REPORT ENCLOSING SEVERAL MEMORANDA ON VICHY-FRANCE ATTITUDES AS COMMUNICATED BY RECENTLY ARRIVED REFUGEES.

1. Memo. on Martinique. Island is reported completely dominated by pro-Vichy officials, mass of people (including Negroes) anti-American. Armed forces weak. Our Navy could take island easily but at cost of civilian casualties, increasing anti-American sentiments.

2. Memo. on France. Nation is now pro-British, food-shortages are growing. French officials are conniving at outwitting German authorities.

3. German submarine-crews are reported in Marseilles.

4. Colombian diplomat recently returned from Spain reports entire country pro-British, anti-Nazi and anti-Franco. Food conditions are terrible.

With the exception of this latter memo, all of the other reports come from Jewish refugees.
MEMORANDUM ON FRANCE

Levi-Straus, sociologist and leader of two anthropological expeditions to Brazil on behalf of the Trocadero Museum, Paris, submitted the following information.

1. Although he is a Jew he observed that the French people in Unoccupied France were not anti-Semitic and disliked Vichy's anti-Semitic decrees.

2. Food shortages at Montépelier and in Marseilles.

3. French civil servants are assisting unofficially the civilian population to outwit the Nazis in every possible manner. For example, if a Frenchman wishes to cross into Occupied France he can obtain a false Birth Certificate registering his place of birth across the frontier so that he can theoretically visit his family.

4. Occupied France is almost entirely pro-British now, although after the Battle of Oran the reverse was the case.

5. Regarding propaganda nothing in the press nor on the radio is believed in Occupied France but in the Unoccupied Zone a certain amount is accepted because the French feel that they are partially free from Nazi influence.

6. "ERU" is received clearly in Unoccupied France and is listened to by a great many people. The consensus of opinion is that the R.B.C. news and propaganda talks are much better than those from "ERU."
Main objection is that the announcer from FRUL is a Swiss with a pronounced accent, which causes suspicion.

Programs would be far more effective if read by a Frenchman.
MEMORANDUM ON MARTINIQUE

Levi-Straus, French Jew, sociologist and leader of two anthropological expeditions to Brazil, from Trocadero Museum, Paris, reached Martinique from the south of France during latter part of May with forty refugees of different nationalities, all of whom had visas for one of the American Republics. Upon landing at Martinique Levi-Straus and all others were given tickets to concentration camp. He protested and after much difficulty he was allowed to proceed to New York after about two weeks delay.

His observations in Martinique were:

1. French Naval Officers were completely in control; they are pro-Darlan, pro-Vichy and anti-American.

2. French Navy would unquestionably oppose U.S. occupation but their strength is weak. They have the naval units reported in the press including an aircraft carrier, 1 cruiser, and several destroyers. A few 75's are on shore but there are no heavy shore batteries.

3. Entire population anti-American.

4. Negroes not opposed to Naziism or Fascism. He attributed this to their love of mysticism.

5. That the administrative officials of small districts were more tyrannical than the Nazis would be.

SUMMARY

U.S. Navy could capture Martinique easily but bombardment would cause civilian casualties and thus increase hostility of population toward the U.S.
MEMORANDUM ON GERMAN SUBMARINE AT MARSEILLES

M. Schuster, German Jew, has just arrived in New York from Unoccupied France. During April in a café in Marseilles a group of fifteen or twenty Germans in civilian clothes, obviously sailors were discussing in German their exploits in a submarine. A German officer appeared to tell them that they would not be sailing until 9 A.M. so that they did not have to return until early in the morning.
MEMORANDUM ON SPAIN

Hernandez de Alba, former Colombian Vice-Consul in Paris, spent April in Madrid, Burgos and Bilbao.

He found everyone to whom he talked in every walk of life pro-British, anti-Nazi and anti-Franco.

Royalist Officers told him that regardless of Franco and Suñer they would oppose any German penetration. They planned to conduct guerilla warfare in the mountains and to make a good account of themselves.

Food conditions are dreadful; far worse than anywhere in Occupied France.
July 11, 1941.

MEMORANDUM ON SENATOR WHEELER'S ICELAND INFORMATION.

This information was supplied in confidence by Eddie Cooper, the Jewish boy Wheeler has hired to prove that he (Wheeler) is not anti-Semitic.

Information on Iceland expedition was supplied by a number of Boston mothers who wrote Wheeler protesting that their sons were being loaded on board transports with equipment, etc., which suggested a Polar type of expedition. Wheeler also is believed to get some information from the Navy—both officers and enlisted men—where there is said to be hostility to Secretary Knox. Neither the mothers nor the Navy men seem to realize that by these actions they are endangering the lives of their own sons and their own comrades. This condition seems to call for tighter regulations of some sort to prevent leakage.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK CARTER:

You might take this up with
the State Department, Immigration Service,
and Norman Davis.

F.D.R.

RE: Memorandum on measures to supervise
refugees in the U.S. 10/3/41
MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH THE ALIEN REFUGEE PROBLEM.

I have discussed the proposed plan to persuade the Red Cross to concern itself locally with the alien refugee problem with the following: Attorney-General Biddle and Dimmock of the Immigration Service; Adolph Berle, Sumner Welles and Breck Long in the State Department; Norman Davis of the Red Cross and --at the suggestion of Davis and Long--Paul McNutt.

1) As soon as Justice discovered that this was neither a raid on their funds and jurisdiction nor a reflection on their efficiency, they assumed a cooperative attitude.

2) The State Department people generally agreed as to the value of bringing the Red Cross in for its symbolic value but questioned whether the average Red Cross Chapter leaders knew much about their own communities; Norman Davis was helpful and cooperative and suggested that the best step would be to ask Paul McNutt to use his security and welfare set-up as a trellis throughout the nation and as a liaison here in Washington. Mr. Davis said that he would respond affirmatively to any request from McNutt, if selected by you as agent in this matter, for the cooperation of the Red Cross throughout the nation.

3) Paul McNutt I approached tentatively, because I lacked instructions from you, but I thought it would save time to see him so I outlined the situation to him. He seemed anxious to cooperate and said he would discuss the matter with his aides at their regular meeting next Thursday. I said that I thought it would be important even as a facade and symbol, for something to be done promptly through his set-up and the Red Cross, in a move to head off the growth of anti-alienism. He agreed.

October 21, 1941.