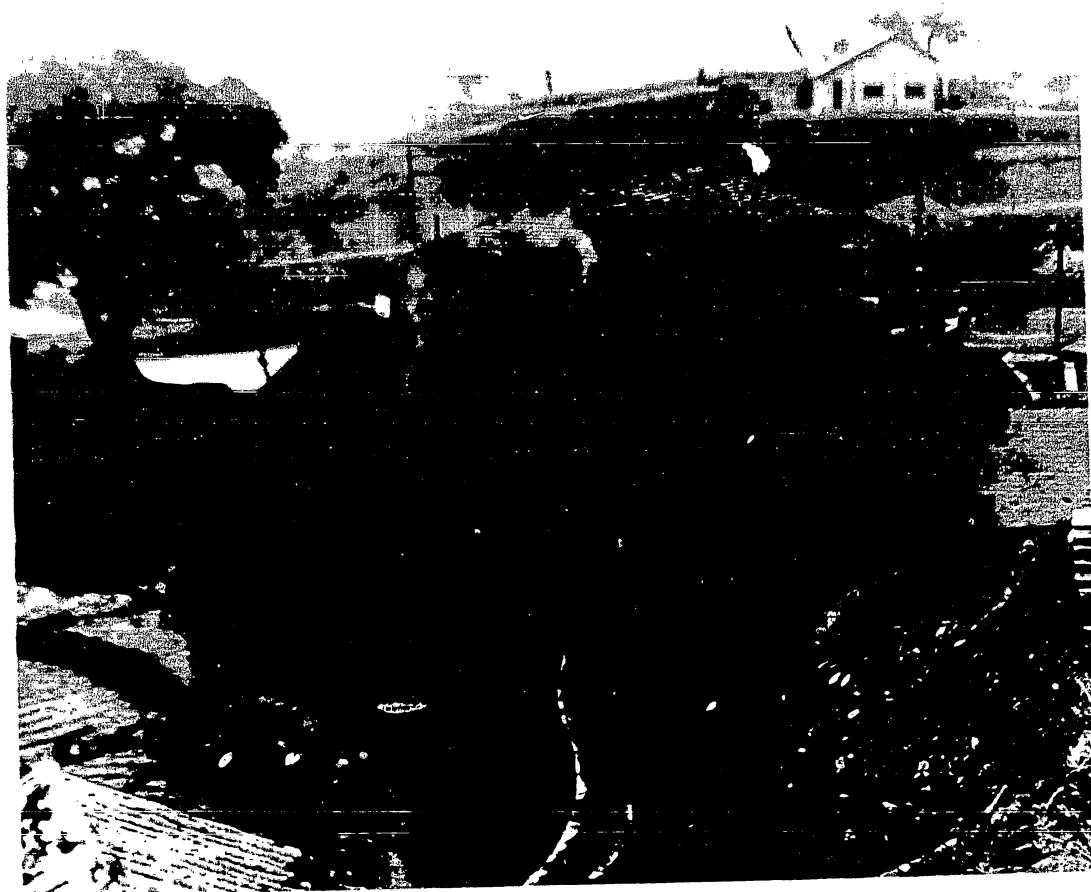


LETTER MAIL

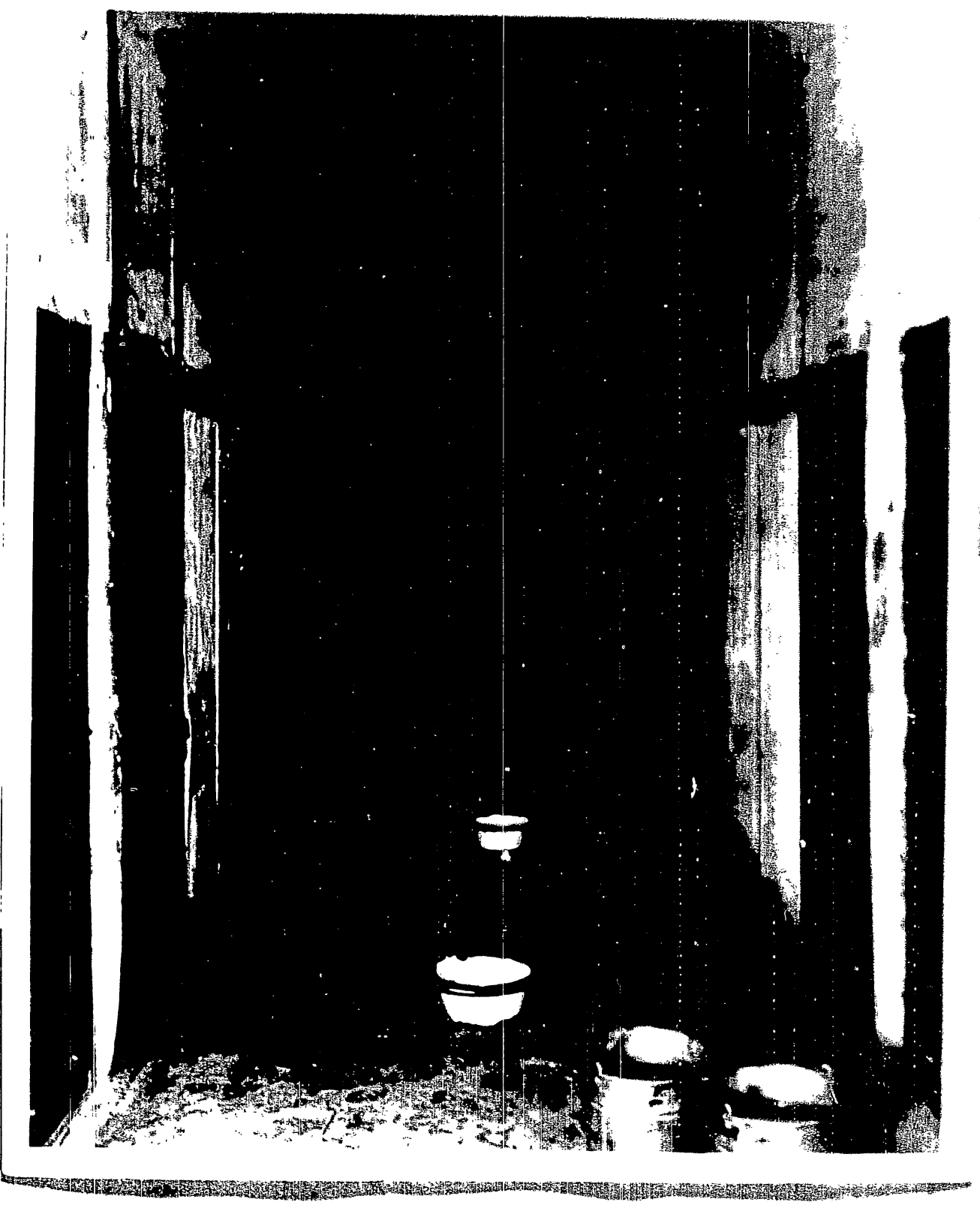
Wood Gardner

Rm 7136.

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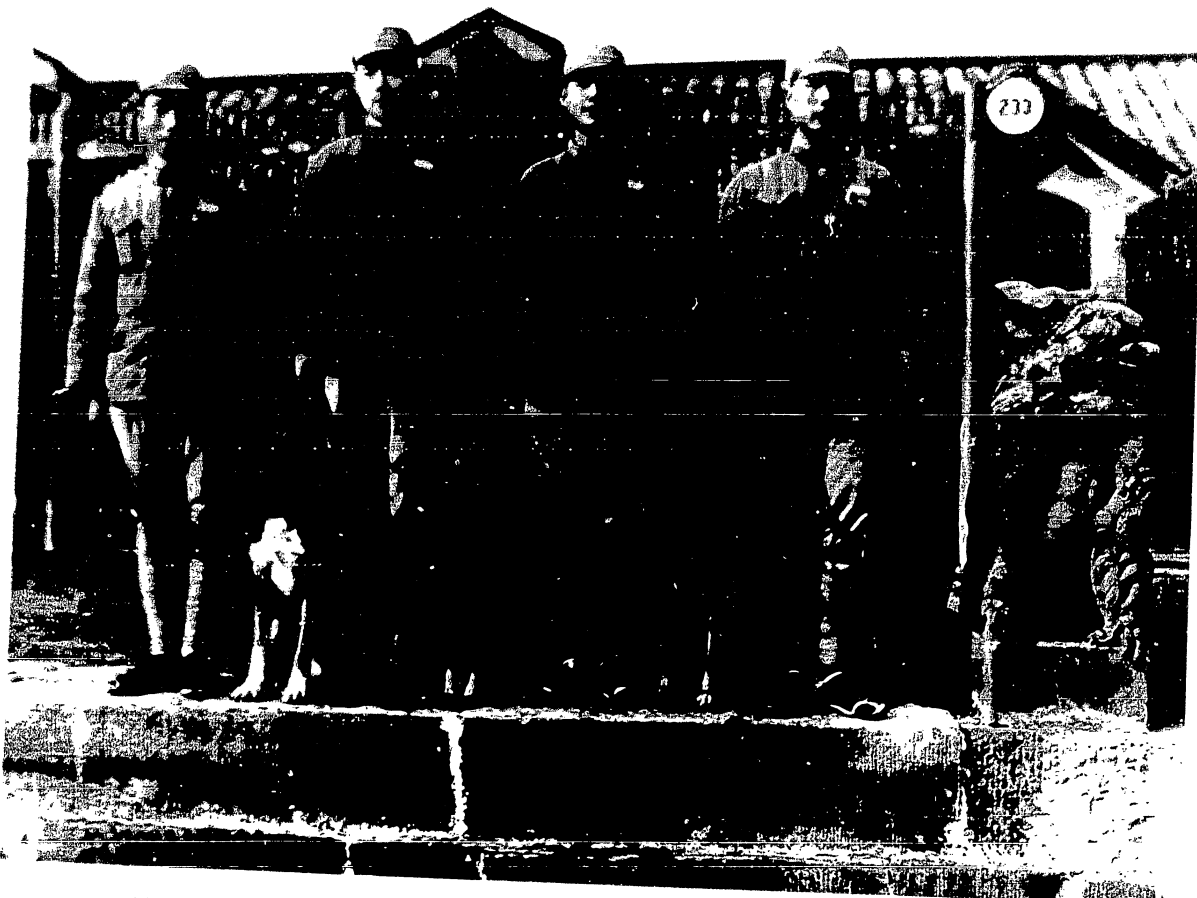
Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/05 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100070005-2



