's General Counsel, his longtime friend Larry Houston, to CIA Headquarters, then in Washington. As you view the portrait, imagine the scene . . . Stooping, dull-eyed, Donovan shuffles on Larry Houston's arm up to the portrait. The empty eyes come into focus on the erect figure in Army uniform, the twin stars of rank on each shoulder, the banks of bright ribbons with the blue Medal of Honor at the top. This was the Donovan who had commanded his troops in battle at St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest in World War I and had led the Office of Strategic Services through the Second World War. The bowed head comes up, the jaw hardens, the sagging body stiffens to attention. He clasps his thumbs in his breast pockets as in the portrait and exclaims, "*I like that.*" He executes a smart about-face and strides unaided back to the car.

Within three weeks he was dead. I asked Berkshire if the Jedburghs would welcome an effort to imagine what Donovan might have said if he were here, after all. Berkshire said yes, but warned that if I heard one or two of the American Jedburghs begin to count in double-digit numbers, I should tone down the rhetoric.² Fairly warned, I will suggest, nevertheless, that Donovan would want to reflect on not only what you were, but what you symbolized; not only on what you achieved, but what you endured. His perspectives would stretch across the entire breadth of the resistance efforts in Europe and across the years from the beginning of World War I to the height of the Cold War and even beyond.

First of all, he would double-check to see how your deeds are remembered in the two-volume *OSS War Report*, compiled under his direction. Once

¹ Mr. Henhoeffter delivered this address on 14 May 1988 at the Headquarters Auditorium to an audience of French, British, and American World War II veterans and families, among them former Director of Central Intelligence William Colby. The group later visited the May exhibit of "Artifacts of the OSS" on loan from the H. Keith Melton collection.

The name "Jedburgh" refers to an area of Scotland where, during the 12th century, Scots conducted guerrilla warfare against English invaders.

² Regarding "double-digit numbers," Mr. Colby recalled that when American Jedburghs failed to perform training exercises well, their British instructors often demanded 50 pushups. The obedient but not entirely awed Yanks would end by chanting "46, 47, 48, 49, 50, bullshit." On more than one occasion since then, they have raised the chant before any speaker whose claims seemed seriously lacking in credibility.

classified Top Secret, the War Report was declassified—all but some 5 percent of the text—in 1976. There is a section on the Jedburghs in Volume 2, which I have provided to Berkshire. Donovan would remind himself of the essential facts about you:

“Between June and September 1944, . . . 276 Jedburghs were parachuted into France, Belgium, and Holland. Of these, 83 were Americans, 90 British, and 103 French. They made up three-man teams consisting of two officers and one radio operator, wore Army uniforms, and prepared no cover story . . . Jedburghs were, in conception, liaison teams dispatched to exploit to the maximum resistance forces already built up by earlier (British and US Special Operations) efforts and by Frenchmen themselves.”

He would focus on the subsequent complaint of many of you Jedburghs, recorded in the *War Report*, that you felt your operation would have been more successful had you been sent in two to six weeks earlier. Donovan would express his admiration for your eagerness, but might then remind you of his watchword often heard by Bill Casey: “The perfect is the enemy of the good.” For, as the *War Report* stresses, what you accomplished was “highly praised by Allied commanders.” The Report continues:

“With well-trained, capable radio operators, the *Jedburghs* represented, wherever they were, a strong radio link between FFI (French Forces of the Interior) leaders and other Allied groups in the field, such as the SAS (Special Air Services) and headquarters in London . . . Besides the all-important task of making available . . . arms and supplies to the resistance and preparing landing and dropping fields, they acted as translators and interpreters, assisting in surrender arrangements, helped lead sabotage and ambush operations, provided intelligence on resistance and enemy strength and other information as well, and worked to coordinate separate resistance forces under a unified command.”

In reviewing this list Donovan, in my opinion, would offer you from this rostrum the same compliment he paid Casey on his World War II achievements:

“You took up one of the heaviest loads . . . when the going was roughest, and you delivered brilliantly, forcefully and”—yes—“in good time.”

Concept

What pleased Donovan greatly about your achievements and those of other Allied special operations is that they vindicated, in his mind, anyway, the concept of combining intelligence and unorthodox warfare. Indeed, we can translate the name of the French service to which I believe the French Jedburghs belonged, the BCRA, as the Central Agency for Intelligence and Unorthodox Warfare.

The conventional wisdom has it that Donovan learned of this concept when he visited Britain during the early months of World War II. Were he here

Donovan

today, Donovan certainly would acknowledge his debt to British inspiration, but might fix the date of the original inspiration somewhere around 1917.

Consider how the intelligence section of the 69th Regiment of New York was formed at the time. "Under the direction of the Regimental Intelligence Officer," a contemporary account records,

"there was organized and trained a group of scouts, observers, map-makers, and snipers so expert in detecting and hindering the movements of the enemy that they were several times . . . asked to . . . serve as instructors to the other regimental intelligence sections."

Note that the section included not only scouts, who were the clandestine collectors of intelligence information, and the observers, who were more or less technical intelligence collectors—they had binoculars and went up in balloons—and the map-makers and instructors, or briefers, who presented intelligence in more or less finished form to the intelligence consumer, but the sniping function, the closest approximation on the Western Front in World War I to unorthodox warfare. This is especially apparent if you consider that the mission of the sniper, according to the field manuals, was to undermine enemy morale, not just to inflict casualties.

The idea of having snipers in the intelligence section was borrowed directly from the British Army. The British considered the linkage important; indeed, they called one particular British intelligence school, where some Americans also received instruction, "snipers' school." Even if Donovan himself did not attend such a school—there are reports that he did—he certainly would have paid attention to the above-mentioned description of the 69th's intelligence section because it was written by his close friend Joyce Kilmer, a poet and sergeant in the intelligence section, killed alongside Donovan by a German sniper in July 1918.

When Donovan established the OSS, he made certain that both intelligence and unorthodox warfare were included in the same organization, even though by this time the British on the strategic intelligence level had separated them to some degree by creating the Special Operations Executive independent of Sir Stewart Menzies' Secret Intelligence Service—a step Menzies strongly opposed, as you British Jedburghs probably remember very well.

In any case, the organization of the OSS at the time you American Jedburghs were functioning showed that all you snipers and some scouts were under the Deputy Director for Operations and the Operational Groups. Other scouts plus the map-makers and briefers were under the Deputy Director for Intelligence. Observers were found in the Field Photographic Unit, and the emerging scientific and technical capability was shaped by Dr. Stanley Lovell, who headed the Research and Development Branch. Donovan might confess here that he also owed his interest in R&D to British inspiration dating from World War I days, because he called Lovell "~~Dr.~~ Moriarity," after the evil genius of the Sherlock Holmes novels. *Professor*

You will have a chance to see some of Lovell's handiwork, and that of his contemporary British counterparts, in the Exhibit Hall, around the corner from Donovan's portrait.

If Donovan were showing you our organization, from a reasonably though not entirely accurate chart recently published, he might put it this way: it looks like nearly all the scouts and snipers are under the Deputy Director for Operations, nearly all the observers and Research and Development specialists are under the Deputy Director for Science and Technology, and nearly all the map-makers and briefers are under the Deputy Director for Intelligence.

Though we at CIA regard the OSS as our sole World War II predecessor, Donovan probably would not regard the CIA as the sole successor of the OSS. As your fellow Jedburgh Colonel Aaron Bank remembers, Donovan visited the Army Special Forces at Fort Bragg in 1953 and recognized Special Forces as "offspring of the OSS," at least in terms of its unorthodox warfare mission. More recently, the Special Operations Command at MacDill Air Force base, subordinate, as was OSS, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, adopted the basic design of the OSS emblem as its own. Donovan would hope all these offspring could work together when necessary.

Nationalities

And this brings me to another reason why the Jedburghs loomed large in Donovan's mind: the extraordinarily successful working together of these three nationalities. Donovan remembered the days before American, British, and French forces ever fought on the same side. There were plenty of rough edges in World War I. We Americans were late in coming; certainly the British and French thought so. We fussed about allowing American troops to serve under British or French command. Charles Yale Harrison recalled how his American unit arrived at the French town of Arras, and, finding it temporarily uninhabited, looted it, then fired on British military police trying to restore order. In Donovan's own regiment, which was largely Irish Catholic, there was a mini-rebellion when the men, needing winter uniforms, were generously provided them by the British. The "button rebellion" was not quelled until the quartermaster cut off the buttons with crowns and sewed on American ones.

After the "war to end wars," the US dropped out of the alliance. We refused to participate in the League of Nations. Until well into the 1930s, as the historian Anthony Cave Brown has recently recorded, the US War Department maintained contingency plans for waging war on the United Kingdom. As a new war broke out, the cause of Anglo-US-French unity was hampered by the presence in London of a US Ambassador³ who said in public—excuse the language—"I hate every goddamned Englishman from Churchill down." Nor was it helped by the defeatist attitude of both the US Ambassador in Paris and the British Ambassador in Washington regarding British military capabilities to hold off a German offensive against the British mainland.

Under those circumstances, Donovan's service to American-British-French unity, beginning with his strenuous efforts to persuade US leaders and the public of the need for joining Britain and France once again, constitute, in my view, his most significant impact on the history of this century. During the war, moreover, I believe that Donovan placed more emphasis on cooperation with his British and French counterparts than with his bureaucratic rivals in Washington. His postwar interest in ensuring that this time the alliance would

³ Joseph P. Kennedy.

Donovan

be preserved was reflected in his foundation of the American Committee on United Europe. He once wrote to the great French statesman, Jean Monnet, that he would rather be remembered for his contribution to the multinational alliance of free nations than as the father of central intelligence.

I believe Donovan would repeat that stated preference to a gathering such as this, and mean it.

Courage

Donovan would have appreciated a current definition of courage—"grace under pressure"—and searched for some way, without being too sentimental, to acknowledge that quality in you. Several of you have written about it. Berkshire notes that once a dangerous mission is under way, there are all sorts of factors—"peer pressure, instinct for survival, or solidarity with comrades in dangerous circumstances"—that enable one to perform "very often without a second thought" but that the true test has already occurred when the individual volunteers for the mission in the first place. Colonel Bank wrote about the risk of capture:

"To all of us, capture meant torture usually followed by elimination either during the torture stage or by firing squad or in a concentration camp gas chamber."

