

● P.S.F.

Subject File

Carter, John F. June & July 1942

*PSF Jack Carter Folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

For your confidential in-  
formation and return for our files.

F.D.R.

*Recd & Returned 6/2/42  
J.F.C.*

**MEMORANDUM**  
from the desk of DONALD M. NELSON

May 27, 1942

Mr. President:

I am returning Mr. John Franklin  
Carter's memorandum to you.

I. Thornton

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 27 4 30 PM '42

May 26, 1942

RECEIVED

OFFICE OF  
DONALD M. NELSON  
CHAIRMAN

My dear Mr. President;

There is no mystery or scandal in the testimony submitted to the Senate Committee on the synthetic rubber situation.

The so-called Polish process is not a new process for the making of rubber. It is a process developed in Russia and improved from time to time since 1915. I am told that it is identical with the process being used in the Union Carbide and Carbon project which is a part of the present authorized program. The carbide process makes butadiene from synthetic alcohol as well as from grain alcohol. The only difference between the Carbide and Carbon process and the so-called new Polish process is the possibility that the material in the catalyst is slightly different, although there are hundreds of known materials which will produce different degrees of result. The so-called Polish process is not a process for making rubber out of grain -- it is a process for converting alcohol from any source into butadiene, one of the raw materials for Buna S rubber.

The process for producing alcohol from grain has been well known for many years, and the process for polymerizing the butadiene and styrene into Buna S rubber is the same regardless of the method of providing the butadiene.

At the time the major portion of the program for the production of synthetic rubber was authorized, the cost of production of rubber from grain alcohol, which is from ten to fifteen cents per pound higher than from petroleum, was considered as a factor. However, at the present time because high cost rubber can be obtained from grain alcohol in a few months less time, it is the policy of the War Production Board to predicate its program upon the use of as much of the available alcohol as is possible. Up to the last few days the inclusion of 80,000 tons of alcohol base rubber, using 72,000,000 gallons of alcohol, seemed to be the total which could be counted upon; however, within the last few days 200,000,000 gallons of alcohol have been made available and discussions concerning its possible use in the rubber program are being undertaken.

At almost the same time hitherto unknown sources of high cost butadiene, as a by-product of the high octane gas petroleum projects, have been discovered. It is possible that these sources

The President

may develop upon complete investigation to require even less critical materials, and to be possible of development within even less time, than the alcohol plants, inasmuch as the material would come largely from existing equipment.

You may be sure that all of the possibilities are being carefully examined and considered, although the problem is one of great complexity and the art is so new that almost daily developments are taking place, making considered judgements of today valueless tomorrow in the light of changed circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. M. Nelson".

Donald M. Nelson

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

May 6, 1942.

REPORT ON SYNTEHTIC RUBBER "SCANDAL".

Senator Gillette is very much disturbed over what he regards as a major "scandal" in connection with disclosures in closed hearings before the Senate Committee which is examining the synthetic rubber situation.

According to Gillette, both O.P.A. and W.P.B. are convinced of the practicality of the new Polish process for making rubber out of ~~wheat~~ grain or potato alcohol. It offers prospect of starting production within 8 months, where the other processes will require about 18 months. So far, he says, every nickel from the R.F.C. and the Rubber Corporation has gone to the big oil companies for the lengthier and more expensive process and he feels that there is a chance that the R.F.C. will stall off the shorter cheaper process until all the funds are allocated to the oil companies and all the equipment tied up in orders for their plants. He also remarked that both Wheeler and McNary are members of the Committee which is conducting these hearings.

J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
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John Carter #16  
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"The Week in Washington"

June 3, 1942.

REPORT ON NAZI PEACE RUMORS.

The attached report from George Walker, of this unit, relays statements attributed to a former Swiss Consul in Germany, now in the Near East. These statements assert that failure to reach the Caucasus will cause a collapse of the Hitler regime; that Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Himmler etc. will be replaced by the German Generals; and that Franz Von Papen is laying the ground-work for a return to Germany as leader of the moderates.

JFC  
J.F.C.

Mazi Reports

June 2, 1942.

Walker

This report covers information obtained from M. Seyrig, one time head of the Antiquities Department of the Syrian Government and a former servant of the Vichy French government, who becoming disgusted with that regime has joined the Free French (deGaulle) movement and is now in New York, and the written reports of a former Swiss Consul in Germany, who recently has been primed for a diplomatic post in the Near East.

The first man paints a dark picture of Free French affairs in Syria, asserting that internal jealousies and quibbling has brought about general distrust and discrediting of the Free French among the Syrians. It has also resulted in French prestige being discredited in that country and this has been heightened by British distrust of the de Gaullists. The British prestige has also suffered as the result of the of the general Free French disorganization. The Moslem situation in Syria is almost wholly negative from the British and United Nations viewpoint and as far as the United States is concerned the Moslems are bitterly opposed due to their belief that we are coddling all Jews and giving them preferential consideration in all instances.

The former Swiss Consul in Germany recently was recalled to Berne and then was sent to the Wilhelmstrasse where he conferred at length with Dr. Grobke, who has charge of diplomatic relations for the Nazis in all of the East.

