

● P.S.F. SUBJECT FILE

Carter, John F., March-May 1942

Box 122

*file  
personal*

*BSF Jack Carter  
Folder*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

March 6, 1942.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN VICHY-FRANCE.

Here is a memo. of a talk with Richard Scott, of the Fiduciary Trust Co., submitted by George Walker of this unit.

Scott is already in contact with the C.O.I. and State Department.

His view represents Marshall Petain as being in effective control of Unoccupied France, recommends an A.E.F. in Africa on an offensive mission, says that there is a strong underground movement in France.

Scott also urges that ways and means be found to finance the Free French in this country (unofficially). This, in my opinion, might be the best way to bring the Free French substantially under our control.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

France & London

March 4, 1942.

Walker

This report is the result of a talk today (Wednesday) with Richard Scott, of the Fiduciary Trust Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, which is headed by Pierre Jay. The contact has recently returned from a trip to London and Vichy, France. Outstanding points made were;

1. Scott expressed the opinion that the best thing to increase British and French morale at this time would be the sending of a large and well-equipped A.E.F. to Africa for an aggressive campaign.

2. He belittles recent and oft repeated rumors that Marechal Petain is getting more and more feeble and superannuated. In fact he emphasized the fact that the Marechal recently stood at attention for three hours reviewing guards and troops and gave no sign of fatigue.

3. He belies reports that the Marechal is dominated by either his secretary or his physician and seems vigorous and in good health for a man of his years.

4. The contact reports that there is a strong underground developing in France and that there are several hidden caches of small arms which will be available for the underground organization when it is ready to revolt against Nazi rule.

5. He says that the killing of Nazi officers is being done by the more irresponsible element who would be resorting to ~~violence~~ violence even if France were not under the Nazi heel.

This contact is a Harvard graduate with good standing in the banking world. He knows Col. Donovan well and Donovan has advised Scott to get his captaincy in the Army -- he rates it from considerable ROTC training and National Guard work -- and that when and iff Donavan can fit him into the COI it will be comparatively simple to lift him from the Army. His application for the commission is now in the hands of Army authorities.

Scott said that he has made exhaustive economic reports to the Donovan Group and to the State Department, where he is known.

He urges that the United States continue to send food to France through the Red Cross and doubts that the Germans get any of such supplies.

He knows many important French refugees now in this country, he says, and feels that something should be done (unofficially) to aid the Free French here financially.

He doubts that England will be invaded by the Nazis and expressed the belief that the French Fleet in Toulon will never be used by the French to fight against the United States. ~~the~~

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"We, the People"  
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Metropolitan 4112  
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March 6, 1942.

REPORT ON PUERTO RICO UNDER GOVERNOR TUGWELL.

This report was prepared by a close friend of the Tugwells who desires that her name be not revealed. She is predisposed to favor the "liberal" cause but lacks stability and maturity of judgment. However, in this case, her views are based on recent, intimate observation of Rex Tugwell and his relations with insular problems and personalities.

Generally speaking, the burden of the report is that there is too much Munoz Marin in the Tugwell picture, that he has few if any contacts with other Puerto Rican personalities, and that he is trying too much "reform" and not enough practical civilian defense. I suspect that this reflects the views of many politicians and Army and Navy people. Having worked with Rex myself, I know how easily he gets people started on the contrary tack and also how he tends to cut himself off from or to discount opposing opinions. Personally, I wish him well and all success but thought it important to call to your attention this well-informed, though perhaps mistaken report on current conditions in the island.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

March 5, 1942

REPORT ON PUERTO RICO

Between the issues of Island unity or reform, Governor Tugwell has chosen to push forward the latter, using two factors as his aids and supports. 1. His relationship with the White House and certain members of the Interior Department. 2. The medium of the Populists, (the party in power) and its leader, the President of the Senate, Luis Munoz Marin. The question in the mind of the writer is whether such policy is wise at this time. There is reason to doubt whether he can hold office for the normal duration of his term if he pursues his present policy, without the aid of decrees further adding to his existing powers and weakening those of the Island Legislature. There is equal reason to doubt whether he can change his policy as he is far too committed to agricultural and economic change and to Munoz Marin.

Tugwell was sent to Puerto Rico about a year and two months ago to make a study of the heretofore non-applied "500 Acre Law". This law if and when put into effect, will free a considerable amount of acreage for redistribution. Tugwell has made a report on this matter which is available. During his study he decided he would like to try out his agricultural and economic theories as Governor of the Island. He also felt that the Governorship alone was too temporary a position to suit his personal necessities. In the New York City Planning Commission he was getting \$15,000 and he felt that the \$5000 reduction in salary as Governor would not take care of his two-family obligations. Thus a scheme was rigged for him to become Chancellor of the University, which

is a semi-permanent position at a higher salary, owing to the Trustees having raised it last year from \$8000 to \$15,000. This neat idea got snagged. The details of what happened have been written up in other places and are not pertinent here except to show that from the very day of his arrival he has been the center of a controversy, raised very largely by himself and not yet settled. Furthermore this University controversy is tied directly to the political situation as many of the student leaders have finished their courses and stay there mainly to use the University as a springboard for political activity. Thus the struggle of the Populists and those opposed to them is shown very strongly here. Apart from the political aspects of this matter, there is a strong group who genuinely want a Puerto Rican (Tugwell can't even speak Spanish) and a non-politician as Chancellor and there seem to be individuals capable and willing to fill the position but not wishful to further embarrass the Governor. He resigned, it is true, last Fall but it is common knowledge - not gossip, that he hopes for it in the end and wants it.

Luiz Munoz Marin is already well known about but the following facts may be of interest. 1. The Party would not exist but for him. It has no integration and no background of its own. Its major planks are "Free Land for all" and "more wealth" and is a straight demagogic set up. 2. Minoz Marin would not exist but for his father - now dead but of sufficient stature in the island for his memory to grant a trial for the son. His campaign promises are now being called, he cannot

deliver and has been ducking up until the opening of the legislature which took place about February 7th. As President, his presence is necessary but he opens with a weaker control than last year. Distrust of him is growing and at best his lead was pretty slim. 3. The uninformed people are disappointed about the land and their continued proverty; the educated liberal group, with many of whom the writer had conversations, do not respect him as a leader or trust his word. They know he is in considerable debt. They say he is not really one of them, has strange communistic ideas, is found drunk too often during the year. They are not happy about his private life which is very irregular. They say he boasts always of how he and the Governor are as one, how he can twist the Governor into doing things his way, leads him about, controls him. Much of this is very similar to the regulation time honored "Politicians Story" - much may seem petty. Nevertheless the fact that he is so completely identified with the Governor would seem to give it importance. 4. It is definitely known that he come and goes at all hours almost every day at the Palace offices and in the private living quarters. That the Governor freely says that Munoz Martin is the only politician on the Island he wants to deal with; the only one "With vision of the people's needs"; the only one he trusts (at all). Munoz Martin has been heard to advocate the abolishment of the Island Legislature in particular and of all Legislatures in general. He has spoken in favor of "benevolent dictatorship"; responsible to the people and removable.

It is a fact that leaders of all other parties and persons not pleasing to Munoz Martin have a very difficult time in seeing the Governor. A man having some following or a cause to discuss cannot get through if he is an enemy of Munoz Martin. The people know about this and resent it. Furthermore, the newspapers, all except one of which are owned by parties opposed to the Populars, exaggerate and play up all stories and the people read and wonder and become more and more restless. They never see Tugwell himself, he only leaves the Fortaleza for the hospital where he has been spending much time this winter owing to sinus trouble, or for a quick trip to the Army Base movie house. He never mingles at any time. It has been the custom for the leaders of the Legislature to invite the Governor to speak before it on the day after its opening, Tugwell expecting this, had prepared a short spoken message and a long written recommendation. However the day before the opening, he was advised by the Populars that the Coalitionists were planning to rise and walk out if he spoke before them as a protest against his unwillingness to talk with them. He decided not to go and sent his long recommendation instead. All of which was well publicized with a cowardice and ducking the issue as angle.

Authority on the Island is divided between the Army, Navy and Governor. At present the Admiral outranks the General in Puerto Rico. The Admiral and the Governor do not see eye to eye on most points and it is known and discussed by informed San Juanites. Also that the

Governor's Naval Aide, a Lt. Com. Hennings has been intriguing to get the Governorship for himself in Washington where he has been recently, having come to the States because of a death in the family. Tugwell does not like Admiral Hoover but does like General Collins. Military authorities however are not happy because they feel that Tugwell has not gone fast or far enough with Civilian Protection. Measures have been recently taken that should have been taken immediately on his arrival. In this connection educated Puerto Ricans are not happy because they feel their major problem is one of nutrition, storage and nursing service. The Island "Plan de Siembras"; to be developed in connection with the new acreage, has got bogged down and is way behind owing to squabbles and inefficiencies in the Food Commission, originally created by the Governor for the furtherance of the "Plan". At least six months ago it was hoped that the Commission had planned and would speedily get under way but a firm hand was needed and not found. Tugwell himself is dissatisfied and recently has made some changes but valuable time has been frittered away when it could have been done quickly. Storage and nursing services are equally behind. Up to Jan. 5 no plans had been made and the Governor had turned Civilian Defense leadership over to a man who was immediately accused of making use of his previous Falangist sympathies. This resulted in slowing down his organization preparations. Also labor dislocations caused by the "500 Acre Law" application are not being settled and there are dissatisfaction and strikes.

Meanwhile Tugwell goes on his way, laying all criticism to inspiration of the "Sugar Interests" and preparing a comprehensive Cooperative plan for application on the newly acquired farm lands and in the about to be built Defense Housing Communities. The Cooperative method is doubtless an excellent one for the economic advancement of the underprivileged. It needs no defense for those who believe in it but it requires considerable education, a trial and error period, and a pretty highly developed community. Puerto Rico at present contains many thousands of our men and much armament. Damaged ships come in for repairs, refugees from sunken vessels. Important listening post equipment has been installed. It is reasonable to suppose that military and naval authorities regard the place as one of importance. Furthermore this island represents our own private "Latin America". The whole rest of South America can and will be watching to see how we handle it. This is no advisory job.

There is no doubt that Tugwell wishes the people well, wishes to improve their lot. But here in the States the search for Utopia has been postponed to a more peaceful date. Why should the people of Puerto Rico who are in a considerably more exposed position to be taken on an experimental ride at this time? Even Munoz Martin does not agree with his cooperative working of the land ideas and will do much to prevent it - he must - he promised private land. The people know Tugwell means well by them but they also know that many of

his own have steadily repudiated his doctrines and disagreed with his methods, right up to his confirmation. They have never seen a large scale success of his and they are doubtful and scared of what may come. Many think longingly of Leahy and wish he was their Governor. He represented strength, firmness and fairness. They wish he or some one like him was there.

*BSF Jack Carter folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET  
FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY  
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Memo from John Franklin  
Carter asking the President to  
authorize the Budget Bureau to  
~~authorize~~ pay minor budgetary  
adjustment for his unit.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PSF Jack Carter folder

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

March 8, 1942.

REPORT ON POTENTIAL BOMBER BASES IN CHINA.

Here is a report by George Walker, of this unit, of a talk with Burton Crane, of the New York Times' staff, formerly of the "Japan News".

Crane recommends establishing a bomber base at Lake Tungting, 50 miles north of Changhas, in Hunan Province of China. From this base, he says it would be possible to cripple the Japanese aluminum factory on Formosa. He also recommends certain bomb-targets in Japan proper. Crane estimates that Japan's top-figures for plane-production are 1,200 planes a year and expresses the belief that Japan's campaign is a n all-out ~~gamble~~ gamble which is rapidly depleting Japan's war-supplies.

Copies of this report have been sent to O.N.I., Army Air Corps and to the State Department.

JFC  
J.F.C.

Incl 2

Jap Targets

March 6, 1942.

Walker

The following report is based on a talk today (Friday) with Burton Crane, native American, of the New York Times financial editorial staff, who spent ten years in Tokyo, Japan, as a combination editor and manager of the "Japan News". He is well known among American business men previously contacted by this reporter and because of his former Japanese newspaper connection was able to see a good deal more of Japan than has been the usual case with Americans. Outstanding points made in the course of the talk were;

1. In the contact's opinion establishment of a bomber base at Lake Tungting which lies in the northeastern corner of Hunan Province and approximately 50 miles north of Changsha, would be a smart military move by the United Nations. He recommends the building of well-camouflaged individual hangars on the Eastern and southern shores of the lake and says that from that base all of the Japanese sea communications to the Dutch East Indies and India could be completely disrupted. Distances involved would range from 800 to 1,200 miles.

2. With a dislodgement of occupying Japanese he says that Lake Poyang Hu, about 150 or 160 miles East of Lake Tungting would make an excellent base and that he believes the Japanese can be driven out if the site is considered important enough.

3. Lake Tungting he reports is about 30 miles long and protected on the West and North by broad stretches of Marshland. Crippling of the Jap aluminum refinery adjacent to the hydro-electric development in the Northern section of Taiwan (Formosa) would be a comparatively simple military operation from a Tungting base.

4. Regarding bomb targets in Japan proper he suggests of first military importance the hydro-electric plants scattered throughout Honshu Island; second, the various steel works of the Yawata Steel company; third; the demolition of harbor works at Kobe and Osaka and fourth the bombing of the industrial area along the shore line between Tokyo and Yokohama. Indiscriminate bombing with incendiary and demolition bombs along this shore line, he says, would be sure to hit key war munitions plants and would probably ruin the main railway line, an interurban electric line and parallel highways, which are all vital for communication between key cities.

5. He suggests that all of the known Japanese airplane factories should be demolished (2 on the outskirts of Tokyo and one at Nagoya) and gave as his estimate a yearly production of planes by the Japs of not more than 1,000 or 1,200 as the top figure. He does not believe that the Japs have yet succeeded in making an efficient aviation motor and discounts any motor supplies from Germany in any appreciable numbers.

6. He said that in his opinion the Japanese effort is wholly an all-out gamble and that Japanese war supplies must be dwindling rapidly but urges hard and sustained United Nation military, air and naval attacks on the attenuated communication lines to the Dutch Indies as one of the most crippling operations that could be started.

7-2/258

Jap Targets 2.  
Walker

7. The contact speaks and reads slightly Japanese. He speaks and reads German and French and, of course, English and told your reporter that he has offered to the Government to establish a Japanese-English class for young officers to be run by him in space donated by The Times, in New York, but has heard nothing further about it.

Crane is a likable man and probably would make a good teacher. He has been the stage manager for all of the annual "Frolics" shows put on in New York by the New York Financial Writers' Association. If he has been able, with professional assistance to whip that show into line each year, dealing with an all-newspaperman cast, it would seem that his proposal to teach young Army and Navy officers Japanese has a considerable amount of merit and should receive more than cursory consideration.

Your reporter has know the contact personally for about five year and has found him to be extremely intelligent and ambitious and, as newspapermen go, of average discretion. He is married and has one girl child and lives in Elizabeth, N.J., the town in which he was born and raised. He studied for two years at Princeton University, then married and took his bride to Japan where they lived until five years ago.

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A-2/258

**WAR DEPARTMENT**  
Commanding General, Army Air Forces  
~~HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES~~  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

SUBJECT: Potential Bomber Bases in China and  
Targets in Japan.

The attached memoranda on potential bomber  
bases in China and bomb targets in Japan have been read  
with interest and are herewith returned for your files.



H. H. ARNOLD,  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

- 2 Incls.  
#1-Memo for the  
President fr.  
Lauchlin Currie,  
3-13-42, w/1 incl.  
#2-Rpt. on Potential  
Bomber Bases in China  
fr. J.F.C., 3-8-42,  
w/1 incl.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJ. GEN. H.H. ARNOLD:

TO READ AND RETURN FOR MY  
FILES.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL ,

MEMORANDUM FOR LAUCHLIN CURRIE:

For your information and  
please return for my files.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Comments on the attached memo on Jap targets.

1. Re: bomber bases on Lake Tungting. This lake is now controlled by armed Japanese vessels. It is 600 miles from Formosa, whereas bases which the Chinese have been preparing for our bombers near the coast (Chuchow, Kanhsien, etc.) are only 300 miles away.
2. Re: bomb targets in Japan. Studies of "Industrial Objectives" in Japan have been actively pressed for six months past by O.N.I., Commerce, and now the Board of Economic Warfare (Economic Intelligence Section of the Far Eastern Division.)
3. Re: Jap plane production. O.N.I. and G-2 estimate it at 250 planes a month, rather than 100.
4. I do not think that the statement that the Japs have not yet succeeded in making an efficient aviation motor can be substantiated. See, for example, attached newspaper clipping.
5. Re: Jap language teaching. O.N.I. has had 35 men in training at Harvard for six months past. The Marines have been teaching Japanese intensively at Hawaii for ten months past.

*Lauchlin Currie*

Lauchlin Currie

*Currie*

*PSF; Jack Carter  
folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1942.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR LAUCHLIN CURRIE:

For your information and  
please return for my files.

F.D.R.

Report on potential bomber bases in China  
from Jack Carter to the Pres. March 8th

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972

*PSF Jack Carter folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

I suggest you take this up  
with Edgar Hoover.

F.D.R.

Report from Carter on "Report on failure  
of F.B.I. to check communications employees"

*BF Jack Carter folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

I suggest you take this up  
with Civil Aeronautics.

F.D.R.

Jack Carter's memo 3/12/42 Report on  
Espionage possibilities on commercial  
air-craft.

ASF See Jack Carter  
folder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJ. GEN. H.H. ARNOLD:

TO READ AND RETURN FOR MY  
FILES.

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the President from Hon. Lauchlin Currie, 3/13/42, returning memorandum from John Franklin Carter, 1210 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., 3/8/42, in re "Report on Potential Bomber Bases in China", attached to which is another report dated 3/6/42, on which is typed "Walker", in re Jap Targets. Also attached is newspaper clipping in re "Allied Fliers Praise Japan's Zero Fighter", received from Melbourne, Australia, 3/10/42. Mr. Currie comments on the memo in re Jap targets.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commanding General, Army Air Forces

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

SUBJECT: Potential Bomber Bases in China and  
Targets in Japan.

The attached memoranda on potential bomber  
bases in China and bomb targets in Japan have been read  
with interest and are herewith returned for your files.

H. H. ARNOLD,  
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.  
Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

2 Incls.

- #1-Memo for the  
President from  
Lauchlin Currie,  
3-13-42, w/1 incl.
- #2-Rpt on Potential Bomber  
Bases in China from J.F.C.,  
3-8-42, w/1 incl.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF  
Carter*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

March 19, 1942.

REPORT ON SOUTH AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR.

This gist of the attached report on South America, submitted by George Walker of this unit after an interview with Frank Keane, traveling representative of U.S. Steel Export, is:

The South American nations, despite their visible friendliness, are sitting on the fence, waiting like a tabby-cat for two Tom-cats to settle the issue. The chief need is for United Nations victories to offset the drift towards the Axis.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

South America

March 18, 1942.

Walker

*See notes  
on Keane*

This report is based on a talk today (Wednesday) with Frank Keane, native of Dublin Ireland, and British subject, employed as a traveling representative by the USSExport Corp. for whom he has just completed a trip around South America. Following are outstanding points developed;

1. The contact spent four weeks in Lima, Peru from September 1941 to October 15, 1941. He reports that the average Peruvian at that time seemed to be pro-United States although some groups seemed to think that the US was favoring Ecuador in the border dispute because US had eyes on the Galapagos Islands as a Naval base.
2. A conversation overheard in a hotel lobby where a group of 15 Peruvians and about 5 Germans were talking brought out the equivalent in Spanish of "The American has no word" meaning that the American does not keep his word. This, however, the contact said, may have been said by one of the Germans in the group as the Nazi agents in all South American countries never miss a chance to sow seeds of disbelief in the United States and its people.
3. In the Peruvian motion picture theatres entertainment feature pictures set the styles for the women of Peru and to some extent of the younger men. On the other hand many of the pictures are looked upon as grossly exaggerating life and living conditions in the U.S.
4. At the Port of Callao, while the contact was leaving Peru to go to Chile he saw the crew and officers of the USS Cruiser Trenton received by the Peruvians with every manifestation of friendliness and some of the US sailors told the contact that they were amazed at the whole-hearted measure of friendliness and entertainment provided.
6. In Chile, at both Santiago and Valparaiso, the contact spent the last half of October and the first half of November and he reported the Chilean attitude as unfavorable because the natives felt that the United States was favoring other countries over Chile in the matter of expeditious steel products shipments. Also it was then evident that the Chileans meant to drive the best possible bargain for their coastline defense before they threw in their lot with the United Nations.
7. The Southern part of Chile has attracted a large number of German refugees from other South American countries partly due to the fact that it is the Switzerland of the country with fertile soil, lakes and mountains.
8. Many Japanese were noticed in Valparaiso.

South America 2.

Walker

9. The contact flew across the Andes to Buenos Aires Early in December and reported that the Argentines received the news of the ~~ix~~ Jap Attack on Pearl Harbor with about the same measure of shock as it caused him.

10. He expressed the opinion that a large United Nations victory either on land or on sea will be the only thing to swing Argentina into line on the United Nations front. This, he says, is due largely to the fact that the ruling political party, recently reelected, represents the wealthy element which has always been pro-winner in any international situation.

11. He suggested that the U.S. abstain from the use of the term "Latin-American" when referring to the Argentine as the natives dislike it exceedingly. They claim that they are an established race which grew out of their early immigrants and many have the slogan Argentina for the Argentines and what is more, mean it sincerely.

12. The present ins in the Government are so strongly entrenched that the contact doubts their displacement unless the United Nations hang up a string of important victories over the Axis powers. For, he explained, Argentina's Army has been trained along German lines and with the aid of German officers.