100-100-100-100

NO. *100-100-100-100*
U.S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA
UNIT NO. 9.
MADE FOR: *100-100-100-100*
SUBJECT: *100-100-100-100*
OFFICIAL PHOTO

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
UNIT NO.

MADE FOR: *Handwritten text*
SUBJECT: *Handwritten text*

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH



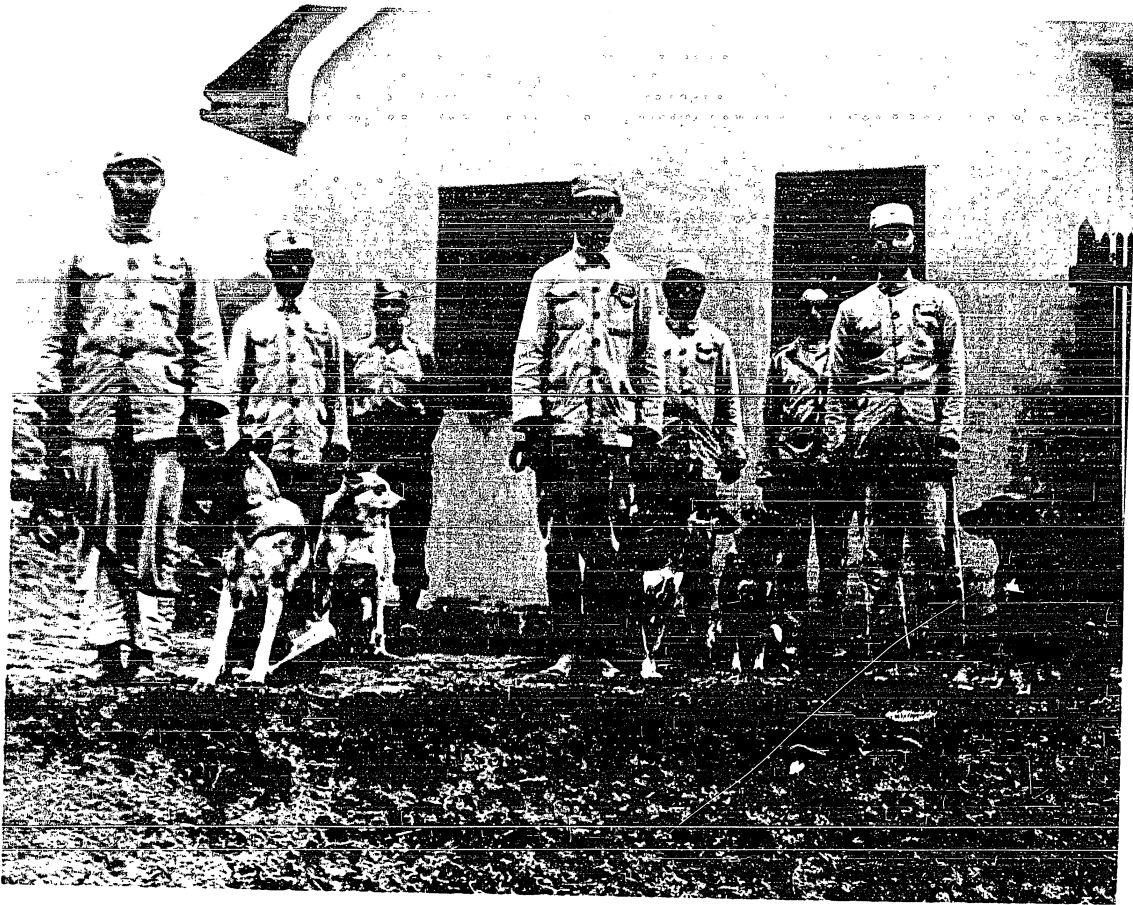


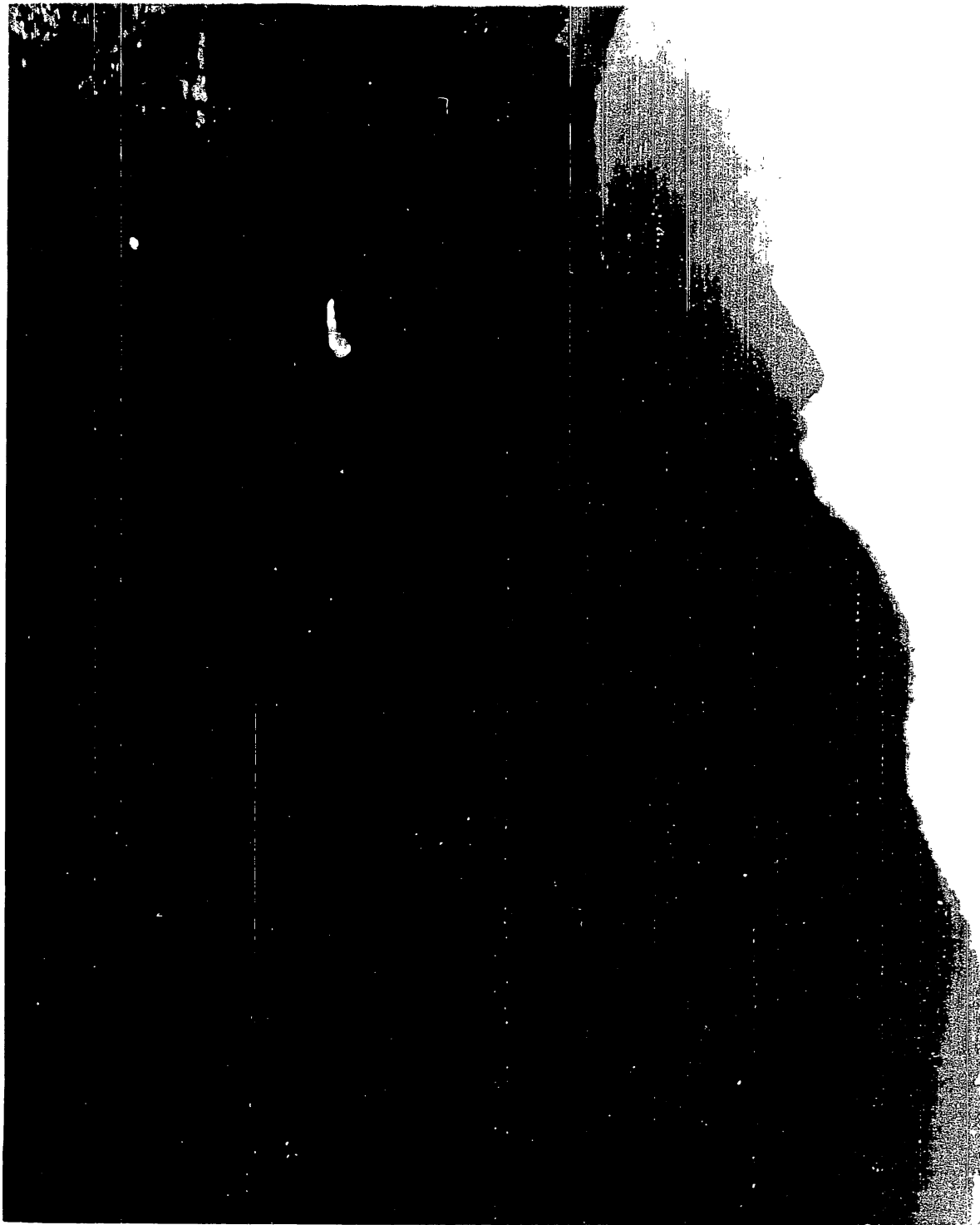
*Interior
of
Kennel*

0500 278 0000 2 1 22
U.S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA
UNIT NO. 9

