

Voiceover: This program is sponsored by the United States Naval Institute.

(Theme music)

Voiceover: The following is a production of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library. Bringing citizens and citizen soldiers together through the exploration of military history, topics, and current affairs, this is *Pritzker Military Presents*.

(Applause)

Williams: Welcome to *Pritzker Military Presents* with author Ann Todd, discussing her book *OSS Operation Black Mail: One Woman's Covert War Against the Imperial Japanese Army*. I'm your host Jay Williams, and this program is coming to you from the Pritzker Military Museum and Library in downtown Chicago. It's sponsored by the United States Naval Institute. This program and hundreds more are available on demand at [PritzkerMilitary.org](http://PritzkerMilitary.org). Before the CIA there was the Office of Strategic Services. The OSS was responsible for coordinating espionage activities behind enemy lines during WWII. The OSS, envisioned and led by Colonel William "Wild Bill" Donovan, sought to recruit artists, journalists, and creative types with experience in writing, graphics, printing, and radio, to fight a different war, one with ideas rather than bullets and uncertainty rather than bombs. While the stories of OSS initiatives in the European and African theaters, led by future CIA directors like Allen Dulles and William Colby, are relatively well known, OSS operations in what has been called the forgotten theater of China-Burma-India, or CBI, have been largely overlooked. Elizabeth "Betty" McIntosh was a leader in the OSS Morale Operations Branch for the CBI Theater from 1943 to 1945. McIntosh was a trailblazer. She was the only woman to be made an acting head of an operational branch of the OSS during the war, and she was good at her job. Tasked with creating black propaganda, material meant to deceive and mislead the enemy, McIntosh and her "partners in crime", as she called them, forged Japanese government orders, altered personal correspondents between Japanese soldiers and their families, and printed newspapers made to look like they had just come off the presses in Berlin or Tokyo. Her knowledge of Japanese and other South Asian languages, her respect for Japanese culture, and her profound understanding of human nature made her an ideal leader in this unexpected role in the American war effort. Through her research on Betty McIntosh and the OSS, Ann Todd tells a new and atypical war story. McIntosh's leadership in the OSS tells the story of women's largely unsung contributions to Allied victory in WWII, an important story in itself. It also highlights the power of American creativity, innovation, and resourcefulness, in winning the war off the battlefield and in the hearts and minds of the enemy. Ann Todd has been a contributing author and consultant for the National Geographic Society, served as a visiting scholar presenting in the National Park System on OSS operations, and worked as a historian for the National Museum of the Marine Corps. She also served in search and rescue in the US Coast Guard. Please join me in welcoming Ann Todd to the Pritzker Military Museum and Library.

(Applause)

Todd: Good evening.

Audience: Good evening.

Todd: The Office of Strategic Services, often referred to as the predecessor or precursor to the CIA--and it was, but it also gave birth to Special Forces, the National Security Agency, and all forms of psychological warfare being practiced by this country today. It was also a quirky fly-by-night outfit that made things up as it went along. Detractors often referred to OSS people as Oh So Social, spies with ties, inmates that run the asylum. My favorite is, a PhD that can win a bar fight. I have a short list of OSS characters. In addition to the members of every nationality and ethnic group, we had movie stars, film

