

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	<p>Memorandum for the President from Donovan</p> <p>(Sanitized version in open file)</p> <p><i>REF per CIA oversight visit</i></p>	3/30/44	A

DE LOCATION

PSF, OSS Donovan Reports

RESTRICTION CODES

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P.S.F. Safe

O. S. S. Folder

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secret

30 March 1944

Miss Grace Tully,
The White House.

Dear Grace:

Attached is a memorandum to the President
regarding the extent of Irish cooperation with this
office. Will you please hand this to him. Thank you.



William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 March 1944

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The following memorandum will set forth the extent of Irish cooperation with this office. I thought you might want to have it in view of the present situation.

I

"Early in 1943 the Office of Strategic Services' representative in Eire and Mr. David Gray, American Minister to Eire, were separately approached by Mr. Joseph Walshe, Eire's Secretary for External Affairs, who informed them that the Irish were willing to cooperate with the United States Government in intelligence matters. Mr. Gray did not want to be directly concerned but approved the establishment of liaison by the OSS.

II

"In March 1943 conversations were held in Dublin between the American Minister, the Secretary for External Affairs, the Commanding Officer of OSS London, the OSS representative in Dublin, the Chief of the Irish Army Intelligence, and the Chief Inspector of the Irish Police Force at various times and in various combinations.

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E.O. 13526

Authority 7/14/09 CIA Oversight Visit
NARA PMH Date 10/13/2010

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III

"As a result of these conferences, the OSS representative in Dublin was from time to time subsequently furnished with information requested or volunteered. Since, at the American Minister's request, the representative soon moved his base to London, some of the information he received was sent through the Irish pouch to the OSS London office. The balance was given him either before he left, or on subsequent liaison trips to Dublin. Information received included the following subjects among others:

German agents in Ireland, their training, instructions, equipment (including radio equipment) and ciphers; radio activities, illicit radios, interception, and direction finding; the Irish Republican Army; complete lists of Axis nationals, persons of Axis origin, and Axis sympathizers in Eire, their jobs and where possible their views and activities; Axis diplomatic and Consular representatives and their known contacts; map of the Coast Watching System; reports on shipping activities; Axis propaganda; submarine activity off the Irish coast to the extent known; Irish prisoners of war in Germany and known activities of Irishmen in Germany; political groups in Ireland with Fascist leanings or ideologies; interviews with persons who had recently left the Continent including the Irishmen recently parachuted by the Germans into Ireland;

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lists of German aviators interned; lists of and interviews with survivors of a naval action off the Bay of Biscay picked up by an Irish ship.

IV

"As a result of further conversations in Dublin last fall, the Irish made available to the OSS in the greatest confidence reports from their diplomatic and consular representatives on the Continent. So far the information contained in these reports has been of use primarily as confirmation of information from other sources. However, the potentialities are important.

V

"The cooperation in intelligence matters offered and given by the Irish has been very full. It should be pointed out that we did not offer the Irish information in return and have given them little. This office understands that Irish cooperation with the British both in intelligence and security matters has also been very full. It antedated, of course, cooperation with us. The British have stated that they were satisfied that the security situation in Ireland was under control. After the recent parachuting by the Germans of two Irishmen into Eire, but before the delivery of the American note, the Irish alerted the Army, Defense Forces, and the Coast Watching Service.

VI

"Since the delivery of the American note, the Irish have

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offered their prompt cooperation in adopting whatever security measures may be recommended by us and by the British. The American Minister has been informed and has given his approval of our making the recommendations. The Commanding Officer of OSS London is now working on this matter in conjunction with the British."


William J. Donovan
Director

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William J. Donovan
Director

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memorandum	Donovan to the President, and attachments Book of Secret Instructions to Captains Cuaderno de Instrucciones Secretas a Capitanes (Sanitized versions opened in file) RIF per CFA visit	12/21/41	A

FILE LOCATION

PSF O.S.S., Donovan Report, No. 2, December 18-21, 1941

RESTRICTION CODES

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NOTE:

This photostat is an
enlargement of the original
(about six times).

