From Hitler's Doorstep: Neal H. Petersen 2010-11-01 For three years during World War II, future Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles commanded the OSS mission in Bern, Switzerland. From Hitler's Doorstep provides an annotated selection of his reports to Washington from 1942 to 1945. Dulles was a leading source of intelligence on Nazi Germany and the occupied nations. The messages presented in this volume were based on information received through agents and networks operating in France, Italy, Austria, Eastern Europe, and Germany itself. They deal with subjects ranging from enemy troop strength and military plans to political developments, support of resistance movements, secret weapons, psychological warfare, and peace feelers. The Dulles reports reveal his own vision of grand strategy and presage the postwar turmoil in Europe. One of the largest collections of OSS records ever published, these telegrams and radiotelephone transmissions from the National Archives provide an exciting account of the course of the European war, offer insight on the development of American intelligence, and illuminate the origins of the Cold War. They will interest diplomatic and military historians as well as specialists on modern Europe. This volume is almost unique as document-based intelligence history and serves as a badly needed bridge between diplomatic history and intelligence studies.

American Intelligence in War-time London: Nelson MacPherson 2003-03-30 Based on OSS records only recently released to US National Archives, and on evidence from British archival sources, this is a thoroughly researched study of the Office of Strategic Services in London. The OSS was a critical liaison and operational outpost for American intelligence during World War II. Dr MacPherson puts the activities of the OSS in a male patriarchal world. Achieving equality in all spheres of life was a long struggle that is still not completed in spite of many advances. The chapters in Women in Austria attest to the growing interest and vibrancy in the area of American intelligence, and illuminate the origins of the Cold War. They will interest diplomatic and military historians as well as specialists on modern Europe. This volume is almost unique as document-based intelligence history and serves as a badly needed bridge between diplomatic history and intelligence studies.

Women in Austria: Gunter Bischof 2018-02-28 The position of women in Austrian society, politics, and in the economy follows the familiar trajectory of Western societies. They were expected to accept their “proper place” in a male patriarchal world. Achieving equality in all spheres of life was a long struggle that is still not completed in spite of many advances. The chapters in Women in Austria attest to the growing interest and vibrancy in the area of women's studies in Austria and present a cross-section of new research in this field to an international audience. The volume includes with book reviews on Austrian business history, the Waldheim memoirs, Jews in postwar Austria, and political scandals in twentieth-century Austria. Women in Austria covers a plethora of significant social issues and will be essential to the work of women’s studies scholars, sociologists, historians, and Austrian area specialists.

Hitler, the Allies, and the Jews: Shlomo Aronson 2004-09-20 This book examines the doomed political situation of the Jews in Germany under Nazi rule.

Special Warfare: 1996

Eva and Otto: Tom Pfister 2019-11-01 Eva and Otto is a true story about German opposition and resistance to Hitler as revealed through the early lives of Eva Lewinski Pfister (1910–1991) and Otto Pfister (1900–1985). It is an intimate and epic account of two Germans—Eva born Jewish, Otto born Catholic—who worked with a little-known German political group that resisted and fought against Hitler in Germany before 1933 and then in exile in Paris before the German invasion of France in May 1940. After their improbable escapes from separate internment and imprisonment in Europe, Eva obtained refuge in America in October 1940 where she worked to rescue other endangered political refugees, including Otto, with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt. As revealed in this recently declassified records, Eva and Otto later engaged in different secret assignments with the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in support of the Allied war effort. Despite their vastly different backgrounds, Eva and Otto gave each other hope and strength as they acted upon what they understood to be an ethical duty to help others threatened by fascism. The book provides a sobering insight into the personal risks and costs of a commitment to that duty. Their unusually beautiful writing—directed to each other in diaries and correspondence during two long periods of wartime separation—also reveals an unlikely and inspiring love story.