MADE FOR: *Progress Report*
SUBJECT: *Dog Kennels*

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH



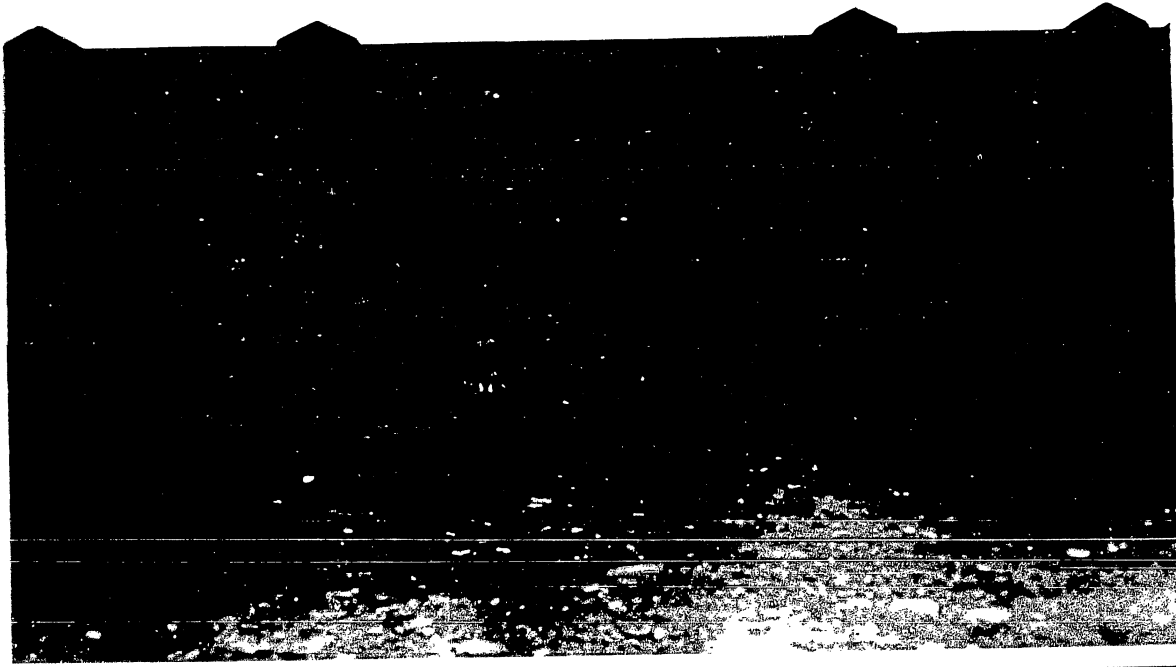


Case 513 DATE: 10/10/51
U.S. NAVAL GROUP OFFICE
UNIT NO. 9.

FOR: [Handwritten text]
SUBJECT: [Handwritten text]

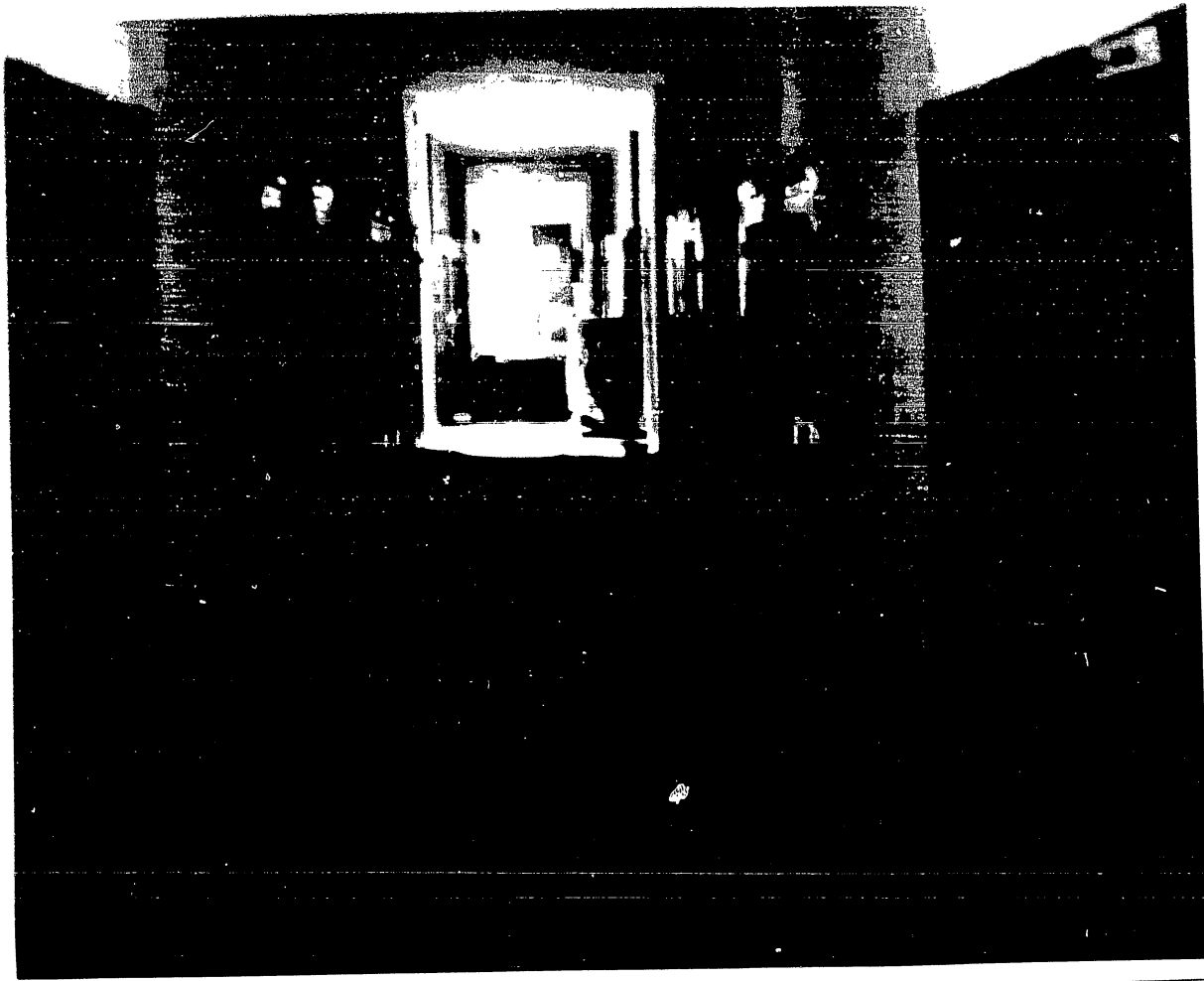
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

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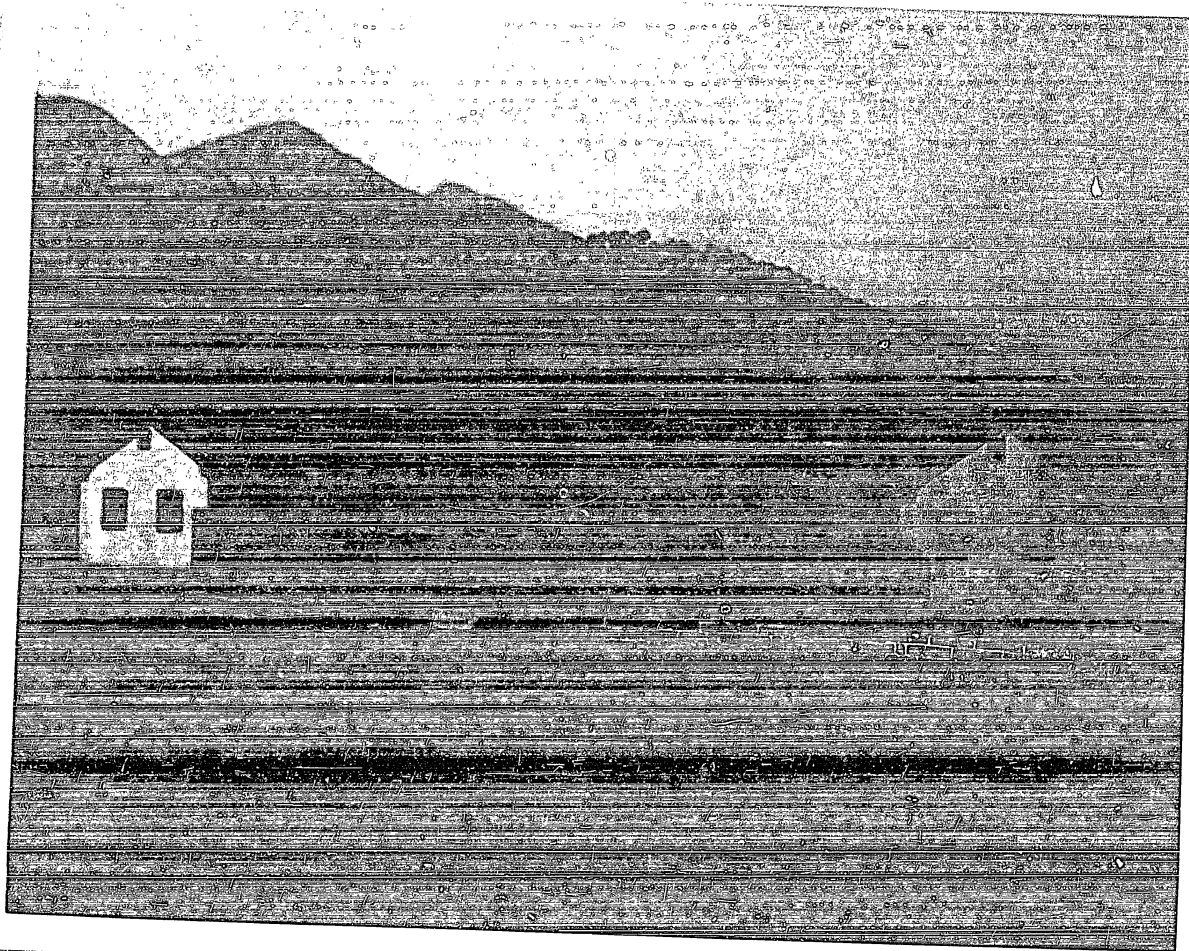