producers, artists, journalists, priests, dog trainers, safecrackers, members of the canine corps, bird watchers, carrier pigeons, and one elephant was on the rolls of the OSS by the end of the war. When Pearl Harbor was attacked December 7, 1941, there was no agency of government charged with coordinating and collecting and gathering intelligence for this nation. No part of the military was training for commando-style warfare, and nobody wanted anything to do with psychological warfare, which was considered the most distasteful of activities. Thanks to one man, William J. Donovan--Medal of Honor winner from the First World War, Wall Street lawyer--the ground had been laid for just such an organization. Donovan was not without his detractors, not least of which was a sizeable contingent of the United States government, including but not limited to the state department, the FBI, and pretty much the entire command structure of the United States Military. But he had two very important people in his corner: Franklin Delano Roosevelt loved secrets and all things cloak-and-dagger, and Winston Churchill wanted to set Europe ablaze with the kind of psychological warfare the Nazis had been dishing out for years. Subject of my book is Elizabeth P. McIntosh, who was born in 1915 and lived to be 100 years old. She was a reporter, she served in OSS, she worked with the state department, the Voice of American, she served in a long career in the CIA, she wrote two children's books and one wonderful book on women in the OSS, and that's what brought her to me. I knew Betty the last five years of her life, and she often told me that the eighteen months she served in OSS was the very best time in her life. And I wanted to know why, because I believed that in gaining that insight, I would understand this legendary organization. Admiral William McRaven called it--what he said about OSS--"There's just something mythical about OSS." Betty was the daughter of two newspaper reporters. She grew up in Hawaii. She was what I would call a popular loner. She was captain of the tennis team, she wrote for the paper and the yearbook. Her teachers remembered her as exceedingly bright and off the charts mischievous. But at the end of every day she walked home alone and spent time with her very best friend Daisy the elephant at the zoo. After graduating from the University of Washington with a degree in journalism, Betty was hired by her father at the sports desk on the Honolulu Advertiser. She loathed the sports desk and contrived to get herself thrown off it by deliberately misspelling the name of Hawaii's native son, the famous swimmer Duke Kahanamoku. One good thing to come from the sports desk--she met her future husband Alexander McDonald who was working the police beat. Betty and Alex were drawn together by a love of all things Japanese. They married in 1940, and while their house was being built by a young, little-known architect named Phillip Johnson, they lived with Professor Watanabe and his wife in a traditional Japanese setting, studying the language and becoming relatively fluent. When Pearl Harbor was attacked, Betty was making breakfast in her kitchen in their new house. Alex put on his uniform--he was a lieutenant JG in the naval reserve--and she didn't see him for two weeks. Everybody's life changed that day. Betty went from being a reporter at a local newspaper to a war correspondent. She was picked up by Scripps Howard news service, and she served under Admiral Nimitz's command. She worked very hard at it. She turned out some great copy in the months to come after the attack. But the army had slapped a lid of censorship down on the entire Hawaiian archipelago, and they weren't letting anything out. She tried everything. She wrote articles, sent them to her friends on the mainland to see if they could get them published. They received pages from her that looked like this. She interviewed nurses. She hitched a ride on the sampan to deliver medication to the lepers on Molokai. She even climbed an erupting volcano and wrote about that. The army apparently felt that if the Japanese found out about the volcano, they'd be able to get a line of sight on the lava and be able to make a bombing run at night. As though they didn't know where Hawaii was by that time. Then things got

much, much worse when Betty found out that Alex was one of the censors for naval intelligence, and the mother of all marital battles ensued. Scripps Howard offered her a job in Washington D.C. She complained enough to the editors; they finally said, "Why don't we send you to cover the Eleanor Roosevelt White House?" She was there in a heartbeat. She threw herself into the work. She had exclusive interviews with Mrs. Roosevelt, but her main job was covering women's issues, specifically rationing. And after a few months of writing about how much copper could be saved from melting down hooks-and-eyes and nickel silver from sunglasses, she grew frustrated again. You see a pattern here. She was at an agricultural conference, and an OSS recruiter appeared almost out of the mist next to her, and that's what they did. They did, they just appeared like that. He said, "How would you like to work for the government? Something secret, possibly dangerous, and we'll probably send you to Asia." Betty reported to OSS headquarters on Navy Hill the minute they would let her in the gate. When she was getting her fingerprints taken for this ID, she met her--who would become her lifelong friend, fellow OSS recruit Jane Foster. Jane was an artist of international repute known for her collages and caricatures. But Donovan had poached her from the Board of Economic Warfare for her fluency in Malay, which was the lingua franca of Indonesia at the time, what was then called the Netherland East Indies. She acquired that proficiency while enduring an unhappy marriage to a Dutch colonial official in Batavia, what is now Jakarta. This is a sketch she made of her personal servant while living there. His name was Dog. She tried to call him other things, but he liked his name. Betty and Jane were recruited into a new OSS branch called Morale Operations, where they would learn to use whatever means necessary to deceive, confuse, and demoralize the enemy, in this case the Japanese. As I mentioned, psychological warfare was not the favored weapon in the US arsenal. But the British had insisted that it be a part of the overall Allied strategy. One man volunteered to take it on. No one knew how to train psy warriors. The British gave Donovan lots of advise. He disregarded most of it. He decided to pull together creative types, artists, journalists, people like anthropologists or business people familiar with the regions that would be targeted by this branch. So people who would think outside the box, as we say now, and that could describe all of OSS. So the East Asia contingent of morale operations, in addition to Betty and Jane, included a Chinese artist, a Shanghai businessman, a private detective, the producer of the Lucky Strike Hit Parade, an Olympic broad jump champion, a patent medicine salesman, lots of missionaries, my personal favorite being the elderly Miss Lucy Starling, who demanded to be allowed to jump into Northern Thailand to set up a morale operations base. She could fuel strip a machine gun in seconds, blindfolded. The main tool of morale operations was black propaganda. Black propaganda goes to point of origin. A newspaper is made to look as if it's been printed in Honshu Province in Japan, when really it's been created as a fake in Delhi. A radio broadcast poses as Radio Tokyo when really it's being transmitted from a hand-cranked generator in Chittagong. I always explain it by saying Tokyo Rose was not practicing black propaganda. She really was in Tokyo, so it didn't matter if she was lying. It's if you lie about where you are and who you are. Point of origin. This is a poem in a faked magazine posing as a publication from Tokyo. It's an inducement to surrender, set to verse. The Japanese love their poetry. This is a proposal to create an ordinary matchbox with a message inside. The Japanese, then as now, valued aesthetics in everyday life. The most ordinary things were made to look beautiful. For a project like this, it was important to use exactly the right paper, exactly the right vegetable dyes and ink. It was--you even had to whittle the matchsticks exactly as they would be in Japan. The message needed to be the correct Kanji script. This is a description of devastation from a bombing run in Formosa that was fictional--never happened. Projects like this started to pile up in the filing cabinets in the East Asia