13. In Brazil the contact said that Vargas has everything tightly held and while seemingly favorable to the United States, the contact again said that in his opinion this was largely lip service and United Nations victories are needed to make the attitude a true one.

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*file*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Carter*

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March 19, 1942.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON TRINIDAD FROM HENRY FIELD.

Henry Field has forwarded to me, via confidential British sources, the attached report No. 1, dated March 10, on conditions in Trinidad.

Much of the past friction would seem to have been modified by the transfer of both General Talbot and the Governor of the Colony. Field speaks well of the Governor, who seems to have had a shrewd grasp of the complex internal situation on Trinidad. Opposition to the Governor, who has been ordered back to England for reasons of "health", seems to come more from our Naval Commandant than from the Army Command.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

No. 1.

March 10, 1942 - 6 A.M.

Arrived safely after pleasant trip. Saw Governor yesterday morning 10:15 -- 12:30, lunched there and returned 3:00 P.M.. Governor extremely friendly and stated that previous difficulties had ceased almost altogether with removal of Brig. Gen. Talbot. Governor, however, informed me that he has been relieved of his position by London and that cabled negotiations are under way to announce publicly his reason for leaving at this critical time. London wished to put it on health basis but he wants it stated that he wants a more active participation in war. When he leaves, which to me seems certain, he plans to join Wavell in India. No one but his wife and myself know these orders from London and he is carrying on under the obvious strain. He has had no reply to his last cable sent February 28. From long talk he has a splendid grasp on internal situation on Island and is a keen, forceful character. However, can easily see why he has had difficulties in dealing with U.S. representatives.

Saw U.S. Consul Hall but told him nothing except proposed scientific researches. Called on General Pratt, who is away until Thursday. Saw Col. Hobbs, No. 2, who said things were going much better and any change might be inadvisable since new Governor might not be able to handle internal situation, which is growing increasingly more complex. Saw Capt. Ginder, U.S. Naval Commandant, who is so busy building base, he sees no time for delays and discussions over minor details -- especially new suggestions not in agreement. Appears hard-driving executive. Cannot get on with Governor at all and wishes his replacement. Visited Naval recreation centers and dock canteen and hospital last night.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*J.F.C.*

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March 19, 1942.

REPORT ON PLAN TO MOBILIZE FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL  
WARFARE AGAINST THE AXIS.

Here are two memoranda which together illustrate a serious problem and a great opportunity.

The first (half-page on yellow paper) is the report of an anti-Negro story, presumably of Axis origin, now going around Washington. This was brought to my attention by Gillan, of this unit.

The second is a well-considered plan to mobilize our 38,000,000 citizens of foreign descent for effective psychological warfare. Our composite population is either our greatest strength or our greatest weakness in the view of Harold Hoskins of the State Department (who originated this plan) and in my opinion also.

Hoskins tells me that he has convinced most of his State Department colleagues of the need for this program but that Sumner Welles, who has specialized along different lines, is not yet persuaded of the urgency of the problem.

My suggestion is that Hoskins be designated the Chairman of a Joint Committee composed of him, Bob Sherwood for C.O.I. and Ulric Bell for O.F.F., <sup>and some one designated by Biddle for Justice,</sup> to handle this problem on an integrated basis. Such a committee ought, in my opinion, to have the power to command the appropriate support of the three agencies involved and to coordinate their respective programs along these lines. There are too many committees with powers only to study, report and recommend. In this field action is necessary, as witness the mishandling of the Japanese problem on the West Coast and the growth of serious race and similar problems in a number of cities, including Detroit.

*J.F.C.*

Here is one which is making the rounds in Washington:

Two Negro maids were supposed to be heard carrying on a conversation about their chores. One could not get the house work done because of the small child in the employer's family.

The othermaid explained she had had the same trouble but had easily solved it. She took the child into the kitchen, turned on the gas and gave the child a good dose. The child would then sleep most of the day.

This is a story heard on busses, carried by housewives and causes no little alarm in Washington.

MEMORANDUM

January 7, 1942

To: A-B/Mr. Berle

Copies to: FC - Mr. Gordon  
EU - Mr. Atherton  
PA/D - Mr. Dunn  
A/S - Mr. Shaw

Subject: Mobilizing 38,000,000 Foreign-Born Citizens  
for Effective Psychological Warfare.

In accordance with our conversation this memorandum suggests a plan of mobilizing our 38,000,000 American citizens of foreign descent as perhaps the most effective instrument available in the field of psychological warfare to supplement the efforts of our armed forces - naval, air and military. An important incidental benefit would be its salutary effect on increasing our domestic unity, on improving our domestic morale and on gaining even fuller support for our war efforts from all our citizens.

Hitler has claimed that because the United States was not composed of one race, our nation would, when attacked, rapidly disintegrate into its diverse racial and religious elements. The plan outlined below aims at using in our psychological attack on the Axis the very weapon Hitler thought we did not possess - a spiritual unity, the stronger for its diverse racial basis.

This

This plan also has the advantage that it can be put to work at once. It can therefore, without having to wait indefinitely for naval and military developments, begin to contribute toward the attainment of two important psychological objectives that we have in Europe:

- (1) To counteract Germany's major propaganda effort in the occupied countries, which is aimed at the spiritual conquest of all the conquered peoples in Europe by convincing them that there is no use in their counting on effective American aid as it will never arrive in time nor in quantity sufficient to affect their status. This is the story that the Hitler Government is telling the peoples of the occupied nations in the newspapers and over the radio - telling it every day, several times a day; and by dint of repetition many, but not all of these conquered peoples, are finally induced to believe it.
- (2) To make clear to the Axis leaders and also, as far as this is possible, to the submerged opposition to the Axis regime's inside Germany and Italy, America's determination to do whatever is necessary to win this war and, no matter how long it takes, to free all peoples in Europe from the dictator domination which now oppresses them.

Of course, if these two objectives were completely attained internal revolution against the existing regimes would logically result, and the physical reconquest of Europe with the aid of American troops would never have to take place. But even if these objectives are not fully attained, this plan can still do more to shorten the war  
and

and to make the physical conquest of Europe by force less costly for the United States in cannon, tanks, planes and particularly in men than anything else we can at the moment do.

My basic idea calls for a series of statements issued by and on behalf of the citizens of each important foreign-born racial group in this country. Such statements might be issued at weekly intervals under the title "America Speaks" and should be publicized as widely as possible by the press and the radio here in this country, but particularly abroad. Every means for obtaining the widest dissemination abroad should be used - by longwave radio and by shortwave radio, by letters smuggled across borders, by leaflets dropped from planes, or any other means available.

Admittedly there are dangers and difficulties in attempting to use our foreign-born citizens in any way that separates them, because of their foreign descent, from other citizens. The main danger is that of creating a divided loyalty and thus developing the very thing which we aim to avoid. At the same time an effective series of statements by various groups of foreign-born citizens that outline their united support of our Government, that  
tell

tell factually of their contribution to our war effort and that promise food and raw materials as soon as this war is won will, I believe, be the most effective aid we can for the time being give and its morale value should not be underestimated.

Furthermore, the danger of developing divided loyalties among our foreign-born citizens can be kept to a minimum if care is taken to set all such statements in a framework not of the citizens of any one racial group but within the larger framework of the whole of the United States, of which any one racial group is of course only a part.

Such a statement from each important racial group of American citizens should, to obtain the greatest effect, follow a general pattern, make clear its place in a series, and therefore include each week among other things the following points:

- (1) A wholehearted endorsement of this Government's determination to win the war and an assurance of full support by all the citizens (hundred thousands or millions) of that particular racial group.
- (2) A paragraph giving credit to the physical, cultural and spiritual contribution that each racial group has made to the United States - their country by adoption - with reference perhaps to a few of the outstanding American

citizens

citizens of this racial descent who have lived or are still living in this country.

- (3) A factual statement, as detailed as can be given with safety, of how the citizens of each racial descent are now contributing to the war effort of this country. Some round figures at least might be given for the number of men of each racial descent in the armed forces, the number working in war projects, the number raising food on farms in this country, et cetera.

The aim of this paragraph is twofold. It will impress not only the people of their countries of origin with the effective and loyal support each racial group is giving to the United States; it will also supply effective arguments, if any are still needed, to our native American citizens for accepting wholeheartedly the collaboration of all our American citizens of foreign descent.

- (4) A statement expressing the sympathy of the people of the United States for the country of origin represented by this particular racial group of American citizens and the renewed assurance that the United States will not cease its efforts until liberty-loving people in every European country have a chance to enjoy the full freedom that American citizens of their same racial descent enjoy in the United States.

It is in connection with this last point, for example, that effective use can be made of the fact that the United States has, for instance, not declared war on Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, since in the opinion of our Government these foreign governments did not act as free agents but were forced by Axis pressure to take action against the wishes of the great majority of their people.

- (5) A reaffirmation of this Government's statement that, when this war is won, it has no claims to make - territorial, political or economic.

(6) A

- (6) A repetition of this Government's official promise previously made that when and as soon as this war is over, the United States Government stands ready with food and raw materials to help the liberated peoples of Europe to begin again a new and free existence.

The fact that such a series of statements would be issued not by a few private individuals but as representing the hundreds of thousands or in some cases the millions of American citizens of these different racial descents will give such statements real weight. Furthermore, if such releases are made through and with the approval of the Department of State, so that their official character is fully established, they will carry even greater influence and effect not only among the oppressed peoples of Europe but among governing officials as well.

Actually the preparation of such statements could perhaps be done most promptly and effectively by calling to Washington five or six outstanding citizens from each important racial group picked from the panel of foreign-born citizens developed in the State Department during recent months. Once prepared, these statements can readily be submitted for adoption to the main social and fraternal organizations of each racial group. The contents of such statements could of course be varied by the

individual

individual groups, both as to form and information, so as to fit the needs of each situation and thus give variety within the general pattern of the series to the different statements as issued. In addition, the assistance would of course be enlisted of COI and OFF and their fullest support obtained for the widest possible dissemination of the statements when issued.

Is there basic approval for this idea? If so, have I the authority to proceed with its execution?

HAROLD B. HOSKINS

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(Jay Franklin)  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

PSF  
Jack Carter  
File  
Carter  
Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

March 25, 1942.

REPORT ON BOMBER PRODUCTION IN KANSAS CITY.

The attached report from Harvey Freming, C.I.O. Regional Director in Kansas City, alleges that there has been no production of bombers at the Government-built airplane plant of the North American Corporation in Kansas City. It also alleges some window-dressing to persuade the public that the plant is in production when it is not.

J.F.C.

JFC  
Kansas City Bomber Plant

The airplane plant of the North American Corp. in Kansas City is turning out no bombers, according to Harvey Fremming, formerly president of the O-1 Workers Union, now CIO Regional Director in Kansas City.

Mr. Fremming said the company flew in one bomber and then announced through the Press, with pictures and all, that this was the first bomber out of the plant. Fremming also said he was down at the works the other day and could have shot a cannonball through the plant without hitting a man.

The company claims trouble in getting supplies.

Fremming came in with a purchasing official of Douglas. The fellow told him much of their trouble came from the Army and Navy--that required changes and additions and et cetera forced them to produce each ship as a custom made job. The government officials have never yet decided on a set design, so urgently needed for faster production.

PSF; Jack Carter Folder

*File  
Confidential*

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April 2, 1942.

REPORT ON ALLEGED "LETHARGY" IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

The attached memorandum from George Walker, of this unit, is based on an interview with J.C. MacDonald (U.S. Steel), who desires not to be identified with this report.

MacDonald says that the American business men in the Mid West are complacent and uninformed about the gravity of the situation. By contrast, clerical workers and small business men are deeply concerned as to the situation. Industrial production men and managers are doing a good job, and many of them are entirely alert to the national danger. MacDonald's contacts felt that there should be more ballyhoo and showmanship in the war-effort. He also added his surprise at the number of foreign waiters in the Mayflower Hotel, where so many matters connected with the war are freely discussed over luncheon tables. McDonald noted that many of the waiters spoke in German accents.

Incidentally, MacDonald is responsible for the tip, forwarded through Walker and this Unit, that led to the arrest of Nazi agents near Croton Reservoir, N.Y.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

Midwest Lethargy

April 1, 1942.

Walker

The following report is based on a talk with J. Carlisle MacDonald, Assistant to the Chairman of the USSCorp, who has just completed a visit to all of the key plants of the corporation's operating subsidiaries. He is the man in charge of of the Corporation's Public Relations and a trained observer of public reaction. For obvious reasons he asks that he be not identified with this report. Outstanding points were;

1. American business men from top executives down to small merchants have little sense of our great national emergency. They are not aware of the extreme gravity of our position in World War #2 and in fact are complacent about the ultimate outcome. This, in the contact's opinion, could be changed rapidly by a well-planned public relations effort for the whole country which would emphasize the Civilian Defense effort by providing air raid wardens with their protective helmets, fire-fighting apparatus, official insignia etc, with the effort spread to all communities and each community carrying on its own attention-arresting campaign.
2. The more intelligent Americans — many of them are found among the clerks and small business men — are now saying that about the only way the United States will be awakened to the need for concerted all-out effort will be when actual casualty lists begin to come in and receive widespread circulation. These men say that the average American is itching to participate actively in the effort and he should have the opportunity even if it is no more than a chance to ~~yell~~ yell his individual head off when a company of soldiers march by. They feel that there should be more ballyhoo of our national war effort by the use of all of the obvious means for stimulating patriotism.
3. The more conservative business men in the middle West realize the gravity of the situation and while they are still critical of bureaucratic rulings they are actually getting behind the production machine and giving it everything they've got.
4. The production picture in the big steel centers is improving steadily and so far there has been no inclination on the part of the steel makers to develop too much complacency about it. All of the men contacted by MacD. are calling steadily for more effort and greater efficiency and are driving themselves in order to increase the tempo of their already high-g geared output machines.
5. It is the contact's belief that the public in the middle West has not yet been asked to do enough personally and that the lethargy he encountered cries out for a type of all-out promotion of the latent fervor that is evidently beneath the outer shell of complacency.
6. In rounding out his inspection trip the contact spent several days in Washington and stopped at the Mayflower Hotel in that city. He was amazed to find that in the main dining room of the Hotel, where many important business men, politicians, officers and the like, meet and discuss important matters affecting the National war effort, a large percentage of the waiters and bus boys are Germans who speak with German accents and some who can hardly speak English.

Your reporter urges that the contact's wish to remain unidentified be granted. He is one of our valuable New York contacts and has been instrumental in pointing the way to numerous individuals who have subsequently been picked up for subversive and anti-American activities.

#####

April 2, 1942.

Jack Carter Folder

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON TRINIDAD

(From Dr. Henry Field)

General Conditions.

1. Navy and Army Bases progressing well in heavily forested zones. For example, 44 miles of roads, including most of Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, have been built since January 1st.

2. Local Government gradually becoming less obstructive to requests from members of so called "U. S. Invasion." Colonial Office, notified of events daily, by wordy cables, appears to lack desire of cooperation. This is said to be in retaliation for non-neighborly, often niggardly, attitude of Department of State.

3. Big Business, both local owners and British representatives of British absentee stockholders, resent and obstruct any changes in status quo which might, and undoubtedly would interrupt long, unbroken years of profit.

4. Labor is more contented than ever before because of higher wages and certain employment during great drive on U.S. Bases, where 20,000 men are employed daily for 10 hours.

5. Population, 450,000. Negroes, 225,000. East Indians, 180,000. Remainder Europeans, (including descendants of old French families such as de Verteuil, and peoples of English, Spanish and Portuguese extraction) Chinese, and Syrians, and every possible admixture!

6. Main source of unrest lies in possible food shortage, especially condensed milk, (16,000 cases used monthly). A real shortage will almost certainly provoke strikes and riots among 180,000 East Indians, who supply much labor for U.S. Bases and all labor for sugar plantations and oil fields. Agitators can get nowhere at present because of relative contentment among East Indians, but a

2.

food shortage might precipitate mass trouble.

7. The desirability of Internal and external security is at last awakening rapidly; general result at present fair to good. Greatest potential danger lies in excessive fire risk, particularly in vast dock area. Forty ships daily pass through Port of Spain, many carrying bauxite from the Guianas. Aircraft, 6 Higgins patrol boats, anti-aircraft guns - all long on order - should be sent immediately. For protection of docks from token air raids, steel pipe, rubber hose and stirrup pumps ordered should be given special priority. Local funds earmarked. Medical stores, both U.S. Military and local, should be placed in decentralized depots. Five ambulances have long been on order by Chief Health Officer.

8. Special reports will be prepared:-

- a. Food situation.
- b. Sugar in Trinidad and in the British West Indies.
- c. Fire fighting equipment on hand and on order.
- d. Medical supplies desired.
- e. Labor problems.
- f. Problems of East Indians.
- g. Road to Maracas Beach.
- h. Malária Control.
- i. U.S.O. Recreational centers.

#### PERSONALITIES

1. The retiring Governor, SIR HUBERT YOUNG, is an able executive, loyal British Government official with 38 years of service. Intimate knowledge of local conditions in Colony. Feared and respected because uncompromising. Therefore made enemies among local Big Business, immediately upon arrival. Few in ruling class believe that Governor is leaving "on grounds of ill health" but no one even hinted that he was

3.

removed at U.S. request - a fear which the Governor and some Advisors, entertained. He is really sympathetic to the furtherance of Anglo-American relations and bitterly hurt at being fired from his post. He received this message from the Colonial Office on February 23, but kept it secret until he told me upon arrival March 9th.

Up to announcement on BBC he wanted to be "transferred at his own request to an active war zone" instead of "retired on grounds of ill health."

2. LADY YOUNG, charming hostess, good executive, and admirable companion to temperamental and occasionally rather difficult Sir Hubert. Doing splendid work for Red Cross and all charities.

3. GENERAL PRATT, U.S. Commander in Chief, is a first class executive, beloved by his officers and men. Extremely tactful and able to handle the Governor and all comers. Undoubtedly the right man in the right position.

4. CAPTAIN GINDER, U.S. Naval Commandant, is not popular with his own officers, nor with the British Admiral, Sir Michael Hodges, who finds it "impossible to work with him." The best solution would be to replace him with Captain Radford, who was a fine executive and most popular. He is now on special duty - in the Navy Department, but perhaps his work in Trinidad would prove more important.

5. ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL HODGES, British Navy, is 67, but very active. Easy to get on with, and great experience. Division of Naval authority with Captain Ginder not working well. (see above)

6. JOHN HUGGINS, Colonial Secretary, is typical good British Colonial administrator. Reserved but friendly, dignified and perhaps unbending, coöperative when obviously expedient.

7. In addition, I talked with US sailors, and soldiers, agricultural laborers, fishermen, workers in sugar factories, oil fields, and asphalt, labor leaders, agitators, police, gangsters and prostitutes.

*file  
personal*

*PSF Jack Carter*

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April 6, 1942.

REPORT ON MILITARY AVIATION PROBLEMS IN NORTHWEST CANADA.

Here is a report from Curtis Munson on certain problems of military aviation in Northwest Canada. Apparently, a number of expensive crack-ups have occurred because the military air authorities are reluctant to use the so-called "bush pilots" who are familiar with flying conditions in that region.

Copies of this report have been sent to General Arnold and to the State Department.

*JFK*  
J.F.C.

I have already picked up the following interesting pieces of information. The air route is from Edmonton to Fort St. John, to Fort Nelson, to Watson Lake to Whitehorse, and from there into Alaska and Dawson. This chain of jumps is about two hundred and fifty miles each. The field which is the key to this air chain is at Whitehorse.

The fliers are very worried because there is absolutely no ground protection at Whitehorse. If this field were knocked out, it would be impossible for fighter planes to make the trip to Alaska as the jump from Watson Lake to Dawson is too long for them. Whitehorse is some two hundred and fifteen miles from the coast and it would be very feasible to make a carrier raid on this air field ~~and~~ either with objective in view of seizing the air field and holding it or destroying it. There are already at this field over 100,000 gallons of one hundred octane gasoline. This is a low estimate. A very good authority gave me the estimate as closer to 300,000 gallons. I believe this has been taken up with authorities in Ottawa, but I feel Washington also should take steps to see that this field has some ground force to protect it, and that as soon as possible.

We have already lost six planes or more flying from Edmonton to Alaska. Two of these cracked up in a valley they now call Million Dollar Valley, and were heavy type bombers. It was due to these expensive crack ups that the valley was so named. These losses are due, in my mind, to but one thing: the unwillingness of the army to accept the guidance of bush fliers who are wholly familiar with this northern country and know their way in it. The army fliers, trained in the States on radio beams, became confused in this North country when they were flying by <sup>m</sup>compass and their wits.

The Bush fliers were available here to direct them but pride militated against their accepting them as guides. Some of the other crack ups were due to fliers landing in stumps near bush air fields because they were not familiar with the common bush practice of delineating the borders of a field. This is done with spruce boughs. This north country, especially, the mountain valleys are easy to get lost in if you

do not know them.

'Bush' flying is very different from flying from good airport to good airport on the beam.

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*file  
personal*

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*PSF Jack Carter*

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April 7, 1942.

REPORT ON INDIAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE WAR.

George Walker, of this unit, sends the attached memo. of a talk with Theodore Voorhees, U.S. Steel representative in India with twelve years residence in that country.