Stewart Alsop and Tom Braden focused on the likelihood that whatever heroism you showed "would have to remain unsung" for a long, long time.

For his part, Donovan recognized that simply jumping out of an airplane concentrated your minds wonderfully. Some evidence of this has appeared in the last batch of Donovan's personal papers that CIA is reviewing prior to release to the public. It consists of an 11 August 1944 memorandum from Lieutenant Commander Edward Green to Donovan responding to the General's expressed interest "in accumulating various OSS parodies and ditties."

Some of the attached sets of lyrics cannot possibly pertain to you Jedburghs, but at least two do. Since Jedburghs were not dropped into the Middle East, the official War Report assures us, you surely had nothing to do with "Give My Regards to Cairo," sung to the tune of "Give My Regards to Broadway," nor "Middle East Commando," to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Nor would you have even known—would you?—of "Take Me Out of the War Zone," to the tune of "Take Me Out to the Ballgame:"

"... You guys can keep all your
ten percent
I don't want my rear axle
bent ..."

But some of you, Donovan would guess, just might have heard of the "British Chute Song," at least enough to know the Hudson referred to was the airplane, not the American car:

"Now I've heard of a Hudson just
leaving this way
Bound for the dropping park
Heavily laden with paratroop men

Bound for their drop in the dark
Now there's many a WAAF packing
chutes by the score
There's many a lad feeling small
For there'll be no promotion
if the chute doesn't open
So cheer up my lads, bless 'em all.
Bless them all, bless them all, the long
and the short and the tall
Bless all the sergeants and their parachutes
Bless all the troopers and their sturdy boots
For we're saying goodbye to them all
As out of the Hudson we fall
There'll be no promotion
if the chute doesn't open
So cheer up my lads,
bless them all."

And how could any American Jedburgh have ignored the transformation of
"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" into "Blood on the Risers:"

" 'Is everybody happy?' cried the Sergeant
looking up,
Our hero feebly answered, 'Yes,' and
then they all stood up
He jumped right out into the blast,
his static line unhooked,
And he ain't gonna jump no more.

CHORUS:

Gory, gory, what a helluva way to die,
Gory, gory, what a helluva way to die,
Gory, gory, what a helluva way to die,
And he ain't gonna jump no more.

He counted long, he counted loud, he
waited for the shock,
He felt the wind, he felt the clouds,
he felt the awful drop.
He jerked the cord, the silk spilled out,
and wrapped around his legs
And he ain't gonna jump no more.

CHORUS: . . .

The risers wrapped around his neck,
connectors cracked his dome,
His lines were snarled and tied in knots
around his skinny bones,
His canopy became his shroud,
and hurled him to the ground,
And he ain't gonna jump no more.

CHORUS: . . .

The ambulance was on the spot,
the jeeps were running wild,
The medics laughed and screamed with glee,
rolled up their sleeves and smiled
For it had been a week or more
since last a chute had 'filed'
And he ain't gonna jump no more. . . . "

There's more, much more, but I'm sure that Donovan had gotten the point by now.

On a mild, May day such as this, I cannot help but imagine Donovan, who had seen and ~~heard of so many fighting men and women~~ lost in the cause of what we are pleased to call the Free World, wondering aloud to you Jedburghs when it all would ever end. He would see the stars on the wall of this institution honoring men and women who died in the line of duty, half the stars with no names because even in death they cannot be revealed. He would think of the deaths of your comrades in the secret war against Hitler, some hanged from hooks in the wall of the Buchenwald crematorium and left to die by slow strangulation. He would remember when as battalion commander his 1,000 men suffered 600 casualties in five days, among them Joyce Kilmer. He would remember Rouge Bouquet, where he had to order that 15 men trapped by German shellfire in a trench be left there.

He would be pessimistic in the short run about the chances of an enduring, general peace, but perhaps optimistic in the long run. In the letter to Jean Monnet cited previously, he predicted that: **DONOVAN**

*discussing
with a
friend*

"One day the Iron Curtain will lift and the captive nations of the East will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the innate genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member."

Then, and only then, would he feel that he could properly commemorate, with Kilmer's language at Rouge Bouquet, all the warriors, all you "dead" in your "youthful prime:"

"Never to laugh, nor love again
Nor taste the Summertime"

It is all right now, he would say to you:

"Go to sleep
Go to sleep
Slumber well where the shell screamed and fell
Rest your rifles on the muddy floor
You will not need them any more.
Danger's past;
Now at last,
Go to sleep."

THE Dais for DONOVAN AWARD 1991 DINNER

AUDIENCE

Dr. Epler

Gen. Stiner

Col. Fourcand

Ausb. Helms

Act. Hodges

Mrs. Bruce

Pres. Bush

Gen. Quinn

Room

Mr. Jones

Mrs. Bush

Judge McGinnis

Mr. Soustky

Ausb. Colby

Mr. Seckman

Dr. Clinis

Chaplain Schmitt

October 23, 1991

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN AWARD DINNER

DAIS

BRUCE, MRS. DAVID K.E. - *Representing Ladies of OSS*

BUSH, HON. GEORGE

BUSH, MRS. GEORGE

CLINE, DR. RAY S. - *Representing the R-1A ^{and VP Veterans of OSS} (Research & Analysis) of OSS*

COLBY, HON. WILLIAM E. - *Representing the SO (Special Operations) OSS, ^{Chairman}*

EIFLER, DR. CARL F. - *Col CO of Det 101, OSS (in Burma)* Donovan Memorial Foundation

FOURCAUD, COL. PIERRE - *Representing the French Resistance*

HELMS, HON. RICHARD M. - *Representing the SI (Secret Intelligence) OSS*

(Air Chief Marshal) HODGES, ACM SIR LEWIS - *Representing British Allies (RAF & SOE)*

JONES, MR. GEOFFREY M.T. - *Pres of Veterans OSS*

MCGIVERN, HON. OWEN - *Ch. Donovan Award Committee, ^{Former Presiding Judge}*

QUINN, LT. GEN. WILLIAM W. *Master of Ceremonies; LT & Retired* Appellate Court of NY

SCHMID, CHAPLAIN LTC WAYNE L. *U.S. Army*

SEEHUSEN, MR. SVENN - *Representing the Danish Resistance*

SONSTEBY, MR. GUNNAR - *Representing the Norwegian Resistance*

STINER, GEN. CARL W. - *CG, USSOCOM (U.S. Special Operations Command)*

(Duggan/Simon)
October 17, 1991
Draft One
OSS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OSS DINNER
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1991
9:30 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements]

Ladies and gentlemen, heroes of the OSS:

I will treasure this award, this handsome medal with its likeness of General Donovan. It will remind me always to honor his memory.

William Donovan was one of those rare statesmen whose deeds and ideas will continue to guide and inspire free people long after his time -- indeed long after your time and mine. ~~This~~ ^{Next} year we celebrate half a century since Bill Donovan founded the OSS and established intelligence capabilities to make the United States an enduring force for world freedom. Though 32 years have passed since General Donovan's death, his legacy lives in the breezes of freedom that enliven Dresden and Prague and Kiev and Krakow. //

With millions of other World War II veterans, I owe deep personal gratitude to General Donovan and the women and men of the OSS. When I was a pilot in the Pacific, all of us in the air could find targets because OSS had the finest mapmakers in the business. \\ Today, as commander-in-chief, once again I use intelligence collected and analyzed in the Donovan tradition.

OSS started
by Exec.
Order
6-13-42
Current
Bio 1959
Dict.
of Am.
Biography

And I still find guidance in General Donovan's visionary words and example.

William Donovan believed that the way to avoid a hot war was to win the Cold War. \\ For two succeeding generations, thousands of men and women in our intelligence community fought that struggle for world peace and freedom. Many of you OSS veterans stood in their front ranks. \\

Four OSS men became Director of Central Intelligence -- Allen Dulles, Dick Helms, Bill Colby, and Bill Casey. Let me say, as one who also served as DCI: Directors Dulles, Helms, Colby and Casey each gave honor to that office. \\ \\ When the passions of this partisan time subside, historians will record their courage, their leadership, and their patriotism. \\ \\

Future historians also will recount the secret strategies and operations that won the Cold War. They will explain how personal valor and organizational excellence made helped the American intelligence community's succeed in its mission. They will marvel, as we do, at the vision of William Donovan. \\

General Donovan made a clear-eyed distinction between means and ends. He saw the vital need for a strong American intelligence capability even outside of wartime, but he never thought of the intelligence function as an end in itself. Though he was acclaimed in his lifetime as the father of American central intelligence, he said he would rather be remembered for his contribution to a peaceful world order -- to a true community of free nations.

William
Welster
speech
7-11-91

"If Donovan
were here
today"
by William
Henhoeffer
"Studies
in Intelligence"

Vol. 32 No. 3 Fall 1988

More than three decades ago, he foresaw today's events:

see above
"Some day the Iron Curtain will lift," he declared, "and the captive nations of East Europe will become part of a United Europe. Even Russia, purged by future events of its desire to bully and subdue its neighbors, will be a member, and given the genius of the Russian people, a highly respected and valued member." \

Ladies and gentlemen, as this bold vision becomes a reality, we must preserve solid American intelligence capabilities. We need them for this promising new era no less than we required them for the period that followed the Second World War.

I have chosen a vigorous new leader to be Director of Central Intelligence -- Bob Gates. \ He's a tough-minded innovator. He's an independent thinker with a passion for excellence. He has served by my side through Operation Just Cause, through Desert Storm, through the drama of August in Moscow. I have the fullest trust in his integrity and ability. \

Some politicians are trying to bog down Bob's confirmation with partisan mudslinging. But it's clear to me that the American people are fed up with the extremist tactics some senators have used to try to block important nominations. \ So I hope you will join me in urging: No more delay. \ No more underhanded politics. \ Let's get Bob Gates confirmed. \ He has a big job to do. \ \

Bob's mission is to change our intelligence community as profoundly as the world has changed. The collapse of Soviet communism and the unravelling of the Soviet empire will affect the world as dramatically and favorably as did the defeat of Hitler and the Axis.