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UNIT NO *...*
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NO. *1000* DATE *10/1/50*

U. S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA

UNIT NO. 9.

MADE FOR: *Logan's Library*

SUBJECT: *10/1/50*

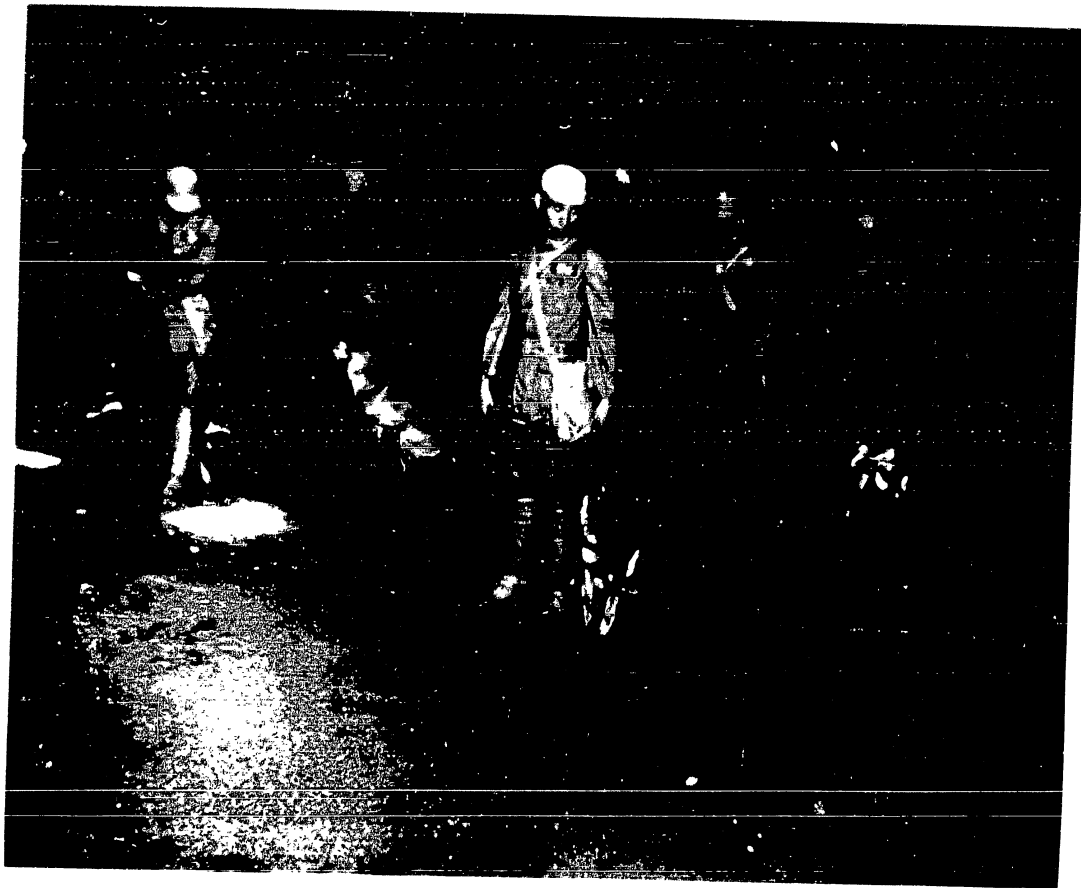
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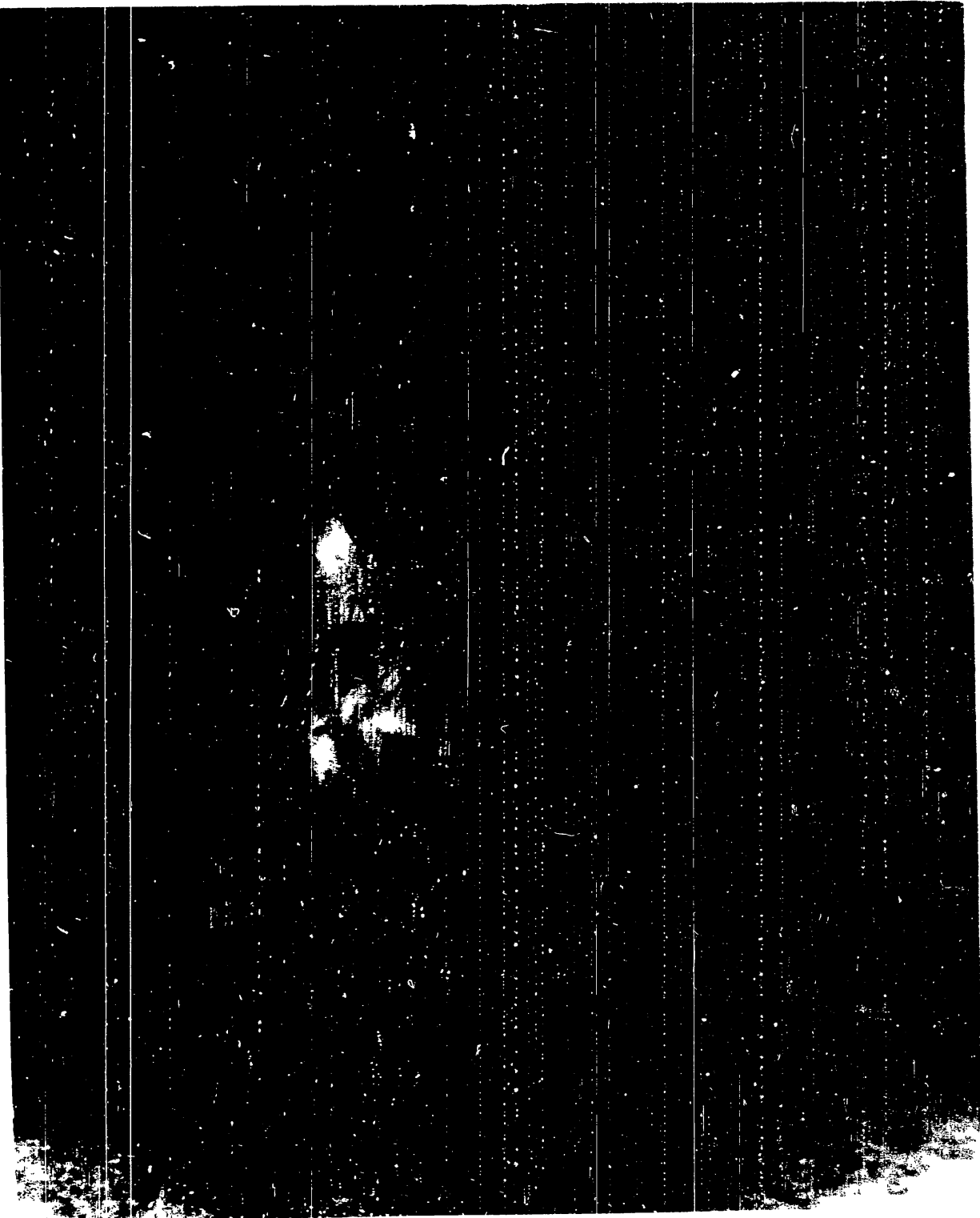
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1-10-68



Lang

Butterfly Jamila

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U.S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA

UNIT NO. 9

MADE FOR: *Progress Report*

SUBJECT: *Lang Jamila*

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH



Pal

NO 50-0 25 DATE 11 19 19
U. S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA
UNIT NO 9

MADE FOR: *Training Report*
SUBJECT: *Day 40000*

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH



Panther

00 case 293 DATE 12 1 55

U.S. NAVAL GROUP CHINA

UNIT NO 9

MADE FOR: *Progress Report*

SUBJECT: *Dog Kennels*

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

R. H. H.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

19 June 1945

TO: General William J. Donovan ✓
FROM: Louis M. Ream

Reference is made to Cable No. 10417 dated 18 May which states that horses and mules cannot be imported into China from India for mounted commands. This, of course, indicates that there is nothing further that can be done on this project except by obtaining Manchurian ponies in the theatre.