Voorhees believes that most of the Indians are loyal to the British as against the axis but suggests that the Hindu leaders may talk pro-Japanese in order to get concessions from London. His most pertinent suggestion is that the U.S. should guarantee to India that the British will keep their promises made under duress, in the interest of a quick agreement.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

India

April 5, 1942

Walker

This report is based on a talk with Theedore Voorhees, native American, who has represented U.S.S.E.Corp. in India for the last three years and previous to that and since 1930 represented the GMCCorp in that country. He arrived in Baltimore last Thursday and in New York today (Monday). Outstanding points made were:

1. In the contact's opinion there is little chance that the Hindus will side with the axis although their great majority is completely illiterate and for the most part cowardly from long oppression. The educated Hindus will trade with England for everything they can get in the present negotiations, and then will accept the British premises with their tongues in their cheeks as the British have failed them too frequently. The contact expressed the opinion that if the United States would guarantee to India that the British will keep the premises now made a quick agreement would be reached.
2. The intelligent Hindus, while anti-British as far as their own demands are concerned, are at heart pre-British rather than pre-Japanese or pre-Nazi, but they may even go so far as to create a British belief that they may join the Axis to secure more from Great Britain.
3. The Moslems in India are staunchly pre-British and pre-United States, particularly the latter, and those in the British army will support the United Nations to the last.
4. A few important United Nations' victories against Japan and the Nazis, he says, will swing a great majority of the Hindus into line too.
5. The contact reported a conversation with Mrs. Sareinji Naidu # 1 woman among the Hindu Nationals as saying some time ago that self-government for India will be followed by riots, robbery and religious battles, but that those things were India's own personal problems she should be allowed to work out in her own way. She called attention in this connection to the early struggles of the 13 US colonies and the subsequent US Civil War as headaches the Americans overcame without outside help and said India would have to go through something similar before she would be able to establish a firm system of self-government.
6. The Indian princes are definitely pre-British, he says, and those classes of Hindus who have some measure of properties and wealth also are pre-British, as they realize that a complete self-government in India, without adequate policing by the British, would mean the loss of most if not all of their holdings.
7. The contact reports that Nazi agents in India, as far as he was able to tell, from frequent contact with the British military, are few and far between although the British had to clear them out of Afghanistan where they were becoming too numerous.

India 2.

Walker

8. Voorhees says that the representatives of the British Army stationed in India have been changed materially in the last three years and the present men are a young and energetic group. They have replaced almost wholly the old type stuffed-~~shirt~~shirts who were formerly in power. A few of these, he says, may remain in some of the hill provinces, but there are not many of them and their posts are relatively unimportant.

9. Hindu leaders, he says, are constantly preaching the need to industrialize the country and when they are unable to get raw materials for this work blame it on the "vested interests" who for "selfish purposes" are blocking shipments.

10. The contact reported that the British in India are doing everything possible to protect their foreign trade lines for the post-war period and urged that the United States must expect to have to fight for every market throughout the Middle East the Near East and the Far East when the Axis has been beaten and that then Great Britain will be the principle competitor.

The contact is an intelligent man who has spent many years in the Far East and he impressed your reporter favorably.

He said that American residents in India for some time have been becoming more and more excited because of the lack of American and British planes in sufficient numbers to offset the various Japanese drives. He said that the cry throughout the American centers and groups in the Far East now is "Why in the Hell don't our fliers bomb Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and other key Japanese cities?"

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April 9, 1942.

**REPORT ON INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.**

George Walker, of this unit, submits the attached memo. of a talk with R.P. Stemmler, recently returned U.S. Steel representative in India, Australia and the Dutch East Indies.

Stemmler says that he thinks that the mass of Hindus will take to the hills rather than fight anybody, and will prefer to rush to the aid of the victor. He says that the Dutch count on us to deliver the East Indies from Japan. He noted in Australia a disposition to waste raw materials--such as tin--in order to maintain Australian commercial balances and a further tendency to talk up the idea of post-war union with the U.S.A. and to get out of the British Empire.

J2C  
J.F.C.

India, Australia  
Dutch East Indies

April 8, 1942.

Walker

This report grows out of a talk today (Wednesday) with R.P. Stemmler, USSE Corp. representative who has just returned to the United States from India, Dutch East Indies and Australia. He is a native American, born at Bradenville, Pa, with metallurgist's degree from Penn State Univ 1936. He spent two years of seasoning in operating plants of the USS Corp and joined the export company in 1938. After preliminary training he was sent to Australia in 1940, thence to the Dutch East Indies and then to Calcutta, India. Outstanding points in the interview were;

1. The Moslems in India will support Great Britain and the United States in the war and the Hindus who have property will do likewise but the rank and file of Hindus will jump on the band wagon of the side that seems to be winning. In the contact's opinion the great mass of the Hindus will take to the hills before they will fight.

2. As a test of the patriotism of both Hindus and Moslems the contact and his wife visited the silver shops in the bazaars of Calcutta and insisted upon seeing silver jewelry of native workmanship. In every instance they were shown merchandise plainly stamped with the trade marks of British firms and when they refused it the shop-keepers made no effort to show native made merchandise. They apparently lack all pride in the native arts, the contact said.

3. In Calcutta where shells -- 45s -- were being made, Stemmler said that there were a number of Moslem and Hindu workmen who were trained in England and known as Blevin's Boys, doing excellent work. At the same time he noticed that among men who were doing piece work and being paid on that basis an idle workman would attempt to divert more pieces to himself by maladjusting the busy workman's machine. He admitted that this might be a form of sabotage engineered by Nazis but on second thought expressed the opinion that it was due to the greed of the individual workman for a larger pay envelop at the end of the week.

4. In the Dutch East Indies the contact reported that the United States is openly called the final "Deliverer" from the Jap yoke and he expressed the belief that the Dutch and many of the natives trained by the Dutch will continue an effective guerilla warfare against the Japanese until the United Nations' drive pushes the enemy out of the islands.

5. Regarding Australia the contact reports that he saw a lot of evidence of the misuse of war supplies by the Australians -- chiefly tin plate -- in a continual drive to maintain export markets when the materials should have been going into the Australian war effort.

6. The Australians, he reported, are friendly to the United States to a marked degree. Even more so than they are to Great Britain and that he heard several expressions of a desire on the part of middle class Australians and technicians that they want to be a

India, B.E.I, and  
Australia  
Walker

2.

a part of the United States when the "Freedoms' War" is over, and not a part of the British Empire. At the same time he said that large property owners and politicians take the position that Australia should be for Australians and not subject to any other country.

7. The contact said that Australians are cocky and do not believe that the Japanese have much chance against the combined forces of fighting Australians, New Zealanders and American soldiers and that the average man in the street already is talking about the time when the Japs will be driven north to their own island and then and there bombed into submission.

8. The Australians are depending upon the U.S.Navy to whip the Japanese Navy and maintain communications and supply lines.

In your reporter's opinion this contact is a shrewd observer and while his length of service in the countries reported upon has been limited it is apparent that his reactions hit close to the truth.

His father and mother came to the United States from Germany in the late 1860s and were naturalized in the early 70s. He says that to his knowledge he has no relatives now living in Germany.

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*PSF: Carter*  
*file*

"We, the People"  
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April 9, 1942.

REPORT ON ALLEGED "GOOD WILL" ENVOYS IN MEXICO.

Here is a report from a friend of Henry Field's in Mexico City, registering a vigorous dissenting opinion on the antics and aptitudes of some of the Rockefeller Committee's "good-will" emissaries in those parts. The suggestion that we utilize instead of drunken and oversized polo-players, high prelates of the Catholic Church seems to have merit. Perhaps Bishop Shiel could be used on this front.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

April 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON MEXICO

The following information dated March 31 has been received from an American newspaper correspondent, long a resident of Mexico.

"During the last three weeks I have been keeping my eyes and ears open and I have come to the conclusion that most of the propaganda we have been using has been a waste of time. All these goodwill missions are so much nonsense. To begin with, Mexicans aren't fools (nor are the rest of the South Americans) and they aren't taken in by this sudden spurt of neighborliness. They are vastly amused, just as a child would be if its parents suddenly tried the same system in order to make it obey. On the one hand they are amused; on the other they are bored to death and don't see exactly what they are getting out of all these special missions which cost them money in entertainment. (Padilla mentioned this last fact to Mother and several others have brought up the matter of extra expense). Of course, our choice of emissaries couldn't possibly have been more unfortunate. Why send somebody like Winston Guest who is six feet four inches tall to create goodwill among people, who are short and have the Latin's touchiness about their size? One of the Government officials said to me, "We realize that we must look up to the U. S. as a nation but must we also look up at all the American envoys?" Winston

as I understand it, is supposed to create goodwill among the sportsmen. In that case, he is a ridiculous choice for he is much too good at polo. He could take practically any team in the town on single-handed and beat it. He has been the perfect little gentleman and not played his best game but that also doesn't please the polo players. They are insulted at having him play down to them. Aside from all this, our envoys generally manage to stay drunk the whole time they are here and they pick up with all the scum in the town. I have had no favorable reports on any that have been sent down here. Why must Americans always make fools of themselves the moment they get out of their own country? I have stressed Winston particularly because he happens to have been here during the last week and I have been able to get a direct reaction on him. To give you an idea of just how tactful he is - the last time he was here he got drunker than usual one evening and said to Mother, "Who is -- sleeping with now?" If he shows that much diplomacy with a fellow-American I can't imagine that he shows much more with the Mexicans.

But - to get to the point. I find that there is a great deal of pro-Nazi feeling down here. Not among the Government people but among the good Catholics. They have been told, and sincerely believe, that they must hate England because the British did nothing to help Franco's

"Holy War". The Germans and italians, on the other hand, did. I have tried arguing and pointing out that, in his own country, Hitler has done everything possible to destroy the power of the Church. That has no effect whatsoever. Therefore, the one conclusion one can reach is that our efforts must be bent to get the priests on our side. How that is to be done is another matter but there must be some way of either persuading them or buying them. I suppose the great difficulty is that they are undoubtedly taking their orders from Rome. Perhaps Donovan, as a good Catholic, will find the solution. So, what this boils down to is - give up the goodwill missions, which fool nobody (they only lose the respect of the people in these countries who know that we need them and laugh at our unsubtle efforts to get them on our side) and concentrate on the political men and on the priests. If we must send emissaries, let them be cardinals.

I believe that if you think this over, you will see that I am right. And, I am sure that whatever is true in Mexico must also be true in South America where the church is even stronger, not having been persecuted there as it has been here in the last twenty years."

*file  
personal*

*PSF Carter*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

*April 9, 1942.*

*Dear Miss Tully:*

Perhaps the President would like to see  
this statement of the Governor of Trinidad  
to the Caribbean Commission. Apparently,  
this speech was well received.

*Yrs.  
J.F.C.*

COPY

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, MAJOR SIR HUBERT  
WINTHROP YOUNG, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING  
OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION ON 26th MARCH, 1942.

Mr. Taussig, Sir Frank, Members of the Commission,  
Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish first of all to extend a very  
cordial welcome to this Anglo-American Caribbean Commission,  
not only on behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad  
but on behalf - if I may venture to do so - of all the British  
territories in which and in connection with which their  
activities will take place. (Applause).

The suggestion that this Commission should be formed  
was made some time ago, actually on May 5, 1941. At least  
that was the date on which I and my Government were asked  
what we thought of the suggestion. I should like, if I may,  
to tell you the answer that was sent on May 7, 1941, after  
a meeting of my Executive Council. The answer said: "My  
Executive Council unanimously welcome the proposal, which  
they regard as a logical and statesmanlike development of  
the Bases policy. They have already experienced great bene-  
fit from less formal co-operation in such matters as medical  
research, library work, and other subjects which have been  
gratefully appreciated. They look forward to the time when  
such co-operation will not be limited to research and ex-  
change of information, but will extend also to the economic

sphere in which they consider that the assistance of the United States would be of the greatest value to this and other Caribbean Colonies." (Cheers).

The telegram ended: "I fully concur".

President Roosevelt, The Happy Warrior.

Well now, this is a policy which is very dear to the heart of that great man, President Roosevelt, the President of the United States. (Applause).

When one of the Ambassadors of the United States passed through here the other day, as a number have done during the past months, I told him what a tremendous admiration I felt, and all of us feel, for a man who, with the handicap under which he suffers, has been able to go on, and will be able, I trust, for many years, to go on as he has been going on, leading a great nation and fulfilling the purpose for which he was destined. And the Ambassador said to me: "I am glad to hear you say that, because when I think of the President I always think of the lines from poem of Wordsworth called "The Happy Warrior", lines which say: "Who, doomed to go in company with pain, turns his necessity to glorious gain." (Cheers).

We have our "Happy Warrior", too - Mr. Churchill. (Cheers). And there is a line in the same poem which applies to Mr. Churchill in which it is said that the Happy Warrior

is he whom no shape of danger can dismay. I think that is a very apt description of our "Happy Warrior". (Applause).

Here we have a very close co-operation between these two happy warriors, these two great leaders, an emblem, a sign, a lead to all of us who belong to the great nations over which they preside. But it is for us to co-operate in as close and cordial and friendly a manner as they are doing and will continue to do.

We all know - I have said so again and again here - that in that close co-operation between the two greatest nations in the world lies the only hope not only of winning the war but of establishing peace upon a sure and lasting foundation. (Applause).

At a recent meeting of the British West Indies Combined Sugar Association which took place here, I read out Article 7 from the Agreement which has just been concluded between our two Governments which indicated the lines upon which any future settlement would be made, and described it then, as I describe it now, as one of the most important declarations that has ever been made in the history of the world. I will not repeat it, as it was published and is probably familiar to all of you. But it gave an indication of the close economic network which will have to be knit all over the world as soon as this disastrous war is safely and finally won.

And here we have one of the first examples of this economic co-operation in the formation of this Commission whose proceedings I have the pleasure of opening this morning.

I notice, gentlemen, (I have two Co-Chairmen to address, so I have to turn from side to side whenever necessary) that you have no Agenda for this meeting. Well, I think that is profound wisdom on your part. I have always found that you get a great deal more done without Agenda than you do if you have an Agenda. I have noticed that certain subjects were mentioned in the communique that was published the other day, and I should like if I may and if I shall not be detaining you, as this will unfortunately be my last opportunity of doing so, to say a few words about our own experience in Trinidad.

The subjects, with which the communique said that the Members of the Commission would primarily concern themselves, are matters pertaining to labour, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States Flags. By labour I have always understood here employer and employed - I do not regard questions relating to labour as questions dealing only with one side. We have tried very hard here in Trinidad during the past four years to establish that friendly and trusting relation between employers and employed by which alone successful work can be done. And, I think, it is not too much to say

that as a result of the helpful attitude of both employers and employed, and of course, the helpful attitude of the Government without which nothing could have been done (Laughter), we have succeeded in taking a certain number of steps in the right direction. But that is not to say that no more can be done. And the labours of this Commission and the co-ordination of labour policies where they can be co-ordinated will be of the very greatest possible assistance in all these territories.

Agriculture, Life Blood of West Indies

The next point looking at the terms of reference of the Commission is agriculture. Agriculture is, of course, really the life blood of all the British West Indian Colonies, except in Trinidad, which has a little blood transfusion in the shape of oil which is exceedingly useful, but may not last for ever. In the case of agriculture, again we are doing out very best to encourage agricultural settlements, to stimulate the replacing of non-economic crops either by mixed farming or by some economic crop, to develop for the needs of the war such crops as are of vital importance and to make ourselves in the circumstances in which we find ourselves owing to the war, as self-dependent as we can. But, any plan for the coordination of agricultural development in these scattered territories will of course be of the very greatest possible value to all concerned and we all welcome the prospect of your Commission helping us in that direction.

The next item on your terms of reference is housing. And here I want to say that in Trinidad we have the most admirable example of Anglo-American co-operation already in existence, and which has been in existence for two years, in the fact that our Housing Commissioner is a very distinguished American Engineer, Mr. Robert Grinnell. (Applause).

Mr. Grinnell came forward most generously to give his services for a nominal fee and as Chairman of the Housing Commission, he has done yeoman work and thrown his heart and soul into the solution of this very great problem.

One of our Prime Ministers some years ago referred to the British Empire as a Slum Empire. In so far as certain parts of Trinidad is concerned, that is true. But we are doing out very utmost to wipe that blemish off the shield of Trinidad and I think I am correct in saying that the houses erected and in contemplation during the past two years and till the end of this year equal the efforts that have been made in any other British West Indian Colony in this direction. I hope the Commission will find time during their stay here - I know that you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Taussig) have already done so when you were here Before, but if you can find time just to ask Mr. Grinnell to explain to you what his plans are for housing, I think you will find him very interesting and helpful.

Here again is a subject in which co-ordination, pooling of knowledge, pooling of research, is so demonstrably valuable that it seems almost a waste of time to say so.

The next item on your terms of reference is health, and here we have already experienced the benefit of co-operation, but there is an immense field in which again the pooling of resources, of knowledge, of skill, and of technical ability in the various territories with which your Commission will be connected will be of immense value to us all.

We made a plan here, a year before the war broke out, which we called the Five Year Plan, and in that were included the re-building of the hospital in Port-of-Spain, the Building of an entirely new hospital in San Fernando, the reconditioning of the Mental Hospital at St. Anns, and various other works of urgent necessity.

When I was in London - after I had been here a few weeks I had to go to London for health reasons - I picked up a newspaper one morning and found that a competition for a plan for the new St. George's Hospital in London on one of the most important hospital sites in the world had been won by a certain firm. I immediately picked up the telephone directory and rang up the head of the firm who was in London. I said to him: "I am the Governor of Trinidad". "Trinidad," he said, "British West Indies?". I said "that's right" and

he said "What can I do for you?" I said: "You can come and have lunch with me at my Club today. I have just been looking at the published design of your new St. George's Hospital and I want to congratulate you on it and talk to you about it." He came to lunch and before he left he promised to come and design our Hospitals for us here. (Applause). Since then, as everyone in Trinidad knows, he has been out here and he has designed the Hospitals. Work was actually begun upon them but owing to the shortage of steel, due to war conditions, we had to draw in our horns and confine ourselves only to what could be done with the available materials.

Here again if we can combine our ideas about hospitals and hospitalization, and our ideas about the treatment of such scourges as tuberculosis, leprosy and various other diseases which unhappily afflict these beautiful islands, it is quite clear that we will go much faster and much further than any of us could ever go alone. And that is another reason why we welcome the appointment of this Commission. (Applause).

#### Education most important Problem

The next thing is education, which is, I think, the most important of all these problems. We have got to decide exactly what education is to be given, we have got to train people to give it, and we have got to see that they give it when they have been trained.

Another of your great representatives who passed through here the other day, Mr. William Bullitt, whom my

wife and I had the pleasure of entertaining at Government House, talked to me on this subject and I said to him: "Do you not think that it would be a good idea if we had some sort of combined Anglo-American history not only of England and America but of the growth of America from England and from other nations, and the process by which it became the great, free and independent nation which it now is?" He cordially agreed. It seems to me that a good deal of harm can be done by the wrong type of teaching on historical matters and, I may be wrong, but I believe it to be the case that there is a certain amount of the wrong kind of teaching on both sides of the Atlantic about past Anglo-American unity, and if we here in these islands could do something to encourage the right kind of education about past Anglo-American history, present Anglo-American relations, and future Anglo-American unity, we should have contributed something to that great ideal which, as I said in my first sentence is the only hope of the future for the whole of mankind. (Cheers).

The next subject is social welfare and I admit freely that in Trinidad social welfare has not received that attention from the Government that it should have received. Charitable bodies of voluntary workers of every

denomination and creed have been working for the social welfare of the people in this Island ever since history can remember. I have been trying to set this great subject of social welfare on a more solid basis with Government's support and recognition. And here again the betterment of the social conditions of everyone, no matter what rank of life or what position he may occupy, is another subject in which the co-ordination and co-operation of all the territories in the Caribbean must lead to better results than any isolated or individual action.

The only item left is finance and I do not propose to say anything about that, because I know absolutely nothing at all about it. (Laughter). All I want to say now is that I am very proud that the Commission should have chosen Trinidad as the place in which to hold its opening meeting. (Applause), and I am delighted, as I said before, that it should have fallen to me to have the privilege of inaugurating what I have no doubt will be a continuous and successful example of co-operation between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. (Prolonged applause).

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BEST  
AVAILABLE. EVERY TECHNICAL  
EFFORT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO  
INSURE LEGIBILITY.

1

PSF Jack Carter

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

April 9, 1942.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PUBLIC RELATIONS.

This may be coals to Newcastle, but George Walker, of this unit, who is thoroughly familiar with the pattern of successful Big Business public relations technique, submits the attached letter and diagram for a proposed organization of Governmental public relations.

I suspect that Walker has a candidate in mind for the job he describes but I am somewhat skeptical as to the merit of putting such an enterprise under "a hard-headed, practical and previously successful public relations director". My own preference would be for some one who knows America, the world and the meaning of the Four Freedoms and who has developed skill in presenting his knowledge to the public. Elmer Davis is the type I have in mind, unless his present work on Columbia is too important to be sacrificed.

J.F.C.  
J.F.C.

40-24 Ithaca St.,  
Elmhurst, N.Y.,

April 8, 1942.

Dear John;

This is another problem for your capable handling.

For some weeks as I have been interviewing American and British business men who have returned from foreign lands opinion has been piling up that did not seem to have any rightful place in the factual reports you expect from me.

It has become so frequent and almost universal among the men I have been contacting that I have made a special effort to get the reactions of recognized public relations experts and have found the latter almost unanimous in agreeing on a number of points apparently vital to a successful prosecution of the War.

Criticism of the confusion apparent in Washington regarding releases from the various Government departments which at times have been at direct opposites has created a bad impression throughout the country, with the man in the street beginning to become articulate in his disapproval.

This, the public relations men tell me, can be effectively met by a simple set-up of a compact clearing house headed by a hard-headed, practical and previously successful public relations director. No genius is needed but a man schooled in newspaper work who also has had one or two jobs of difficult public relations to do. I believe that several top ranking men in this category would be available who would bring order out of the apparent present existing chaos.

Confidentially, the attached rough pencil sketch is patterned almost exactly after the official public relations arrangements of the United States Steel Corporation and to your reporter it seems simple and easy of organization.