Agent Provocateur for Hitler or Churchill?: David Treemain 2021-09-30 There have been many remarkable women who served British Intelligence during the Second World War. One whose dubious claim to have worked for them is a fascinating tale involving three marriages—the first, to a spurious White Russian prince; the second to a playboy-turned-criminal involved in a major jewellery robbery in the heart of London’s Mayfair in the late 1930s. After the war she became romantically involved with a well-known British Fascist, but finally married another notorious criminal whom she had met earlier during the war. The descriptions variously ascribed to her ranged from ‘remarkable’ and ‘quite ravishing’ to ‘...a woman whose loose living would make her an object of shame on any farm-yard’. Until now, very little has been recorded about Stella Londsdale’s life. She doesn’t even merit a mention in the two official histories of MI5, even though she managed to tie them up in knots for years. This book will explore the role this strange woman may or may not have played in working for British Intelligence, the French Deuxième Bureau, or the Abwehr—German military intelligence—during the Second World War, using her MI5 files as a primary source.


Endkampf: Stephen G. Fritz 2004-10-08 In *Endkampf,* Stephen G. Fritz offers a gripping portrait of the collapse of a society that “chillingly narrows the last desperate days of Nazi Germany, illustrating the terror of the last weeks of World War II” (Jerry Cooper). 32 photos. 6 maps.

Stalin’s American Spy: Tony Sharp 2014 Stalin's American Spy tells the remarkable story of Noel Field, a Soviet agent in the US State Department in the mid-1930s. Lured to Prague in May 1949, he was kidnapped and handed over to the Hungarian secret police. Tortured by them and interrogated too by their Soviet superiors, Field's forced ‘confessions’ were manipulated by Stalin and his East European satraps to launch a devastating series of show-trials that led to the imprisonment and judicial murder of numerous Czechoslovakian, German, Polish and Hungarian party members. Yet there were other events in his very strange career that could give rise to the suspicion that Field was an American spy who had infiltrated the Communist movement at the behest of Allen Dulles, the wartime OSS chief in Switzerland who later headed the CIA. Never tried, Field and his wife were imprisoned in Budapest until 1954, then granted political asylum in Hungary, where they lived out their sterile last years. This new biography takes a fresh look at Field's relationship with Dulles, and his role in the Alger Hiss
affair. It sheds fresh light upon Soviet espionage in the United States and Field's relationship with Hede Massing, Ignace Reiss and Walter Krivitsky. It also reassesses how the increasingly anti-Semitic East European show-trials were staged and dissect the 'lessons' which Stalin sought to convey through them.

Dealing with Dictators—László Borhi 2016-06-27 Dealing with Dictators explores America’s Cold War efforts to make the dictatorships of Eastern Europe less tyrannical and more responsive to the country’s international interests. During this period, US policies were a mix of economic and psychological warfare, subversion, cultural and economic penetration, and coercive diplomacy. Through careful examination of American and Hungarian sources, László Borhi assesses why some policies toward Hungary achieved their goals while others were not successful. When George H. W. Bush exclaimed to Mikhail Gorbatchev on the day the Soviet Union collapsed, “Together we liberated Eastern Europe and unified Germany,” he was hardly doing justice to the complicated history of the era. The story of the process by which the transition from Soviet satellite to independent state occurred in Hungary sheds light on the dynamics of systemic change in international politics at the end of the Cold War.

The Nazis Next Door—Eric Lichtblau 2014-10-28 “The shocking story of how America became one of the world’s safest postwar havens for Nazis. Until recently, historians believed America gave asylum only to key Nazi scientists after World War II, along with some less famous perpetrators who managed to sneak in and who eventually were exposed by Nazi hunters. But the truth is much worse, and has been covered up for decades: the CIA and FBI brought thousands of perpetrators to America as possible assets against their new Cold War enemies. When the Justice Department finally investigated and learned the truth, the results were classified and buried. Using the dramatic story of one former perpetrator who settled in New Jersey, conned the CIA into hiring him, and begged for the agency’s support when his wartime identity emerged, Eric Lichtblau tells the full, shocking story of how America became a refuge for hundreds of postwar Nazis.”

Allen Dulles, the OSS, and Nazi War Criminals—Kerstin von Lingen 2013-09-30 Kerstin von Lingen shows how Nazi SS-General Karl Wolff avoided war crimes prosecution because of his role in “Operation Sunrise,” negotiations conducted by high-ranking American, Swiss, and British officials - in violation of the Casablanca agreements with the Soviet Union - for the surrender of German forces in Italy. Von Lingen suggests that the Cold War started already with “Operation Sunrise,” and helps us understand rollback operations thereafter: one was the failure of justice and selective prosecution for high ranking Nazi criminals. The Western Allies not only failed to ensure cooperation between their respective national war crimes prosecution organizations, but in certain cases even obstructed justice by withholding evidence from the prosecution.