L. M. Ream

Louis M. Ream
Deputy Director
Administrative Services

SECRET

023
JUN 20 1945
10 22 AM '45

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

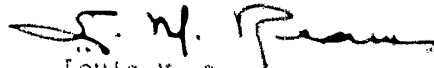
17 June 1946

TO: General William J. Donovan

FROM: Louis M. Ream

Your attention is called to Cable CRAA 14044 dated 22 May which states that twelve dogs and handlers are being transferred from New Delhi to China.

I have written Col. Heppner offering any further service we can give on this project.


Louis M. Ream
Deputy Director
Administrative Division

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 19 MAY 45
FROM

TO CHIAFX, KUNMING

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, BIGELOW, REAM,
FIELD SECTION, O'GARÁ

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IN: 13510

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R. J. W/D

SECRET

SECRET

#10557. HEPPNER TO 109. (#9357 TO CHUNGKING).

1. THEATER DIRECTIVE #18, JUST ISSUED, ESTABLISHES CEILINGS FOR ALL FORCES IN CHINA. OUR CEILING IS 2000, WHICH IS ALMOST HALF OF WHAT WE REALLY REQUIRE TO DO THE PERFECT JOB. THIS CEILING WILL PROBABLY BE FIRMLY ADHERED TO UNTIL 1ST OF YEAR. IT IS CAUSED BY FACT THERE IS SIMPLY NOT ENOUGH FOOD IN THEATER TO FEED AMERICANS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE. STATISTICS SHOW IT TAKES 1/2 TON PER MONTH TO MAINTAIN AN AMERICAN HERE, SO YOU CAN SEE HOW MUCH HUMP TONNAGE IS DEVOTED TO WERE MAINTENANCE.
2. WE ALL FEEL THEREFORE WE CANNOT AFFORD TO SUPPORT THE DOG UNIT OFFERED IN YOUR #13417 (OUT: 11474), SINCE EACH DOG REQUIRES A HANDLER. THIS MEANS WE WOULD HAVE TO CUT DOWN ON SUCH VITALLY NEEDED PERSONNEL AS SO AND OG. I NOTE ALSO COUGHLIN STATES DOGS DID NOT WORK OUT WELL IN IB.
3. WE ARE REMORKING OUR PERSONNEL FIGURES IN LIGHT OF NEW CEILING, AND WILL ADVISE YOU IN DAY OR TWO. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, NAVY GROUP CEILING IS 1800.
4. NEW SUBJECT: MY WIRE AGAIN REQUESTING NAPKO TONNAGE APPARENTLY CROSSED YOURS WHICH ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

GFB called FJ. 5/21/45

TOR: 1208 19 MAY 45

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SECRET

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH
STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE 18 MAY 45
FROM

TO TEKHI, NEW DELHI

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

DIRECTOR

(FOR INFORMATION)

SECRETARIAT, CAGRIDER, 7 BELOW,
FIELD SECTION, CHARRA, SERVICES, 2-2

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57083

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER **SECRET**

#18464. COUGHLIN TO 109. INFORMATION: WILKINSON AND HEPNER.
#11704 TO KANDY, #6154 TO KUNMING. RE YOUR #12194 (DIT 1144)

EXPERIENCE WITH DOGS AT DET. 109 HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL. IT IS FELT THE USE OF ONE MAN FOR EACH DOG IS AN EXCESSIVE WASTE OF MAN-POWER, FURTHERMORE THE HANDLERS SOON PRESENT AN ADDITIONAL PROBLEM. OUR RECOMMENDATION, THEREFORE, IS THAT NO DOGS BE SENT TO 10 UNITS FOR CHINA. NO FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF HORSES FROM THE STATES ARE TO BE MADE; THE MATTER OF MOVING THESE ANIMALS TO CHINA IS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM WHICH HAS NOT BEEN SOLVED UP TO THIS TIME. CHINA HAS THE ASSIGNMENT OF ANIMALS CURRENTLY IN THIS THEATER; FOR ANY INFORMATION COMMUNICATE WITH G-4, REAR ECHELON, CHINA THEATER.

SECRET

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TOR: 0834 18 MAY 45 (DELAYED BY GARDLE)

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Form 88 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 11 MAY 45

FROM

CABLE, KUMMING

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, FIELD SECTION,
BEIJING, CHINA

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37500-9

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

#10417. HEPHER TO 109 AND REAM

SUBJECT OF HORSES AND MULES IN INDIA BURMA HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTANT DISCUSSION IN COMMANDERS MEETINGS. IT IS POLICY OF THEATER NOT TO BRING AMERICAN ANIMALS FROM INDIA BURMA TO CHINA AS THERE IS NO FORAGE FOR THEM. FURTHERMORE THERE IS NO HUMP TONNAGE AVAILABLE TO FLY THEM. ALL FOREGOING TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN WE ARRIVED AT OUR DECISIONS RE MOUNTED COMMANDOS.

Handwritten notes:
call. of ...
1/18/45

FOR: 0908 18 MAY 45

FILE COPY

SECRET

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Form 8 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 18 MAY 1945

REC'D

1714 18 MAY 1945

TO USTRAVIC, LONDON

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY
ROUTINE
DEFERRED

DISTRIBUTION

OUT 11223

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, P. SEC., SERVICES,
SIGNAL

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-27500-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER SECRET

SECRET

#23564. HEPNER TO 109 AND REAM. THIS IS A RELAY OF #10417 KUNMING TO WASHINGTON (IN 13348).

SUBJECT OF HORSES AND MULES IN INDIA BURMA HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTANT DISCUSSION IN COMMANDERS MEETINGS. IT IS POLICY OF THEATER NOT TO BRING AMERICAN ANIMALS FROM INDIA BURMA TO CHINA, AS THERE IS NO FORAGE FOR THEM. FURTHERMORE THERE IS NO HUMP TONNAGE AVAILABLE TO FLY THEM. ALL FOREGOING TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN WE ARRIVED AT OUR DECISIONS RE MOUNTED COMMANDOES.

SECRET

FILE COPY

TOD: 1759 18 MAY 1945

CSC, FJ RFG

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER
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WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Form 10 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 16 MAY 45
FROM

TO CHAFX, KUALING
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY
ROUTINE
DEFERRED

DISTRIBUTION
(FOR ACTION) (FOR INFORMATION)

✓ DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, MACRUDE, DIGLOW
FIELD SECTION, TIGARA, SERVICES, and

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37986-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET
SECRET

#10277. FARR FOR HEPNER TO 109 AND REAM. (8787 TO CHUNGKING).

ACCEPT WITH THANKS YOUR #13157 (OUT 11246). JOCS AND HANDLERS WILL BE VERY USEFUL.

✓

SECRET

TOR: 1059

16 MAY 45

FILE COPY

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OSS FORM NO. 4006
(REV. 1/4/45)

TOP SECRET

SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document

SOURCE: Ream ADDRESSED TO: H/Gen. Olmsted DOCUMENT DATE: 16 May 45 DOCUMENT NO.: 13,145 A COPY NO.: 2 NO. OF PAGES: 2 ATTACHMENTS:	RECEIVED RECEPTION NO. ASTS 11 RECEPTION DATE: 16 May 45 (16 May) OFFICE OR BRANCH: D.O. (Admin Serv) LOGGED BY: MJS (MJS)
--	--

ATTENTION:

The TSCO named below is responsible for the attached TOP SECRET document while it is charged to this Office or Branch. On receipt of this document from another TSCO he must prepare this form on which, according to TOP SECRET regulations, every person who sees the document or to whom its contents are communicated, must sign with the date and time received, and initial with the date and time of release in the space provided opposite his name. This document may be shown only to persons authorized to see TOP SECRET documents, and who are required to know the information which it contains. Each person formally charged with the safekeeping of this document by the TSCO in his Branch or Office is responsible for and must return the document to the TSCO before further routing.

The attached document was received from the _____, Courier Receipt No. _____
(branch or office)

	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED			RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	TSCO						
2.		<i>J. J. Nam</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4:20</i>	<i>MJS</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5:00</i>
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.	TSCO						

As soon as the officials concerned have read this document, the TSCO must sign on line 11, detach this sheet from the document and retain it as a permanent record in his files. He must then deliver the document by Officer Courier to the next TSCO listed on the routing sheet attached to this document.