The man chosen to head the work must have the authority to clear all releases and time them according to a well-planned schedule and he will have to be able to contact the President on short notice as all of the flow of Governmental public relations and publicity effort must be issued from the office of the President's director of the effort.

It is the way all of the larger and more successful American business corporations have carried on their resultful and orderly public relations campaigns and, while the Government picture seems exceedingly difficult of solution, it actually is a comparatively simple problem if done in this manner.

Your reporter has little doubt that a Presidential request for a discussion of the problem with the top men in this line would bring an immediate and enthusiastic response from individuals like J.C. MacDonald of USSteel, Paul Garret of General Motors, The du Pont crowd and all of the leading advertising organizations in the country.

Actual setting up of the Directors office would probably call for two administrative assistants and a clearing desk of former newspaper and public relations and publicity talent, of which there is a plethora in various Washington departments, with most of them striving hard to produce the kind of copy needed and getting no where fast.

John 2.

Your reporter is convinced that there is definite need for such an office , first, because of the reactions he has mentioned previously and, second, because it would help in lightening materially the tremendous burden now being carried by the President. Also, and this is of prime importance, it would go far in arousing lethargic Americans to a realization that this country is at war.

Had there been such an organization early in World War #1 the American public would have been aroused to fighting pitch long before casualty lists of their own men finally awakened them and brought the buckling down process so vital in this national emergency.

This is submitted to you personally as your reporter knows that you know your Washington thoroughly and he does not. I'd like to talk to you about it when you get up to New York later in the month.

Have another Indian interview scheduled for today or tomorrow.

Regards,

Yours,

*George*

PRESIDENT

Dir of Pub. Rels.

CENSOR

OPERATION

JUSTICE

ARMY

NAVY

F. B. I.

DONOVAN

TREASURY

LABOR

LEND LEASE

THEATRE

CHURCHES

ADMINISTRATION

STATE

WAR

NAVY

SOLIC. GEN'L.

AVIATION

TREASURY

LABOR

COMMERCE

INTERIOR

NELSON

OPERATION

SEC. SERVICE

INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE

INFORMATION

S.W. RADIO

ADVERTISING

SEC.

I. C. C.

RADIO

CAUSES  
VSO. RED CROSS ETC.

*file*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF  
Carter*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
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April 10, 1942.

**REPORT ON LEWIS, MURRAY AND THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.**

The attached report from Jim Gillan, of this unit, suggests that the real motive of John Lewis's recent moves is to use his machine-control of the U.M.W. and the \$500,000 a month which he manages to destroy Phil Murray's influence with the miners. Gillan believes that, even with the Lewis machine, it will be hard to detach the mine-workers from Murray and the Administration.

*JFK*  
J.F.C.

JFC  
Miner's Convention

The United Mine Workers of America will hold their bi-annual convention in August of this year. And it is also campaign year in the union. Officers will be elected and reelected.

There will be two issues before this convention:

1--The question of autonomy. This question is a rumbling one and it threatens this year to be the big issue of the Miners.

2--Whether or not John L. Lewis will make good his pledge to support Phil Murray in his support of the President. Now the facts of this question are great and vital. It is a fact that Lewis plead with Murray for ten days before the Atlantic City convention (following the Willkie speech) with real tears in his eyes for Murray to take the job. Murray knows Lewis and did not want the job. Following the convention and the election of Murray Lewis last year spoke at a Murray Testimonial dinner in Harrisburg, Pa. and again pledged unqualified support--right or wrong.

There are about 30 districts in the miner organization. Two-thirds of them, comprising three-quarters of the membership are ruled through provisional governments. The officers are appointed by Lewis. They are responsible to Lewis and not the membership behind them. All district presidents and secretary-treasurers are included.

The provisional rule is a Lewis concoction. There was nothing of the sort in the administrations of ~~the~~ the earlier union presidents. He has accomplished this dictatorial set-up through any number of excuses. When Lewis took over the Miners in 1918 there were half-a-million members. This membership went to, it is said, around 50,000 in 1932. The union, moreover was broke.

The autonomy fight looming is nothing except a fight for a democratic union. That is the stand the miners take.

CONFIDENTIAL

The elections of the miners are conducted by ballot. However the nominating is done by the locals and a certain number of nominations are required before a man can get his name on the ballot. Hence for years, under machine rule, Lewis has been the only name for president allowed.

Both the convention and the election are the first tests since the famous 1940 speech which backfired. Regardless of what anyone says there is a deep resentment among the miners about this. They feel they were used as pawns in a game to further the ambitions of Lewis. They are with the President and Phil Murray. In fact one of the oldest and most prominent members says on a recent trip, taken for the purpose of finding out, that the local leaders (not district) told him 90 percent of the members were behind Phil Murray.

Now, no one sees this story. Murray has become the mortal enemy of Lewis because the miners are for Murray. Thus, in the eyes of Lewis, Murray is the enemy and also in the eyes of the machine--ruthless and without any honor.

There is wide unrest among the membership. The machine will have to speed up but there is real doubt that they can control the membership.

The gloss is gone again from Lewis. Miners are remembering past years--those years before the CIO. They remember the old Lewis also.

Lewis has at minimum about \$500,000 a month to play with. Six million a year for which he is not responsible, strictly speaking, to the membership. They are also wondering about this. The talk in ~~the~~<sup>mine</sup> circles is that Lewis will spend a million dollars on the convention this year--a big show.

NOW the six men who recently resigned from the CIO as regional directors were not on the CIO payroll. They have filled more or less honorary positions in the CIO--in places where they were stationed by Lewis and had offices. The CIO is happy about the resignations because at best those men supported the CIO only incidently all these years. They are all appointees of Lewis, paid by the Miners as they have always been.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

*file  
personal*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF Jack Carter Folder*

Metropolitan 4112  
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April 15, 1942.

**REPORT ON COMMANDER BRYAN AND THE "SEA OTTER".**

I immediately passed on your instructions to Commander Bryan, namely that he was to go ahead and build one redesigned ship, 1,500 tons, 10-12 foot draft, propellers in stern, using gasoline engines and not to worry about the speed so long as it was at least 8 knots.

Until I spoke to him yesterday, the only orders that Bryan had received were embodied in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 17, informing him that the Navy was turning over the "Sea Otter" to Bryan, Roland Redman and Starling Burgess; that Bryan ~~was~~ and his associates were to remove the "Sea Otter" from the Charleston Navy Yard and get rid of the Navy crew; and that Bryan would have to resign his commission in the Navy. These written orders had been apparently superseded a few days later when the Secretary of the Navy called in Weaver Associates and told them that he was turning the "Sea Otter" over to them.

Bryan will proceed to follow your orders on the "Sea Otter" and, unless otherwise instructed, I propose to see that they are executed without further reference of details to your office. The all-important thing seems to be to get the redesigned ship in the water and have it tested as soon as possible and I will guarantee that Bryan avoids all issues of personality and official responsibility until the job is done and can be judged by its results.

*J.F.C.*

*file*

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April 16, 1942.

**REPORT ON BOMB-TARGETS IN JAPAN.**

Here is a further report from George Walker, of this unit, on possible bomb-targets in Japan, as supplied by Thomas Underhill, of U.S.Steel in Asia. Photographs of the Yamawata Steel Plant are promised by Underhill.

Copies of this report have been sent to State, O.N.I. and Army Air Corps.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

Japan Targets

April 15, 1942.

Walker

The following report resulted from a talk today, Wednesday, with Thomas Underhill, native American, of Yonkers, N.Y., who has been representing the USSE Corp., in the Orient. Suggested bomb targets in Japan were;

1. At Yawata, about midway between Osaka and Meji the Yawata River leads from the sea into a large basin usually cluttered with river traffic. On the right of this basin lie a large steel works easily identified from the air by reason of numerous blast furnace stacks.
2. On the left side of the basin, easily identifiable because of large flat reefs and railroad spurs is a large munitions factory .
3. About halfway between Kobe and Osaka, on the line of the tramway connecting the two cities there is a fairly large hotel. In back of the hotel or close by, the contact reports that there is a large water pipeline serving Osaka or Kobe. He is not sure which. The tramway should be a good bomb target.
4. For 20 or 25 miles along the coast line between Yokohama and Tekye there is a strip of about a mile in width, the contact says, that would be a good target almost anywhere along its entire length as there are many manufacturing plants.
5. South of Kobe, where there is a large Japanese shipyard, the yard and the area around it should be prime military objectives.
6. At Shimonoseki -- the contact could give no exact location -- there is a fairly large commercial drydock that should receive attention.

The contact, although a young man, spent the better ~~part~~ part of 1938 and early 1939 sailing along the Japanese coast as a cabin boy on a Norwegian freighter. He was on leave of absence from the USSE Corp. In some Jap areas he took photographs which were forbidden at the time and has promised to let us have the negatives of some snapshots of the steel plant located at Yamawata. They will be forwarded when received.

#####

"We, the People"  
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*PSP Carter*

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April 20, 1942.

**REPORT ON MORALE:**

The attached memo. from Jim Gillan, of this unit, calls attention to various facts and/or rumors affecting national morale:

- 1) Boot-leg tires can be bought in Washington for \$120 a set;
- 2) There is a pool on stirrup-pumps, which has doubled prices.
- 3) Batt of the W.P.B. recently ~~met~~ is said to have informed top personnel in W.P.B. that Russia would collapse in a few weeks.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

JTC

Here are a few things raising hell with morale.

What I told you about bootlegging of tires is true. A friend of Beesons can get four in Georgetown for \$130. They come out of Philadelphia.

A like situation exists in things like stirrup pumps--needed by Civilian Defense for fire fighting and all. The New York brokers have solicited the jobbers and wholesalers as well as manufacturers and have formed pools. Prices have exactly doubled. This same condition exists in all lines.

#####

Bill Batt, he of WPB, told a top <sup>personnel</sup> ~~meeting~~ meeting of WPB a few days ago that Russia could not last a few ~~more~~ weeks. He said Moscow would crumble very soon. Some good morale boosters in WPB.

#####

Evidently the bootleggers of tires have their men around bars and such looking for prospective customers who look like "right guys".

PSF Jack Carter <sup>F.D.R.</sup>

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
CAPTAIN McCREA

Will you find out about  
this?

F. D. R.

Memo from J. Franklin Carter to the Pres.  
April 17th Report on airplane production  
problems in Detroit, attaching a report from  
Jack Arnould, who won the Navy cross in  
Santo Domingo, etc.

*file*

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*PST Carter*

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April 20, 1942.

**REPORT ON TRINIDAD FROM HENRY FIELD.**

Here is a brief report by Henry Field on the salient points of his mission to Trinidad. Comprehensive reports are being supplied to O.N.I., M.I.D., F.B.I. and the State Department.

Your attention is invited to the list of names on pages 14-15, of individuals in Trinidad who have undertaken to supply intelligence reports to us through the Consulate at Port of Spain.

One of the reasons for bad naval intelligence in Trinidad is believed to be that our Naval Commandant has assigned his intelligence officers to non-intelligence duties. O.N.I. has been informed of this situation.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

ASF  
Carter

MEMORANDUM ON TRINIDAD

by

Henry Field

April 20, 1942

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April 18, 1942

#### INTRODUCTION

The primary purposes of my mission were fourfold: (a) to determine and examine causes of Anglo-American friction, particularly in regard to U. S. troops and civilians; (b) to obtain British and local Trinidadian criticisms regarding "U.S. Invasion"; (c) to report on internal security problems which necessitated study of racial groups and their loyalties; and (d) to establish reliable sources of prompt information which would attempt to report potential troubles before they occur.

Since the Caribbean Commission will make thorough investigations on every point I concentrated on the most urgent problems as stated by the British Colonial Officials, labor leaders, professional agitators, agricultural laborers, fishermen, workers in sugar factories, oil fields and asphalt.

The most important racial group is the East Indian, which numbers about 180,000. They are the principal workers in the sugar plantations and oilfields and to a large extent in the U.S. Bases.

Apart from normal difficulties the principal sources of Anglo-American friction are caused by: (a) natural resentment of local Government to a U.S. Commander-in-Chief and to U.S. troops and contractors trying to wake the Colony out of its lethargy; (b) the

unfortunate selection of General Talbot and Mrs. Talbot as first U.S. Military representatives; (c) the commandeering of all bathing beaches and most fishing rights for inclusion in U.S. Naval Base; (d) the enforced moving of homesteads from within Base areas; (e) the frequent fights and brawls at night (hence great need for opening of U.S.O. building completed since January but no personnel because of lack of priority; and (f) the feeling caused by acquittal of soldier accused of murder that U.S. citizen, inside or outside the Bases can commit any crime and be acquitted under U.S. law.

The Negro and East Indian laborers resent: (a) that U.S. contractors by agreement with Colonial Government pay only slightly higher wages than local employers; (b) that although they are paid more than ever before they have to work ten hours and hard. They expected higher wages and shorter hours - in fact some expected actual U.S. wage standards!; (c) the long drive to and from work even though they are collected and returned in U.S. trucks; (d) the purposeful and uncompromising attitude of U.S. contractors in trying to complete Bases in record time; and (e) the new methods introduced.

Nine persons representing divergent groups have been asked to communicate with me from time to time on the internal situation. It may thus be possible to be forewarned of any sources of potential trouble.

The best method to offset difficulties caused by the "U.S. Invasion" is to see that they receive adequate food, medical supplies (including 4 ambulances), fire-fighting equipment and some heavy construction equipment so that the Colony will feel less insecure now that it is also under the Eagle's wing.

However, I must recommend most strongly that as soon as Base construction work nears completion the road to Maracas Beach be built with U. S. assistance as a token of friendship.

About 14 miles of road will have to be built over mountainous territory. The rough estimate given was \$500,000 and about 4 months work if the bulldozers etc. are employed.

The best possible solution to the past, present and future annoyances to the British would be: (a) to announce the building of the road to Maracas Beach by the U.S. as soon as Bases are completed; and (b) to place at highest spot-level on road a small monument bearing a suitable inscription.

The completion of the road to Maracas should be in collaboration with local Government, who are planning to rehabilitate fishermen in bays along north coast, and with Malarial Control to eliminate Anopheles from Las Cuevas to Chacachacare.

This project will have a fourfold effect:

(a) goodwill on part of U.S.; (b) rehabilitation of fisherman; (c) additional supply of fish,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours by truck from Maracas; and (d) by malaria control improve health in U.S. Naval Base.

SUMMARY

1. The strategic importance of Trinidad makes it urgent to obtain both internal and external security.

The internal security is threatened by: (a) possible food shortage; (b) an unwarranted fire hazard, particularly in the dock area of Port-of-Spain; (c) lack of medical supplies; and (d) sabotage.

2. Navy and Army Bases progressing well in heavily forested zones. For example, 44 miles of roads, including most of Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, have been built since January 1.

3. Local Government gradually becoming less obstructive to requests from members of so-called "U.S. Invasion". Colonial Office, notified of events daily by wordy cables, appears to lack desire of cooperation.

4. Big Business, both local owners and British representatives of British absentee stockholders, resent and obstruct any changes in status quo which might and undoubtedly would interrupt long, unbroken years of profit.

5. Labor is more contented than ever before because of higher wages and certain employment during great drive on U.S. Bases, where 20,000 men are employed daily for 10 hours.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. General Pratt should remain as Commander-in-Chief at least until Bases are completed. Chain of command, particularly regarding Air Force, should be established clearly.

*ate* 2. ~~Consul~~ should be raised to Consulate-General, with Claude Hall Jr. in charge until Bases are completed.

3. Chiefs of Intelligence (U.S. Army, Naval and British Security) should be of equal rank otherwise free discussion is impossible.

4. Coordinator of Caribbean Defense should be appointed with authority to supervise delivery of materiel.

5. Coordinator of Bauxite mining and shipping.

6. Delivery of military and naval requirements listed in General Pratt's cable; food, (especially condensed milk); medical supplies and 4 ambulances; fire-fighting equipment; and heavy construction equipment to render greater security to Trinidad.

7. Priority for USO personnel and equipment.

April 18, 1942

THE PEOPLES OF TRINIDAD

General.-The population of 473,455 (December 31, 1939) includes 225,000 Negroes of African descent and 180,000 East Indians introduced up to 1917 under an indenture system. The remainder are families of British French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Syrian and Carib descent.

This Island, with its heterogeneous admixture, is both a physical anthropologists dream and nightmare.

Walking down St. Vincent Street I saw every possible variation in skin color from darkest Negro to lightest Caucasian. The nose varied from broadest, flaring to narrow North European. Stature varied from tall, almost Shilluk-like, to low medium. Hair ranged from black, curly-frizzly to flaxen blonde. Several persons with red hair were observed.

Although Negro or Negorid types predominated many East Indians (Caucasians) wandered through the streets.

An aristocratic Frenchman can be seen pushing his way through a crowd of Negroes among whom are scattered Indians and Chinese.

The anthropologist may occasionally catch the eye of a dark-haired girl of Andalusian type.

Inside a large emporium stands the Arab owner, whose Arabic phrases link him with Syria. Occasionally a swarthy-skinned European, a Portuguese from Madeira, passes down the street. The children reveal every racial blending.

To the physical anthropologist here is the finest opportunity to study racial mixture but it is a matter only for the most practised eye to distinguish the basic combinations. This visual exercise I would define as an anthropologist's dream. On the other hand, he would attempt to select basic types and determine percentages of racial admixture might well feel that he was walking in a nightmare. But to return to the racial elements in the population and their distribution.

Negroes.-225,000. Concentrated in Port-of-Spain and northern half of Trinidad.

East Indians.-180,000. Concentrated in central western part, especially on sugar estates near Couva and in oil-producing region in west and southwestern sections.

British.-Several thousand families in key positions.

French.-According to figures obtained by Aliens Registration Office, December 31, 1940, there were 36 Males and 70 Females (Europeans), and 69 Males and 148 Females (Non-Europeans). The Syrians and Lebanese are

grouped under Syrians. (See attached list of names and addresses).

Spanish.-Few families.

Portuguese.-Many families.

Chinese.-Several thousand families. Many small storekeepers, particularly in villages. Chinese merchants were conspicuous. I was informed that the Chinese prefer to marry light-skinned Negresses, rarely East Indians. Offspring of the latter combination sometimes results in a Carib type, which must not be confused with persons of true Carib descent, especially in Arima region.

Syrians.-According to figures obtained by Aliens Registration office, December 31, 1940, there were 262 Males and 65 Females - all "Syrians". In addition, there were 39 Males and 15 Females registered as Lebanese. (See attached list of names and addresses).

Caribs.-No pure-blood Caribs remain. However, in Arima and neighborhood several persons of Carib descent can be recognized. "The Queen of the Caribs" in Arima is a woman of about sixty-five, friendly, fat and rather unhealthy in appearance. Her prominent malars, yellowish-brown skin and slightly almond-shaped eyes indicate Carib blood. I could not discern a Mongoloid fold. She speaks

English (Trinidadian), French, Spanish, Patois, and Carib - all a little incoherently. She undoubtedly could do much better if she had some teeth.

I had no time to attend a Shango party or to hear Carib music and singing.

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Languages.-English, Trinidadian English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabic and Hindustani are spoken in varying degrees of perfection.

Political Importance.-The British control every important activity in the Colony.

The French families, who now have but an historical interest in France, since they have long been islanders in the Caribbean. Some French families are anti-British because of the Battle of Oran and because they prefer to believe German-controlled propaganda by radio. Mr. J. Salvatori (of Salvatori, Scott and Co., department store) is recognized leader of Free French. He gave me some pamphlets, none of which were printed locally. Some French Creoles told me he was rather ineffectual but desired prominence in the community. He is now in New York City.

The Spanish and Portuguese families play little part in the affairs of the Island. Albert Gomes, a Portuguese descent is most prominent young labor leader.

The Chinese all follow the dictates of Lee Lum, Consul Hing King, and Lai Fook.

The Syrians, under the Sabga family (general merchants), mind their own business-and well.

The Negroes and persons with some Negro blood are most influential since such able persons as Sir Lennox O'Reilly K.C. and Private Advisor to the Governor, must therein be included. It was told to me that unless a candidate was undoubtedly of African descent he or she had little chance of employment in Government.

The East Indians have some voice in the community though A. Cola Rienzi and many prominent members of the legal profession, some of whom have passed through Middle Temple.

The Caribs have no power whatsoever.

April 16, 1942

INFORMANTS IN TRINIDAD

In order to receive information on political, labor and economic problems in Trinidad the following ten persons were invited to send Memoranda:

1. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, King's Counsel. Colored but slightly. Personal Advisor to the Governor. Ablest lawyer in Colony. Director of many companies. Former of policy. Respected but feared by labor leader because of power. Excellent conversationalist with remarkable vocabulary. Charming host and extremely well informed. Geniunely anxious for Anglo-American cooperation to succeed in Trinidad.

2. A. Cola Rienzi, East Indian with assumed name. President, Trade Union Council. Mayor of San Fernando. Leading labor leader.

3. Albert Gomes, Portuguese descent. Aged 31. Large and fat. Most intelligent young labor leader in Colony. Good judgement. Well balanced opinions. Coming figure in Trinidad.

4. Mendes, Albert. Author. Extremely well-informed on labor problems. Dislikes apathetic policies of Colonial Government.

5. Jean de Boissière. 175 Tragarete Road, Port-of-Spain. About 40. Descendant of old French Family. Editor of "Callaloo" - a monthly satirical magazine. Intelligent and well-informed.

6. Colonel Angus Muller, Commandant of Police. Aged 44. Smart, intelligent, very young looking. Excellent disciplinarian reflected in conduct of police. Best informed person in Trinidad. First class job with understaffed force now being increased. Good conversationalist and fine host. Well-liked and respected. Served 18 years in Ceylon six years in Trinidad.

7. R. A. Gittens, Negro. Fanatical speaker with Communist doctrines such as "Land for the Landless" etc. Could be dangerous agitator. Burning desire for personal power but unlikely to attain it.