After V-E Day, the OSS no longer needed to parachute Jedburghs into Germany. By the same logic, in the new openness of post-Communist Europe and Russia, we can replace many of our more dangerous and expensive collection efforts with less costly activities. Just as we can now afford to make sweeping cuts in nuclear forces once used to deter the Soviet threat, we can -- and we will -- make better use of the assets we once needed to penetrate Soviet secrecy. \\

By no means will we let our guard down. \\ Let no one in the KGB or the Soviet military mistake our confidence and good will for weakness. \\ Our eyes and ears are better trained than ever on those who might attempt to reverse the march of freedom. \\ We're not about to dismantle the intelligence capabilities we've worked so hard to rebuild -- but we must adapt them to new realities. \\

Tomorrow's intelligence community will work to consolidate and extend freedom's gains against totalitarianism. Intelligence will enhance our protection against terrorism and the drug menace. Intelligence will help our policymakers understand emerging economic opportunities and challenges. It will help us seek peace and avert conflicts in regions of dangerous tension.

One task for tomorrow's intelligence community is especially urgent: stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles. This is a life-or-death mission -- and I am going to do everything in my power to make sure American intelligence has the resources and the leadership to do the job.

Tomorrow's job will be easier because today's intelligence community has given its successors a head start. As President, I'm privileged to know some unsung American heroes of the here and now -- heroes who'll never wear a medal or sit at a head table. It's well that we remember the great past embodiments of American courage -- the Swamp Fox and the ragged Continentals; the lads of the Fighting 69th; the poets and lawyers, women and men, of the OSS. But be assured that right this very day, American intelligence professionals are performing deeds as brave and vital as those of any heroes in our history. Be assured that victory in Desert Storm cost so few American lives because American intelligence agents and analysts did their work with characteristic brilliance.

America will keep faith with these women and these men. \\ Under Bob Gates's direction, we will dramatically expand our human intelligence collection efforts. \\ We will give our agents and analysts the very finest in support technology. And we will show no tolerance for those who leak secrets that protect our intelligence professionals' lives. \\

Few moments for me have been more painful than the occasion

*GB
Speech
Commonwealth
Club
7-23-76*
I had as DCI to meet with the son of Richard Welch, a CIA station chief murdered by left-wing terrorists after his name and position had been disclosed to the press. What was I to say to this young man -- Why had his father died? So that a reckless ideologue could sell more books? So that a broadcaster could win higher ratings? \\\

*Bill
Working
x3334
NSC*
Not long ago, I invited to the White House a group of CIA station chiefs who had been instrumental in the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I explained that I just wanted to shake their hands, address them face to face, and tell them how deeply I appreciate their courage and devotion to our country. It was a small gesture, but one I wish I could repeat for every individual who takes the risks they do. \\\

I want to express that same gratitude to each and every man and woman of the OSS here tonight. Hitler and the Axis fell in no small part because of your courage. Communism has collapsed because so many such as yourselves kept faith with our free way of life. And our future brims with hope because brave Bill Donovan and his OSS comrades charted enduring ways to preserve our strength and our freedom.

Thank you all. May God bless the memory of General Bill Donovan, and God bless the United States of America.

#

DIX, Dorothea Lynde (1802-87), *US philanthropist, noted for her work on behalf of the insane and for her organization of the nursing corps during the Civil War.*

1 The diarist and philanthropist George Templeton Strong described Miss Dix as a "philanthropic lunatic." Her impulsive ways led her into conflict with the Sanitary Commission, "because we do not leave everything else and rush off the instant she tells us of something that needs attention." Miss Dix once burst into a meeting of the commission in great excitement to report that a cow was dying of sunstroke in the Smithsonian grounds. She was very peeved when the commission did not immediately adjourn to investigate.



DODGE, Mary Mapes (1831-1905), *US writer. She wrote Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates (1865) and founded the famous children's magazine St. Nicholas, which she edited for many of its sixty-four years.*

1 Among the eminent writers published in *St. Nicholas* were Mark Twain, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, and Thoreau. When Rudyard Kipling asked Mrs. Dodge whether she would like him to contribute to her magazine, she answered, "Do you think you are up to it?"



DOHERTY, John (1783-1850), *Irish lawyer and politician. In 1830 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.*

1 Attending a ball at Dublin Castle, Doherty and another gentleman were scandalized by the décolletage of a certain young lady. "Did you ever see anything like it since you were born, Doherty?" exclaimed the friend. "I can't say since I was born," Doherty answered, "but certainly since I was weaned."



DONATELLO (c. 1386-1466), *Italian Renaissance sculptor. A pioneer of the new humanist style, Donatello worked in marble, bronze, and wood. Among his greatest works are the statues on the exterior of Or San Michele in Florence (1415), the bronze David (early 1430s) in the Bargello in Florence, and the Gattamelata equestrian statue in Padua.*

1 The Signori of Venice commissioned Donatello to make the equestrian statue of the condottiere Erasmo da Narni ("Gattamelata") and plagued the artist with their demands that he hurry up and finish it. Exasperated by their importunities, Donatello smashed with a hammer the nearly completed head of the statue. The Signori threatened him with similar treatment, to which Donatello retorted, "Quite agreeable, as long as you feel you will be able to reshape my head as I will do Gattamelata's."



DONNE, John (1572-1631), *British poet, who entered the Church (1615) and became dean of St. Paul's, London (1621-31). As a young man Donne was the foremost "metaphysical" poet, noted for his beautiful and witty love lyrics. His sermons are also distinguished.*

1 Donne secured the post of secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, Keeper of the Great Seal, in 1598. He outraged his employer's family by a clandestine marriage to Anne More, the niece of Sir Thomas's wife, and lost his job. The young couple took refuge in a house at Pyrford in Surrey. There Donne scratched on a pane of glass the words: "John Donne/An Donne/Undone."

2 Donne was persuaded, after he took holy orders and repudiated his former ambitious and worldly life, to have his portrait painted. He posed for the painter in a winding sheet with his body and hands arranged like those of a corpse. When the picture was completed, he had it placed beside his bed as a constant reminder of mortality.



DONOVAN, William Joseph ["Wild Bill"] (1883-1959), *US lawyer and general, decorated for his services in both world wars. In World War II, as director of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), he was raised to the rank of major general.*

1 On D-day, during the Allied invasion of Europe, Donovan asked David Bruce, chief of the OSS in Europe, if he had arranged to be buried in Arlington cemetery. Taken aback, Bruce said that he had not—and why did he ask. "Well," said Donovan, "I have; that's where I want to be buried. David, you've got to get a plot near mine. Then we can ~~start~~ start an underground together."



EVENT: OSS DINNER

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Kris Goodwin	WH Advance	202/456-7565
Charlie DeVita	USSS - PPD	202 395 4011
Row Leavens	Hilton - Dir of Sec	202 - 797 - 5800
Margaret Winsatt	dinner coordination	301/652-7574
Mike Fletcher	USSS - PPD	202 395 4011
Scott Dunn	USSS - TSD	202 395-4005
Shirley Everett	"	"
Robert Boswell	USSS WFO	202 - 435-5100
FRED SANCHEZ	PRES - WATCH	202 - 395 - 4299
RAY S. CLINE	VP - OSS	202 - 466 - 6029
Melvin M. T. Jinn		
LT GEN Wm M. Purnell M/c		202-332-8180
Bob Simon	WH Speechwriting	456-7750
ENS RALPH M. INGRAHAM	U. S. Navy Band	202-432-2249/3366
Marie Stanley Geishert	(Marie Stanley Associates) DINNER COORDINATION	703-323-5493
JUSTINE BOOSE	"	301-652-5368
John Davis	White House Communications	202-395-6318
Jim Curtis	White House Comm / operations	202-395-4040
Kellie Boyle	White House Press Adv.	703/790-0600
Heidi Fincken	White House Advance	(202)363-3840
JOHN GIBBONS	WH LEAD	202-245-6343
Becky Grant	WH II	202 - 797-5779

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS

BY

GEORGE BUSH

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

BEFORE

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO

JULY 23, 1976

LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING OF THE MECHANISM THAT HAS BEEN CREATED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO GATHER AND PRODUCE INTELLIGENCE. AS YOU KNOW, IT WAS THE SECOND WORLD WAR -- AND SPECIFICALLY PEARL HARBOR -- WHICH FOCUSED AMERICAN ATTENTION ON THE NEED NOT JUST FOR INFORMATION, BUT FOR A UNIFIED, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. BEFORE THE WAR, WE HAD WHAT COULD BE CALLED DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE. THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAD NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, AND SO ON.

BUT IN TODAY'S TERMINOLOGY, NO ONE WAS "GETTING IT TOGETHER." ALL OF THE INFORMATION THAT MIGHT HAVE LED AN ANALYST TO CONCLUDE THAT JAPAN INTENDED TO ATTACK PEARL HARBOR WAS AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON. BUT IT WAS NOT IN ONE PLACE FOR AN ANALYST TO STUDY; IT WAS INSTEAD IN SEPARATE BITS AND PIECES CAREFULLY CONTROLLED BY EACH DEPARTMENT.

AFTER THE WAR, IT WAS CLEAR THAT AMERICA REQUIRED CONTINUING INTELLIGENCE ON DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS ABROAD AND THAT A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION WAS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT WE HAD ALL OUR FACTS TOGETHER AND WOULD NEVER AGAIN BE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE.

IN 1947, PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNED INTO LAW THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT WHICH CREATED THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE AGENCY WAS INTENDED TO BE -- AND IS -- THE CENTRAL POINT FOR PRODUCING NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, THAT IS, INTELLIGENCE PRODUCED TO SERVE NATIONAL POLICYMAKERS AND INTELLIGENCE OF INTEREST TO MORE THAN ONE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY.

THE AGENCY WAS NOT INTENDED TO TAKE OVER THE VERY VALID FUNCTIONS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS. THOSE ORGANIZATIONS EXIST TODAY AND ARE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES THEY SERVE.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT ALSO CREATED THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE -- THE DCI. THE DCI IS THE NATION'S SENIOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AND THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL ADVISOR ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. IT WAS INTENDED THAT THE DCI SHOULD WEAR TWO HATS: ONE AS DIRECTOR OF THE CIA AND THE OTHER AS HEAD OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE.