desk of morale operations, until one day in June of 1944, Betty and Jane and everyone else got their orders to deploy to the China-Burma-India Theater of operations. Most people, then as now, didn't even know that existed, let alone that there were Americans there. So to give a backstory, when the Japanese invaded in 1942, they moved up the Malay Peninsula and captured Rangoon. That was Mutaguchi's 15th Army. They got to Rangoon, and the army split. General Tanaka led his forces up to Myitkyina to take the airfield there where they could harass British spitfires in the hump flights. Lieutenant General Sato took his forces up to invade India. They were gonna invade, occupy, and move across to hook up with the Germans in the Middle East. Well, a funny thing happened when they got to the Kohima Imphal Railhead. They were defeated on the Plain of Imphal by the British and their Indian army. Sato messaged Mutaguchi and said, "Our swords are broken. We're going home." So he turned his army around and had to come all the way back down through Burma. The topography of that route went like this. It's like someone took the country and just squished it. In the morning you could be on the fetid, humid desert floor, which was dark as night, and by the time you pitch your tent at night you're above the timberline and you're freezing. So when they were on the march going north they were winning. They were on the offensive. Their supply lines were intact and strong. Coming back, they were a defeated force. They were down to one rice bowl a day. They were getting sick. They had of course dysentery, that horrible cerebral malaria that will kill you in two hours. They had poisonous snakes like the two-step krait. It was called that because if one got you on the ankle, you might make it two steps before you drop. So you have to imagine these soldiers. They're just getting delusional with dehydration and being ill. They're going single-file through the dark jungle, and off to either side they can see giant striped tigers keeping pace, getting fatter and fatter as they pick these soldiers off. These tigers normally would have to take down a water buffalo. These soldiers were like Chicken McNuggets to them. Even the old tigers, the ones with the bad teeth, they were flourishing. Then when they would go through the villages and of course ransack and take all the food stores, the Burmese took great delight in telling them all about the were-tiger, which is half human, nocturnal, and of course impervious to bullets. So in addition to all their other problems, they're terrified now of a ghost tiger. So we've got malaria, dysentery, snakes, tigers. Meanwhile OSS Detachment 101 was in North Burma training the mountain people how to kill Japanese. These are the Cochin Mountain people. The Cochins had a robust warrior culture, but they basically used long knives and muskets. So the Det 101 guys trained them to use--and supplied them with M1 Garands, Springfield's--taught them how to use them against the Japanese. These gentlemen are Naga headhunters. The Naga had a fierce reputation for being headhunters, so the Americans had high hopes for them. But when they met them they found them to be jolly, gentle folk who really didn't seem to want to kill anything, and they just couldn't light a fire under them. So one day the Det 101 guys are having their midday meal. And the Naga they'd been trying to train came jogging up and dumped a gunnysack full of Japanese heads on the lunch table. The Americans lost their lunch, thereafter left the Naga to their own tactics and strategies. So the point of all of this is--but by the time Betty got into theater in July 1944, her target--these soldiers--were sick, spooked, and ripe for demoralization. When the MO contingent got to theater, they split, and Jane and that part of the crew went to Ceylon, which is now Sri Lanka. That was Detachment 404. Betty and her crew went to Delhi. This is Detachment 404 right here. You see Donovan. And the tall gentleman is Colonel Coughlin. He was the CO of OSS Detachment 404. Also at 404 was future celebrity chef Julia Child. Then she was Julia McWilliams. People always say, "Did you know Julia Child was a spy during WWII?" Well, no she wasn't. She was much more important than that. She was a registrar. All the intelligence from the theater came to her, and she had