E. M. DE LA ARMADA
TRANSMISIONES

~~SECRET O~~

CUADERNO DE INSTRUCCIONES
SECRETAS A CAPITANES
DE
BUQUES MERCANTES



Ejemplar núm. 177

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/2008
BY 1087/EJ/9
REASON: 25 USC 552 (a) (7) (D)
NARA

Instrucciones Secretas para el uso de este cuaderno

Ante la posibilidad de que el Estado Mayor de la Armada tenga que darle órdenes, se servirá Vd. seguir exactamente las instrucciones siguientes:

1.º—Mantener en inmejorables condiciones de eficiencia los servicios de Radiotelegrafía de su buque, tanto en lo que se refiere al personal, como al material.

2.º—Cuidará personalmente de que las horas de escucha reglamentarias se efectúen con toda eficiencia y seriedad.

3.º—Se ordenará, que por el personal de la Radio se preste la mayor atención a los avurnaves de las estaciones de R. T. españolas, tanto civiles como de la Marina de Guerra, y que se le avise inmediatamente de recibir alguno, **cualquiera que sean las horas y circunstancias.**

4.º—Cuando Vd. reciba exactamente el siguiente avurnave: **"En 46° - 15' Lat. N. y 29° - 25' Long. W. fué avisado grupo de minas a la deriva,"** procederá a abrir el documento que se encuentra cosido y lacrado al final de este Cuaderno de Instrucciones Secretas, cortándolo, precisamente con unas tijeras, por la raya punteada.

5.º—Se abstendrá de participar ni comentar con persona alguna, distinta de las autoridades de Marina, el contenido y la existencia del presente documento.

Esta reserva será llevada hasta el extremo de negar su existencia, alegando ignorancia, cuando sea interrogado por cual-

quier persona, aunque ésta sean alto personal de la casa armadora ó compañeros de profesión.

6.º—El Cuaderno de Instrucciones Secretas deberá ser conservado en lugar perfectamente seguro y caso de que sufra extravío o se observe alguna anomalía en él deberá dar cuenta inmediatamente a la autoridad de Marina española o Consulado del primer puerto que visite, si el Cónsul es español. En caso contrario enviará al E. M. de la Armada el siguiente cable o radio urgente: **Llegué (nombre del puerto) espero instrucciones. Capitán.**

7.º—Cuando por cualquier circunstancias cese en el mando del buque, entregará el Cuaderno de Instrucciones Secretas a la autoridad de Marina española para que ésta a su vez lo entregue al Capitán que le releve.

8.º—Tan pronto llegue a cualquier puerto deberá presentarse, **sin delegar para ello en nadie**, al Comandante o Ayudante de Marina de dicho puerto con el Cuaderno de Instrucciones Secretas para que le sea hecha la anotación correspondiente por el propio Comandante o Ayudante de Marina.

9.º—El texto de la avurnave podrá cambiarse con frecuencia recibiendo oportunamente el nuevo texto.

10.º—En caso de variación de estas Instrucciones recibirá las nuevas por el mismo procedimiento y con el mismo carácter que le son entregadas éstas.

11.º—Una vez el Capitán del buque en posesión de este Cuaderno será el **único** responsable de su conservación y custodia.

12.º—La pérdida, o deterioro manifiesto, del Cuaderno

de Instrucciones Secretas, traerá consigo automáticamente para su poseedor la inhabilitación perpetua para mando de buques, sin perjuicio del fallo que emita el Consejo de Guerra que lo juzgará por el delito de Alta Traición.

Madrid, **30** de abril de 1941.

De orden del Almirante Jefe del E. M. de la Armada.

Frau Napale

L

MINISTRY OF MARINE

Transmissions

BOOK OF SECRET INSTRUCTIONS
TO CAPTAINS OF MER-
CHANT SHIPS.