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(41457)

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ROUTING SHEET

To be completed by the first TSGO who receives a TOP SECRET document

DESCRIPTION	2011-1987
SOURCE: <i>Beam</i>	ACCESSION NO.: <i>1153 13</i>
ADDRESSED TO: <i>Mr. Gen. Olmsted</i>	ACCESSION DATE: <i>12 May 45</i>
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>12 May 45</i>	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Mr. Tolson</i>
DOCUMENT NO.:	LOGGED BY: <i>BT</i>
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	
ATTACHMENTS:	

ATTENTION:

The attached TOP SECRET document is hereby transferred into the temporary custody of the TOP SECRET CONTROL OFFICER listed below who is charged with full responsibility for this document until receipt is obtained from another TSGO. According to OSS TOP SECRET REGULATIONS, the first TSGO to receive a TOP SECRET document must accession it on his TOP SECRET ACCESSION SHEET, OSS Form 4020 and prepare at once this Routing Sheet. This form and routing sheet attached to the document at all times to serve as a record of its movement between Offices or Branches within OSS. Each TSGO who receives or releases this document will sign below and add the date and time. It must be transmitted between TSGOs only by Secure Courier. Regular Courier Receipts will be used.

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	BRANCH	SIGNATURE OF TSGO	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
<i>New Home</i>							
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11.							
12.							

This sheet, together with the subject document, should be returned to post as possible to

(ORIGINATING TSGO)

TOP SECRET

(41456)

TOP SECRET

#2

14 May 1948

Brig. General George Olmsted
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5, China
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Olmsted:

I was very sorry indeed to miss seeing you, but can perfectly understand the last minute rush and difficulties you must have been through.

I am attaching hereto a paraphrase of a cable to Colonel Hoppner, Humming, from General Donovan dated May 18, 1948 in regard to war dogs for the Office of Strategic Services in China. As you may know a request came from Colonel Hoppner for some guard dogs for Humming. We feel that undoubtedly there is a large field of application of these dogs and therefore, the attached cable was sent giving a summarization of the various purposes for which these dogs have been and can be trained. The personnel selected are of the very best and are outstanding in their field.

I am also attaching herewith a copy of a memorandum to General Donovan from Lt. Commander E. S. Humphrey, which is an amplification of the various types of dog training. We have cabled this to Colonel Hoppner as we do not wish to undertake this operation without his complete approval, but we do feel that it should be commended. If the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard have found a variety of uses for these dogs, the special operations of the Office of Strategic Services would appear to afford even greater opportunities, especially in China. I am also enclosing herewith an extract report of the 26th Q.M. Corps War Dog Platoon. This gives very direct and positive evidence of the value of such dogs in offensive operations. You will notice in paragraph (A), Section (s) the statement in regard to the enthusiastic response to the use of both the messenger and the scout dog.

Our latest information is to the effect that Marine Units have been so successful in the use of such dogs that all returning Marine Corps Officers have to go through a course at a dog training post.

TOP SECRET

MAY 18 4 22 PM '48
OFFICE

TOP SECRET

Brig. General George G. G. G.

14 May 1944

We are in a position to immediately go ahead with this operation and know that you would want to be advised of it. This same information has been cabled to Colonel Coughlin with the request that he advise if any of these dogs would be of service in his theater. We could have the first unit of eight dogs and two handlers, together with the three officers listed, in Kunming or Chungking by July 1, 1944.

In regard to the horse proposition for the mounted commando in the China Theater there is attached herewith a paraphrase of a cable to Colonel Coughlin in Calcutta from General Donovan. We have cabled an information copy of this to Colonel Hopper.

The Remount here advises that horses and mules will be available. They say that under certain conditions the mules have proven more valuable than imported horses, but the Remount Officers listed can advise which should be used for the operations contemplated in China. Mangel ponies would be the most practical, but the Remount here is not certain whether there would be any of those available. It has been indicated that a minimum of six hundred horses or mules would be available which would be sufficient to mount three Commando Units. If more are required the Remount here thinks that there are approximately 4,000 available.

I trust that this gives you the information which the General requested I convey to you. I only regret not having had the pleasure of seeing you again and hope that we can be of service to you at any time.

Very truly yours,

Louis M. Noon
Deputy Director
Administrative Services

Enclosures

TOP SECRET

i

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 15 MAY 45
TO _____
REC'D 1725 15 MAY 45

FROM SEE BELOW
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57881 1

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SECRET

#13417. TO CHAFX, KUNMING (OUT-11474)
#9807. TO MAW01, CHUNOKING (OUT-11475)

HEPPNER FROM 109.

SECRET

SUPPLEMENTING MY 13157 (OUT-11246) FOLLOWING PERSONNEL AVAILABLE.

LT. CMDR. E.S. HUMPHREY - SEVEN YEARS TRAINING DOGS AND MEN SWISS ARMY AND BLIND LEADERS IN ITALY, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND ENGLAND AS WELL AS METROPOLITAN POLICE, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING OF SEEING EYE IN SWITZERLAND AND NEW JERSEY FOR OVER TEN YEARS. TRAINED DOGS FOR QUADALCANAL IN HAWAII AND LATER IN CHARGE DOG TRAINING FOR G.M.U.S. ARMY. ALSO EXPERT IN HORSE TRAINING, BREAKING AND BREEDING.

MAJ. GEORGE STRANBRIDGE, NOW WITH G-2, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ALL TYPES OF DOG AND HORSE WORK. HAS WIDE ACQUAINTANCE AND EXCELLENT PERSONALITY FOR LIAISON WITH BRANCHES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DOG WORK IN THE FIELD.

CAPT. GEORGE WILLIAMS, VET CORPS. EXCELLENT BACKGROUND WITH HORSES AND DOGS. WORKED WITH HUMPHREY ON ARMY DOG PROGRAM.

TRAINED DOGS ARE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FROM COAST GUARD HERE AND CAN BE PUT INTO FIELD QUICKLY AFTER ARRIVAL WITH NATIVE OR ENLISTED PERSONNEL AS HANDLERS IN FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

(A) SENTRY DOGS - A SPECIALIZED WATCH DOG, AS BARKING OR SILENT SENTRY. WORKS INSIDE BUILDING OR ENCLOSURE WITH OR WITHOUT MASTER. WORKS OUTSIDE AS BARKING SENTRY TO ALERT SILENT SENTRY AND MASTER AT A DISTANT VANTAGE POINT. WORKS WITH MASTER AS A STATIONARY, MOVING OR ROVING SENTRY. CAN BE USED SINGLY OR IN MULTIPLE UNITS, BUT EACH GUARDING PROBLEM REQUIRES INDIVIDUAL SOLUTION. USUALLY WORKS ONLY WITH ONLY ONE MASTER BUT CAN BE TRAINED TO WORK WITH TWO TO FOUR. SENTRY DOG WARNS -- HIS MASTER ACTS. CAN BE USED IN PLANE DISPERSAL AREAS, PATROLS AND GUN POSITIONS, STORAGE AREAS, MOTOR PARKS, RATION OR SUPPLY DUMPS, WATER WORKS, AIRWAYS, ETC.

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FORM
FOUR

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE 2

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO

KUBARK, ~~SECRET~~

DATE 15/45

TRANSMIT

(B) ATTACK DOG -- BASICALLY A WEAPON -- MUST BE PROPERLY HANDLED. USED IN GUARDING WHERE GUARD IS SUBJECT TO ATTACK AND NEEDS A WEAPON, WHICH CANNOT BE TAKEN FROM HIM OR USED AGAINST HIM. THE MAN WARNS - THE DOG ACTS. CAN CATCH A PRISONER AT A DISTANCE AND GUARD AND TRANSPORT HIM.

(C) SCOUT DOG -- GIVES SILENT WARNING OF HUMAN PRESENCE BEFORE DETECTION BY A HUMAN. WORKS BY SCENT TO POINT RECONNAISSANCE PATROL, COMBAT PATROL, TO PREVENT INFILTRATION, GUIDE THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY. WORKS AS OUTPOST PRECEDING GROUND SCOUTS. PROTECTS COMBAT GROUPS IN ISOLATED POSITIONS.

(D) SEARCHING DOG -- COMBINATION SCOUT AND TRAILING WORK. CAN LOCATE LOST, DROPPED OR HIDDEN OBJECTS SUCH AS AIR DROPS.

(E) TRAILING DOGS -- CAN SURELY FOLLOW HUMAN TRAILS WHERE HUMAN SENSES ARE INSUFFICIENT.

(F) MESSENGER DOG -- FAST AND SURE IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BETWEEN TWO MASTERS ONE MILE APART. WILL CROSS WATER IF NECESSARY.

(G) HAULING DOG -- USED SINGLY OR IN TEAMS WITH WHEELED CART OR SLED. EXCELLENT AMMUNITION CARRIERS. (ROCKETS, ETC.)

(H) MANY OTHER USES FOR SPECIAL OSS OPERATIONS CAN BE DEVELOPED FROM COMBINATION OF ABOVE. DOG WORK IS ALWAYS A TEAM OF DOG AND MAN IN WHICH BOTH ARE TRAINED TO WORK TOGETHER. DOGS ARE GOOD TRAVELERS AND SWIMMERS AND CAN BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE.