an amazing card system that was nothing short of brilliant. She was the clearinghouse. She figured out what intelligence was actionable and sent it where it needed to go. Donovan felt that she should, you know, be made queen. Her office at Navy Hill was right next to his. I got to go through it. It was very cool. This is Paul Child, her future husband. Lumberjack, artist, judo master. Paul's job was to make topographical maps--three-dimensional, mostly tabletop--for any of the commanders in the theater or anybody running operations so that they could see the terrain and make their plans. This is Dillon Ripley. Dr. Ripley was head of the Smithsonian Institution for many years. Here, he's a brand new PhD in ornithology. Dillon--if you know any birdwatchers, you know they're obsessive. I know because I'm becoming one. Dillon, if he heard the sound of the triple-breasted thrush, he would go off into the jungle, then somebody would have to go bring him back. Other than that he ran secret intelligence operations down into Northern Thailand. This dangerous crew is Betty and her morale operations group. Here she is. She's flanked by some British officers--ah, no, there she is, I'm sorry. Bill Magistretti, fellow Japanese linguist. This is Betty's rescue dog Angel Puss. Anywhere she went she rescued a dog, or a dog would find her. This grumpy guy is the dog wallah. The British made it clear to the Americans when they got to theater, you must have personal servants. You have to have your tea wallah, your laundry wallah, and if you've got a pet you've got to have a dog wallah. But that is the lowest of the low, which is probably why he looks so grumpy. The first project, Operation Black Mail. When Betty arrived to set up a morale operations shop, she had nothing that she was promised. She had a box of typewriter ribbon and no typewriter, and that is it. And to do black propaganda, you have to have stuff. You have to have two different kind of presses--an offset press and the kind that leaves an indentation. You have to have the right ink, the right paper. You have to have lots of things. She had nothing. The British had everything, but the British didn't like the Americans. They felt, rightly so, that the Americans wanted to take their empire away from them and give it back to the subject peoples and their colonies. So Betty was reduced to begging and bribing. She took her cigarette ration and bribed a British officer, who graciously let her dip her hand in a damp, moldy mailbag, and he said--it's like a grab-bag--"Whatever you can pull out with one hand, you can use." She pulled out a stack of postcards. They were from Japanese soldiers to their young wives and mothers and sisters at home. And they had already been stamped with the censor's chop, so they were good to go. They had cleared all the gatekeepers. She got the idea of erasing the Kanji script, which was in pencil, very simple language--erasing that and replacing it with a message that would upset whoever was at home getting this mail. So I'll give you an example. A young Japanese soldier has written to his wife a very loving message. Betty erases that and writes instead, "Dear Keiko, the situation here has become unbearable. The war is lost. Do not believe what the government is telling you. I myself have fallen in love with a Cochin maiden and have been welcomed into her village where I will remain when my unit moves on. Please go on without me. Your loving husband, Yoki." Right? Wicked. She was so happy with this project that she started ordering her Burmese agents to bring her mailbags, and so Operation Black Mail was ongoing. So an example of a missive coming the other way would be something like, "Greetings my husband, I have found it necessary to begin sleeping with a corrupt local official because the children have notched up their belts three times. But we're fine here. Hope all is well with you. Love, Chieko." This is a faked photo purporting to be scenes from Tokyo so that the soldiers will think that a bombing run has devastated the city. This is a threat letter. Burmese headmen, when the Japanese were headed north, collaborated. The Japanese were coming back, it was the OSS's job to flip the headmen of these villages and turn them against the Japanese. So Betty composed a threat letter that basically said, "Dear Headman, this is the blood of your fellow headman who we know collaborated with the