Model No. 177

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
Authority 7/14/09 CIA oversight visit
NARA pmH Date 6/13/2012

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE WITH THIS
BOOKLET

In the possibility that the Navy High Command must give you orders you must follow exactly the following instructions:

1. The radio services of your ship must be kept in the very best condition not only in regard to personnel but also as far as material is concerned.
2. You must take personal care that the regular listening hours be kept with every efficiency and severity.
3. Orders must be given that the radio personnel gives every attention to the warning of the Spanish radio stations, civilian as well as war Marine, and that they be immediately advised upon receiving any, whatever may be the hours and circumstances.

4. When you receive exactly the following warning:

"At 46°--15' Lat. N. and 29°--25' Long. W. a
group of mines was found in the ship's course"

you will proceed to open the document which is found
sewn and sealed at the end of this book of secret instructions cutting it exactly with scissors along the punctuated line.

5. You will abstain to communicate and comment with any person, outside of the Navy authorities, the contents and existence of this document.

6. The book of secret instructions must be kept in a perfectly safe place and in case of misplacement or observing any abnormality in it immediate account of this must be given to the Spanish Navy authorities or consul of the first port which you visit if the consul is Spanish. In the contrary case send the following

cable or urgent radio to the Ministry of Marine:

"Arrived (name of port). Awaiting Orders.
Captain."

7. If for any reason you are relieved of the ship's command the book of secret instructions must be delivered to the Spanish Marine authorities so that they, in their turn, can deliver it to the captain who will relieve you.

8. As soon as you arrive at any port you must present yourself, without delegating anybody else to the commander or assistant of the Marine of said port with the book of secret instructions so that proper note can be made by the corresponding commander or assistant of the Marine.

9. The text of warning may be changed frequently and a new text will be received in time.

10. In case these instructions should be changed

you will receive new instructions by the same procedure and of the same nature as these.

11. Once a captain of a ship is in possession of this book he alone is responsible for its preservation and safety.

12. The obvious loss or destruction of the book of instructions will immediately bring upon its possessor the perpetual disqualification for commanding ships without prejudice to the verdict pronounced by the War Council which will judge him for the crime of high treason.

Madrid, April 30, 1941

By order of the Admiral-in-Chief of Marine.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memorandum	<p>Donovan to President #432</p> <p>(Sanitized copy in file)</p> <p>PT 3/6/92</p> <p>RIF per CIA visit.</p>	4/21/42	A

FILE LOCATION

PSF OSS Donovan Report April 13-28, 1942

RESTRICTION CODES

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No. 432
April 21, 1942
8:30 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

All I know about Odo is this: He is a Benedictine monk from the Monastery of Beuron, not a Franciscan. It happens that he is now living at the Franciscan Monastery, Quincy Street, Brookland, Washington, D. C.

The Catholic intellectuals here who know him consider him an outspoken enemy of the Nazis. It was because of this fact that he was sent by his Abbott to Switzerland about 1935. While there, he was used on occasion by Pius XI, who liked him, as liaison between the Vatican and the Church in Germany. He came here about September, 1940. He has been of real aid to refugees, Christians and Jews, but it is said that refugee agencies don't approve of him.

His best friends say, however, that he is characterized by a peculiar temperament. This is attributed to a disease of the thyroid. He is easily moved to anger. It is said that this thyroid condition explains vivid and unreliable imagination, which causes him to give exaggerated reports in which he believes. They say, further, that even when his reports are based on reliable sources, it is always well to go to those sources in order to determine how much of what he has said is real and how much is fantasy.

The following is a memorandum on Odo that I

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E.O. 13526

Authority 7/14/09 CIA Oversight Visit
NARA PMH Date 6/13/2012

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received from the British:

"Odo has been known to us for some time, is presently located at 1400 Quincy Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C. He is considered by us to be unreliable and possibly a trifle mentally unbalanced, but there are no real indications that he is working for or with the Nazis.

"Father Odo first came to notice in the summer of 1937. At that time he was in Switzerland and had but recently come from Germany. It was alleged that he had left Germany because of his anti-Nazi sympathies. In Switzerland he contacted representatives of the British Government who found him to be quite sincere but extremely indiscreet; this estimate of his character has been borne out frequently by others. He gave some information about conditions in Germany, but it was very soon discovered that his reports were highly colored and inaccurate on military matters. They did, however, contain a certain amount of truth on political questions.