Agent 110—Scott Miller 2017-03-07 “Lively and engrossing.” —The Wall Street Journal “Absorbing and bracing.” —The Seattle Times This is the secret and suspenseful account of how OSS spymaster Allen Dulles led a network of Germans conspiring to assassinate Hitler and negotiate surrender to bring about the end of World War II before the Soviet’s advance. Agent 110 is Allen Dulles, a newly minted spy from an eminent family. From his townhouse in Bern, and in clandestine meetings in restaurants, back roads, and lovers’ bedrooms, Dulles met and facilitated the plots of Germans who were trying to destroy the country’s leadership. Their underground network exposed Dulles to the political maneuverings of the Soviets, who were already competing for dominance of Germany, and all of Europe, in the post-war period. Scott Miller’s fascinating Agent 110 explains how leaders of the Gestapo and the SS of Nazi Germany were able to take advantage of their position of power. The reallocation of power in Europe after the war. If President Roosevelt backed the resistance, they would overthrow Hitler and shorten the war. But Miller shows how Dulles’s negotiations fell short. Eventually he was placed in charge of the CIA in the 1950s, where he helped set the stage for US foreign policy. With his belief that the ends justified the means, Dulles had no qualms about consorting with Nazi leadership or working with resistance groups within other countries to topple governments. Now Miller brings to life this exhilarating, and pivotal, period of world history—of desperate renegades in a dark and dangerous world where spies, idealists, and traitors match wits and blows to ensure their vision of a perfect future.

Historical Dictionary of German Intelligence—Jefferson Adams 2009-09-01 No country can rival the sheer diversity of intelligence organizations that Germany has experienced over the past 500 years. Given its pivotal geographical and political position in Europe, Germany was a magnet for foreign intelligence operations, especially during the Cold War. As a result of this, it is no wonder that during certain periods of history Germany was probably busier spying on its own citizens than on its enemies. Because of the Gestapo and the SS of Nazi Germany to the Stasi of the German Democratic Republic, the fear of domestic abuse by security agencies with police powers runs far deeper in German society than elsewhere in the West. The Historical Dictionary of German Intelligence presents the turbulent history of German intelligence through a chronology, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on the agencies and agents, the operations and equipment, the tradecraft and jargon, and many of the countries involved. No military reference collection is complete without it.

The Bedbug—Peter Day 2015-07-09 Klop Ustino was Britain’s most ingenious spy - but he was never licensed to kill. Instead, he was authorised to bemeuse and beguile his enemies into revealing their deepest, darkest secrets. From the Russian Revolution to the Cold War, he baffled and tricked his way into the confidence of everyone from Soviet commissars to Gestapo Gruppenführer. Although his official codename was U35, he was better known as ‘Klop’, meaning ‘Bedbug’ - a name given to him by a very understanding wife on account of his extraordinary capacity to hop from one woman’s bed to another in the King’s service. Frequenting the social gatherings of Europe under the guise of innocent bon viveur, he displayed a showman’s talent for entertaining (a trait his son, the actor Peter Ustinov, undoubtedly inherited) and captivated unsuspecting audiences while scavenging their secrets. Using exciting anecdotes and first-hand accounts, Peter Day explores the fascinating life of one espionage’s most inventive and memorable characters. The Bedbug was a master of uncovering the truth through telling tales; now his own tale can be told.

How Roosevelt Failed America in World War II—Stewart Halsey Ross 2006-05-03 Reeling from the devastation of World War I, many Americans vowed never again to become involved in European conflicts. This stance was formalized in 1935 when Congress passed the first Neutrality Act, which was not only designed to keep America out of foreign wars but also called for the president to declare an immediate embargo of arms and munitions to all belligerent countries. As war loomed and eventually erupted in 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted several policies that aided the Allies, and American neutrality was questionable many months before the attack on Pearl Harbor. This work examines how Roosevelt navigated prewar neutrality to push the United States toward intervention on the side of the Allies in World War II, and considers critically his wartime policy of unconditional surrender and his unprecedented acceptance of a fourth term. It covers his prewar policies that sidestepped neutrality, including covert submarine warfare, air patrol of the North Atlantic, the Lend Lease Act and coordination between the American and British navies, and critiques his plans for rebuilding postwar Europe. Thirteen appendices parallel prewar planning by Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, and reproduce such key documents as the Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam Declaration.