(I) CONTRACTS AND COMMITMENTS AS ABOVE HAVE BEEN MADE. PROMPT DECISION MUST BE MADE AND FEEL THAT SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD BE OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU. DO NOT WISH TO UNDERTAKE WITHOUT YOUR COMPLETE APPROVAL. CABLE ANSWER.

TOD: 2128 15 MAY 45

LMR WJD

SECRET
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Form of (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 15 MAY 1945

REC'D

1746 15 MAY 1945

TO SEE BELOW

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FROM

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(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

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F. SECTION, O'GARA, X-2, SERVICES

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-77340-1

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SECRET

#12197. TO MACAC; CALCUTTA. (OUT 11481)
#23957. TO SIGEX, KANJOY (OUT 11482)

SECRET

COUGHLIN FROM 109.

ARE ORGANIZING DOG TRAINING PROJECT IN CHINA WHICH CAN SUPPLY
YOUR THEATER. FOLLOWING ARE SOME USES FOR WHICH DOGS HAVE BEEN PROVEN:

(A) SENTRY DOGS -- SPECIALIZED WATCH DOGS AS BARKING OR SILENT SENTRY. WORKS INSIDE BUILDING OR ENCLOSURE WITH OR WITHOUT MASTER. WORKS OUTSIDE AS BARKING SENTRY TO ALERT SILENT SENTRY AND MASTER AT DISTANT VANTAGE POINT. WORKS WITH MASTER AS STATIONARY MOVING OR ROVING SENTRY. CAN BE USED SINGLY OR IN MULTIPLE UNITS BUT EACH GUARDING PROBLEM REQUIRES INDIVIDUAL SOLUTION. USUALLY WORKS ONLY WITH ONLY ONE MASTER BUT CAN BE TRAINED TO WORK WITH TWO TO FOUR. SENTRY DOG WARNS HIS MASTER ACTS. CAN BE USED IN PLANE DISPERSAL AREAS, PATROLS AND GUN POSITIONS, STORAGE AREAS, MOTOR PARKS, RATION OR SUPPLY DUMPS, WATER WORKS, DIVOAC PERIMETERS.

(B) ATTACK DOG -- BASICALLY A WEAPON -- MUST BE PROPERLY HANDLED; USED IN GUARDING WHERE GUARD IS SUBJECT TO ATTACK AND NEEDS A WEAPON, WHICH CANNOT BE TAKEN FROM HIM OR USED AGAINST HIM. THE MAN WARNS THE DOG ACTS. CAN CATCH PRISONER AT DISTANCE AND GUARD AND TRANSPORT HIM.

(C) SCOUT DOG -- GIVES SILENT WARNING OF HUMAN PRESENCE BEFORE DETECTION BY A HUMAN. WORKS BY SCENT TO POINT RECONNAISSANCE PATROL, COMBAT PATROL TO PREVENT INFILTRATION, GUIDE THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY. WORKS AS OUTPOST PRECEDING GROUND SCOUTS. PROTECTS COMBAT GROUPS IN ISOLATED POSITIONS.

(D) SEARCHING DOG -- COMBINATION SCOUT AND TRAINING WORK.

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SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE 1

FROM: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO: ~~INDIA, CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE~~

DATE 15 MAY 1956

TRANSMIT

SECRET

CAN LOCATE LOST, DROPPED OR HIDDEN OBJECTS SUCH AS AIR DROPS.

(E) TRAILING DOGS -- CAN SURELY FOLLOW HUMAN TRAILS WHERE HUMAN SENSES ARE INSUFFICIENT.

(F) MESSENGER DOG -- FAST AND SURE IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BETWEEN TWO MASTERS ONE MILE APART. WILL CROSS WATER IF NECESSARY.

(G) HAWLING DOG -- USED SINGLY OR IN TEAMS WITH WHEELED CART OR SLED. EXCELLENT AMMUNITION CARRIERS. (ROCKETS, ETC.)

(H) MANY OTHER USES FOR SPECIAL OSS OPERATIONS CAN BE DEVELOPED FROM COMBINATION OF ABOVE. DOG WORK IS ALWAYS TEAM OF DOG AND MAN IN WHICH BOTH TRAINED TO WORK TOGETHER. DOGS ARE GOOD TRAVELERS AND SWIMMERS AND CAN BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE.

PERSONNEL IN PROJECT ARE ALL EXPERT DOG AND HORSE MEN WITH VERY WIDE EXPERIENCE AND EXCELLENT RECORDS. WISH TO HAVE YOUR IMMEDIATE OPINION OF APPLICATION THIS WORK YOUR THEATER.

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TOD: 1956

15 MAY 1956

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OSR FORM NO. 8086
(REV. 1/4/45)

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 15 May 1945

REC'D 1729 15 May 45

TO SEE BELOW

PRIORITY

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

BOOK MESSAGE
2 STATIONS

DISTRIBUTION

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR (1)

SECRETARIAT (2-3) REAM (4)
FIELD SECTION (5)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57445-1

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#12179. To Macac, Calcutta. (OUT-11477)
#23939. To Sigex, Kandy. (OUT-11478)

TOP SECRET

Coughlin from 109 and Ream.

Animals required for mounted companies China.

We are advised by Colonel Keith, remount here, that both mules and horses are available in Delhi under G-4. Please contact Brigadier General Thompson or Colonel Francis Hill to determine if animals can be made available to us. Mongol ponies would appear most practical if available. Heppner will advise numbers and kinds required.

TOP SECRET

TOD: 1758 15 May 45

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LMR WJD

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Page 1 of 1
1/1/63
1/1/63
1/1/63

SOURCE: <i>Paris</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Paris</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>May 15 1953</i> DOCUMENT NO.: <i>15397</i> COPIES NO.: <i>1</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>		ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i> ATTACHED BY NO.: <i>out 11531</i> RECEIVED DATE: <i>May 16</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Office</i> LOGGED BY: <i>James J. ...</i>
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Form 48 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 15 May 1945

REC'D

TO

SITE BELOW

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR (1)

BELOW (3-6) ROOM (7)

SECRETARIAT (2-3) FIELD SECTION (4)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57866-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

#13479 to Chafx Kunming (OFF 11530)
#9869 to Mawoi Chungking (OFF 11540)

TOP SECRET

Heppner from 109 and ena.

Referring to your 19809 (IN 1280) see information copy cable to Coughlin advising availability horses and mules C-4 Delhi. We are advised here that these animals could be flown over hump making them available China prior July 1. Contact Coughlin.

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TOD: 1033 16 May 1945

LJR WJD
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COPY/ 1

~~ROUGH DRAFT~~

4 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

Types of dog training:

- (a) Sentry dogs - basically a specialized watch dog. Training period eight weeks. Trained as barking or silent sentry. Work inside a building or enclosure without master or with master. Work outside, attached, as a barking sentry to alert a silent sentry and master at a distant vantage point. With master works as a stationary, moving or roving sentry. Dogs can be used singly or in multiple units, each guarding function offers a problem for separate solution. Dog works only with its own master though for special needs a single dog can be trained to work with two to four masters. Sentry dog should not be worked more than eight hours continuously and if worked long shifts should have every third or fourth night off duty. Sentry dogs are not suited for posts subject to frequent passing traffic. The sentry dog warns, his master acts. Sentry dogs can be used in such critical areas as:

Plane dispersal areas not subject to traffic.

Beach patrols and beach gun positions.

Gun emplacement areas.

-2-

Dynamite or ammunition dumps or storage areas.

Motor parks.

Ration or supply dumps.

Waterworks.

Bivouac perimeters.

- (b) Attack dogs - basically a weapon and, as such dangerous if mishandled. Training period thirteen weeks. Attack dog is used in guarding where there is frequent routine traffic and/or when the guard would be subject to surprise attack and so needs a weapon which cannot be taken from or used against him. With the attack unit, the man warns, his dog acts. Principal uses:

Guard against surprise attack.

Catch a malfactor at a distance.

Guard and transport of prisoners.

- (c) Scout dogs - trained to give silent warning of a human presence before such presence can be detected by a human. Training time thirteen weeks. Dog does not distinguish between natives, enemies or friends. Working by scent, dog is not useful following a retreating enemy, as he constantly alerts on lingering, recent odors. The scout dog alerts, his master acts. Principal uses:

To point reconnaissance patrol.

To point combat patrol.

Dynamic or simulated dog work.

Motor work.

Patrol or supply lines.

Waterworks.

Blowup operations.

- (b) Attack dogs - basically a used and, as per instructions if mishandled. Training period thirteen weeks. Attack dog is used in guarding where there is frequent routine traffic and/or when the guard would be subject to surprise attack and so needs a weapon which cannot be taken from or used against him. With the warning, the man warns, his dog acts. Principal uses:

Guard against surprise attack.

Catch a malfactor at a distance.

Guard and transport of prisoners.