IN THE EARLIEST DAYS, THE DCI TENDED TO CONCENTRATE ON HIS ROLE AS HEAD OF THE CIA. BUT OVER THE YEARS, AS THE PROBLEMS WE FACED ABROAD GREW IN COMPLEXITY, SO, TOO, DID THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. PEOPLE AND RESOURCES IN ALL OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COMMUNITY INCREASED.

IN 1971, THE PRESIDENT INSTRUCTED THE DCI TO TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN COORDINATING THE RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY. IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS WE HAVE MADE MAJOR STRIDES IN BUILDING A TRUE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY -- WITH A CAPITAL I AND A CAPITAL C. THE COMMUNITY NOW CONSISTS OF THE CIA; THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY; AND THE INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE FBI, THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND THE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.

IN FEBRUARY, AS YOU PROBABLY REMEMBER, PRESIDENT FORD ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT STRENGTHENED THE DCI'S ROLE AS THE LEADER OF THE NATION'S INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. THAT ORDER ALSO DIRECTED NEW ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO STRENGTHEN THE DCI'S MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

THESE NEW ARRANGEMENTS HAVE MADE SOME VERY IMPORTANT CHANGES, AND I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE JUST A MINUTE TO OUTLINE SOME OF THEM. I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO UNDERSTAND THESE RELATIONSHIPS IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE MISSION OF YOUR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AND TO REPOSE TRUST AND RELIANCE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH WE CONDUCT OURSELVES AND OUR BUSINESS.

A COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, WHICH I CHAIR, HAS BEEN CREATED BY THE PRESIDENT. IT CONTROLS BUDGET PREPARATION AND RESOURCE APPLICATION FOR THE ENTIRE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. IT MANAGES OUR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AND ESTABLISHES POLICY FOR THE COLLECTION AND PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN OPERATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES -- THAT IS, COVERT ACTION. THE GROUP ALSO REVIEWS AND APPROVES SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OPERATIONS. THE MEMBERS OF THIS BOARD INCLUDE THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, THE SECRETARIES OF STATE AND DEFENSE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN RESPONSE TO THE INVESTIGATIONS OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION AND BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES, THE PRESIDENT ALSO HAS CREATED AN INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD OF THREE PROMINENT PRIVATE CITIZENS. THIS BOARD RECEIVES AND CONSIDERS REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS GENERAL AND GENERAL COUNSELS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CONCERNING ANY ACTIVITIES THAT RAISE QUESTIONS OF LEGALITY OR PROPRIETY. IT IS THE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT ARE PROPERLY ADVISED.

IN ORDER TO ENABLE ME TO DEVOTE MORE ATTENTION TO FORMULATING AND CARRYING OUT POLICIES FOR THE COMMUNITY, THE PRESIDENT ALSO HAS DIRECTED THAT I HAVE TWO DEPUTIES. ONE IS RESPONSIBLE TO ME FOR THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATION OF THE CIA AND THE OTHER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ME FOR ACCOMPLISHING MY ROLE AS HEAD OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THESE POSITIONS WILL BE INTRODUCED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

* * * * *

HAVING GIVEN YOU THE OUTLINE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND OF ITS CONTROL MECHANISM, LET ME SPEAK VERY BRIEFLY ABOUT THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THE CIA IS THE NATION'S RESOURCE FOR PRODUCING NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. AND IT TRULY IS A NATIONAL RESOURCE -- OUR TRAINED, SKILLFUL, AND IMAGINATIVE ANALYSTS ARE A WEALTH BEYOND PRICE.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROVIDE US TODAY WITH MEANS OF COLLECTING INFORMATION THAT IS BEYOND THE WILDEST IMAGININGS OF EVEN A FEW YEARS AGO. YET DESPITE THE MIND-BOGGLING ADVANCES MADE IN THIS AREA, THERE IS STILL AN ESSENTIAL NEED FOR INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE. TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED PEOPLE ARE NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION THAT IS ONLY AVAILABLE THROUGH ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGEABLE FOREIGN OFFICIALS AND TO THE PLANS AND INTENTIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT MAY BE ADVERSE TO U.S. INTERESTS.

I AM A COMPARATIVE NEWCOMER TO THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS, BUT I HAVE BEEN IMMersed LONG ENOUGH TO HAVE NO HESITANCY IN SAYING TO YOU THAT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS AN ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THE ENTIRE NATION CAN BE PROUD.

* * * * *

ON MY WAY HERE TODAY, I WAS REMINDED OF SOMETHING THAT WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN BUCHAN IN 1940, A TIME OF DESCENDING DARKNESS ON EUROPE AND THE FREE WORLD, WHEN GREAT BRITAIN STOOD VIRTUALLY ALONE AGAINST THE SEEMINGLY IRRESISTIBLE ENEMY. JOHN BUCHAN, AS YOU REMEMBER, IS THE FAMILY NAME OF LORD TWEEDSMUIR, THEN GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND ALSO AUTHOR OF SOME NOW CLASSIC TALES OF ESPIONAGE AND ADVENTURE. JOHN BUCHAN WROTE THEN:

"THE UNITED STATES IS THE RICHEST, AND, BOTH ACTUALLY AND POTENTIALLY, THE MOST POWERFUL STATE ON THE GLOBE. SHE HAS MUCH, I BELIEVE, TO GIVE TO THE WORLD; INDEED, TO HER HANDS IS CHIEFLY ENTRUSTED THE SHAPING OF THE FUTURE. IF DEMOCRACY IN THE BROADEST AND TRUEST SENSE IS TO SURVIVE, IT WILL BE MAINLY BECAUSE OF HER GUARDIANSHIP. FOR, WITH ALL HER IMPERFECTIONS, SHE HAS A CLEARER VIEW THAN ANY OTHER PEOPLE OF THE DEMOCRATIC FUNDAMENTALS."

THAT WAS WRITTEN IN 1940, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND SURELY IT IS AS TRUE TODAY AS IT WAS THEN. TO BE SURE, MANY THINGS HAVE CHANGED, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE WAY THAT

WE DID DISCHARGE OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AFTER WORLD WAR II. LARGELY BECAUSE OF OUR OWN POLICIES AND ACTIONS, WE ARE NO LONGER IN THE POSITION OF FOOD SUPPLIER TO THE FREE WORLD; WE ARE NO LONGER IN THE POSITION OF THE REBUILDER AND SUPPORTER OF WAR-SHATTERED ECONOMIES OF THE WORLD; AND, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE SUCCESS OF OUR POLICIES, WE HAVE RELINQUISHED WHAT TOLERANCE WE HAD FOR BEING THE WORLD'S POLICEMAN.

BUT THE WORLD IS NOT YET SUCH AS WE WOULD WANT IT TO BE. MAYBE IT NEVER WILL BE. IT CERTAINLY IS NOT LIKELY TO BECOME A UTOPIAN WORLD WITHIN OUR LIFETIME OR EVEN IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. AND WHILE WE ARE STRIVING TO MAKE OUR CONTRIBUTION TO A WORLD OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND TRUST, WE FIND THAT WE STILL NEED -- QUITE CONSISTENT WITH THIS STRIVING -- TO HAVE NATIONAL SECURITY SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

IN PEACE, PRESIDENT FORD HAS SAID, THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR INTELLIGENCE. IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE COUNTRY THAT WE LOVE AND THE SYSTEM OF FREEDOM IN WHICH WE BELIEVE, WE MUST ABOVE ALL HAVE KNOWLEDGE. KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT THE INTENTIONS ARE OF THOSE THAT WOULD WISH US HARM, KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT POTENTIAL FOR DOING US HARM THEY MAY POSSESS. WE NEED THAT KNOWLEDGE TO PROVIDE IT TO THOSE WHO MAKE POLICY FOR OUR NATION SO THAT WE MAY BE PREPARED WITH POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF OUR OWN, AND SO THAT WE MAY ADOPT POLICIES AND ACTIONS THAT PROTECT AND PROMOTE OUR

NATIONAL INTERESTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PEACE AND SECURITY, AND, HOPEFULLY, TRUST. FOR THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO ACTING ON THE BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE IS ACTING ON THE BASIS OF IGNORANCE AND THAT IS NOT WHAT WE WISH FOR OURSELVES, EITHER IN OUR PRIVATE LIVES OR IN OUR INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS.

THE ONE ELEMENT OF THE PROFESSION OF INTELLIGENCE, THAT ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, THAT HAS TROUBLED US AS CITIZENS OF A FREE NATION IS THE NECESSARY -- INDEED, ESSENTIAL -- ELEMENT OF SECRECY THAT IS INHERENT IN OUR PROFESSION. IT IS NO WONDER THAT EVEN THE VERY FACT OF SECRECY TENDS TO STIMULATE SUSPICION AND GIVE AN AURA OF SENSATIONALISM, AND THEREFORE OFTEN AN ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS PERSPECTIVE TO VARIOUS DISCLOSURES AND FINDINGS, OCCASIONALLY, IF I MAY SAY SO, WITHOUT DUE REGARD FOR THE AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF EVIDENCE.

IF SECRECY IS ESSENTIAL, SO TOO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IS ACCOUNTABILITY. NO ACTIVITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT MAY BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT BEING SUBJECTED TO A RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES. BUT, MY FRIENDS, ACCOUNTABILITY IS ONE THING; RECKLESSNESS IS ANOTHER. IT IS NOT THOSE WHO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF OUR INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SERVING ABROAD THAT ADD TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE SOCIETY. IT IS NOT THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEY CAN ON THEIR OWN JUDGMENT DISCLOSE INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED IN THE INTERESTS OF OUR SECURITY THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE

RESPONSIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE. AND IT IS NOT THOSE WHO DETERMINEDLY DENY THE GOOD WILL AND RESPONSIBILITY OF PEOPLE IN AND OUT OF GOVERNMENT BY DWELLING ON ABUSES OF THE PAST THAT ENHANCE THE MECHANISM OF ACCOUNTABILITY WHICH THIS FREE SOCIETY HAS CREATED FOR THE CONTROL OF LEGITIMATELY SECRET GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF US, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, HAVE FAITH IN THE STRENGTH AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, FOR WHILE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS MAY BE USED TO SOW SEEDS OF WEAKNESS AND DISTRUST, THEY EXIST IN ORDER TO MAKE US STRONG AND SELF-RELIANT, AND THEY HAVE PROVED THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN THE 200 YEARS OF OUR HISTORY.