Pius XII, the Holocaust and the Revisionists—Patrick J. Gallo 2010-06-28 When Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli became Pope Pius XII in 1939, the Nazis had invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia and were poised to strike Poland. Jews and other minorities were already being sent to concentration camps, and the world was on the verge of another horrific war. The prevailing historical interpretation of the era was that Pius XII had stated a anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist policy; he tried to bring an end to the persecution and gave aid and comfort to those who were persecuted. Revisionist views, however, portray Pius XII as a silent, passive individual who ignored the treatment of Jews, Christians and other minorities—a man who could have stopped the holocaust and didn’t. Through a series of articles and essays, the editor and eight contributors critique the works of revisionists who allege that Pius XII was sympathetic to the Nazis or resistant to their atrocities. The essays discuss the roots of these views in the relentless Nazi and communist propaganda of the era, and the debate’s revival after a 1960s stage play portrayed the pope as a leader afraid to speak out. By bringing intellectual rigor and responsibility to the issue, this work makes a solid contribution to the history of the papacy and to the biography of Pius XII.

Britain, Switzerland, and the Second World War—Associate Professor in Politics Neville Wylie 2003 This is a study of British policy towards Switzerland during World War II.
Rescue and Flight—Susan Elisabeth Subak 2010-05-01 When Susan Elisabeth Subak discovered that members of the Unitarian Church had helped her Jewish father immigrate to the United States, she was unaware of the impact the organization had made during World War II. After years of research, Subak uncoveres the little-known story of the Unitarian Service Committee, which rescued European refugees during World War II, and the remarkable individuals who made it happen. The Unitarian Service Committee was among the few American organizations committed to helping refugees during World War II. The staff who ran the committee assisted those endangered by the Nazi regime, from famous writers and artists to the average citizen. Part of a larger network of American relief workers, the Unitarian Committee helped refugees negotiate the official and legal channels of escape and, when those methods failed, the more complex underground channels. From their offices in Portugal and southern France they created escape routes through Europe to the United States, South America, and England, and rescued thousands, often at great personal risk.

Storming the Eagle’s Nest—Jim Ring 2013-09-03 From the Fall of France in June 1940 to Hitler’s suicide in April 1945, the swastika flew from the peaks of the High Savoy in the western Alps to the passes above Ljubljana in the east. The Alps as much as Berlin were the heart of the Third Reich. ‘Yes,’ Hitler declared in his headquarters in the Bavarian Alps, ‘I have a close link to this mountain. Much was done there, came about and ended there; those were the best times of my life. . . . My great plans were forged there.’ With great authority and verve, Jim Ring tells the story of how the war was conceieved and directed from the Fuhrer’s mountain retreat, how all the Alps bar Switzerland fell to Fascism, and how Switzerland herself became the Nazi’s banker and Europe’s spy centre. How the Alps in France, Italy and Yugoslavia became cradles of resistance, how the range proved both a sanctuary and a death-trap for Europe’s Jews - and how the whole war culminated in the Allies’ descent on what was rumoured to be Hitler’s Alpine Redoubt, a Bavarian mountain fortress.


Women in Austria—GA/Vater Bischof 1998 The position of women in Austrian society, politics, and in the economy follows the familiar trajectory of Western societies. They were expected to accept their “proper place” in a male patriarchal world. Achieving equality in all positions of life was a long struggle that is still not completed in spite of many advances. The chapters in Women in Austria attest to the growing interest and vibrancy in the area of women’s studies in Austria and present a cross-section of new research in this field to an international audience. The volume includes book reviews on Austrian business history, the Waldheim memoirs, Jews in postwar Austria, and political scandals in twentieth-century Austria. Women in Austria covers a plethora of significant social issues and will be essential to the work of women’s studies scholars, sociologists, historians, and Austrian area specialists.