- (c) Scout dogs - trained to give silent warning of a human presence before such presence can be detected by a human. Training time thirteen weeks. Dog does not distinguish between natives, enemies or friends. Working by scent, dog is not useful following a retreating enemy as he constantly alerts on lingering, recent odors. The scout dog alerts, his master acts. Principal uses:

To point reconnaissance patrol.

To point combat patrol.

-3-

To insure avoidance during infiltration of valleys through enemy territory.

Outpost sentry.

To point leading wave preceding assault groups (sometimes a disadvantage here due to slowing rate of advance)

Static security groups, combat groups, isolated positions, forward dumps.

- (d) Searching dogs - a combination of part of scout and and part of trailing training. Training time thirteen weeks. Can be used to locate lost, dropped or cached objects.
- (e) Trailing dogs - require long training, six months minimum for a sure dog. Useful only when necessary to follow human trails as in escapes. If person being trailed once gets "on wheels" the dog is lost. Thirteen-week types of training including some elementary trailing training include the searching dog and Red Cross dog to locate wounded. The latter type has been unsatisfactory in Pacific Theatre due to disclosing of sniper positions.
- (f) Messenger dogs - a fast sure messenger working in both directions between two masters up to one mile apart. Training time thirteen weeks. Often used in connection

-4-

with scout dogs to report back information. Can be used wherever the use of a soldier runner is indicated up to one mile. Dog will cross water en route if such is necessary.

- (g) Hauling dogs - can be used singly or in teams for loads with wheels, travois or sled. All dogs can be lightly packed but canine structure, skin and gait are not suited for packs in proportion to equine backs.
- (h) Other uses would be based on combinations of above types. Training for such uses would be based on dogs' ability to learn; faculties of scent and hearing; attachment to one or more masters; dogs' sense of master-ownership and dogs' willingness to protect and fight for his own property; dogs' suspicion of strangers, natural or developed; and willingness of dog to either avoid contact or attack against orders on command of his master.

In all work the dog is but half the man-dog unit and so the master must be as capable as the dog.

Any man with a dog is more noticeable than a man without a dog.

Dogs as a rule are good air travelers and with suitable harness any dog can be dropped by parachute.

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C O P Y

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PLATOON

A. Offensive action by the platoon was carried out in the enemy bivouac areas, supply lines and communication lines. Combat patrol action by the dogs was used in all of these operations. The war dogs are used in a variety of ways to the benefit of the platoon. The patrols are usually of a length which varies from fifty to one hundred yards. The terrain is usually of the type due to the front line.

B. The platoon works under the supervision of the regimental sergeant who arranges for scout and messenger dogs. In some cases, patrols where their presence is deemed necessary. The platoon has made over 100 patrols with infantry to be ranging from 2 to 10 man reconnaissance patrols to combat patrols of a reinforced rifle company. Length of the patrols has extended from 50 to 100 yards. It is significant that during this period no casualties were suffered a single casualty from enemy ambushes were a dog was being used on the point of the patrol.

II. Tactical Use of the Dogs and Lessons Learned.

A. The initial problem was two-fold. The war-dog platoon had to show the infantry what advantage the dogs could be in patrol work both scout and messenger work. The infantry had to be shown how to properly use the dogs and determine their capabilities and limitations. Through close cooperation between the dog handlers and patrol leaders, this problem was quickly solved. Before starting out, each patrol leader was briefed on the use of the dog, what could be expected of him, and any new lessons learned by previous patrols where dogs were used. As a result, every officer and enlisted man of the regiment who has worked with the war-dogs is thoroughly "sold" on them. The enthusiastic response to the use of both messenger and scout dogs proved beyond question that there is a place for both types in the infantry regiment. To further clarify and substantiate this proposition and the more complete recommendations to follow, a few of the principles and lessons learned while using the war-dogs are cited.

(1) The formation used most successfully is scout dog and handler leading, next an infantry scout with a Tommy gun to cover them, followed by another scout and the patrol leader. The remainder of the patrol follows in normal formation with the messenger dog at the rear. The scout dog determines the presence of any human being by air scent alone. When the dog alerts, the handler informs the patrol leader and withdraws the dog to the protection of the main body of the patrol. The infantry scouts then move out to locate the source of the scent.

(2) The messenger dog furnishes a rapid and dependable means of communication over short distances. On short patrols of a few thousand yards, the use of the dog eliminated the necessity of carrying heavy radios and laying wire. On long combat patrols where the radio is carried the following plan has been found successful. The radio patrol protected by a small group of riflemen follows the main body of the patrol by a thousand yards or so with communications between the patrol leader and the radio taken care of by a messenger dog. Thus when the patrol makes contact, the danger to the radio and operator is much less, while communications from patrol leader

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to radio is slowed down very little. The advantages of the messenger dog between the main body and friendly ambushes, between listening posts and the front lines and between units on the line have been proven beyond doubt in this regiment. It is significant that when messenger dogs were first used here their range was about 1500 yards. Since then, through constant use, this distance has been doubled, with even better results expected in the future.

(3) The chief advantages of the use of scout dogs in jungle warfare is that it enables patrols to use trails without fear of enemy ambush. Thus far, the dogs have never failed to alert at less than 75 yards and in many cases have picked up scents at 200 yards or more.

(4) Of equal importance is the ability of the dog to pick up enemy bivouacs, positions, patrols, troop concentrations, etc. long before our patrol reaches them. This advance warning has frequently enabled our troops to achieve surprise and inflict heavy casualties on the Japs.

(5) The scout dog does not distinguish between the scent of the enemy, natives, and friendly troops. Rather than a drawback, this is an advantage. Since patrols are always sent into enemy territory, it is assumed anything the dog alerts is enemy. However, should a friendly patrol stray off its course in front of another, the patrol with the dog will have advance warning that something is ahead of them. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ and will be alert to determine just what it is. Thus the possibility of two friendly patrols meeting unexpectedly and firing on each other is greatly reduced, since the patrol with the dog has advance warning that something is in front of them. The number of these regrettable incidents in the past makes this characteristic of the dog a real advantage.

(6) The dogs have reacted very well under fire. They have responded completely to their handlers and have done nothing to give away the location of our own troops. Also, the dogs have been very well behaved in the perimeter at night, remaining quiet and creating no disturbance.

(7) It has been found that scout dogs cannot be used to advantage by patrols moving across country. The dog makes too much noise going through the underbrush and tires easily. Also, with no trail to follow, it is difficult to keep him moving in the right direction. On trails this trouble is not encountered.

(8) The scout dog should not be used on combing operations to track down enemy stragglers. With a large number of friendly troops working in a small area, the dog alerts constantly on our own men.

(9) Where the enemy is withdrawing along a trail a short distance ahead of a patrol it is useless to try to use the scout dog, as he keeps alerting on the fresh scent in front of him the entire distance.

(10) It has been observed that the efficiency of the dog and the confidence of the infantry troops in him is in direct relationship to the aggressiveness and the field training of the handler. Where the handler is timid and seemingly lacks confidence in the ability of the dog, the troops quickly lose faith also. The handler must be as well trained in jungle patrolling as his dog is in picking up scent.

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III. Recommendations.

- A. After a careful survey of the activities of the war-dog platoon and numerous interviews with officers and men who have been on patrol, it is believed that every infantry regiment should effectively use a platoon of war-dogs. The use of dogs on patrol is due to the fact that they have great confidence in the ability of the dog to detect the presence of enemy troops and installations and they seem to surprise the enemy before he is prepared. The success of the dog in detecting enemy ambushes before the patrol reaches them has increased the men's respect of their work. War-dogs have learned the capabilities and limitations of the dog in actual contact with the enemy and feel they are a great asset to the infantry.
- B. During the present operations this regiment has an average of three daily patrols of 5000 to 8000 yards in distance and three to four patrols of over two days' duration per week. This keeps five or more scout dogs and three or more messenger teams busy each day. However, it is felt that this is about the normal patrol activity in a situation such as this. For that reason it is felt that the minimum requirements for an infantry regiment are 12 scout dogs and 16 messenger dog teams of 2 dogs each, with a corresponding number of handlers. Both dogs and handlers must be sufficient in numbers to insure adequate rest for them between patrols and still have enough dogs to meet average patrolling needs. Based on the experience of this unit it is felt that the number of dogs suggested above will meet these requirements.
- C. For maximum efficiency it is recommended that the key non-commissioned officers in the War-Dog Platoon be experienced leaders from the quartermaster Corps while the handlers be infantrymen previously trained in jungle warfare. The handlers from the quartermaster sent overseas with the platoon have displayed admirable courage and initiative but do not have sufficient training in scouting and patrolling in the jungle. Skill in jungle warfare is achieved only after long and arduous training and cannot be accomplished overnight. A previously trained infantryman can become a handler, learn his dog, and be ready for patrols in much less time than a quartermaster handler can be taught jungle patrolling, and the final result leads to greater efficiency.
- D. Since time is of the essence, it is recommended that the experienced dog trainers and necessary number of dogs be sent from the states, while the dog handlers be taken from jungle trained infantry units already in the theatre. The platoons could be formed in the theatre and be trained for combat operations in a relatively short time.

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