8. M. C. Sinanan, East Indian lawyer, aged 40. Understands fully East Indian problems through his widespread family connections.

9. Quintin O'Connor. Negro labor leader. Good common sense. Will report with Gomes and colleagues.

10. Carlton Comma. Negro. Librarian of Public Library, Port-of-Spain. Associate of Gomes and O'Connor.

In accordance with Mr. Welles' instructions arrangements have been made to receive letters through U. S. Consul Hall in Port-of-Spain to Fletcher Warren in the Department of State. Similarly it has been arranged for me to communicate with these persons by the reverse method.

Through these persons it should be possible to learn in advance of any labor unrest or economic shortages which might precipitate strikes or riots.

THE EAST INDIANS

Number.-About 180,000.

Distribution.-Concentrated mainly in southwestern quadrant of the Island.

Employment.-About 30,000 work in sugar plantations and 10,000 or more on U.S. Naval and Army Bases. Remainder agriculturists, except urban population.

Wages.-In sugar plantations Captain Watson stated that cane-cutting, after firing the field, is based by piece-work on the "task," which requires about four hours hard work with the cutlass. For this a man or his family assistants receives 46 cents. No one does more than two "Tasks" daily. The majority work a half day and then return home to work in their own gardens. Thus in order to employ 10,000 men daily Captain Watson has to keep 30,000-35,000 men on his payroll. He explained to me that the average Indian family requires a total revenue of \$20 per week and that as soon as that sum has been obtained by the man or his wife or both together he stays home until his finances become desperate. There is no incentive to build up reserves either in cash or in food supplies. Thus the local "GROW MORE FOOD" campaign leaves them apathetic.

Health.-Obvious malnutrition among all ages, especially among children. Reports indicate high infant mortality and marked incidence of tuberculosis. Venereal disease rate probably not as high as among Negroes.

Night Shelter.-Both Dr. Pandia and Boysie Singh as well as most Indians with whom I talked endorse the plan of having a Night Shelter to house the 300 odd Indian destitutes who are forced to sleep in the open on streets or in parks because of financial straits.

This appears to be an excellent suggestion although I do not see why they do not allow them to sleep on the floor of some existing building and use Fund raised for sanitary maintenance under medical supervision.

I talked with some of the destitutes. They assured me that if there was a Night Shelter they would use it forthwith. The Police could then enforce no sleeping in the gutters, on the sidewalks and in alleys. Furthermore, this poverty-stricken group forms a possible source of disease or even an epidemic such as plague since there are numerous rats and the garbage is often lying around.

Education.-Standard deplorably low, but many new school buildings scattered around Island. Buildings light and well-ventilated. Teachers very poorly paid and over-worked.

They have requested teaching of Hindustani in schools. Government has so far refused since every effort is being made to weld them into general pattern of Trinidadian life. I suggested that they might request a course in English entitled: "The Cultural Heritage of India." This course should emphasize the great sweep of Indian history from the Paleolithic and Neolithic Periods through the great civilization of the Indus Valley (as revealed by excavations at Mohenjo Daro and Harappa) down to modern times (with no emphasis on the Amritsar Riots to which they constantly refer).

Classes.-Four, namely Political leaders, Agitators, Business men and laborers.

The Political leaders, such as A. Cola Rienzi appear to guide the destiny of the laborers and to some extent this is true. Almost devoid of actual contact with the laborers they really know little about their thoughts and feelings.

The Agitators rely on personal power through their gift of the gab and by playing upon the simple desires of an illiterate mob.

The Business men neither trust the Political leaders nor the Agitators since they profit by security through stability. They rarely come into contact with the

laboring class for whom they have some contempt.

The laboring man has complete contempt for the Business man who as it were has risen from his own ranks to enjoy luxury and wealth and an enviable position in the Government or in the community.

For the Agitator he has appreciation because his silver-tongued words will lift him out of himself and he will feel the urge for advancement. However, he is astute enough not to trust him too readily. Once aroused in a just cause the Indian is fanatical to a degree.

The Political leader has given the laborer higher wages, and resultant better standard of living. For this he is grateful but he resents their almost constant attention and interference.

In disunity and discord there lies no strength.

Unless there is a food (eg. condensed milk) shortage there is no probability that there will be any strike among the East Indians, unless they attempt to show sympathy with India versus Britain.

Leaders.-1. A. COLA RIENZI B.A., LL.B. (name assumed) is Mayor of San Fernando and President, Trinidad & Tobago Trades' Union Council; President-General, Oilfields Workers' Trade Union; President-General, All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union; President-General, All

Trinidad Transport and General Workers' Trade Union and Leader of the Socialist Party of Trinidad & Tobago. An excellent speaker and presiding officer, he is intelligent and a forceful but pleasant personality. While not openly anti-British he told me he would prefer U.S. rule over Trinidad. He asked me if the next Governor (to follow retiring Sir Hubert Young) would be an American. His English wife has left him and returned to England. He is now reported to be living with Dr. Stella Piari Abidh, who returned last December to the Colony after completing post-graduate studies in Canada. She is working with Dr. Muir at the Chacachare Leper Settlement. My impression is that he has reached the top and other labor leaders are now quietly sniping at him.

2. DR. DURAI PAL PANDIA, traveling Indian National Congressman, left India in 1939 to solve the problems of Indians in Ceylon, Malaya, Siam, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Canada, California, Washington, D.C., Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Jamaica and finally reached Trinidad in November, 1941.

I heard Dr. Pandia give the evening address at the closed session of the All-Trinidad Indian Parley held in the Town Hall, San Fernando on Sunday March 22.

He was quite definitely anti-British and his amusing sneers and asides were applauded enthusiastically. The

greatest applause came when he said: "Do you know why the sun never sets on the British Empire?" "Because the Creator is a wise being and He knows that you can never trust an Englishman in the dark."

At the invitation of Colonel Muller, Commandant of Police, I reported to him my impressions of this meeting with the recommendation that Dr. Pandia be given every facility when desirous of leaving Trinidad but that under no circumstances was he to be persecuted or be made a martyr in the eyes of the 500,000 East Indians in the West Indies.

He expressed his intention to "proceed to Brazil, Argentine and then to Washington." It might be wise to keep him quietly on the move and away from large Indian communities where he can incite them against the British and ourselves.

He is about forty-five, as dark-skinned as any Tamil, extremely energetic and a dynamic personality. He is a good writer. His speech was quiet devoid of flashy fireworks, yet rousing both the latent pro-India-as-Motherland sympathy and current anti-British feeling.

To summarize charitably Dr. Pandia is doing no good to the cause of the United Nations.

3. Mr. Abidh, ex-schoolteacher short, strutting and overshadowed by his walrus mustache, is violently anti-British or rather anti-Colonial Government. A crusader for better education. Father of Rienzi's mistress.

4. H. P. Singh, tailor, 91 Queen St., Port-of-Spain violently anti-British and anti-American. Challenged me most disagreeably as though I had been personally responsible for Amritsar Riots, all U.S. lynchings and the Scottsboro' trial. He quoted verbatim German propaganda received by short-wave radio and when challenged said that it was the only truth received by radio. He told me U.S. broadcasts were "sheer propaganda" and proven unreliable. A horrid little man but respected to be a good tailor. I suggested to Colonel Muller that he be investigated and watched closely.

5. It seems prudent to refrain from listing the names of my informants on internal Indian affairs on the Island.

6. Boysie Singh, leading gambler and owner of brothels in Port-of-Spain, is a mixture of an Apache, a pirate and a refined Chicago gangster. During a personally conducted tour on the night of Saturday March 21 he told me of problems with U.S. troops and civilians (see elsewhere). About 35, he is quick-witted, intelligent, shrewd and fearless. His Trinidadian English vocabulary is not rich but most expressive. A born gambler he drinks little since he is now at the peak of his career. He told me that lowest ranks of police were easily bribed but the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were too

tough. He has a 2½ page police record for gambling, unlicensed speakeasys, assault and battery etc. He assured me he was doing his utmost to help U.S. citizens in every way within his power. He tried to stop them from fighting or from being robbed by his girls. (See also notes on Venereal Disease under Health).

<sup>1</sup>  
Publications.-1. "The Observer", published monthly in Port-of-Spain, price 12 cents. A very pro-Pandia paper.

2. "The Indian" published monthly by C.B. Mathura in Port-of-Spain. Dr. Pandia told me that he thought this paper was anti-Indian despite the title. It is quite obviously anti-Pandia!

Communism.-My impression was that the Communists have been active among the East Indians so that they eulogize the Soviet experiment. One Speaker, a Negro, called on them with the words. "Land for the Landless" and similar stock phrases.

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1. I omitted the "New Dawn", a Communist paper published in Port-of-Spain.

### LABOR PROBLEMS

1. In general terms labor is more contented than ever before because there is less, if any, unemployment and wages are higher.
2. Therefore no probability of labor disturbances during next six months unless food shortage, primarily condensed milk.
3. Employment of 20,000 men on U.S. Bases causes some labor shortage on sugar estates, but very little in oil fields.
4. Workers, mainly East Indians and Negroes, preferred to work on Bases because:
  - (a) Wages are slightly higher than in cane fields.
  - (b) They were picked up outside their homes in U.S. trucks and returned home the same way.
  - (c) Type of work was new and at first exciting to see large bulldozers clearing jungle.
  - (d) They were envied by non-workers at U.S. Bases.
5. After several months these same workers complained that although wages were higher:
  - (a) The work was much harder than they had ever done before i.e. 10 hours daily under tough U.S. foremen.

- (b) The thrill of going to and from work in trucks had worn off and many men left home at 5 a.m. to return at 7 p.m.
- (c) The importation of 2,000 Barbadians was detrimental to the Trinidadians, who naturally resent being shown up by the strong and extra hard-working Barbadian Negroes, who will increase food shortage in Colony.

INTERNAL SECURITY

1. On March 30 I gave Colonel Stratton and Major Grier, British Security Officers, the names of the following persons, whose suspicious actions were reported to me:

- (a) Lipnitzki, a photographer.
- (b) Lierens, a photographer.
- (c) Faded blonde, who is daily studying maps in the Public Library.

These three carry French passports and are refugees from the S. S. Winnipeg.

It is believed that they are working together against the United Nations.

My informant will report direct to me whenever he encounters suspicious persons. This information will then be conveyed to the British Security Officer, Port-of-Spain.

2. Despite considerable anti-British and some anti-American sentiment this must not be confused with a desire to see an Axis victory.

3. Refugees from Martinique arrive occasionally. I was told that 541 persons had come to Trinidad from Martinique since September 3, 1939. About March 15 one of these refugees was interviewed by Major Grier. It is believed that none pass British vigilance.

4. Immigrants from Venezuela are smuggled almost regularly along the north coast from fishing boats. Thirty were reported to have been applied for work at the U. S. Naval Base and thus to have been discovered.

This smuggling will continue until patrol boats and watchers are on duty. The former are promised from the U. S. but do not arrive, the latter are being installed soon by order of General Pratt.

5. On March 11 with Major Grier, British Security Officer, and Lieutenant (J.G.) Train (O.N.I.), I visited Toco Lighthouse on Galera Point, N.E. Trinidad.

While talking with the Assistant Lighthouse Keeper I discovered that should he see a submarine or ship or aircraft in distress no telephone was available. He would have to ride on a bicycle about two miles to Toco Police Station. Furthermore, he had neither field glasses nor telescope.

The Lighthouse Keeper, De la Rosa, stated that he had requested a telephone and a spyglass during the past two years.

I reported this to General Pratt and Colonel Stratton and Major Grier also informed Colonel Stratton. We were assured some action would be taken. General Pratt, however, informed me that he was installing there a U. S. Signal Post linked by radio with Fort Read.

Since Point Galera Lighthouse is the best vantage point in this part of Trinidad and there is an emergency landing ground nearby adequate and rapid communication with Toco is essential.

6. We also visited on March 24 Plaisance, south of Point Radix on the east coast, where he met a native policeman armed with a good spyglass. He informed us that he was on duty patrolling the beach south of Plaisance for about five miles. Another native policeman patrols the shore north of Plaisance to Point Radix and back. These men are stationed at Pierreville about two miles west of Plaisance. The connecting road is surfaced and in good condition.

Upon enquiry regarding communication in the event of his having an urgent report to make he said that he would bicycle from Plaisance to the Police Station at Pierreville where the message would be telephoned to Port-of-Spain.

7. At Lat Lune Point on south coast General Pratt told me he was installing a watching post connected by radio with Fort Read. This is now under construction.

8. At Corral Point in the southwest corner of the Island we visited, at the request of Admiral Sir Michael

Hodges, the Royal Naval Station. Here were two British Officers and three men (possibly more) who maintained a Loop to record passing of ships in the Serpent's Mouth between Trinidad and Venezuela. There are only two deep channels here both between Soldado Rock and Los Gallos Point, one being close to the shore.

Constant watch is maintained and two British boats patrol from dawn until dusk. There is some doubt as to whether either or both of these boats patrol at night or whether they anchor in Cedros Bay. The reefs and rapid currents make navigation at night exceptionally difficult. Furthermore, the Loop should intercept any passing vessel.

9. My fleeting impression of general security at Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. Oil Plant, Pointe-a-Pierre, was that careful inspection was conducted at gates, the entire plant being fenced around. This large plant, with about 100 storage tanks, painted with aluminum, could not be hidden from an aerial attack, which would cause incalculable damage.

It would seem to me most desirable to maintain at least 10 Fighter planes at Pointe-a-Pierre and five at Point Fortin to guard against a sudden attack. The psychological effect on the local population and on the enemy would thus be to discourage attack. This would seem good insurance, especially if this special protection was not kept secret.

10. The Brechin Sugar Factory near Couva appeared to be well-protected by a fence and by guards, who examined passes with great care.

11. With regard to the U. S. Navy Base at Chaguaramas and the U. S. Army Base at Cumuto I am confident that adequate precautions are enforced.

12. A public road, connecting Port-of-Spain with the northeastern and eastern parts of the Island, passes through the center of Fort Read, Cumuto. This does not lend itself to security for the Base, although at the entrance each car and the number of passengers are checked and a pass is stamped. This pass is given at the exit and the time elapsed noted. I was informed that if a car did not arrive within a reasonable time the Military Police begin a search. Military Police patrol this Section of the road continuously. Extra precautions are taken after dark.

13. The lack of security in the dockside areas of Port-of-Spain has been discussed elsewhere. Rapid improvement can be expected in the near future.

14. Colonel Stratton and Major Grier are doing a good job and are alive to the potential dangers.

15. Colonel Muller, Commandant of Police, is also doing a good job although he is hampered by a lack of personnel now undergoing training. For example, Captain Morgan

and 120 native policemen are being trained for dockside patrols. Their quarters, which I inspected with Colonel Muller, Colonel Stratton, Major Grier, Lieutenant Dawes (O.N.I.) and Captain Morgan, are almost completed. They will house the two British officers and 120 men - Captain Morgan is a good executive and most capable.

16. I did not visit Filette Point, northermost tip of the Island. General Pratt informed me that he will install a watch station near here. This will also be connected by radio with Fort Read.

17. Lieutenant Curtis Dawes and Lieutenant (J.G.) Middleton Train, both O.N.I., are exceptionally keen, hard-working officers. Part of their time, however, cannot be devoted to Intelligence work because of special assignments from Captain Ginder. I feel that they should do nothing but intelligence work.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Chester (G2) and chief of Army Intelligence in the White Hall (C-in-C H.Q.) is very active and keen in his work. The British resent the fact that he employs plain-clothes men or "operatives".

REPORTS SUBMITTED

- March 30 Verbal report to Admiral Hoover, San Juan.
- April 2 Preliminary Report No. 1 to the President.
- April 9 Copy of Governor Young's speech at Inaugural Meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission held at Port-of-Spain on March 28, 1942 delivered to Miss Tully for the President.
- April 10 Delivered to Sumner Welles:
1. Preliminary Report No. 2
  2. Set of Council Papers of Trinidad for 1941.
  3. Report on U.S.O. Buildings in Port-of-Spain and San Juan.
  4. Report on Food available and requested.
  5. Report on Sugar in British West Indies.
  6. Report on Ambulances and Medical Supplies desired urgently. Value \$30,000.
  7. List of fire-fighting equipment on hand and equipment requested for local incendiaryism and A.R.P. Value about \$30,000.
  8. Heavy construction equipment on order in U. S. Value \$100,000.
- April 12 Verbal reports to Robert Strawbridge Jr. and Walter Hoving regarding U.S.O. situation in Trinidad and San Juan.

- April 14. Verbal report to Mr. DuBois, Department of State. The following Council Papers of Trinidad and Tobago were given to Mr. DuBois.
- (a) - Vital statistics for 1937.
  - (b) - Report on Prisons for 1937.
  - (c) - Report on Social and Economic Progress of the People for 1937.
  - (d) - Police Report for 1938.
- April 17. Verbal report to Captain Robert Clifford, G2.
- April 18. Report submitted to Lloyd Free on F.C.C. Monitoring Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- April 20. Appointment with Colonel Thomasson, O.N.I.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS AS OF APRIL 18, 1942

1. For Mr. Tamm
2. Part IX. Preliminary Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago.

*PSF Jack Carter  
Folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

To take up with the Secretary  
of the Navy.

F.D.R.

Carter's memo of April 20 to the Pres.  
Re: Progress report on "Sea Otter" program.

PSF Jack Carter Folder  
File

Near East

April 23, 1942

Walker

Our Near East contacts in New York are greatly exercised over the effect that the Laval machinations may have on the countries of the Near and the Middle East with especial reference to possible developments in Syria.

They fear that under the guise of the Vichy French regime -- now almost completely Nazi dominated -- the Moslems in Syria, who are definitely no longer pro-United Nations but have switched their allegiance to the Axis will aid in Syria's reversion to the Vichy control which obtained before the British-Russian campaign which ousted Vichy about a year ago.

Our near East contacts say flatly that the uncertainties which have developed since British-Russian control was established, plus the fact that many of the key US representatives who have been sent to the near East since that change have been Jews, has turned the average Moslem against the United Nations and for the Axis.

This is particularly dangerous because the wily Moslem will continue to swear allegiance to the United Nations, while he actually is giving support to the Axis, and only natives of the countries involved, who know the Mohammedan mind can differentiate between lip service and actual support.

From private advices received in New York -- letters from relatives and others in Persia, Syria, Iraq and Arabia -- the natives of most of the Near East countries are finding increasing fault with the Russian-British control there as it had made for continuous confusion, which has been aggravated by the curious activities of the younger British representatives of the UKCC who seem, at least on the surface to be doing little more in the Near East than spending money freely in having a good time.

It is also reported from leading Near East Ports that bottle-necks of serious proportions have developed and that all sorts of supplies are piling up in great confusion. So much so in fact that one Brown of the Washington UKC organization has recently admitted that ships have been sent to the Near East without full cargoes. It is also reported that space on such vessels which could have been used for munitions of war, so badly needed there, has not been used to transport anything. Previously there were reports of large shipments of such luxuries as silk stockings and lingerie in place of munitions.

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INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION (Sud America)  
Defensa 143  
Buenos Aires

Montevideo, April 24, 1942

Mr. Frank C. Page, Vice President  
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation  
New York, N. Y.

PSF  
Jack Carter

My dear Frank:

A rumor very prevalent in B.A. is that the British gave the Argentine Government to understand that they were not interested in relations with the Axis being broken. Efforts to run it down to its source have been unavailing so far, and probably will continue so. But the Axis Fifth Columnists are letting no grass grow under their feet in spreading it, even if they are not the actual authors. I have heard it from both American and British residents on the other shore, but everyone is very vague as to its origin. Castillo gave it impetus in a recent interview when he said that many high personages among the British understood and acquiesced in his foreign policy.

Our enemies naturally drive all the wedges they can between us and the British, and this is especially true in the Argentine, where the interests of both nationalities are considerable. One of the important jobs at this time is not to let them get away with it; but a lot of ordinary Americans and Englishmen resident in South America don't see it yet. The diplomats are awake to the dangers of this sort of whispering propaganda, of course, but many business men and lesser individuals lack that broad interpretation. There is a reason for it.

Business rivalries in the past have served to maintain the two nationalities at a distance. That wedge, which has always existed, is one on which the Axis hammers the hardest. What has been a private grouse of purely commercial antecedents is being fertilised and watered (I'm getting my metaphors mixed, but you know what I mean) in the hope that it may assume the more solid proportions of a "group cause."

Aside from the competitive character of their business relations, there has been very little social contact between the British and the American colonies in the Argentine. They have cooperated in supporting hospitals and various other charities, some of them meet on the golf links, individually a good many of them shake bidou in bars, but still there has been little accumulative value to these casual encounters outside of office hours.

Not only the two embassies, but the veterans of the last war, Chambers of Commerce and some other organisations are now giving more serious attention to this not unimportant feature of all-out warfare, and undoubtedly with the hope that it may not end there. The ground to be covered is large, and positive results can only be obtained through much persistence and a liberal application of common sense on both sides.

Faithfully yours,

Kenneth McKim

*file  
personal*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF Jack Carter Folder*

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

April 27, 1942.

REPORT ON CANADIAN VOTE ON CONSCRIPTION ISSUE.

In the course of a short trip to Canada on other business, I got the strong impression that the probable outcome of today's "plebiscite" on conscription would be: Canada as a whole would give about 60-40 for conscription; Quebec would give nearly 75-25 against conscription.

The issue was whipped out of its significance as a result of rather savage attacks by the Toronto and other British Canadian newspapers on the French Canadians. It became a racial and religious issue. The French Canadians resented attacks on their loyalty, their courage and their solidarity; they reacted vigorously.