How I Discovered World War II’s Greatest Spy and Other Stories of Intelligence and Code—David Kahn 2014-01-17 Spies, secret messages, and military intelligence have fascinated readers for centuries but never more than today, when terrorists threaten America and society depends so heavily on communications. Much of what was known about communications intelligence came first from David Kahn’s pathbreaking book, The Codebreakers. Kahn, considered the dean of intelligence historians, is also the author of Hitler’s Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II and Seizing the Enigma: The Race to Break the German U-Boat Codes; 1939-1943, among other books and articles. Kahn’s latest book, How I Discovered World War II’s Greatest Spy and Other Stories of Intelligence and Code, provides insights into the dark realm of intelligence and code that will fascinate cryptologists, intelligence personnel, and the millions interested in military history, espionage, and global affairs. It opens with Kahn telling how he discovered the identity of the man who sold key information about Germany’s Enigma machine during World War II that enabled Polish and then British codebreakers to read secret messages. Next Kahn addresses the question often asked about Pearl Harbor: since we were breaking Japan’s codes, did President Roosevelt know that Japan was going to attack and let it happen in order to bring a reluctant nation into the war? Kahn looks into why Nazi Germany’s totalitarian intelligence was so poor, offers a theory of intelligence, explicates what Clausewitz said about intelligence, tells—on the basis of an interview with a head of Soviet codebreaking—something about Soviet Comint in the Cold War, and reveals how the Allies suppressed the second greatest secret of WWII. Providing an inside look into the efforts to gather and exploit intelligence during the past century, this book presents powerful ideas that can help guide present and future intelligence efforts. Though stories of WWII spying and codebreaking may seem worlds apart from social media security, computer viruses, and Internet surveillance, this book offers timeless lessons that may help today’s leaders avoid making the same mistakes that have helped bring at least one global power to its knees. The book includes a Foreword written by Bruce Schneier.

Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence—Rodney Carlisle 2015-03-26 From references to secret agents in The Art of War in 400 B.C.E. to the Bush administration’s ongoing War on Terrorism, espionage has always been an essential part of state security policies. This illustrated encyclopedia traces the fascinating stories of spies, intelligence, and counterintelligence throughout history, both internationally and in the United States. Written specifically for students and general readers by scholars, former intelligence officers, and other experts, Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence provides a unique background perspective for viewing current and historical events. In easy-to-understand, non-technical language, it explains how espionage works as a function of national policy; traces the roots of national security; profiles key intelligence leaders, agents, and double-agents; discusses intelligence concepts and techniques; and profiles the security organizations and intelligence history and policies of nations around the world. As a special feature, the set also includes forewords by former CIA Director Robert M. Gates and former KGB Major General Oleg Kalugin that help clarify the evolution of intelligence and counterintelligence and their crucial roles in world affairs today.

Klop—Peter Day 2014-06-24 Klop Ustinov was Britain’s most ingenious secret agent, but he wasn’t authorised to kill. Instead, he was authorised to tell tall tales, bemusing and beguiling his enemies into revealing their deepest, darkest secrets. From the Russian Revolution to the Cold War, he baffled and tricked his way into the confidence of everyone from Soviet commissars to Gestapo Gruppenfuhrer. In Klop: Britain’s Most Ingenious Secret Agent, journalist Peter Day brings to life a man descended from Russian aristocrats and Ethiopian princesses but who fancied himself the perfect Englishman. His codename was U35 but his better-known nickname ‘Klop’ meant ‘beebag’, a name given to him by a very understanding wife on account of his extraordinary capacity to hop from one woman’s bed to another in the service of the King. Frequenting the social gatherings of Europe in the guise of innocent bon vivreur, he displayed a showman’s talent for entertaining (a trait his son, the actor Peter Ustinov, undoubtedly inherited), holding a captive audience and all the while scavenging secrets from his unsuspecting companions. Klop was masterful at gathering truth by telling a story; this is his.

Britain and the International Committee of the Red Cross, 1939-1945—J. Crossland 2014-05-27 James Crossland’s work traces the history of the International Committee of the Red Cross’ struggle to bring humanitarianism to the Second World War, by focusing on its tumultuous relationship with one of the conflict’s key belligerents and masters of the blockade of the Third Reich, Great Britain.