* * * * *

YOU ALL KNOW SOME OF THE PROBLEMS I FACE IN THIS JOB. I WISH YOU COULD ALSO SHARE IN THE PRIDE I FEEL FOR OUR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND THE COMFORT I GET, AS AN AMERICAN, IN SEEING THE TREMENDOUS TALENT WE HAVE IN THE CIA AND ACROSS THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

I WISH YOU COULD TALK TO SOME OF OUR EMPLOYEES WHOSE HEADS ARE HIGH AFTER A COUPLE OF YEARS OF VICIOUS BATTERING. THEY ARE AS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED TO THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST AS OUR STRONGEST CRITICS, BUT THEY HAVE RETAINED A PERSPECTIVE. THEY KNOW THE NEED FOR A STRONG INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, AND THEY ARE PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE BATTERING, IF THAT IS NECESSARY, TO WORK FOR A CAUSE THEY BELIEVE IN.

I WISH YOU COULD HAVE MET THE SON OF RICHARD WELCH, WHO WAS GUNNED DOWN FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE OF HIS NAME BY PEOPLE BENT ON DESTROYING CIA. THIS YOUNG MAN KNEW WELL THAT HIS FATHER HAD DIED FOR A CAUSE IN WHICH HE DEEPLY BELIEVED.

AND I HOPE THAT INCREASINGLY ALSO YOU WILL DRAW REASSURANCE AND PRIDE FROM THE MANNER IN WHICH THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY NOT ONLY RESPONDS TO THE DIRECTION OF THE ELECTED CHIEF EXECUTIVE BUT ALSO IS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

I BELIEVE THAT AMERICA'S INTELLIGENCE SERVICE IS A GREAT NATIONAL ASSET. AMERICA'S INTELLIGENCE IS GOOD. WE ARE WORKING HARD TO MAKE IT EVEN BETTER. YOUR UNDERSTANDING, SUPPORT AND TRUST ARE ESSENTIAL FOR OUR SUCCESS.



EVENT: OSS DINNER

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Kris Goodwin	WH Advance	202/456-7565
Charlie DeVita	USSS - PPD	202 395 4011
Ron Leavess	Hilton - Dir of Sec	202 - 797 - 5800
Margaret Winsatt	dinner coordination	301/652-7574
Mike Fletcher	USSS - PPD	202 395 4011
Scott Dunn	USSS - TSD	202 395-4005
MOKEY EVERETT	"	"
Robert Boswell	USSS WFO	202 - 435-5100
FRED SANCHEZ	PRES - WATCH	202 - 395 - 4299
RAY S. CLINE	V.P - OSS	202 - 466 - 6029
Melvin H. T. Jr.		
LT GEN Wm M. Purnell M/c		202-332-8180
Bob Simon	WH Speechwriting	456-7750
ENS RALPH M. INGRAHAM	U.S. Navy Band	202-433-2249/3366
Marie Stanley Geiskert	(Marie Stanley Associates) DINNER COORDINATION	703-323-5493
JUSTINE BOOSE	"	301-652-5368
John Davis	White House Communications	202-395-6318
Jim Curtis	White House Comm / operations	202-395-4040
Kellie Boyle	White House Press Adv.	703/790-0600
Heidi Fincken	White House Advance	(202)363-3840
JOHN GIBBONS	WH LEAD	202-245-6343
Becky Grant	WH II	202 - 454-5774



The Committee

requests the pleasure of your company at the

Veterans of the O.S.S. 1991 Dinner

and Presentation of

The William J. Donovan Award

to

The President of the United States

George Bush

on Wednesday, the twenty-third of October

at eight o'clock

International Ballroom, The Washington Hilton

Washington, District of Columbia

Reception seven-thirty o'clock

R.S.V.P. Card enclosed

Tickets at the door

Black Tie



The Donovan Award

- 1961 The Honorable Allen W. Dulles
- 1963 The Honorable John J. McCloy
- 1964 Lieutenant General William W. Quinn
- 1965 General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 1966 The Earl Mountbatten of Burma
- 1967 The Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen
- 1969 J. Russell Forgan
- 1970 The Astronauts of Apollo II
- 1971 The Honorable David K.E. Bruce
- 1974 The Honorable William J. Casey
- 1977 The Honorable Robert D. Murphy
- 1979 His Excellency Jacques Chaban-Delmas
- 1981 The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher
- 1982 The Honorable John A. McCone
- 1983 The Honorable Richard Helms
- 1983 Sir William Stephenson
- 1986 President Ronald W. Reagan

The Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services will award the William J. Donovan medal to an individual who has rendered distinguished service in the interests of the democratic process and the cause of freedom. Any citizen of the Free World will be eligible.

The purpose of this award is to foster a tradition and spirit of the kind of service to country and the cause of freedom which William J. Donovan rendered in both his private and public capacities. He was the exemplar of the citizen-soldier-diplomat who valiantly served his country and the cause of freedom throughout the world. This award, as a perpetual parallel, will be made to an individual who, in his activities, exemplifies the spirit, the tradition and the distinguishing features which characterized General Donovan's career. These include a continuing concern for the world's security and safety, for the role which the United States must play therein and for the rights, freedoms and welfare of individuals in our society. Perhaps the most unique feature of General Donovan's life was the continuing expression of these concerns in his private life and activities as well as in public service.

Specifically, in General Donovan's career these features were expressed as one of America's leading citizen-soldiers, as ambassador, as intelligence chief, as assistant Attorney General, as lawyer in the courtroom and in the office and as private traveler seeing what he could learn for the benefit of his country.

The recipient of the Donovan medal will be an individual who has, in his own career, outstandingly exemplified these features of Donovan's career. He or she will be selected by a committee appointed by the President of the Veterans of the O.S.S.

The award will take the form of a medal, carrying a likeness of General Donovan.

The Dinner Committee

Chairmen

Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn

Evangeline Bell Bruce

Geoffrey M.T. Jones

Vice Chairmen

Hon. John A. Blatnik
Raymond L. Brittenham
Franklin Canfield
Ray S. Cline
Hon. William E. Colby
Hon. Emilio Q. Daddario
Aline G. de Romanones

Hon. Richard M. Helms
Lawrence R. Houston
Henry B. Hyde
Albert E. Jolis
S. Peter Karlow
Hon. Francis L. Kellogg
Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.

Elizabeth P. McIntosh
Hon. Clark MacGregor
Hon. Julian M. Niemczyk
S. Dillon Ripley
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub
John Weitz

Executive Vice Chairmen

Mrs. James McSherry Wimsatt

Mrs. Philip L. Geishert

John Alsop
Bruce I. Anderson
John Archbold
Everett John Athens
Herbert Avedon
Charles A. Bane
Aaron Bank
Chandler Bates, Jr.
Jeanne F. Begg
John L. Behling, Jr.
Howard F. Beir
Frank K. Binder
Carole G. Bird
Edward Mark Birn
Joseph L. Blahunka
David Cooper Blee
David Henry Blee
Doris Sharrar Bohrer
Edward F. Boughton
Ann Willets Boyd
Dean Brelis
Earl D. Brodie
Frances Allworth Brodie
David S. Bruce
William C. Bryant
Thomas W. Bullit
Ernest L. Byfield, Jr.
Theodore Hamilton Carr
A. Kathleen Channing
Hayden Channing
Howard W. Chappell
Julia McWilliams Child
Peter D. Cini
Walter T. Cini
Paul L. Colby
Francis I.G. Coleman
Rebecca Connally
Joseph R. Coolidge
H. Warren Cooper
Kathleen Kearns Corsetty
Max Corvo
David C. Crockett
Kenneth M. Crosby
Paul Cyr
Curtis Carroll Davis
Sully H. De Fontaine
Joseph A. De Francesco
Michael De Marco
H.F. Broch De Rothermann
Thibaut De Saint Phalle
Francis T. Devlin
Helene Deschamps-Adams
Trefon J. Dillon
Patrick Sean Dolan

David R. Donovan
John H. Douglas
Elizabeth Cashell Dunlevy
David Ecker
Carl F. Eifler
Ray C. Ellis
John W. English
Carlotta Johnston Fendig
Edward L. Field
Jean Melvin Findlay
Margaret Pollard Finn
Sidney Freidberg
Richard S. Friedman
Berent E. Friele
Mary Eddy Furman
Rae Sweeney Galembush
Stephen Galembush
Hugh S. Gary
Christine Colby Giraudo
Roger Goiran
Rudolph Edward Gomez
James M. Goodwin
George L. Graveson
Lin Balliet Gregory
Ray Grelecki
Raymond R. Guest
John H. Gullett
Kay Murphy Halle
Samuel Halpern
Donald R. Hart, Jr.
Jane Smiley Hart
Olaf M. Hauge
John Hemingway
Roger Hilsman
Rafael D. Hirtz
Vorda M. Honnold
William J. Hood
William T. Hornaday
William J. Horrigan
Robert F. Houlihan
Fisher Howe
John Howley
Helen C. Dubois Huntington
Edward Hymoff
Joseph J. Jackson
Isabel Hyde Jasinskiowski
Alfred J. Jonas
Milton Katz
Robert W. Kearns
Bayard Leroy King
Samuel C. King
Anthony Kroman
Erasmus H. Kroman