Japanese. Your blood will be next, 'cause we know you're helping them too." So they pricked their fingers and they dripped blood all over these things. They put them on the floor and walked on them for a few days, and then she sent them back out into the field. Probably the most important thing they did was JB-1, which was a false surrender order. Betty talked a Japanese POW into helping her forge, in very official language, from Imperial Headquarters, an order which basically said, "These are the conditions under which you may surrender and live to fight another day." And this had to be done very precisely, because this was gonna be read by the officers, and so the language had to be just right. So they got it written, and she paid a Burmese assassin--she sliced off opium from a brick to pay her assassin, and sent him out to kill a courier and put these things in his document bag. Now, the thing about morale operations is, you never know if your stuff is gonna get there. It's opaque on both ends. You know, you don't really now if you're targeting the right people. You don't know if it's been effective. This one, by the end of the war--before the end of the war, Japanese soldiers were walking out of the jungle with this thing in their hands. So it was a rare case of knowing that something worked. These boys are the Kenpeitai. They are the Japanese thought police and the counterpart to morale operations. So whereas Betty and her friends had trained less than a year, these guys trained for years in the various cultures to be targeted. They trained in what we call today influence operations. This is the Burma Road. It was the lifeline to China, which was cut by the Japanese in 1942. It ran from the railhead at Ledo in Burma all the way to Kunming, China. It's also an exact replica of my driveway. The spring of 1945, Betty received orders to go to China. Since that road had been closed, it was necessary for her to fly the hump. She got in a C47 at Dum Dum Airport in Calcutta, and she flew the 581-mile gauntlet through towering mountain peaks. All the stories you've heard about the hump are probably true. She was terrified, and with good reason. Thousands of planes went down. She could look down from that airplane and see the aluminum trail of death where the planes were crosses in the snow passes between the mountains. That flight went down with the loss of all hands. This, she had sewn in the back of her flight jacket. It's what we call a blood chit, and it basically says, "Help this American. They're our friends." This is Kunming. This is basically the living quarters that she reported to. Kunming is an ancient city up on top of a 7,000-foot plateau. And all around the base of the plateau were surging Japanese forces. So she was behind enemy lines. Kunming was home base to the Flying Tigers after they had to evacuate from Rangoon. This is Claire Chennault, the famous leader of the Flying Tigers. This is Colonel Richard Hepner. He was the CO Of Detachment 202 in China, Betty's new commanding officer and her future second husband. This is Betty with his dog Sammy. Sammy came over the Burma Road, and the GI driver shared his gin ration with him. To the day Sammy died, he lived a long, happy life. Every evening when Betty would have her gin martini, Sammy had his in a saucer. Things were different in China, whereas in Delhi it was a matter of sitting around and coming up with schemes for things. In China, things were on a regular schedule, almost like a normal newspaper, not fake. So it was a lot like when she was a reporter. So these are her helpers there. They had a tent called the MO tent in Kunming. This is an example of a poem that would appear in one of these regularly cranked-out magazines. You can see the wood block and the Kanji script. Bill Smith was a famous artist. He served with Betty in Kunming. He's the one taking this picture. He was actually sent into a POW camp where he painted pictures of all the internees, the Allies, and it's very moving because when he was all done they were free to go; they were being evacuated. They wouldn't go until he put all his paintings up and they could walk by and see them. And then they got back in line and walked through again. It's very moving. Well, so right after Bill took this picture, he handed off the camera and threw Betty in the floodwater because she deliberately sewed his sergeant