The Cicero Spy Affair—Richard Wires 1999 Copyously documented, The Cicero Spy Affair provides readers with the true chronology of events and places them in an international context.”—Jacket.

Swiss and the Nazis—Stephen Halbrook 2006-05-19 The award-winning author of Target Switzerland uses “a wide breadth of research to attempt to answer why Switzerland escaped the Nazi onslaught” (Daly History Blog). While surrounded by the Axis powers in World War II, Switzerland remained democratic and, unlike most of Europe, never succumbed to the siren songs and threats of the Nazi goliath. This book tells the story with emphasis on two voices rarely heard. One voice is that of scores of Swiss who lived in those dark years, told

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and cabaret as weapons against totalitarianism—and explores the role of women in the military and economy, the role of Jewish officers in the highest levels of the Swiss army, and the role of Switzerland itself as America’s window on the Reich. “Halbrook succeeds not only in achieving a thorough analysis of Switzerland’s armed neutrality, but also in revealing through their own voices the willingness of ordinary citizens to accept total war in order to preserve their freedom.”—Swiss American Historical Society Review

True Believer- Kati Marton 2016-09-06 This book transports the reader to a turbulent era in which fascism and Communism are on the rise and America retreats from the world. Noel Field joined the secret underground of the international Communist movement during a time of national collapse, when Communism promised the righting of all social and political wrongs. Many in Field’s generation were seduced by its siren song, but none paid a higher price for his betrayal of his country and his family than Field. With a reporter’s eye and a historian’s grasp of the cataclysmic events of the twentieth century, Kati Marton captures Field’s futile and tragic quest for a life of meaning, which caused his and his family’s near destruction. Marton gained access to previously unavailable Soviet secret police records, reporting on figures from Alger Hiss, CIA Director Allen Dulles, and “Wild Bill” Donovan to Josef Stalin. She also had access to Field family correspondence, which offers an intimate portrait of the human drama. The story of an idealistic young American captured by a poisonous belief and manipulated by demagogues, True Believer is a book for our troubled time.—From dust jacket.

Disciples-Douglas Waller 2015-10-06 They are the most famous and controversial directors the CIA has ever had—Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, William Colby, and William Casey. Disciples is the story of these dynamic agents and their daring espionage and sabotage in wartime Europe under OSS Director Bill Donovan.

Eleven Days in August-Matthew Cobb 2013-04-11 ‘I had thought that for me there could never again be any elation in war. But I had reckoned without the liberation of Paris - I had reckoned without remembering that I might be a part of that richly historic day. We were in Paris on the first day - one of the great days of all time.’ (Ernie Pyle, US war correspondent) The liberation of Paris was a momentous point in twentieth-century history, yet it is now largely forgotten outside France. Eleven Days in August is a pulsating hour-by-hour reconstruction of these tumultuous events that shaped the final phase of the war and the future of France, told with the pace of a thriller. While examining the conflicting national and international interests that played out in the bloody street fighting, it tells of how, in eleven dramatic days, people lived, fought and died in the most beautiful city in the world. Based largely on unpublished archival material, including secret conversations, coded messages, diaries and eyewitness accounts, Eleven Days in August shows how these August days were experienced in very different ways by ordinary Parisians, Resistance fighters, French collaborators, rank-and-file German soldiers, Allied and French spies, the Allied and German High Commands. Above all, it shows that while the liberation of Paris may be attributed to the audacity of the Resistance, the weakness of the Germans and the strength of the Allies, the key to it all was the Parisians who by turn built street barricades and sunbathed on the banks of the Seine, who fought the Germans and simply tried to survive until the Germans finally surrendered, in a bilberry room at the Prefecture of Police. One of the most iconic moments in the history of the twentieth century had come to a close, and the face of Paris would never be the same again.

Did Pope Pius XII Help the Jews?-Margherita Marchione 2007 “While examining the often-repeated arguments both for and against Pope Pius XII, the book reveals his holiness, courage, goodness, intelligence, and concern for all humanity.”—BOOK JACKET.