Bernard M.W. Knox
Richard F. Kuhn
Joseph W. La Gattuta
Conrad E. Lagueux
Albert G. Lanier
Florence D. Larson
Jan Laverge
Edward J. Lawler
Steve Lawrence
Louie Strother Wilson Leas
Gertrude S. Legendre
Frankl A. Lindsay
Arnold Lorbeer
Peter K. Lutken, Jr.
Alexander MacDonald
Richard Marshak
Guy Martin
Helen V. Martin-Trigona
Albert R. Materazzi
Alma H. Mattison
Owen McGivern
Emmett F. McNamara
Paul Mellon
Milton W. Meyer
Roberta J. Meyer
Ellen Tilden Milligan
Frank B. Mills
Hugh Montgomery
Thomas N. Moon
Daniel T. Moore
Raymond E. Moore
William B. Moore
Domenic J. Morabito
Bonnie Ursin Moran
William J. Morgan
Eleanor S. Neally Morse
Robert E. Moyers
Blanche C. O'Connell
Edward V. O'Connor, Jr.
Malcolm B. O'Melia
Irene Gurney Orr
Eloise Randolph Page
Walter H. Page
Nancy Chamberlin Parrigan
Margaret W. Peebles
Cornel H. Petrassevich
Walter L. Pforzheimer
William H. Pietsch, Jr.
Dan Channing Pinck
Eva M. Popovich
Stuart E. Power
Mark Frederick Pretzat
Edgar A. Prichard

Nancy Fife Prior
Martin S. Quigley
Stephanie Czech Rader
Reuben B. Resnik
Mary Livingston Ripley
Raymond G. Rocca
Fred Rodell
John Randolph Rogers
Edwin P. Romanoski
Harry A. Rositzke
Oliver S. Ryder
Jerry M. Sage
Robert A. Saltzstein
Oliver J. Sands, Jr.
Reeve Schley, Jr.
Adolph W. Schmidt
Frank X. Schramko
Emily L. Shek
Maurice Shire
Peter M.F. Sichel
Stephen H. Simpson, Jr.
Charles S. Smith, Jr.
Edward R. Smith
Gloria Loomis Smith
Jacques F. Snyder
Roger Starr
Dolly Corbin Stone
Virginia Rathbun Stuart
Byron Sugahara
Harvey S. Sussman
Mary Norris Symington
H. William Tanaka
Allison K. Thomas
George G. Thomson
Laurence A. Tisch
Peter Tompkins
B. Hugh Tovar
Laura Tuckerman Triest
Alfred C. Ulmer
Lawrence R. Vogt
John G. Vonetes
John H. Waller
James R. Ward
Henry H. Weldon
James R. Weldon
Edward O. Welles
N.H. Wentworth
Lee Hilton White
Hubert Will
John D. Wilson
David H. Winton
Sylvia Tim Yarrow
William P. Yarborough

Officers of the Veterans of the O.S.S.

Geoffrey M.T. Jones	President
Ray S. Cline	Vice-President
Paul L. Colby*	Vice-President
Emilio Q. Daddario	Vice-President
Bernadette Casey Smith*	Vice-President
S. Peter Karlow (<i>Western USA</i>)	Regional V.P.
Frank X. Schramko (<i>Central USA</i>)*	Regional V.P.
Edwin J. Putzell, Jr. (<i>Southeast USA</i>)	Regional V.P.
Christina Dolan Lakin (<i>Europe</i>)*	Regional V.P.
Edward F. Boughton	Secretary
William Duff	Treasurer
James Jolis*	Assistant Secretary
Antony Taquey*	Assistant Treasurer

William J. Donovan Award Committee

Hon. Owen McGivern, *Chairman*

Hon. John A. Blatnik	Isabel Hyde Jasinowski*
Raymond L. Brittenham	Hon. Clark MacGregor
Paul Colby*	Turner H. McBaine
J.R. Coolidge	Elizabeth McIntosh
Henry B. Hyde	Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.

Bernadette Casey Smith*

*Lineal Descendants of OSS

Dinner sponsored by

William J. Donovan Memorial Foundation, Inc.
Hon. William E. Colby, *Chairman*

PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AS DELIVERED BY
RAE HUFFSTUTLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION
ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 11, 1991

I'M PLEASED TO WELCOME YOU TO THIS CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN WORLD WAR II. MANY IN THIS ROOM ARE VETERANS OF THE OSS, AND TODAY -- AS WE TAKE TIME TO REFLECT ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES -- WE ARE, IN A VERY REAL WAY, HONORING YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS.

I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A SPECIAL WELCOME TO FORMER CIA DIRECTOR DICK HELMS, WHO SERVED THE OSS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY; AND FORMER CIA DIRECTOR BILL COLBY, WHO FOUGHT ON OSS TEAMS BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE AND NORWAY.¹ AS YOU KNOW, TWO OTHER FORMER CIA DIRECTORS -- ALLEN DULLES AND BILL CASEY -- WERE ALSO VETERANS OF THE OSS.

WITHOUT QUESTION, THE CIA OWES A TREMENDOUS DEBT TO THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES, AND TO ITS DIRECTOR, BILL DONOVAN, WHO WAS TRULY THE "FOUNDER OF MODERN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE." BRIEFLY, I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE LEGACY THE OSS LEFT TO THE CIA.

AS THIS AUDIENCE WELL KNOWS, PRIOR TO 1941 THE SCATTERED AGENCIES COLLECTING INTELLIGENCE DID NOT WORK TOGETHER. THEY LACKED A SENSE OF COMMON PURPOSE, AND WERE SERIOUSLY UNDERSTAFFED. IN FACT, RAY CLINE, WHO I UNDERSTAND IS HERE TODAY, HAS NOTED THAT BY MID-1940, THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT 1,000 PEOPLE WORKING IN INTELLIGENCE JOBS, AND MOST OF THESE WERE RADIO INTERCEPT TECHNICIANS.²

RECOGNIZING THAT OUR INTELLIGENCE EFFORT WAS TOO DIFFUSE AND WOEFULLY INADEQUATE, BILL DONOVAN RECOMMENDED TO PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT THAT ONE SINGLE CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION BE CREATED TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE, CONDUCT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, AND CARRY OUT COVERT OPERATIONS.

AS THE FIRST INTEGRATED INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION IN U.S. HISTORY, THE OSS LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN 1947. TODAY, LONG AFTER THE OSS WAS DISBANDED -- THE CIA IS BUILDING ON THOSE TRADITIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE STORIES OF OSS PARAMILITARY OPERATIONS ARE LEGENDARY, MANY AMERICANS DON'T REALIZE THAT IT WAS ALSO HEAVILY INVOLVED IN RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS. AS THIS AUDIENCE KNOWS, BILL DONOVAN HAD A GREAT RESPECT FOR SCHOLARSHIP. HE RECRUITED PROMINENT HARVARD HISTORIAN WILLIAM LANGER AS DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH FOR THE OSS, AND LANGER IN TURN RECRUITED SOME OF THE FINEST HISTORIANS, ECONOMISTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN THE COUNTRY. THESE SCHOLARS -- MANY OF WHOM ARE PROBABLY ATTENDING THIS CONFERENCE -- WROTE REPORTS ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND MILITARY MATTERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

PERHAPS BILL DONOVAN'S GREATEST LEGACY WAS HIS BELIEF IN BRINGING TALENTED PEOPLE FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE INTO THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS. DONOVAN HAD A SPECIAL ABILITY TO CREATE AN ESPRIT DE CORPS: ALTHOUGH THEY CAME FROM VARIED BACKGROUNDS, THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE OSS WORKED TOGETHER FOR A COMMON GOAL.

LIKE ITS PREDECESSOR, THE CIA IS DEDICATED TO A SINGLE MISSION: PROVIDING OUR POLICYMAKERS WITH TIMELY, ACCURATE INFORMATION. THE INTELLIGENCE CHALLENGES OF THE 90S ARE STAGGERING IN THEIR DIVERSITY. IN ORDER TO MEET THE DEMANDS AHEAD, WE'LL NEED TO DRAW ON THE TALENTS OF PEOPLE WITH A WIDE RANGE OF PERSPECTIVES. FOLLOWING IN THE TRADITION ESTABLISHED BY THE OSS, WE'RE TAPPING INTO THE VAST RESERVOIR OF EXPERTISE AVAILABLE IN THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY.

AS THE AGENCY LOOKS TO THE FUTURE, WE WILL NEVER FORGET OUR PAST -- ESPECIALLY THE LEGACY OF THE DEDICATED MEN AND WOMEN OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, BY JUNE 1984 THE CIA HAD DECLASSIFIED MOST OF ITS OSS RECORDS AND BEGAN RELEASING THEM TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. TO DATE, WE HAVE TRANSFERRED SOME 3,200 CUBIC FEET OF OSS MATERIAL -- ENOUGH TO FILL AN AVERAGE-SIZE ROOM FROM FLOOR TO CEILING.³ ABOUT 900 CUBIC FEET OF OSS RECORDS ARE

STILL IN OUR HANDS, AND WE HOPE TO RELEASE THIS MATERIAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE.⁴

THE OSS DOCUMENTS THAT WE'VE GIVEN TO THE ARCHIVES PROVIDE A WEALTH OF INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICA'S FIRST NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND ITS ROLE IN WORLD WAR II. HISTORIANS CAN GAIN NEW INSIGHTS INTO ISSUES RANGING FROM BLACK PROPAGANDA AND P.O.W. INTERROGATIONS, TO ANALYSIS OF HITLER'S SPEECHES AND REPORTS ON THE GERMAN EFFORTS TO TOPPLE HIS REGIME.⁵ I'M SURE THAT THOSE WHO READ THESE DOCUMENTS WILL GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION THAT THE OSS MADE TO PRESERVING OUR NATION'S SECURITY.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIA INFORMATION ACT OF 1984, THE AGENCY IS VOLUNTARILY REVIEWING LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER RECORDS OF HISTORIC VALUE FOR POSSIBLE RELEASE TO THE ARCHIVES. TO MY KNOWLEDGE, WE ARE THE ONLY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD TO SYSTEMATICALLY RELEASE RECORDS TO

THE PUBLIC.⁶ IN THE FALL OF 1989, CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM WEBSTER PRESENTED THE ARCHIVES WITH A HISTORY OF THE AGENCY PREPARED BY OUR FIRST HISTORIAN, ARTHUR DARLING. THE CONTINUING RELEASE OF SUCH MATERIAL SHOULD BE A RICH SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR SCHOLARS -- PROVIDING AMERICANS WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

AGAIN, WELCOME TO THIS VERY SPECIAL CONFERENCE. I'M SURE THAT YOUR WORK WILL CAST GREATER LIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE OSS.