Here, however, one fact seems clear: there is no real antipathy between French Canadians and British Canadians as such, in the sense that mutual repugnance develops between, say, Negroes and whites in this country. Ordinary individuals of both races get on well together. The friction is being generated at the top, by political and ecclesiastical leaders, though the Catholic Church in Quebec on election eve washed its hands of the whole conscription issue and advised its members to vote either for or against, according to their individual consciences.

There is one storm-signal: the resentment which has been fostered among the Canadian overseas forces against the French Canadians. It may be a mirror for similar cultivated resentment against labor among our own armed forces.

*J.F.C.*

PSF Jack Carter Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

If you get this okayed  
by Knox it is all right with  
me.

F. D. R.

MEMORANDUM AND LETTER FROM  
J. F. C. RE SEAMOBILE (FORMERLY  
SEAOTTER) MATTER, DATED APRIL  
29, 1942.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

April 29, 1942.

Dear Miss Tully:

Will you tell the President that I have got the SEAMOBILE (formerly SEAOTTER) matter practically cleaned up. Sen. Gillette has agreed to prevent further hearings and publicity. Navy, W.P.B. and Lend-Lease are, in effect, a committee to handle the Government end of completing the new unit ordered. Captain Swazey and Weaver Associates have the plans and model-tests well in hand; Weaver will be ready to start ordering plates and shapes by the end of next week. Lend-Lease needs some written authority in order to make funds available to SHIPS, INC., for construction of the revised SEAMOBILE unit.

As directed by the President, I saw Secretary Knox and got verbal instructions from him to request Lend-Lease to go ahead and finance the construction of this unit.

The attached memo. was drafted by me in consultation with Lend-Lease, after I had discussed the project thoroughly with Donald Nelson and Secretary Knox. It represents my understanding of their actual wishes and plans for the SEAMOBILE. If the President indicates whether this is agreeable to him, the matter need not be referred to him again in any shape, manner or form until the question of a program of building SEAMOBILES ~~is~~ has been raised by the actual tests.

Yours sincerely,

*J F Carter*

PST Jack Carter  
Folder  
5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1942.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD NELSON:

Do you know anything about this?

F.D.R.

Memorandum from John Franklin Carter,  
1210 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.,  
5/6/42, in re "Report on Synthetic Rubber  
'Scandal'."

*file  
personal*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF  
Carter*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 14, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON DEFENSE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Here is a confidential report <sup>(in duplicate)</sup> from C.B.Munson, which the latter requests should be kept confidential, especially as to use of names. His analysis of Canadian strategy is of interest, as it probably represents the "lag" in strategic thinking in the Dominion. Requests of local commanders for a freer hand are also of relevance.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

Seattle, Washington.  
May 10, 1942.

Dear John:-

Please read this over and turn it in  
or not as you see fit.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

*Curtis*

Curtis B. Munson

C  
B  
M  
:  
M

Enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Please protect the names mentioned as well as your observer's)

Admiral Freeman told your observer the most important message we could take to Washington was that if they had confidence in their men in charge in the field they should free their hands as far as possible and not transfer their authority 3,000 miles away. If they did not have this confidence they should fire their men in charge in the field and substitute men in whom they did have confidence. He said there was a tendency in Washington not to think things through. He cited, only as an example, taking out of the hands of the naval districts the selection of new Naval Officers who formerly were passed on by the Commandant of the Naval District involved. He said this was brought about by impatience at the delay involved in selecting new Naval Officers. Here is where he says Washington does not think it through but immediately acts with impatience. He said it was very well known that the delay was caused not in the Naval Districts but in the Department of medicine and surgery in Washington. He says that now they will put the work of fourteen desks under one desk in Washington - a ranking officer, who, as he will then be doing the work of fourteen ranking officers, will split up into fourteen subordinate desks the work which was formerly under the charge of the ranking man

in each district. He complained of having Naval Officers in his own district, in his own building, not under his command.

Your observer allows that this may not be the best example due to its internal complexion which could be selected, but it is only used to cite a tendency. Your observer, in Honolulu, before Pearl Harbor, met with the widespread complaint from Officers, both Naval and Army, that they were so hampered by changes in methods promulgated in Washington that they had very little time for anything else; for instance, for running their ship because of changes of methods showered on them for handling personnel. The Officers added they would not have minded if the changes had come from the tops, and we quote, "but they come from every little pip-squeak on a back desk blown up by his own importance."

Modern war with planes and all is a split second affair. Only the man on the ground is in a position to know what to do at times. Two minutes' indecision may be disastrous, let alone a feeling that they have not the authority or waiting for it from three thousand miles away. This does not apply solely to the actual attack period but also to the long periods of previous preparation.

This may be my last report, Sir, and Leavenworth may be yawning for me but somebody must squelch this lust for power which your observer notes only too well

in Washington. It has destroyed the balance of many of his oldest friends who were once quite good at something else. It is the result of having had to build up so quickly for this great effort. Every time your observer gets back to Washington there is a new battle for power going on among underlings.

General Alexander, D.S.O., Officer Commanding Canadian Pacific Coast, is a highly accessible, intelligent and charming man. Your observer believes he feels underneath that Alaska is in great danger and the troops and equipment there in jeopardy. Your observer is indulging in a little sensing and intuition. He will indulge in a few remarks as much to help clarify something in his own mind by putting it on paper as to transmit information. It is only a thought based on some observations and many years residence in Canada.

Two things can be done with Alaska -- abandon it or make it as costly to take as fast as possible. There is an old rule in military matters -- build up your rear bases and lines of supply before you build up your advance bases. Rules are made to be broken. In this case we have not time to follow the rules. It is a case of getting there "furthest with the mostest men." These men and equipment will be pawns sacrificed in case of an all out attack and that goes for the approximate 50,000 men reported in Alaska as of May 1st. But the chances are ten to one that busy little Japan will be too busy for an all out but not too busy for raids. Therefore, you are taking care of your maximum chances

of what to expect by building up your advance bases before you have adequately taken care of your rear bases or internal lines of supply.

It was obvious to your observer that this was what the Americans were doing and the American decision -- pushing the defenses out regardless of rear bases which would be developed too late for this summer anyhow. It was likewise apparent that the Canadians were inclined to build from the rear out. This vague feeling gnawed your observer in his sleep to the extent that on passing through Victoria on his return from Prince Rupert he asked General Alexander one question by telephone. Whether he considered there was any fundamental difference in the American policy and the Canadian in this regard. He said he did not believe so. Your observer would have liked more conviction in his voice, but, honestly, this may have been due to the telephone and not seeing his face. Your observer does not doubt for one moment General Alexander's word. But how about Ottawa and many Canadian Officers -- that is to say, how about an unconscious point of view developed over a long period?

For many years your observer has lived with Canadians in Western Canada. He is almost Canadian in a way -- twenty-three years of active life. Canada has always had two mothers -- if Britain fell down they knew the United States had to do it for them. For two years

of this war Canada did not fear for her Pacific Coast. She knew the enemy would not attack it and thereby crystalize American public opinion. Japan on the other hand was America's baby. Your observer had a long talk with Colonel Strathen, a Victoria Cross man of the last war from Calgary, commanding the Edmonton Fusilliers at Prince Rupert. Many of your observer's friends were in that outfit. He spent some time in their mess.

Colonel Strathen, a Scotchman, enunciated in no uncertain terms a theory of defense of the west coast which to your observer's knowledge has long been held in Canada. That is, abandon the west coast, fall back to the prairies and give them hell from there as they come through the mountains. This incidentally pulls in the United States if Vancouver and Victoria are attacked. It is also the clear McCoy <sup>case of</sup> in/an all out attack by superior forces but is rather hard on Alaska and of no use against hit and run or hit and stay-as-long-as-possible raids. We do not mean to even hint that this is the Canadian policy. Their willingness to cooperate in naval and military matters could not be better if they were our own Army and Navy, in fact it would not be as good. This cooperation goes down through the population right to the last dock worker. The liaison is most satisfactory. However, this long held theory may produce a certain inertia. That is where Washington comes in. We are suggesting in our report on the defenses of the Canadian Pacific coast,

where in Washington can slightly warm the tail of  
Ottawa in certain matters. One of these is a Scotch  
aversion to hurried expenditures, re-planning plans al-  
ready worked out by the man on the ground, wanting to  
make sure they have the lowest bidder and a desire to  
see that those of a suitable political complexion have  
their share of opportunity. This is only slight but  
it consumes time. If it were not for the vital time  
factor your observer would not have mentioned this.  
He would have dismissed it with the thought, "Heaven's,  
we can't expect even angels to be perfect."

*C. B. Munson*

May 10, 1942.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*J.F. Carter*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 14, 1942.

**REPORT ON JOHN L. LEWIS:**

Here is a report from Jim Gillan, of this unit, to the effect that Lewis has lost influence because his word is no longer regarded as being good. In the past, he was as reliable an enemy as he was a potent ally. This condition has changed.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

JFC  
Lewis

It comes from very good sources that John L. Lewis, altho always noted for the value of his word, once given, is not the same John.

There are those around who have known the Lewis fury of past years-- the important thing is they knew it and took it and yet held some respect for him. Comes now the word/<sup>that</sup> Lewis promises friendship (witness Phil Murray) and support while at the same time he is directing and condoning attacks and smears. He cannot be trusted anymore.

He is surrounded by men who are not liked. They are not leaders in any sense of the word. They are just the opposite. This includes his brother. All of his official appointees and particularly Ora Gasaway, head of District 50 and a man who has been leading the campaign of vilification against Murray.

It comes to light now that Gasaway, as a member of the international board of the Mine Workers, represents a district in Indiana with exactly 247 members.

I once told you how he perpetuates himself in office - thuggery against anyone daring to oppose him

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PST  
Carter*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 14, 1942.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN MEXICO CITY.

Here is a brief report from John Denison, of this unit, on general conditions in Mexico City. The chief point of interest is that much discontent is being caused by the uncontrolled rise in food-prices. This makes possible an Axis propaganda appeal to the Mexican masses.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

## REPORT ON MEXICO CITY

The following information applies only to Mexico City and as such does not apply to the country as a whole. Mexico City is a large commercial city directly under the propaganda of the Anti-Nazi Government and large labor unions. Also it is far more influenced by the money now pouring in from the United States.

During the last two years there has been a decided pro-United States swing in the feeling of the people of Mexico City. This change is particularly marked among businessmen.

There is a belief that there are numbers of Nazi agents in the city but the general attitude towards this danger is apathetic.

The attention of the average of the people is on the present business and real estate boom than on the war or its significance. United States money, government, business, and private, is pouring into the country. Rich Americans are buying property in Cuernavaca, Acapulco, Taxco, etc.

The Spanish refugees have formed a very close-knit self-helping unit that keeps pretty much to itself. In some places this group is disliked and mistrusted.

The present tremendous rise in food prices is causing great dissatisfaction among the poor people. To date, there has been no attempt on the government's part to cut prices.

All the big newspapers and magazines are pro-United Nations but there are a few small cheap sheets that are pro-Axis.

On the tin tray of street vendors there are always a number of swastika lapel buttons and there is still a sale for them.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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*J.F.C.*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
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May 14, 1942.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.

Here is a letter from a reliable source, slipped out of Spain, to a reputable New York business man who wishes his name to be kept confidential. The letter indicates strong possibility of a revolution in Spain.

*J.F.C.*

Spain

May 13, 1942 .

Walker

The following copy of a letter was written to one of our most productive New York contacts by a man who has ranked high in the Franco regime in Spain. Because of his position the facts mentioned seem of more than passing interest and importance. The copy reads;

Dated Lisbon April 23, 1942

Received New York May 13, 1942.

" My very Good Friend;--

"Spain, a country which I think you <sup>will</sup> love, is in a terrible state; hunger, discontent and misery reign there instead of the easy and happy life that prevailed when you were in Barcelona.

" The worst part about it is that there seems to be no remedy and the threat of a new and even more terrible civil war is always present.

" The Government is sitting on a three-legged chair that may topple over at the slightest push from the outside. A ruthless police, German support and contented grafters are these three precarious legs

" Let us hope that when the war ends the peoples of the World may have enough sense to get together and organize things, not according to the ideas of the cutthroat but basing them on sound ~~principles~~ principles tending to their common good."

##

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*file personal PF*  
*Jack Carter*  
*Felder*  
*5-42*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 18, 1942.

REPORT ON PUBLIC OPINION IN THE ARGENTINE:

The two attached memoranda reflect the trends in Argentine public opinion towards the war.

The first was prepared by a banker for the guidance of a high official in U.S. Steel and tends to establish a thesis of Argentine pacifism and isolationism which is worthy to be respected as a valid political factor in South America.

The second, prepared by A.T. & T. representative in Buenos Aires, recounts Axis propaganda to the effect that Argentine neutrality was encouraged by the British Foreign Office.

*J.F.C.*  
J.F.C.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Leading Argentines, high in social and business circles, as well as high Government Officials interviewed on the subject of the Rio Conference, as to the reason for Argentina not joining the other American Republics in breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, have expressed the following opinions:

80% or 90% of the Argentines are pro-allied. They are against the Axis Powers. But they are at heart pacifists, and in this they only uphold the tradition of their country since it became independent. The Argentine people are at present enjoying a certain amount of prosperity and do not want to complicate their lives by severing relations with other nations. On the practical side they argue, Argentina is at the same distance from the States, as are the Philippines, and yet America has up to now been unable to send any help to MacArthur. Why, then, rush to offend other nations before the necessary preparations have been made for defense? What help could Argentina expect from the States, in the case of an enemy attack upon her coasts?

Public opinion here, is in the same mental state as part of our middle West was last year. Over there, the isolationists, did not want the war, refused to become involved in any conflict, and did not even want to consider authorizing some kind of armament program, because it would mean additional taxes to them. It took a Pearl Harbor to make them change their opinion. And judging from the present attitude of the Argentines, it would be required two Pearl Harbors near the River Plate, to bring the war mentality home here.

It is argued that President Roosevelt needed two full years before he succeeded consolidating public opinion behind him, and why, then, our State Department could expect the Argentine Government to break with the Axis Powers before it can obtain the full support of the Argentines?

An official that attended the Rio Conference on behalf of Argentina pointed out that the Agenda was hastily prepared; that the Argentine Delegation found itself at a great disadvantage from the onset, because there was a coalition of hysterical little nations from Central America and the Caribbean, that had already declared war or broken diplomatic relations. These nations, in the opinion of the Argentinian delegates, were for the most part in economic bankruptcy, in default in their international obligations, and totally dependent for their livelihood, from the United States. Therefore, they had nothing to lose, and much to gain by declaring war on any European Power. But Argentina, whose race, traditions, and commerce for more than a century, are with Europe, cannot, at the drop of a feather, be expected to sever these ties. Furthermore, Argentina has hundreds of thousands of Italians, that constitute the backbone of its population, and who have families in Italy and periodically send remittances there. If it were a question of breaking relations with Germany, that would be easy, but with Italy, it would alienate a great deal of public opinion from the Government.

Coming back to the Conference, this official said, that they greatly disliked the formula on the breaking of relations, as drafted by a Colombian delegate. That if Aranha, Vargas, or somebody else, with a little more intelligence would have been given that task, the same thing might have been accomplished, but with more finesse. At any rate, this delegate thinks, that other matters of tremendously more importance to the hemisphere were approved there, and he considers unfair the amount of publicity that has been given to the rather trivial? question of breaking with the Axis, when Argentina was fully endorsing all of the other more vital questions.

It is admitted that President Castillo, while decidedly not pro American, he, on the other hand, likes the British a great deal. He is said to be the author of the Argentine bankruptcy law, which he patterned after that of the British, and he is a great admirer of British institutions. It is said that if he be given time and an opportunity to do so honorably, he will put Argentina on the side of the Allies, but for such step there must be complete justification, like the sinking of an Argentine boat, a direct attack to Brazil or Uruguay, or a similar incident that may be sufficiently convincing as to sway public opinion.

It is indicated that President Castillo, who scarcely a year ago had no political power whatsoever, as he was then acting as a temporary substitute for President Ortiz, is now firmly intrinched in the saddle. He has been able, (in the opinion of high Government Officials), not only to secure a great deal of political strength for his own party, but also, and since Rio, he has obtained the support to his policies of neutrality from the great majority of the people. A parallel is drawn between Castillo and Irigoyen. The latter, when President during the first European War, declared the most strict neutrality, and this action was instrumental in immediately grouping around him the entire country.

One of the high Officials in the Department of the Treasury said, that short of breaking relations with the Axis Powers, Argentina had done possibly more than any other latin american nation; Argentina, he added, has taken measures to cope effectively with subversive propoganda; it has established the most strict control over the Assets of Axis Nationals; it has declared the United States and England non-belligerents; it has forbidden any re-exports of american materials to non-hemispheric powers; and the Argentine Government is at present organizing a system of control to establish an effective censorship on all cables and messages and mail. In addition Argentina has decreed the increase of its armed forces, which will mean a large increase in expenditures, and no doubt in taxes. Furthermore, to be able to increase the inter-american trade interchange, Argentina besides purchasing the Italian vessels anchored here, totalling some 100,000 tons, is at present concluding negotiations to take over all the French, Danish and other boats at her ports, which, together with what she had before, will bring the total tonnage of her merchant marine to about 300,000 tons.

This Government official added, that if the States were to take economic measures against Argentina, like for instance, limiting the amount of supplies she needs for her industries, such retaliation would simply make matters worse, because it would create a great deal of resentment.

On this subject, one of the Managers of the Central Bank said, it would give fuel to the pro-nazi press in arousing public opinion against the States. He gave as an example, the limiting or the cutting out entirely of, for instance, iron and steel supplies to the local foundries. The discharged workingmen and their families would simply attribute their misfortunes to Yankey Imperialism.

By dealing with the problem with an open mind, and by permitting Argentina to take its time, until the Government is able to mold public opinion, also by fully cooperating through helping the country in its economic difficulties, the goal might finally be attained.

Buenos Aires, February 27th, 1942.

PSF: Jack Carter Alder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

**PRIVATE AND**  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

TO READ AND RETURN FOR  
MY FILES.

F. D. R.

Report on State Department vs.  
C.O.I. in Mexico from John Franklin  
Carter, dated May 12, 1942.

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 20 1973

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PRIVATE AND  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

TO READ AND RETURN FOR  
MY FILES.



F. D. R.

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 26 1973

PSF: Jack Carter

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"  
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Metropolitan 4112  
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May 12, 1942.

REPORT ON STATE DEPARTMENT VS. C.O.I. IN MEXICO.

Part of the trouble may lie in the lack of effective liaison inside the State Department itself. For example, I am confidentially advised that one of the Department's counts against C.O.I. was the fact that John Denison, in Mexico City, was "unaccounted for".

Denison's mission, to effect liaison with Free French intelligence in Mexico, had been discussed with you, Mr. Welles and Mr. Berle. Denison had been identified by me to Mr. Welles and to Mr. Hoskins of the State Department as the individual assigned to do this job. His name was also on file with Mr. Berle as a member of this unit. Before leaving for Mexico, he was cleared by name with Mr. Tamm of the F.B.I. and his mission explained to the F.B.I. He was also cleared through to our Military Attache in Mexico by Col. Gwyn of M.I.D. Mr. Hoskins was requested to clear Mr. Denison to Ambassador Messersmith and, to make absolutely sure that there would be no misunderstanding, Denison was instructed to make no attempt to establish any ~~official~~ contacts with Free French <sup>other American</sup> or Mexican officials before he had identified himself to the Ambassador and to do nothing without the Ambassador's prior knowledge and approval. Messersmith's report to the State Department and Denison's report on his return here yesterday confirm that Denison followed his instructions perfectly.

Notwithstanding, the State Department did not clear Denison with the Ambassador--as happened once before when Warren Irvin, of this unit, went to northwest Mexico after clearance had supposedly been arranged by the Department with our Consulates--and Denison was compelled to return without accomplishing his mission.

J.F.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

December 11, 1944.

Mr. Latta:

Here is the paper I phoned  
about and which I think should  
go back to the President's  
files.

*L. E. Mundy*

*Jack Carter Folder,  
PSF*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J.F.C.

All this business of the Alaska Highway should be taken up with the Chief of Engineers of the Army. The existing plan is in actual operation. It cannot be changed.

It is not, by any means, the final plans for a permanent highway. That could not be taken up until next year any way -- but the present rough road following the air line is under construction.

F.D.R.

Memo on Alaska Highway 5/18/42 from Curtis Munson thru J.F.C.

PSF Jack Carter Folder  
5042

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

I am returning the reports on the Alaska Highway. I think the best place for them to go would be to the Chief of Engineers because they are responsible.

F.D.R.

Reports on Alaska Highway and Canadian Northwest defense returned.

PSF Jack Carter Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J.F.C.

In regard to this memorandum,  
I suggest you take it up with O.N.I. It  
must be done in conjunction with them.

F.D.R.

Memo from Curtis Munsón 5/18 re his  
passing thru Alaska & Siberia. Asks to  
be fixed so he can get thru.

*PSF Jack Carter F.D.R.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. F. C.

I suggest you take this  
up with Bob Sherwood.

F. D. R.

Memo from J.F.C. to the Pres. 5/11/42  
re Report on methods of propaganda  
against Germany.

*file*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PSF Jack Carter Folder*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 21, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE DEVELOPMENTS.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Inventors Council, tells me that he knows of no case where there has been difficulty with procurement agencies in securing the adoption of new types of internal combustion engines. He adds that the so-called Gabriel Engine, concerning which there has been some discussion, seems to embody no new principle which has not been fully explored. The problem of such engines is one of metallurgy rather than design.

Dr. Bush said that great and encouraging progress is being made with an internal combustion turbine for airplanes but that it is not yet in a stage to warrant production.