D-Day Deception-Mary Kathryn Barbier 2005-03-04 Before landing in France on D-Day, June 6, 1944, the Allies executed an elaborate deception plan designed to prevent the Germans from concentrating forces in Normandy. The lesser-known first part, Fortitude North, suggested a threat to Norway. The more famous Fortitude South executed an elaborate deception plan designed to prevent the Germans from concentrating forces in Normandy.

Shepherd of Souls-Margherita Marchione 2002 Contains over 250 historic photographs, sketches and documents portraying the life and works of Pope Pius XII.

North Atlantic Civilization at War: World War II Battles of Sky, Sand, Snow, Sea and Shore-Patrick Lloyd Hatcher 2016-07-01 This book recounts the World War II journeys of a soldier, a ship, and a bottle of spirits through, and around, five great turning-point battles. Those battles were influenced more by geography and climate than by generals and admirals. Properly titled they would be known as the Battles of the Sky (Britain), the Sand (El Alamein), the Snow (Stalingrad), the Sea (North Atlantic), and the Shore (Normandy). Slogging their way through this quintet are an eighteen-year-old G.I. from Missouri (as seen through its letters home), an “ugly duckling” of a Liberty ship (as seen through its Armed Guard reports), and a bottle of rum (as traced by those who, after the war, made money in selling war souvenirs). It is the history of the North Atlantic sea basin and its extensions at war: the story of theulls between battles, when America’s teenage warriors often watched war movies (Humphrey Bogart made and Warner Brothers released seven during the war), sang or listened to popular tunes by songsmiths like Irving Berlin, and drank rum-and-Coke (while listening to Dick Haymes sing the hit “Rum & Coca-Cola”). While accessible and vastly entertaining, this is a serious work of history. By treating World War II in Europe much as Fernand Braudel treated the origins of Western civilization in his masterpiece The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II, Hatcher brings Braudelian detachment to his narrative.

Allen Dulles-James Srodes 2000-07-01 Allen Dulles was at the forefront of building a U.S. spy service long before WWII and was the driving force behind the CIA.

The shadows around Wallenberg-Wilhelm Agrell 2019-05-29 Was Raoul Wallenberg actually a secret agent whose cover was rescuing Jews? What connections were there between Allied intelligence and the humanitarian actions during the war years 1943-1945? Raoul Wallenberg is one of the most famous Swedes internationally. In 1944 he travelled to Budapest with a mission to save the Hungarian Jews. The following year, the Red Army took the city and Wallenberg was transferred to Moscow. The reason behind this abduction has puzzled researchers and the public ever since, and still today there is no answer. In The shadows around Wallenberg new facts are brought to light, that bring us one step closer to the solution of this riddle. Focusing on a broader chain of events and the shadow figures surrounding Wallenberg, the ties between secret intelligence and relief action in Hungary 1943-1945 – often based in Sweden – are investigated. Wilhelm Agrell presents a thrilling scenario where friend could be foe and loyalty wasn’t always granted. Wilhelm Agrell bases his depiction in recently declassified documents from american, British, German and Swedish intelligence archives.

Wild Bill Donovan-Douglas Waller 2012-02-21 “A mythic figure whose legacy is still intensely debated, ‘Wild Bill’ Donovan was director of the Office of Strategic Services (the country’s first national intelligence agency) and the father of today’s CIA. Donovan introduced the nation to the dark arts of covert warfare on a scale it had never seen before.”—from cover p. [2].

Nazis Germany and Neutral Europe During the Second World War-Christian Leitz 2000 This is a study of Nazi Germany’s war relations to the five continental European neutrals: Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey. Questioning the true commitment to neutrality of the five states, the book details not simply the development of relations to Germany, but also highlights the contribution the states made to Germany’s war effort. The author explains that the Nazi regime benefited in large measure from permitting these five countries to remain neutral. Even while Germany’s military fortunes were declining in 1943 and 1944, it continued to receive vital services from the neutrals. Based on a wide reading of secondary sources in English, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, French and Turkish, and supplemented by documentary evidence from various German archives, this book enables readers at all levels to gain insight into a significant aspect not only of the
history of Nazi Germany, but also the history of the Second World War in Europe.