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY 1954

He called attention to the need of adequate police and to the "subversive" groups such as the Affairs Committee (22, 1952).

Newspaper publicity of Roman Catholicism in 1952 without approval from Roman authorities. The Episcopal canon said a "wide-spread conversions movement" (New York Times, 1953). He declared himself in his diocese had been Roman Catholicism that genuine

Protestant Episcopal there is authority not authoritarian. *Tribune*, May 25,

in 1953 a list of elements, *A Profile*, for use by the in New York electing Mayoralty seventeen churchwardens 1954 request "professional" who "tra-
Times, February

Herald Tribune expressed confidence is in progress in a Palm Sunday, "alarming feature" edness but rather "thy" (New York

Bishop announced City Club for the the Cathedral of three rooms would and recreational

in the pulpit," that the clergy e religious and e said, however, church's endorsing d legislation, but ere be no doubt gard to right or *Telegram and Sun*,

author of several ns. He received om New York the University College awarded ology degree in Seminary gave is a trustee of Divine, the New l the New York

Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a Mason and a member of Kappa Gamma Chi fraternity. He was named honorary vice president of Forest Neighborhood House, in New York City, in April 1954.

The Bishop is honorary president of the board of managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York and is vice president of the Episcopal Actors' Guild. He holds membership in the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., St. George's Society, The Pilgrims, and Holland Lodge. His clubs include the Union League (New York) and the National (London).

In "The Bishop's Message", published in the *Bulletin of the Diocese of New York* (May, 1954) Bishop Donegan launched an appeal for \$600,000. "Funds are required," he wrote, "for new dormitories, libraries, classrooms and faculty residences at our eleven seminaries; for churches, chapels and parish houses in Japan; for new buildings, dormitories, and recreational facilities at our five Negro educational institutions in the South; for the completion of the reconstruction of buildings destroyed in Manila in World War II; for adequate accommodations at St. Just's School, Puerto Rico. . ."

The clergyman reportedly weighs "135 pounds" and is "five feet seven" inches tall... with a bold face and steel blue eyes" and hair "close-cropped and black" (New York *Post*, February 22, 1953). He enjoys reading biography, playing and singing Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, painting landscapes in oil, and occasional golf and swimming.

On May 11, 1954 the delegates to the 173rd annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York voted unanimously to reject the city of Houston, Texas, as a site for the church's next triennial general convention in 1955 unless an immediate guarantee of a completely non-segregated meeting can be given (New York *Times*, May 12, 1954). Bishop Donegan in his address to the convention said that there had never been "such a wholesome ferment within the church seeking to end segregation or exclusion on the grounds of race or color." He praised Presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill's decision to hold the general convention in some other city because of racial segregation in Houston (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 10, 1954).

The decision to hold the Protestant Episcopal Convention in 1955 in the racially heterogeneous city of Honolulu, Hawaii was announced on June 18, 1954.

References

- N Y Herald Tribune p28 N 19 '46; p 1 N 19 '50
- N Y Post Mag p2 F 22 '53
- N Y Times p16 My 14 '47; p 1 O 26 '49
- Newsweek 34:75 N 7 '49; 43:71 Ap 19 '54
- Time 61:60 Je 1 '53
- Religious Leaders of America, 1941-42
- Who's Who in America, 1954-55
- Who's Who in New York, 1952
- World Biography (1948)

DONOVAN, WILLIAM J(OSEPH) Jan. 1, 1883- Former United States Ambassador to Thailand; lawyer

Address: b. c/o Donovan, Leisure, Newton, & Irvine, 2 Wall Street, New York 5; h. 1 Sutton Pl. S., New York 22; Chapel Hill Farm, Berryville, Va.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

The United States Ambassador to Thailand between July 1953 and September 1954 was Major General William J. Donovan, who was appointed to the post by President Eisenhower. He has a distinguished record in World War II as the organizer and director of the Office of Strategic Services (known to the public as the "cloak-and-dagger boys" who worked for United States intelligence behind enemy lines) which was the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in World War I as colonel of the "Fighting 69th." During the peacetime years he practiced law in New York City and was active in New York state and national politics.

The OSS operated in five theaters of war and during the conflict Donovan became "one of the greatest spymasters of all time. His fabulous intelligence and sabotage network," wrote Frederic Sondern, Jr. (*Reader's Digest*, October 1947), "was unquestionably a vital factor in our beating the Axis as quickly as we did." Donovan sent agents into Germany, occupied France and northern Italy equipped with radios who sent out information on troop movements, bomb hits, and morale, and whose propaganda, sabotage and underground resistance won the acclaim of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Whether we like it or not," said General Donovan, when recommending that OSS be continued after World War II as an independent intelligence agency with a civilian at the head, "we have many enemies in the world today, and we must know exactly what they are doing. . . We must counter Soviet subversive attacks and help to build resistance in countries Russia attempts to subjugate. We must take the offensive on the psychological front" (*Atlantic*, May 1948).

William Joseph Donovan was born January 1, 1883 in Buffalo, New York to Timothy P. and Anna (Lennon) Donovan. His father was a railroad yardmaster who was also active in Republican county politics. His brother, Vincent, who became a Dominican friar, attained recognition as an authority on religious art and history.

Bill Donovan attended St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute in Buffalo, Niagara University and Columbia University where he was prominent on the football team. Graduated from Columbia University with an A.B. degree in 1905, Donovan entered the university's law school. After receiving the LL.B. degree in 1907, he practiced law with the Buffalo firm of Love & Keating.



Department of State

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

In 1912 he formed a partnership with Bradley Goodyear which later became O'Brian, Hamlin, Donovan & Goodyear.

Beginning his military career in 1912, Donovan organized Troop One of the First Cavalry, New York National Guard. With this unit he later served on the Mexican border as a captain. In 1916 he was sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to Europe to assist in relief work for Poland.

After the United States entered World War I, Donovan served with the 27th (Rainbow) Division of the American Expeditionary Force, the 51st Brigade, and, finally, with the 165th (the former 69th New York Infantry Regiment) Infantry Division. A full colonel by the time of the Meuse-Argonne operation, Donovan was awarded the nation's highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for his conduct in action on October 14 and 15, 1918.

Three times wounded, Donovan was one of two soldiers to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal in World War I. He subsequently donated his Congressional Medal of Honor to his regiment. In addition, he was decorated by France and England.

Believing that the Orient would be the scene of the next major war, Donovan traveled in China, and in Siberia, as an unofficial observer of the anti-Bolshevik movement led by Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak in 1919. In the following year he resumed his law practice, and in 1922 was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York; he was defeated with Governor Nathan L. Miller by the Democratic ticket headed by Alfred E. Smith.

Appointed U.S. District Attorney for western New York in 1922, Donovan broke up a

narcotics ring in seventeen counties and obtained several convictions for prohibition violations. During 1923 he served on the U.S. delegation to a customs regulations conference with Canada which drafted a treaty providing for the prosecution of international crimes. The treaty was approved by the U.S. Senate in 1925. In this period he served as a counsel to the New York Fuel Administration.

Harlan Fiske Stone, then Attorney General, appointed Donovan Assistant Attorney General in charge of criminal matters in 1924. In 1925 when Stone became an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Donovan was named assistant to Attorney General John G. Sargent and served in that post until 1929.

After Herbert Hoover was elected to the Presidency, he offered Donovan the governor-generalship of the Philippine Islands. However, Donovan declined the appointment and returned to the practice of law as senior partner of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lumbard (now Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine).

Named U.S. commissioner and chairman of the Rio Grande Compact Commission in 1928, Donovan undertook similar posts on the Colorado River Commission in 1929. He was retained by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York and Bronx county bar associations as counsel in bankruptcy investigations and served as counsel to the commission for revision of the New York state public service laws.

Donovan was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1932, and was decisively defeated by Herbert H. Lehman. Subsequently he became an opponent of the "New Deal." When in October 1937 the Federal government prosecuted fifty-seven oil men for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, Donovan headed the attorneys for the defense.

When the Italians invaded Ethiopia in October 1935, Donovan went to Rome and was permitted by Benito Mussolini to observe the campaign. He was again in Europe in the summer of 1938. "The Spanish Civil War was raging," Donovan wrote in *Life* (September 30, 1946). "I believed Spain to be, ideology aside, a laboratory for weapons of the next war, and I went there to observe their performance."

When Colonel Frank Knox joined the Roosevelt Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy in 1940, he sent Donovan to England as his "unofficial observer" to study British military strength and intelligence. After Donovan's return in August Secretary Knox released the series of five articles by Donovan and Edgar Ansel Mowrer which were published in various newspapers (as well as in pamphlet form by the American Council on Public Affairs) under the title *Fifth Column Lessons for America*.

From December 1940 to March 1941 Donovan was on a secret government mission in Yugoslavia, Greece and the Middle East. He observed "resistance" movements and was later accused by the Germans of having masterminded the *coup d'état* which overthrew the regent of Yugoslavia, Prince Paul, whose government had adhered to the Axis pact in 1941.

counties and ob-
for prohibition vio-
erved on the U.S.
ulations conference
a treaty providing
ernational crimes.
the U.S. Senate in
ved as a counsel to
nistration.

Attorney General,
Attorney General
rs in 1924. In 1925
ociate Justice of the
novan was named
al John G. Sargent
il 1929.

was elected to the
ovan the governor-
Islands. However,
tment and returned
senior partner of
& Lumbard (now
& Irvine).

er and chairman of
Commission in 1928,
posts on the Colo-
1929. He was re-
of the Bar of the
he New York and
tions as counsel in
d served as counsel
vision of the New
aws.

olican candidate for
in 1932, and was
erbert H. Lehman.
n opponent of the
tober 1937 the Fed-
fifty-seven oil men
Sherman anti-trust
attorneys for the

ed Ethiopia in Oc-
to Rome and was
olini to observe the
in Europe in the
nish Civil War was
Life (September 30,
be, ideology aside,
of the next war,
their performance."
Knox joined the
ary of the Navy in
England as his
dy British military

After Donovan's
Knox released the
Donovan and Edgar
published in various
mpheet form by the
lic Affairs) under
ons for America.