"Early in 1938, he was asked by the head of his Order in Switzerland to leave the institution where he had established himself. It was learned later that this was

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on account of his morals. Subsequently he became established in a religious institution to the South of Zurich where he blossomed forth as an ardent champion of Catholic refugees. Early in 1939, he made a visit to London, where he was received by Queen Mary and had interviews with Earl Baldwin. His business with Baldwin was a discussion relating to refugees, whom he was arranging to ship to South America.

"When Father Odo returned from London he made a fairly extensive tour of the Continent, visiting Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg (where he stayed some time with the reigning family and was in touch with Archduke Otto with whom, however, he had a violent quarrel).

"After the outbreak of War he was back in Switzerland, nominally carrying on his refugee business. He visited England again in February, 1940. By March, 1940 he was back in Switzerland after having had some unpleasantness with the French on his way (due to some indiscretions in Paris, which prompted the French to prevent him from leaving for Lisbon and to escort him

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instead, to the Swiss frontier. During this period of unpleasantness he had attempted to see a Military Attache at the British Embassy in Paris to request that a telegram be sent to London asking for intervention with the French Police).

"In April, 1940, it was discovered that Father Odo was in touch with a notorious German lawyer, one Dr. Etscheit, who was known to have been in touch with the President of the Swiss Federation, regarding some obscure negotiations with the Germans. Further inquiries into this aspect of Father Odo's activities produced evidence that Dr. Etscheit was blackmailing him and threatening him with exposure in the German Press, not on account of his political activities, but because of certain moral delinquencies which had taken place before he left Germany. This revelation suggested the possibility that Father Odo was not in reality a political refugee from Germany, but had fled the country for fear of exposure on other accounts.

"In May 1940, it was learned that Father Odo was in trouble with the Swiss authorities. He was

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alleged to have said that Switzerland treated Catholic refugees badly. The Swiss threatened him with expulsion but nothing more was heard of him until August, 1940 when he turned up at Lisbon.

"Early in October, 1940 Father Odo arrived in the United States as a refugee and head of the Catholic International Refugee Aid Committee. A number of stories were circulated about him when he arrived, among them that: (1) He was on a peace mission for Hitler, (2) He had made a statement in Lisbon which followed the then current Nazi propaganda trend. His reported Lisbon statement was to the effect that Hitler was still a staunch Catholic, that the German peace with Stalin had been "an alliance with the Devil" only justified by its value to Germany, and that as soon as Hitler had finished with England he would march to "liberate Europe from the beast of Bolshevism and bring Stalin in chains to Berlin". Subsequently Father Odo's secretary sent a statement to the press denying that the priest was on any mission for Hitler.

"The publicity given to Father Odo at that time created some interest and we made a few inquiries. The

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general opinion of several persons who were queried seemed to be that he was fairly harmless, but something of a "busybody" and definitely not reliable. He made a number of visits to the British Embassy in Washington, each time to pass on what he considered to be useful information. In December 1940, he called at the Embassy to protest his innocence of the charges made against him by various newspapers. At that time, he claimed that reports alleging that he was on a peace mission for Hitler had probably been started by Archduke Otto who had always shown an inexplicable hostility towards him.

"He called at the Embassy again in June, 1941 to warn British authorities about persons whom he considered pro-Nazi, and he called again in July to solicit British support for a committee of German emigres which he planned to form in the U. S. A. The purpose of this committee was to have been to launch a manifesto to the German people as a preliminary to peace. We understand that the Embassy expressed no opinion, one way or the other of this proposal.

"It is reported that Father Odo has made other

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proposals in informal conversations with British subjects whom he knew to have official connections. One of these plans was an elaborate scheme to get in touch with German Generals in some obscure manner and secure their aid in overthrowing the Nazi regime.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that Father Odo's indiscretions have caused him some trouble and inconvenience. We believe that any information he gives should not be taken too seriously, but on the whole we have no reason to consider him dangerous."

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