stripes on upside down when he got promoted. As you may know, the British stopped the war everyday for tea. The OSS people had parties. So once a week they would print out an invitation. They would all put on ensembles of whatever dress clothes they had. They'd make a thing of bathtub gin, and they'd have a dance. In July of 1945, late July, one day Betty was on her way to the MO tent, and she stopped in at the black radio station that was being run there. The scriptwriter, Sy Nadler, was stomping up and down in a complete swivet because he couldn't come up with something that he felt would really upset the people on the home islands. The Japanese. He was blocked. So Betty says, "How about a great catastrophe the first week in August? You know, something from the sky with fire." Nadler says, basically, "No, that's so lame." So she goes off with her coffee. She flies off to Chongqing to visit another OSS base. She gets back on August 6, just in time to learn that her great catastrophe had in fact happened and her CO was looking for her. OSS was disbanded October 1, 1945. Donovan received what amounted to a form letter from Harry Truman thanking him for his service. There was no ceremony. And the OSS people were sad, and they felt guilty for being sad. But they had such purpose during the war. They all wrote about this, that it was the most incredible time of their life. And so although they were so glad that peace had come, a part of them was just in grief. Most of them were honest about that. This is Betty behind Donovan's grave. Behind her are buried two of her husbands. She had three happy marriages. Bill Magistretti is there, Claire Chennault, and others. This is Betty at age ninety-eight. I wish I could look that good. Here she is hiding behind the OSS flag. We lost her June of 2015. She lived long enough for the CIA to bring her in for a special dinner in the executive dining room. They had a cake, and everyone lined up to shake her hand. So at age 100, she died, but happy. And so I appreciate that you have let me tell her story to you. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

1: How did you come to be acquainted with her in the last five years of her life?

Todd: Well, I was casting about for a dissertation topic. And I ran across her book. I really highly recommend it. *Women in the OSS*. She traveled all over the world to interview women who had served. 4,500 women served in OSS out of fourteen-something-thousand people. I was in the archives after reading that, and an archivist just gave me her number, and I cold-called her. I interviewed her once and said, "Please, I need to write this dissertation about you, and I'd like to make it into a book." She said, "Why would you want to do that?" She's very humble that way.

2: Do we have any record of any of the Japanese in Japan that received any of the rewritten love letters sent to the homeland of Japan that were tampered with?

Todd: I've searched. It's really hard. Only recently have we started getting things like the diaries that people were writing in Japan. It's funny. The Japanese love diaries, but also at that time the Kenpeitai insisted everyone keep a diary, and they would go check it to make sure there was enough references to the emperor and whatnot. But people wrote real ones and hid them, and they're slowly starting to emerge. But I have not found examples of people who actually got these faked postcards.

3: Did I hear you correctly that she worked for the CIA? And what did she do with the CIA?

Todd: Had a long career with the CIA. She was a spy. After her second husband died, Allen Dulles brought her in and said, "How would you like to get back to work?" And he had one of her children's books translated into Japanese and sent her to Japan undercover as a children's book author. As you may know the best cover is if it's built around mostly truth. So she served quite a while in Japan and did a lot of other stuff that she couldn't tell me about.

4: I wanted to ask--I know you said the OSS was in India and China, but where else were they located specifically during the war?

Todd: All over Europe. The OSS was behind the lines training the French Maquis and other partisans. In fact there's a very famous woman named Virginia Hall. She had one leg. She had a wooden leg named Cuthbert, and she went behind enemy lines and trained thousands of French Maquis. So there was a lot of sabotage. They were in ahead of D-Day scoping things and sabotaging things. So, oh yes, a lot of activity.

5: When you did your research, did you come across a man by the name of Peter Sichel? He was a chief of OSS in Germany.

Todd: Yes. I believe there's a documentary about him. Didn't he become a vintner? Didn't he have a wine vineyard among other things?

5: He had vineyards in Germany, and after the war he had a big wine business in New York. He was the creator of Blue Nine.

Todd: Okay. Well, he was famous for sure. Especially among OSS and CIA people.

6: Can you speak to the legacy that she might have had with, now, the CIA and maybe how current female employees at the CIA--what do they know about her and other women that she served with in the history of the OSS and the CIA?

Todd: She was a rock star at the CIA. I mean, they worshiped her. You know, when we went in for her, that last birthday, the line in that lobby under the wall of stars just went all the way beyond where you could see it. While I knew her, she was brought in to speak to a group of CIA case officers, women, and you have to imagine--you know, I think she was ninety-nine, this little lady hunching in, but when she sat down and started taking questions, somebody said she went totally operational. It's like she just, you know, came to life. And they couldn't--they had to shut it down because there were so many questions for her. So, quite an impact.