March 1941 Dono-
nment mission in
Middle East. He
nents and was later
of having master-
rich overthrew the
ince Paul, whose
the Axis pact in

"Upon my return," wrote Donovan, "Roosevelt called me to Washington and asked me to draft a plan for a new intelligence service cut to fit a global war. 'You will have to begin with nothing,' he said in effect. 'We have no intelligence service.'" Subsequently Colonel Donovan was appointed coordinator of information, a civilian post in which he reported to the President, and analyzed and correlated intelligence.

On June 13, 1942 the Office of Strategic Services was created by executive order and Donovan was appointed its director. Unlike its successor, the OSS was a military agency responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was charged with providing "a secret intelligence service working behind enemy lines, sabotage, morale subversion, guerrilla organization, and aid to partisan resistance" (John Chamberlain in *Life*, November 19, 1945). Under the direction of Donovan undercover operations were set in motion. In its three years of existence the OSS employed 12,000 people and spent \$135,000,000 (*Reader's Digest*, October 1947).

The OSS together with British agents and Captain Max Manus, a Norwegian resistance hero, sunk the 17,000-ton German troopship *Donau* which aided in preventing Nazi reinforcements from reaching the Battle of the Bulge. From Gorgona, Capraia and Elba, advanced spy units informed the Allied air forces concerning German ship movements and directed the bombing of oil installations on the Italian mainland. About six months before Rome fell, OSS officers had infiltrated that city. Surrender in northern Italy came after the head of the Storm Troopers in Italy leaked a rumor to Allen W. Dulles in Switzerland that Albert Kesselring was ready to accept defeat.

From French North Africa, the OSS sent secret agents into France. They established twenty-eight active radio chains that were operating prior to D-Day. One agent mapped three-fourths of the French Mediterranean coast. Another learned the range, trajectory and location of twenty batteries on each side of Marseilles and the location of German observation posts and electric controls. Such information reaching North Africa by radio, carrier pigeon, pickup plane or couriers, helped inestimably in the preparations for the invasion of southern France.

In the autumn of 1942 twenty OSS men jumped from a plane into the northern Burmese jungle and organized the naked, monkey-eating tribe of the Kachins. The OSS-led Kachins accounted for 5,447 Japanese in the guerrilla warfare that took pressure away from the Assam-Chungking supply route. Another exploit was the rescue of the late General Jonathan M. Wainwright from a Japanese prison camp by a parachute team. The topographical maps turned out by the OSS were said to have been "preferred . . . to all others" by Prime Minister (Sir) Winston Churchill.

Donovan was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in April 1943 and to major general in November 1944. For his services during World War II he received an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal,

rank of honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, commander of the French Legion of Honor, Italian Order of the Crown, Santi Mala Medal and first class rank in the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant from Siam, and the Papal Lateran Medal and Order of St. Sylvester. He was the recipient of the Alexander Hamilton Medal by the Alumni Association of Columbia College, and the Buffalo University Chancellor's Medal.

On October 1, 1945 the Office of Strategic Services was terminated by executive order and its functions were distributed to the Department of State and the War Department. Because of its activities the OSS was able to assemble a large part of the evidence against Nazi war criminals. General Donovan was appointed to aid Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson in the Nürnberg war crimes trials.

He resigned shortly afterwards to resume his law practice. In August 1946 Donovan was retained as legal counsel by Siam in a border dispute with French Indochina. In February 1947, when the Army Officers Reserve was activated, Donovan was one of the first group of general officers to be assigned to it.

Strongly in favor of the Marshall plan even before it "became concrete on December 19, 1947," General Donovan contributed to the *Atlantic* (May, 1948) an article entitled "Stop Russia's Subversive War" in which he characterized the European Recovery Program as "vital" to the combatting of "an enemy who is in this for keeps." As chairman of the American Committee on United Europe, he made a number of speeches advocating a Western European Union. Later he described the Schuman plan as "the linchpin of the United Europe" (*Atlantic*, February 1952).

Speaking on August 25, 1952 to 1,200 former and present commanders of the American Legion, Donovan called the Truman Administration's policy of "containment" "a futile strategy which betrays an ignorance of the nature of the enemy." He set forth proposals for undercover work and urged that technical aid to other nations be increased so that the United States could win allies against Russia (*New York Herald Tribune*, August 26, 1952).

General Donovan returned to government service through nomination by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on July 29, 1953 as the Ambassador to Thailand and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. He was sworn into office on August 12. Donovan recalls that during World War II, forty Americans and forty Siamese were dropped by parachute into Siam, which the Japanese occupied. They sent intelligence to Allied forces (*New York Herald Tribune*, August 26, 1952).

It was announced on February 13, 1954 that the United States would increase the size of its Military Assistance Advisory Group in Thailand by one-third. Thailand attributed this increase to the efforts of Ambassador Donovan. Later that year Joseph and Stewart Alsop (*New York Herald Tribune*, June 21, 1954) reported that the Ambassador was urging the formation of a federation of Thailand, Laos

was
in
than
created

DONOVAN, WILLIAM J.—*Continued*

and Cambodia to form a common defense against communist attack or infiltration.

General Donovan resigned as Ambassador to Thailand on September 15, 1954 and was succeeded by John E. Peurifoy.

The Ambassador is a member of the American, New York state, and District of Columbia bar associations, the American Law Institute and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He belongs to Phi Delta Phi and Phi Kappa Psi. His clubs are the Buffalo, in Buffalo, New York; University, Metropolitan and Chevy Chase in Washington, D.C.; and River, University and Cedar Creek in New York. Donovan is also a director of the American Cancer Society.

To the honorary LL.D. degrees conferred on Donovan by Niagara University (1919), University of Notre Dame (1929) and Syracuse University (1931) was added in June 1947, an LL.D. from Columbia University for "directing with imagination and deadly efficiency the men who fought in the shadows" in World War II, as well as in recognition of his legal and other activities.

Donovan married Ruth Rumsey of Buffalo on July 14, 1914. They have a son, David Rumsey. Their daughter, Patricia, is deceased. The Ambassador is a Latin scholar and reads an average of three books a week on war, politics or economics. He has a good baritone voice, enjoys watching baseball and prize fights, and likes walking. Donovan is a little under six feet in height and has been described as stocky and muscular. His eyes are blue; his hair gray. During the war he usually worked eighteen hours a day and his enthusiasm was quickly communicated to his associates. "His men would have cheerfully gone to hell with him," Father Duffy, chaplain of the 69th once said. "And as a priest, I mean what I say."

There are conflicting stories as to why Donovan was nicknamed "Wild Bill"; one refers to his prowess on the football field; another to his daring in battle.

References (see also references listed in 1941 biographical sketch)

- Atlan 181:27 My '48; 189:58 F '52
 Christian Sci Mon Mag p6 Mr 29 '41
 pors
 Collier's 116:12+ O 6 '45 por
 Life 19:118+ N 19 '45 pors; 21:108+
 S 30 '46
 N Y Herald Tribune X p2 F 2 '41 por;
 II p3 Je 10 '45 por; p27 Ap 15 '46
 N Y Times p4 My 17 '45 por; VI p12
 O 7 '45 por; p7 F 8 '47; p22 Je 4
 '47
 Read Digest 51:67+ O '47 por
 Time 46:23 O 1 '45 por; 47:24 F 4 '46;
 62:18 Ag 10 '53
 American Catholic Who's Who, 1948-49
 Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1952
 National Cyclopaedia of American Biog-
 raphy Current Volume G, 1943-46
 Who's Who, 1954
 Who's Who in America, 1954-55
 Who's Who in Law, 1937
 World Biography (1954)

DOYLE, ADRIAN (MALCOLM) CONAN

Nov. 19, 1910- Explorer; author

Address: 60 Quai Gustave Ador, Geneva, Switzerland; Box 180, British P.O., Tangier, Morocco

The youngest of the surviving sons of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes detective stories and novels, is Adrian Conan Doyle, who is the principal administrator of his late father's literary properties. He is also known as a big-game hunter and fisherman, zoologist and explorer. He is the co-author, with John Dickson Carr, of *The Exploits of Sherlock Holmes*, twelve reconstructions of Sherlock Holmes tales, each of which takes its beginning from a reference to the case in the original Holmes stories. They were published in *Life* and in *Collier's* in 1952 and 1953 prior to publication in book form in March 1954 by Random House.

"By sticking strictly to the original ingredients and prose style of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle," commented *Time* (April 5, 1954) "authors Carr and Doyle [in *Exploits*] have handled the job very well. But only Sir Arthur's ghost is likely to be really critical of this loving attempt to relight the master's dottles." They have attempted, said *Life*, "one of the most difficult literary feats in the world." Doyle is also the author of *Heaven Has Claws* (1953), an account of an expedition he made in 1950 to the Indian Ocean in quest of rare marine specimens.

Born near Crowborough in Sussex, England on November 19, 1910, Adrian Malcolm Conan Doyle was the second of the three children of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his second wife, Lady Doyle, the former Jean Elizabeth Leckie. (Sir Arthur had one son, the late Captain Kingsley Conan Doyle, and one daughter, Mary Conan Doyle, by an earlier marriage).

Adrian's brother, Denis Percy Stewart, is his senior by about eighteen months; their sister is Lena Jean Annette. They are descended on the paternal side from Irish Catholic landed gentry.

Adrian passed nearly all his earlier years at Windlesham, the family's five-gabled manor house near Crowborough. For a short time he attended a "preparatory" (private grade) school away from home, but was prepared for matriculation at Cambridge University by a tutor. He passed the entrance examinations, but instead of going into residence at Cambridge in 1928, accompanied his parents on a visit to South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya.

"I have been influenced only by my father's encouragements," Adrian Conan Doyle has written in response to a *Current Biography* query regarding his choice of work and avocations; and indeed the bond appears to have been very close between Sir Arthur and the offspring of his very happy second marriage. John Dickson Carr has noted in his 1949 biography that Sir Arthur changed perceptibly from the heavy Victorian to the mere companionable Georgian type of parent. Carr recorded that when Adrian was not yet six years