*J.F.C.*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

*file  
personal*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PS = Carter*

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

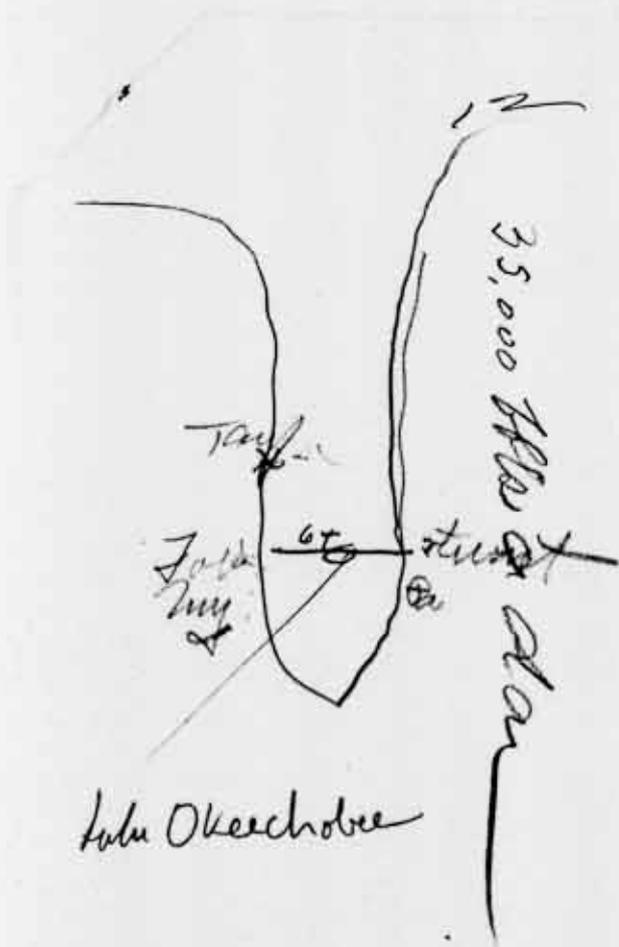
May 25, 1942.

REPORT ON TRANS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL.

There is a 6-foot canal linking the West Coast (Ft. Myer) and the East Coast (Stuart), via Lake Okeechobee. This canal was completed about five years ago as part of a flood-control project, and hence is not generally listed by transportation engineers as part of our system of inland waterways. I understand that the channel is about 150 feet wide and is used among others by Coast Guard and other vessels. It links up with the Atlantic ~~inland~~ intra-coastal waterway. Barges could utilize it in moving gasoline.

Since there seems to have been some confusion between this existing trans-Florida canal and the proposed Florida Ship Canal, I thought it might be well to have the Army Engineers check up on this angle, before we go in for pipe-line and tank-car construction.

*J.F.C.*



Far East

Walker

BF Jack Carter Folder  
May 28, 1942

This report is based on information and opinion secured from the wife of Seifullah Khandan, who arrived in the Lisbon Clipper on Wednesday evening after an eight day flight from Bagdad, Iraq. Her husband is en route to Washington, D. C., where he will be Charge d Affairs for Irak. Because she was talking with close friends from the Near East your reporter feels that this report is particularly important at this time as she is recognized in Bagdad and other near East Cities as a brilliant diplomat and the real power behind her husband who is a Kurd. Important points made were;

1. The Turks will fight hard if they are attacked through Thrace but will put up little if any resistance if the Nazis are successful in their efforts to break through into Iran and Syria through the Caucasus.

2. All of the Near East is now like a keg of dynamite because the Germans have twisted President Roosevelt's recent speech about Palestine as final proof that the United Nations will give the Jews of all nations, but especially in the Near East great preference over all Moslem races. This has swung the Moslems over from a tentative pro-British and pro-United States position to one of violent opposition although so far they do not trust the Germans any too greatly.

3. A successful break through by Germans into Iran, Irak and Syria would be the signal for wholesale slaughter of Christian and Jew alike and there would be supporting geurrila warfare during the campaign in the countries mentioned.

4. Diplomats in Bagdad express the opinion that if the Russians are able to repulse the Nazis before they penetrate the Caucasus the war will end before the end of this year as there is no food left in Europe and especially the Europe upon which Hitler's forces are now dependent.

5. Mrs. Khandan was told in Cairo by the British that they expected a heavy attack by Rommel in the Libyan desert as a preliminary to intensivied efforts by the main German forces to break through the Caucasus Mountains.

This woman is a niece of the Bishop of Austria and knows well and has the confidence of the Irakian Minister of State (Prime Minister and Mr. Cornwallis, the British Ambassador to Irak.

She is reported by our New York contacts to have been the real reason for her husband's political successes and is very highly regarded by them.

Pancheha, who gave us our original report on Russian resistance against the Nazis expresses the opinion that the Russians may collapse in the Caucasus area and that then it will be up to the British to hold the Germans.

Wife. Arabic  
Majors  
MAY 29 1942

May 29, 1942

Mrs. Seifullah Khandan, wife of New Irakian Charge d'Affairs in Washington, reports on her arrival by clipper that Near East is "like a dynamite keg" because Germans have twisted President Roosevelt's recent statements on Palestine to convince Arab populations of United Nations' determination to give preferential treatment to Jews. Says Rommel's drive is believed by British to be diversion move preparatory to German push through Caucasus and that while Turks are expected to fight if invaded through thrase will remain apathetic thwards a Caucasus drive.

John Franklin Carter folder

ASF  
Box 122

REPORT FROM THE REICH

May 21, 1942

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May 22, 1942

INTRODUCTION

The following Report on internal conditions in Germany has been received from Polish agents.

*Henry Field -*

- 3a-  
SUMMARY

Although the morale and economic level remain relatively high in Germany there are signs of serious criticisms against the Nazi regime.

Rationing, especially of nutritional foods, nightly blackouts, bombings, and casualties on eastern front result in a win-or-be-destroyed philosophy.

Strictest conscription is evident from number of women replacing men everywhere in public transportation services. Soldiers' furlough has been greatly reduced. Forced labor performs 75% of farm labor. Railroad transportation has improved because of reduction of volume and increase in shipment of freight by waterways. Automobile producers are installing gas generators in new vehicles.

Crowded Churches, especially Catholic, indicate increase in religious worship. Many foreigners, mainly Italian, are seen everywhere. Jews now wear new insignia.

The Vienna Fair was attended by 250,000 visitors. Thirteen countries, including Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, were represented in the "Hall of Nations."

Military detachments with light armored-cars, are now being assembled near Nuremberg allegedly to bring pressure on Hungary but officially to replace Italian garrisons in Bohemia and Jugo-slavia.

From Switzerland medical supplies are being exchanged for flour and potatoes from Germany.

May 21, 1942

REPORT FROM THE REICH

General sentiment

The last report made 4 months ago stated that both the mental as well as the economic level of life in Germany was high. Even today, after more than two years of hard warfare that level does not show any material changes. The war with Russia both surprised and scared the Germans. "At first I was scared by the war with Russia, but after all the Fuehrer does the thinking for us", were the very words uttered by the manager of a large industrial plant in Germany and they typify the reaction on the part of a vast majority of Germans to the events of June 22, 1941. What did scare the Germans so much? Undoubtedly the fact that an erstwhile ally could turn into an adversary in the twinkling of an eye and also the fact that the (German) government knew of what was coming but said nothing and on the contrary deliberately deceived its own people. A number of Germans interviewed by us in mid-June expressed the opinion that there were no differences between the two allies and that there would be no war (between them).

The fact that the (German) government deceived public opinion for the sake of surprising the Bolshevists with an offensive, may prove productive of very unpleasant consequences, because although nobody in Germany today attempts to reason and all and sundry have a blind faith in Hitler, the Germans nevertheless lost their confidence in the government's

veracity. "The government is wise and acts properly but we know not what is going on" is the way the plain German man is thinking. If, therefore, it should turn out that the government had blundered, that is for instance, in the event the Russian campaign should break down, such turn of events would be of great moment insofar as the attitude of the German public is concerned, even more so than if the propaganda machine had prepared the ground in Germany for a war against Russia. That sentiment should be taken advantage of by the British propaganda. The great losses in killed and wounded the Germans are suffering on the eastern front, affecting as they do a vast number of families, constitute a factor of depressive nature insofar as the general sentiment throughout Germany is concerned. Nonetheless the factor of depression is counterbalanced by the elation over the great achievements. The struggles on the eastern front are in the opinion of the German people a great success than they appear in reality. This trend to overestimation is even taken into account by the German propaganda machine, which is preparing the country for a long drawn-out war with Russia. The Germans realize full well that there was no other alternative left for them but either win or perish. That is the sentiment among the troops at the front which stand up well under the rigors of the terrific Russian campaign. Older men at the rear do not share in this spirit of enthusiasm and on the contrary show by far the greatest degree of weariness and it is they who constitute the very elements which the (anti-Hitler) propaganda should primarily concern itself with.

The air bombings of the Reich affect only a small portion thereof (wealthy as it be), namely: the northern and north-western sections and though they cause considerable anguish and discouragement they still could not be taken into calculation as a factor which might to any serious degree depressively affect the German body social as a whole.

Communists (in Germany) from whom it was possible to secure some outspoken statements, are suffering at the moment from a split psychosis, as it were. They would welcome a downfall of the régime but in the last analysis they would at the same time like to see Germany win the war. Accordingly, they should be regarded as National and not as International Communists. They are very active, have an under-cover press and are extremely solicitous about their influence among the soldiers.

It would seem that the only group of people in Germany who do not believe in the possibility of victory, is the high bureaucracy. A survey, after a fashion, made in several of the ministries disclosed the fact, that there are some high officials particularly in the Berlin Foreign Office who quite plainly say under cover that Germany had lost the war. They listen in on British radio broadcasts and undoubtedly are greatly influenced by them.

The public at large is under a very strict police and party supervision and arrests for grumbling because of defects in the food supply system for instance, are a frequent

occurrence. By and large the food supply system shows no deterioration but the illegal food market practically no longer exists, due to which fact the population is dependent exclusively on the food allotments obtainable by ration cards. There is a shortage of tobacco, which may be helped perhaps by the Balkan tobacco crop but a material coal shortage resulting from inadequate transport facilities will continue to exist.

The outlook for the future is exclusively contingent upon the developments on eastern war front. In the event the offensive should break down, grave changes in the public sentiment, the dynamics of which changes will not be long in manifesting themselves, should be looked for. In sundry Berlin circles rumors of allegedly impending changes in the government are making the rounds. But even should a change in the government actually materialize, German resistance "to the bitter end" must be reckoned with.

The above information does not apply to Austria where, because of the Russian policy of brute force, a substantial portion of the people has no feeling of a Germanic community of cause.

Hamburg:

In the Steinwerder section (Deutsche Werft) there is being overhauled at the moment one cruiser (between 6 and 8 thousand tons) which is moored at the pier next to the entrance to the Kuhwerderhoft. The cruiser in question is

protected by anti-torpedo netting and covered up on the outside with nets and bags of rust color in such a fashion, that only the guns (3 @ 15 cm) and the mizzenmast are protruding. The repair work is being done on the after deck, a bomb having damaged the stern turret and deck.

In the first floating dock to the west lies a destroyer, with a staved-in bulkhead and damages to the stern caused by a bomb. In another floating dock lies a large submarine with bends and indentations caused by depth bombs.

On three ways of the same shipyard lie the identical frameworks of three combat units, of approximately 10,000 tons apiece. The construction work is so much advanced that the sections above the waterline are at the moment being surfaced with plates.

Report of an agent who having been commissioned to attend the Vienna Fair managed to penetrate as far as Berlin and Hamburg.

~~S~~ A.

Conscription

Lately all men who ordinarily were included in a class drafted only as a matter of the last resort had been called into service. Among those called were all men, whose places could, if need be, be taken by women (motormen on trolley lines, switchmen, power plant operators, power plant firemen, crane operators, lift operators in mines, all of these men being allowed only one week in which to train the women who took their places), etc. Among the drafted were cured tuberculars and cripples (for instance hunchbacks, men with stiff legs, etc. The writer saw with his own eyes a hunchback in uniform marching in rank and file with a shouldered rifle). All this produces the impression that absolutely all males who could possibly bear arms had already been drafted. And if any exceptions had been made in Germany proper, the most rigorous draft procedure had been applied in Austria. Practically no males between the ages of 16 and 50 years are to be seen. It is noteworthy that officers of the S.S. (Schutz Staffeln) and physicians were most severely forbidden to wear uniforms, which prohibition clearly indicates the desire of hiding the death of civilian males.

The results of conscription:

Practically no men are to be seen in the streets of all German and Austrian cities, with the exception of Berlin. Women have everywhere taken the places of men. Barber shops for men have been closed for the most part, or else they operate only on two days each week. Several restaurants are not functioning and posted notices of closing due to a lack of waiters, since women and aliens are not permitted to replace barbers and waiters. Street traffic is reduced to a minimum and cities like Vienna and Leipzig are full of wounded and convalescent soldiers. Trolley cars, railroads and all public service institutions are being serviced by women in uniform, most of them wearing trousers. Complaints are being heard very frequently about excessive exactitude. At present even women students are undergoing training for switchmen's jobs. On transport barges old men are to be seen handling the rudders, while women swing the loading hooks. Large postal trucks and trucks run by the state railways are operated by women. By and large the opinion one hears on the work done by women is favorable.

The number of draftees:

In the opinion of the physicians attached to draft boards (the information was obtained in a garage where the Physicians' motor cars were being serviced) the last draft yielded a far lesser number of men than had been expected.

Instead of the anticipated million only 600,000 were secured. As one of the physicians puts it, all those able to walk and swing their arms have been drafted.

Soldiers on furlough throughout Germany:

The number of soldiers on furlough during the current month dropped to 30% of last month's figure (data gleaned from observation in the railway stations at Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg, and Vienna). This applies in particular to Hamburg. The furloughs are being curtailed to a minimum and a soldier hailing from Hamburg may remain home only 24 hours after an absence of from 7 to 8 months. It is a characteristic fact that the men arrive on furlough carrying only their breadpouches. Most likely this is due to the desire of making common cause with the land troops, although this rule applies to the sailors as well.

Farm work:

In the current year the soldiers were not granted furloughs for fall farm work. The work in question is being performed by prisoners gathered in the course of forcible enrollment. According to a statement made by the Farm Inspector at Berlin the demand for farm labor of that category is covered to the extent of 75%. To be noted in this connection is a substantial increase in the motorization of farm work through compulsory purchases of tractors, even the Breslau Works going in of late for a mass production of this type of farm machinery.

Railways:

An improvement has taken place lately insofar as traffic schedules are concerned. A great many trains have been discontinued for the sake of a greater punctuality of the time tables. The running time of the fast train Berlin-Hamburg is 4 hours and 45 minutes. The trains, however, are crowded to the last limits of capacity. At the stations may be seen supplies of coal stored up for the winter and all maintenance shops had as per instructions stored away a three months' supply of oils. Night traffic had been reduced to a minimum. There is an acute dearth of reserve rails and according to instructions replacements are being made only in the event of utmost necessity. The general situation may be considered as having improved due to the reduction of the volume of transports and to the waterways taking care of a substantial portion of the freight traffic.

Canals:

Canals and rivers continue to constitute arteries of primary communicatory importance throughout Germany. Barges from all European countries are to be seen on these waterways. It is a characteristic fact that the great locks in Germany, even in northern Germany, are not protected by anti-aircraft defense works. In the opinion of the transport experts the waterways constitute at the moment the most dependable means of locomotion.

Fuels:

The <sup>o</sup>problem of fuel entered lately a critical stage. The majority of the automotive municipal rolling stocks is geared for being operated with gasoline, butan gas or illuminating gas. A great many gas supplying service stations had been established. A network of gas generators is being rapidly set up. Leading in this field is Imbert, with Wisko a close second. Much of the work is being done at a furious pace, though without any specific preparation and somewhat chaotically. A huge system supplying the gas generators with wood and fuel in general is at the moment being developed. Special machinery for chopping and crushing wood, though very sketchily constructed, is working most intensely. Gasoline disappeared almost completely from the free market and is unobtainable, though lubricants are still available.

Sundry articles:

At the moment nothing whatever can be purchased in all of Germany without ration cards and this applies not only to essentials but to sundry little articles as well, for instance lighters, penknives, knives, cardboard, pencils, pocket lamps, tooth paste in tubes, mechanical toys, etc. Store display windows are full of merchandise but small labels placed in less conspicuous spots state clearly that the articles displayed are only models and samples or else serve only for export purposes. Watches on display for instance are just

empty cases without works. The stores are not permitted to sell any article from the displays, which are carefully listed and may be changed only by specific permit to be secured in each and every case. The stores may sell from their stocks only such articles which are available in quantities over and above the samples and models which a given store is required to carry. Insofar as tannery products are concerned none are available on the market. No soles were to be obtained on ration cards for the last five months. Two weeks ago the sale of hats - the last article obtainable without ration cards - had been discontinued. The ration cards covering clothing are so scheduled, that a complete set of wearing apparel may be gotten together only in the course of two years. Insofar as the production of small mechanical articles is concerned, a great dearth of raw materials is noticeable. Even after securing a permit for obtaining a basic amount, such articles, as for instance electrical soldering irons, electrical heaters, bell transformers, automobile tools may be obtained but with delivery in from three to five months. Photographic cameras disappeared from the market altogether and are unobtainable. There is an acute shortage of paper. Having purchased one newspaper at a stand, no other newspaper can be obtained. The publication of periodicals and magazines had been discontinued. Rubber articles are made only from synthetic

rubber and chauffeurs are greatly complaining about tires made therefrom, their quality having badly deteriorated of late (these data have been secured from industrial circles).

Food:

Food ~~ration~~<sup>ration</sup> cards are so calculated as to quantity, that a person eating an average fare can consume a sufficient amount of food three times a week. Fats are replaced by margarine. Eggs are completely lacking throughout Germany. The meat quota per week is 200 grams. White bread is still available in Vienna and its environs, but not in Germany. The bread, however, containing a sizeable admixture of various substances is a gluey, rubber-like mass. Fruit is plentiful and may be secured without ration cards, at low, pre-war prices. Other food commodities, however, are to be had only by ration cards. An ordinance was published quite recently providing drastic penalties, even death, for selling without ration cards. The ration cards are fairly easy to secure from the pertinent authorities when one can show a plausible reason for his presence in town and can produce properly stamped documents evidencing his having legally left his former locality of residence. Coffee-houses and pastry shops sell pastry only against ration cards, but the counters are loaded with pastry and cakes made of cardboard. It is quite characteristic, however, that the stringent regulations notwithstanding, a lively barter trade is going on, mainly between town and country. Most recently the cigarette situation

reached an extremely acute stage. The supply on hand dwindled enormously and the quota allotted to anyone purchaser amounts to about 3 cigarettes per day. Tobacco is a vile "ersatz" full of weeds, etc. Light beer is practically non-existent and what there is to be had is extremely bad. Dark beer, however, is available. Only establishments frequented by soldiers receive a larger allowance of beer. A characteristic sight in restaurants are tables with chairs grouped around in a manner denoting the tables as being reserved, whereas in fact it means an absence of food allowance or shortage of waiters.

Restaurants:

The food dispensed in restaurants is of first class quality, particularly in Vienna and in Hamburg. Although the portions covered by ration cards are strictly limited as to quantity, one may, by handsomely tipping the waiter, receive when again visiting the given restaurant, a more substantial portion. Meatless days are strictly observed. Within two hours after the time set for beginning of meal dispensing, the supply of food in any restaurant is exhausted. Since, as was said above, the service personnel was reduced to a minimum, many restaurants were changed into automats, which are as a rule filled to overflowing. Many people contend that it is far more convenient to eat in restaurants than home, because restaurants are receiving food allotments based on the basis of a 4-day mean figure, which means that those eating in restaurants no longer have to wait in line to secure food.

The beer allotment continues to be very skimpy and it happens quite frequently that one restaurant receives an allotment of white beer only, while another receives only dark beer. Coffee in general is vile. Bread ration cards may be exchanged for sugar ration cards. The enclosed photographs of bills of fare of two best restaurants in Vienna and Hamburg show the number of coupons detached for each and every portion. Railroad dining cars are as a rule very poorly supplied with food. The service personnel consists frequently of women. Restaurants near the docks and those catering to the laboring classes serve large portions of soup with meat and vegetables. The bills of fare, however, contain as a rule but two or at best three dishes to select from. Vegetables are very bad indeed. At 2 p.m. and again in the evening while official communications are being broadcasted, the waiting personnel suspends the serving of food. Toilets and lavatories in restaurants are spots where undercover anti-Hitler propaganda is being spread; the walls are covered with inscriptions and even posters may be found bearing texts and addenda most likely made later. In establishments where orchestras, consisting mostly of women, old men or foreigners, are playing, the rendition of patriotic or sentimental tunes is prohibited. In small restaurants near the docks which are full of automatic musical instruments, the accordion is prohibited because of the over-tender quality of its music.

Cabarets:

The former cabarets, most of which are still operating, became breeding grounds of obscenity. This is the more interesting, as the German press by and large levels considerable criticism at the obscenity which is alleged to exist in democratic countries. Because of the fact that floor shows in public places (restaurants) in Germany are prohibited, the frequenting of cabarets and the entertainment they provide has all the earmarks of an orgy. The tables must be reserved in advance. The majority of patrons consist of elderly men, above 50 years of age, who occupy the tables as early as 8:30 p.m. because later on no seats at all are available. Against ration cards one may obtain various brands of champagne and beer. Over drinks the patrons must wait till 11 p.m. at which hour the shows begin. The performers are mostly nude women (see attached photograph which shows the British royal crown in lieu of the fig leaf). There are no intermissions in the programs. The "women artists" follow one another performing the same "contortions". All in all a disgustingly vulgar spectacle.