(Applause)

Williams: Thank you to Ann Todd for an outstanding discussion and to the US Naval Institute for sponsoring this program. The book is *OSS Operation Black Mail: One Woman's Covert War Against the Imperial Japanese Army*, and it is published by the Naval Institute Press. To learn more about the US Naval Institute, visit [usni.org](http://usni.org). To learn more about the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, visit us in person or online at [PritzkerMilitary.org](http://PritzkerMilitary.org). Thank you, and please join us next time on *Pritzker Military Presents*.

Voiceover: The Pritzker Military Museum and Library is a national leader in providing information about military history and affairs, underscoring the importance of this information to our everyday lives. Its programs, partnerships, and collections reach millions of people every year. The Museum and Library helps thousands of people every month, like a relative looking to explore the service of their great great-grandfather in the Civil War, or an author looking for a rare primary source material for their book on the Vietnam War, or a think-tank looking for background research on the Middle East to write studies on the War in Iraq. The Library's expanding circulating collection travels to libraries throughout North America, connecting the public with more than 60,000 books on military topics. The addition of donated collections, such as the Norman E. Harms Collection, a donation of over 6,000 book titles from a World War II and Korean War veteran, expand the Museum and Library's breadth and depth of topics covered. In 2017 the Pritzker Military Museum and Library's television series *Pritzker Military Presents* moved to Chicago's WTTW, one of the largest PBS member stations in the country. This switch enabled the Museum and Library to reach thousands more each week, in addition to the thousands reached nationally and internationally through streaming services and podcasts. Important and oft not-discussed topics as well as interviews with our nation's military leaders reach about 30,000 people per episode, helping the public understand

what it means to serve and the true cost of war. The most effective way to achieve this is through personal engagements with our service members and their families. This is why the Museum and Library through the Pritzker Military Foundation sponsored the 2017 Warrior Games in Chicago. For the first time in its history, the Department of Defense's adaptive sports competition, Warrior Games, moved from behind the gates of military bases into public places, while not only supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of wounded warriors, the Museum and Library provided an opportunity for the public to engage with and support our troops. Perhaps no moment in military history is more relevant today than the First World War. Through years of planning with local, regional, and national partners and as the founding partners of the United States World War I Centennial Commission, the Pritzker Military Museum and Library ignited the national conversation and commemoration of the centennial of the Great World. The centennial officially began on April 6, 2017 at a national ceremony marking the 100-year anniversary of the start of the war. The Museum and Library also spearheaded 100 Cities, 100 Memorials, a national initiative to designate 100 memorials across the country as official WWI Centennial Memorials. This important recognition and renovation of WWI monuments enables all of America to take part in the WWII Centennial Commemoration. The announcement of the first fifty drew attention to memorials in twenty-eight states, including Chicago's Victory Monument, dedicated to the 370th Infantry Regiment, an all-black unit of the Illinois National Guard that fought in France in WWI. In partnership with the army, the Museum and Library produced programs that educated the public on the 100-year history of a number of army commands and how their history and tradition inspire today's soldiers. The Museum and Library exhibits are of a national and international significance. Its two exhibits on the Vietnam War, *Hunting Charlie* and *Faces of War*, have been celebrated and debated for their unique perspectives on what combat soldiers faced in the Vietnam War. Its archives collections is of equal stature, and includes one of the nation's largest collections of WWI and WWII prints and posters. The Museum and Library is also home to the largest collection of original Bill Mauldin cartoons in the world. Mauldin achieved fame for his characters Willie and Joe, who captured the voice of the everyday GI. The Pritzker Military Museum and Library amplifies all this work by partnering with likeminded institutions like the National World War II Museum and its international conference on WWII, Norwich University and its William E. Colby Military Writers Symposium and Award, the United States Naval Institute to highlight leaders in the field, and the Army Historical Foundation to help establish a national museum dedicated to the United States Army. How are we as a nation to maintain a civilian controlled military if we know nothing about military history and affairs? The Pritzker Military Museum and Library is your national organization, helping to ensure we are all engaged in this cause. To ignore it, we do so at our own peril. Lest we forget.

(Theme music)

Voiceover: *Pritzker Military Presents* is made possible by members of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library and its sponsors. The views and opinions expressed in this program are not necessarily those of the Museum and Library.

(Theme music)

Voiceover: The preceding program was produced by the Pritzker Military Museum and Library.