Music halls:

The shows consist for the most part of comedians telling immensely vulgar and flat jokes and of very few acrobatic numbers (the rumor has it that there is a dearth of acrobats), but there is plenty of monologues, obscene and coarse on current topics, such as for instance rationed matrimony, etc. The music halls are filled to overflowing.

Theatres:

The plays offered are either lurid dramas or else sensational crime themes. The younger and better actors have been drafted for soldiers' theatres in the field. The attendance at theatres is very small.

News-reels:

Features and weekly reviews constitute one third of the program. It is quite characteristic that German losses are never shown. Neither German corpses nor wrecked German war machinery are ever shown on the screen. The balance of the program is of propaganda nature, scenes from the Reich and views of animal life. The attendance is very large, young people predominating. There is, however, more and more grumbling to be heard that the programs are being repeated over and over again and that they are too monotonous, although of late great stress was being laid on propagandizing the German infantry.

Motion Pictures:

Attendance at recent shows increased considerably. The level of the pictures shown is, however, very low, with propaganda as the chief theme. The lack of good screen actors is quite evident.

Propaganda:

All women working as substitute for men are recruited primarily from among the wives, mothers and sisters of soldiers, the recruitment being compulsory. This is being done inten-

tionally so as to detach the women from their environment, exhaust them with hard work subjecting them at the same time to the influence of the party's propaganda workers. The postal service was exceedingly faulty of late and the lack of news from the front was explained by the inadequate training of the female personnel. The censorship of correspondence has been considerably intensified of late and in many instances communications (from the front) showing a depressionist mood and pessimistic forebodings were being supplemented with multigraphed postcards, imitating handwritten script and recommending that the writer of the message be influence<sup>d</sup> along lines of optimism and perserverance, whereas the addressee was assured of an imminent and victorious end of the war.

Religious revival:

Religiousness, particularly among the Catholic population, increased of late, manifesting itself in mass attendance in churches even between services and by an abundance of devotional candles burned before altars and shrines<sup>s</sup>.

The general sentiment:

While previous reports contained a characterization of the sentiment as encountered in the three given sections which had been described, the attempt shall now be made to characterize by way of recapitulation the generally prevailing sentiment.

There is a distinctly growing fear as to the fate of the next of kin stationed on the eastern front. Fears are no longer being hidden. Wishes for a speedy ending of the war

are being expressed openly. People fully realize the extent of the demoralization of the young generation, particularly of the girls. The feeling of utter weariness and dejection because of the ration card system had wellnigh reached the breaking point.

The propaganda by radio produced a clearly noticeable state of nervousness. The feats accomplished by the army on the eastern front were received with a great deal of indifference (for instance the occupation of Kiev produced some interest because of the display of maps but no enthusiasm whatever). The condition of general apathy is becoming noticeable to such an extent, that for instance in localities where air raids are fairly rare, they no longer make any impression whatever.

Foreigners:

Huge numbers of foreigners, mostly Italians are to be seen everywhere. For the most part, they are "specialists", who occupy even positions of responsibility in German industry. They reside mostly in first-class hotels, patronize the hotel restaurants and apparently are not subjected to any overly rigid control, in contrast to foreign workmen who for the most part are confined in barracks and over whom control relaxes only during their Sunday leisure. Judging from the Poles in western Germany, who are employed in industry, the German discipline and hard work agree with them. They look well, they

are properly groomed, clean-shaven, and wear the letter "P", with a degree of pride. Incidentally that letter makes it easier for them to obtain food in stores, serviced by German women, who look at them with admiring eyes. The willingness to be of service to the Poles on the part of German women goes quite far, even to the point of helping a man to pull on his overcoat by a woman occupying a neighboring table in a café. The attitude of the Austrians towards the Poles is particularly friendly. The opinion is to be heard very frequently, that a revision of the attitude of the Germans towards the Poles should come to pass.

The Jews:

In addition to all the previously practiced persecutions of the Jews, all Jews throughout Germany were ordered three weeks ago to wear on the left breast a yellow star, the size of the human palm with an inscription "Jew" in letters imitating Hebraic script.

~~H~~ B.

The Vienna Fair:

This year's Fair presents quite a characteristic picture. The displays occupied space in the Fair Palace and in a park near the Prater. The number of exhibitors is exceedingly large. This is due to the fact that the exhibitors were receiving substantial bonuses and also preferential treatment in connection with purchasers of raw materials. No retail

transactions could be executed on the spot. All wholesale transactions were negotiated on the basis of delivery within twelve months and more and in cases where the purchaser was unable to furnish the so-called "basic figure" (Kernziffer) the time limit for delivery was made longer. The situation appears worst in the field of aluminum and electrical goods. Those for instance, who were interested in purchasing electrical welding tools had to make efforts themselves to secure transformers (an essential part of the welding tool) because plants producing transformers had practically discontinued making them because of the lack of raw materials. The same situation prevails with regard to electric motors. In connection with one particular transaction the question was asked in the course of the negotiations, whether it would not be possible to secure an old motor, because then a new motor could be furnished at an earlier date (within 7 months). A particularly well represented branch of production was the gas generator industry. The exhibitors were: Imbert with very accurately made parts, with an excellently organized publicity of his own, from which one might infer that the firm in question had a complete monopoly of the production of gas generators in Germany with the full support of the government. The others were Dentz, Wisko, Henschel, Hannomag, Deutsche Generator A.G. The latter firms, though still engaged in experiments, have nevertheless started producing. A large number of the exhibited automobiles, tractors

and motor busses with already built-in gas generators, serves as evidence of the desire to speed up the popularizing of this type of motor fuel in Germany. According to statistical publicity data, there were in use in Germany as of November 15, 1941, gas generators providing fuel for stationary motors of an aggregate of 120,000 HP, for marine motors of an aggregate of 60,000 HP, for motorcars of an aggregate of 45,000 HP and for tractors of an aggregate of 25,000 HP (figures supplied by the German gas generator general staff in Berlin).

At the Fair grounds a plant producing briquets, that is fuel for gas generators was kept going full blast. The conclusion, however, to be drawn from observing the process is that to produce such motor fuel the forests of Germany would within a very short time be completely devastated. In order to obtain a gas generator from a factory it is necessary first to submit to the latter an attestation by the Bureau of Vehicular Traffic as to the necessity of keeping the given motor car in operation.

Approximately one-third of the Fair was devoted to popularizing the heavy industry and the mining industry. A special pavillion right in the back of the "Pavillion of Nations" was reserved for gas generators. It contained a display of hand made articles produced by the "Gorale" (Carpathian mountaineers), samples of various types of meal and flour, photographs of the electric power plant at Tarnow, bottles of brandies and liquers and attached to a large

empty wall space a small roulette wheel. In the "Hall of Nations" stood the booths of Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Along with the Fair ran also the Exposition of German Army Engineering, devoted mainly to the reconstruction of bridges and roads in France. They were shown immensely interesting types of construction of wooden bridges, display models of quick reconstruction work on damaged viaducts, bridges, bays and even radio broadcasting towers. A motion picture theatre at the Fair grounds presented films showing engineers in action on the battlefields in Poland and in France. Those films were most instructive to us as well.

The Prater was also open for the duration of the Fair. The majority of the pleasure-seeking public were young legless invalids, wounded men with arms in a sling, with bandaged heads, walking on crutches, etc. Also many French war prisoners under guard, sweeping up dead leaves and removing garbage. In a wax figure show, someone wrote with chalk under a group representing the death of a shackled prisoner the word "Oswiecim".

The beer taverns are full of Germans drinking lemonade and eating sproten, a portion consisting of two small fishes per person. There was a continuous shortage of beer.

Because of a considerable attendance at the Fair, reaching the 250,000 mark of visitors attracted by railway fare reduction of 50%, double food ration cards and furloughs

for brain workers, there arose the necessity of finding accommodations other than those in hotels. This particular problem was handled in an extremely slipshod and chaotic manner (people being directed to quarters already assigned to other visitors). The accommodations were segregated into three categories: 1) deluxe quarters at 12 Marks per day and person; 2) rooms without bath at 8 Marks per day and person; 3) the cheapest class at 4-1/2 Marks per day and person. (The "Nowy Kurjer" of Warsaw mendaciously stated that the price of a room with breakfast was 3-1/2 Marks).

The owners of the premises offered for accommodations were for the most part members of the National Socialist Party who took special care of their tenants by high pressure propaganda, conducted in a rather clumsy manner (e.g. copy of "Mein Kampf" stuck beneath the pillow, likeness of Hitler above the bed, another on table alongside the bed, etc.)

The flag display in the city was very modest and limited to the representative sections. Rumor had it, that the gala decorations and tolling of church bells was being reserved for the occasion of Moscow's occupation by Hitler.

C.  - Cities.

Berlin:

The ascertaining of damages must be done forthwith, directly upon an air raid because the ruined buildings are either momentarily razed, or their fronts are repaired or else covered up with scaffolding and enclosures, as for instance

the Opera House, which though until recently completely hidden behind boards, now has its front part uncovered and repaired and is supposed to be completely restored on the outside within two months. The same applies to the Friedrichstrasse railway terminal only one section of which was badly damaged. There are, however, structures so badly shattered that for the time being they are not being repaired, for instance the Roundhouse beyond the Ostkreutzer railway terminal, which was damaged to such an extent that it is only fit to be razed completely. Since its location is not a very prominent spot the razing operations are proceeding very slowly. Great damage was done also in the vicinity of the Siemenstadt railway station but unfortunately no Siemens plant structures were hit, but nearby dwellings and the Jungfernheide Park, where dummy factory roofs had been erected. The pattern of havoc resulting from fires caused by air raids permits of inferring that the air raids were executed chaotically and without any definite planning and consequently could not have caused any effect of propaganda nature, although the natives regale visitors with accounts of the impressions experienced during the raids special emphasis being put on the light effects in the sky and the shaking of house walls. In hotels the Anti Air-Raid Defense instructions displayed in each room have recently been supplemented with another page which states that guests are permitted to remain in the room they occupy at their own risk.

The work of camouflaging certain structures and squares had really only begun. Thus for instance in the vicinity of the Pariserplatz on the Brandenburgerthor side there are being held in readiness nets with trees and foliage painted on them, to be spread in case of an air raid above the entire square, just like in a photographic or motion picture studio. The same preparations are being made at present at the Anhalterbahnhof, the Humboldthafen, the Friedrichbahnhof and over some of the canal locks.

The blackout of the city is complete and there are no transition periods with temporary illumination. The darkness at railway stations is so deep that the face of a person standing next is not visible. Dark blue electric bulbs are providing the only illumination, while dark yellow lights burn under signs. In the streets one hears continuous cursing of people tumbling off sidewalks. Vehicular traffic stops almost completely about 11 p.m. There is no curfew hour. About one or two a.m., however, one must be prepared for being challenged by a Schupo (police officer) who demands to see the identification papers. Impressive, however, look only the traffic policemen, the others look quite down at the heel, haggard-like weary veterans.

Anti-aircraft defense:

Anti aircraft defense measures are only little camouflaged and very efficiently handled. There are to be seen guns with triple stripes (indicating that they shot down three

planes). Guards are manning the heavy caliber machine guns day and night, the gun crews, however, have among them even legless cripples.

In sections inhabited by the working population and in areas of one-family houses, above ground shelters are in the process of construction (in the shape of conical towers several stories high, made of concrete with an outer shell of bricks colored to match the surroundings).

New regulations recently published concerning the extinguishing of incendiary bombs make it compulsory to provide appropriate protective shields covered with a sheeting of asbestos. Fire-fighting drills are very frequently held. The fighting of recent fires was most efficiently done. In spots where dangerous fires were raging, the extinguishing was done with special bombs which, however, completely destroyed the interiors of houses.

People were not admitted for eight hours to spots where an unexploded bomb was assumed to be. The Germans are still afraid of time bombs. Only a few unexploded bombs have been counted thus far. It seems, however, that the RAF was dropping small caliber bombs on Berlin.

Note in re flares:

Observation from below leads one to believe that using an increased number of illuminating parachute flares might substantially impair the efficiency of anti air raid defense. During the last raid the planes very frequently rode into cross beams of searchlight reflectors and were perfectly visible from the ground.

S  
Sound detectors:

As a latest innovation, sound detectors of some new type have been set up in various spots throughout Berlin, apparently for experimental purposes, because the old detectors have not been removed.

Traffic:

The motor bus traffic is very light. All motor buses motor trucks and even a certain percentage of passenger cars are equipped with jars containing Buta gas. There is, however, a heavy traffic of trolley cars, subway and elevated trains. The crowding in these transportation facilities is considerable, the passengers consisting mostly of women, children and soldiers. Only a few bicycles are to be seen.

Hamburg:

Hamburg is one of the cities which, according to Reuter's dispatches, were most frequently raided by the RAF. Hamburg has the best organized system of anti air-raid defense, both as to defensive equipment as well as to shelters for the civilian population.

Anti air raid defense:

Most recently a balloon barrage was installed. These balloons are of a size capable of lifting up to 80 kilograms and are equipped with stabilizers against wind action and with a net and spikes against lightning. These balloons are in three different colors, aluminum-silver, green and brown. They are pulled in by means of small hand operated windlasses, which

are attached to ground anchored tripods. After they are pulled in they are ballasted with weights made of armored cement. The balloons are being released as a rule about 6 p.m., pulled in to a low altitude about 4 or 5 a.m. and pulled in completely about noon. When gales which still permit airplanes to fly are blowing, these balloons are pulled down to the ground. The crews handling each balloon consist of from 3 to 4 men. The balloons are placed at intervals from one-half kilometer to 800 meters, all around the city and the harbor.

The protection of the civilian population against air raids is of exemplary perfection. In addition to a siren alarm system, there are also facilities for sounding alarms by radio loudspeakers and by lights (red lanterns placed close to the ground). The air raid shelters for passers-by are so distributed that no one could at any time be farther away from a shelter than 70 steps. In front of each entrance to a shelter, which is locked either with a padlock or a spring lock, hangs a small glass-enclosed cabinet containing the key to the shelter. It is necessary to break the glass to be able to enter the shelter. At the same time this system constitutes the means of controlling the use of shelters.

There are four types of shelters in Hamburg: 1) large towers built of armored cement, splendidly equipped against bomb and gas attacks, each with a small electric plant of its

own, with loudspeaker telephones on the several floors, armored doors on the ground floor and a small, narrow wooden door leading to the second floor. There is a wooden outside stairway. Each such shelter is calculated to accommodate up to 200 people; 2) large underground shelters made of armored and going down two stories underground. One of these shelters adjoins the Fischmarkt (Fish market) on the Elbe, whereas the other is in the Millerthor Park. These shelters have 3 meter thick embankments made of earth over vaulted ceilings of armored cement and are designed to accommodate from 600 to 800 people; 3) cellars under large houses and under churches, properly outfitted inside; 4) basements and cellars with entrances from the streets. The system of directing people to shelter is perfect. Anyone can find a shelter at once. The guiding signs are large yellow tin placards of large size with red lettering and arrow signs.

Effects of bombings:

In the city itself the effects of bombings are being forthwith obliterated just as in Berlin. Some, however, have been left untouched on purpose, for instance the ruined hospital next to the Anglican Church. During the last air raid over the inner city, the Deutsche Bank building not far from City Hall are seriously damaged and so were several large houses near the Grosser Burstah and at the corner of the Boersen and the Beckerstrasse. It would seem as if an attempt had been made to destroy the City Hall. Also near the Brocktorkai an immense hall had been completely wrecked. There

was obviously the intention to bomb either the coal harbor or the fish market. The bombs, however, dropped on the residential section Altona and chanced upon a section of poor peoples dwellings in the neighborhood of the Patmariestrasse. Entire streets were levelled to the ground and are being razed now to the very foundations. The empty lots are dotted with signs "Building Plots", which seems rather strange in a section of old dwellings.

In the port of Hamburg the sections in the vicinity of the Wedelkanal and of the India Hafen have suffered most. However, even here only small caliber bombs must have been dropped, because nowhere is such damage to be seen as was wrought in Bremen.

Reconstruction Work:

No work of reconstruction is being done in the city. In the harbor, however, a large number of cranes were again made serviceable, particularly in the section Steinwerder Waltershof.

Moored to the pier alongside of the shipyard are three auxiliary units, each of about 3,000 tons. The drydock in the shipyard in question, which was damaged in the penultimate air raid, suffering one broken wall, had already been reconditioned but not fully repaired and pumps must continually remove water.

Near the fishing port (St. Pauli Kanal, Dungenbrücke and to be exact at the Elbstrasse piers) lie 3 submarine chasers, 2 trawlers and 1 small vessel, probably as guard for the fishing fleet.

The large fish halls on this side have not been touched nor was the large fish cannery now producing large quantities of canned fish food. The production exceeds the pre-war level by 50%.

Camouflaging:

Camouflaging of structures had just begun. Among the railway terminals only the Hauptbahnhof was painted on the track side in a manner creating the illusion of tall houses several stories high of white and brown color. Across the roof of the main shed a broad strip of grayish color was painted to imitate a street. As to other railway stations only the intermediate station near the Sternschanze is covered with green netting of a bronze tint to imitate rocks covered with green foliage, while on the platforms green nets imitating trees were hung on wooden sticks.

Other stations and depots have no other protection except blackouts. The general impression one gains is that not much importance is being attached to camouflage and what had been done along these lines was only by way of experimenting.

D. Information of a general nature.

Military detachments are at present being assembled in the vicinity of Nuremberg for the alleged purpose of bringing a certain amount of pressure to bear on Hungary, while it is being given out for public consumption that they are to be used as garrison troops in Bohemia and Yugoslavia, replacing the Italian. These detachments are composed of units withdrawn some six weeks ago from the eastern front. They have suffered considerable losses and were filled up with recruits from the latest draft. As local observers caustically remarked, these detachments will consist of barbers and waiters. Their equipment is very variegated and no anti-tank armament is to be seen. Instead there is a sizeable number of light armored motor cars.

Salvaging of wreckage:

It is a characteristic fact that for the time being only German machines are being brought from the eastern front to the various plants in Germany. Included in the list are airplanes, tanks, motorcars, machine-and anti aircraft guns. The explanation offered is that German plants, producing as they do at top speed, could not possibly go in for alterations and dismantling of foreign makes of machinery. Soviet wreckage is simply used for scrap.

Medical supplies and Switzerland:

Germany is suffering from an increasingly acute shortage of medical supplies which are being imported at

this juncture in very substantial quantities from Switzerland on the basis of entirely new agreements and terms. Up to now, mostly coal was being exported from Germany to Switzerland, whereas at present, as is being reported, flour and potatoes are being exchanged for medical supplies. Also certain raw materials are being supplied. The import of artificial silk from Switzerland increased also.

### E. R. Industry

#### New publications:

A volume under the caption "Generator Yearbook 1942" having as its official publisher, Lt. Col. Ludwig Schanze, director of section "G" (Generators) in the "Department of the General Administrator of Motor Locomotion" is scheduled for publication within two months and will set forth the entire plan of transition to gas generator and review at the same time all that had been achieved along these lines in Germany, including charts for the alterations of German-made motors. The publication of the volume in question is being handled by Johann Kasper (Berlin W.9 Lennestrasse 4) who as an out-and-out party man, handles all the publishing of writings on which the "great man" can and wish to make a profit.

#### Generators:

The following motor car producers started themselves to instal gas generators (mostly of the Imbert type) into vehicles of their make: Famó Breslau in its tractors

on caterpillars and on wheels, starting to produce the latter in series, an experimental series of 60 machines having been issued three weeks ago. To start these motors it is necessary to inject gasoline;

Lanz (Mannheim) installs in its own tractors of the "Bulldog" type gas generators of Imbert make attaching them to the front of the vehicle; Hentschel installs anthracite burning generators, which are greatly complicated and not quite fully tried out on long hauls;

Vomag Machineworks at Mauern issued already about 200 cars with wood burning generators which for starting require an injection of gasoline. Generators of this type are frequently returned to the factory for overhauling;

Hanomag issued approximately 20 fast running road tractors with Imbert type generators and gasoline injection starter. Eleven of these tractors are in operation;

Ringhofer-Tatra-Werke Inc. issued by now about fifteen 3 and 6 ton trucks with Imbert type gas generators and gasoline injection starters;

Mercedes-Benz issued thus far 160 trucks with generators of its own make, which are frequently returned to the factory for overhauling, because the model was not given a sufficient number of tests;

Sauerwerke of Vienna issued 61 machines with Imbert type gas generators and gasoline injection starters;

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg uses for its stationary motors or portable electric power houses (on wheels or sleighs) producing current of 150 kw, Imbert type generators also mounted on wheels or sleighs. The plant in question at present also alters its stationary motors for wood gas and specializes in: machinery operated by gas (remodeled Diesels) of from 16 to 2000 HP, steam turbines, steam condensers, steam accumulators, hoist, bridges parts for high-tension kilns, gas accumulators, screw pumps, compensators, refrigerating machinery, heaters and trucks;

Wiener-Lokomotivfabrik (Wiener-Neustadt) builds rollers with Diesel motors remodeled for wood gas combustion and Imbert type gas generators;

Faun-Werke (Nurnbert) manufactures fast road tractors altering its old Diesel motors into Imbert type gas generators but preserving the gasoline injection starter;

Graef & Stift(Vienna) issued 58 machines with a gasoline injection starter and gas generators;

Peter Jensen, Maschinenfabrik Maasbuell (Fleusburg, Schleswig-Holstein) manufacturers machines for gasification of wood blocks to be used in gas generators;

"Solex", a famous plant manufacturing gasificators, produces mixers for mixing air, gas and benzine to be used in motors operated by wood gas.

NOTE: By using a wood gas generator to run a Diesel motor and by applying a gasoline injection starter, a saving of up to 80% of gasoline can be accomplished. The average cost of installing a gas generator, after full basic figures (Kernziffern) had been secured, amounts to 3,000 Mark.