This Swiss is said to be pro-German in his sympathies but violently anti-Nazi and he has reported that the initial Japanese successes were the only thing that forestalled a Hitler regime collapse. He flew near Rostov after the British bombings and reported that all he could see standing in that city was one church spire where formerly there were several.

The British bombings are having a definite effect on the German people at large and the failure of the Nazi Russian campaign of the past winter has brought about conditions in Germany similar in many respects to the 1918 position when the Germany army was massed for its last desperate effort to break through the then existing Western Front.

Failure of the Nazi armies to break through the Caucasus or at some other strategic point along the Russian battle line this Summer will result, he says, in a collapse of the Hitler Regime with the almost immediate removal of Hitler, Goering, ~~Goebbels~~ Goebbels, Himmler et al with the German Army generals taking over the Government reins.

In this connection recent arrivals from the near East report that von Papen, who stands well with the German Army officers, has been carefully laying his plans, while in Turkey, to assume leadership of the German Reichs when the Hitler regime collapses. von Papen has maintained a solid friendship with von Hindenburg's son and other high German army personnel and will probably get the job when and if the Nazi break-through is unsuccessful.

From the same source it is learned that food conditions in Germany are much worse than has been believed generally and that during a visit to Munich it was impossible to secure potatoes or beer even in the bootleg market which previously was maintained by the officers and men of the Nazi Gestapo.

Finally he reports that the German people no longer believe any of the Hitler regimes statistics as the truth about staggering losses in men and equipment during the Russian campaign is gradually leaking into Germany.

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*file  
personal*

*John Carter  
Folder 5-42*

Peace Reports

June 1, 1942

Walker

Recent arrivals from Turkey and the near East report that diplomatic and espionage circles there are buzzing with rumors that the Nazis, through an undetermined go-between have put forward to the British a tentative request for a three months armistice between England and Germany and out of which terms, or at least their discussion, might grow.

As a bait for this it is said that the Nazis indicated they would consider a break with Japan and an armistice with Russia but the British reply is reported to have been completely negative and to the effect that Great Britain will discuss peace terms when the United Nations dictate terms in Berlin.

As a richer bait the Nazis -- through their army leaders -- are supposed to have promised the removal of Hitler, Goering, Goebels et al from leading posts, but this too was rejected.

The source for this report is one of our best informed contacts in the New York area who gave it to your reporter with the statement that "This is from sources which heretofore have been right 90 per cent of the time, but it is probable that in the retelling it has become largely flavored by wishful thinking".

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*file  
personal*

*PSF  
Carter*

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(Jay Franklin)  
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June 6, 1942.

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH MR. FRANK PAGE (I.T. & T.)

The attached memorandum was prepared by Frank Page after a talk with me on Tuesday last. Page is much concerned over a pending order from the F.C.C. to reduce and equalize rates in I.T. & T.'s South American service. He says the order will reduce gross revenue to a degree which must produce deterioration of facilities and service and hence will not automatically generate good-will or closer relations.

Page is in complete sympathy with this objective but feels that the time has come when the Government should either take over all foreign communications of the United States or bring about a Government-controlled consortium of all foreign communications on the order of British Cables & Wireless. He does not think much of a suggestion for a third course, i.e. a Government subsidy to maintain gross revenue at existing levels.

I have discussed Page's ideas with Mr. Sumner Welles who has recommended that I submit this report and memorandum to you for your consideration of the implications of an anticipated deterioration of cable, telephone and radio service to Latin America.

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

MEMORANDUM  
June 3, 1942

The time is here now when the government should act to take over under war emergency all of the international telegraphic communication companies into one unit, either under government ownership or government aegis.

Not one of the government agencies which are interested in various phases of the international communication problem seem to be taking a look at the problem from the overall national interest either for the present or for the future.

Nearly every move that is being taken today in the United States in regard to cable and radio international telegraph communications is jeopardizing the position of the United States in the international communication field. Instead of getting the maximum result and utilization of the facilities, we are curtailing the utilization and facilities. The direction in which we are going is one of crippling and curtailing our international communication system and leaving the door open wider and wider for the British now and for the British and Europe after the war to increase their control of world communications. This is the only country in which the government doesn't either operate or control directly or indirectly the international telegraph communication facilities, and for years American international communications have been handicapped by this very fact. We have insisted on competition between American companies in the international field to the detriment of the American communication world-wide interests, for our real competition should have come from the British, French, Germans and Italians. While in some directions we are improving our communication facilities and our usage, in other directions we have curtailed them and failed to use them for the war effort.

The ship-to-shore stations of the RCA and Mackay Radio have been closed. They are utilized today only for listening to SOS calls at a considerable cost to the companies and no thanks from the Government. These are modern, fully equipped, excellent stations along all our coasts and should be used by the Navy and Coast Guard. Of course it was correct to close them for commercial traffic. We have curtailed gradually to the point of closing entirely the point to point commercial radio stations inside the United States. This is gradually taking about a million dollars worth of revenue from each of these radio companies. It is correct to close the circuits but it also should be recognized that it is crippling our commercial business and that the stations and facilities should be used for the national defense. We have pursued the program of opening duplicate competitive radio circuits to various countries. And while the circuits are opened no provision has been made, especially with the British, whereby traffic shall be handled by both circuits. This merely makes one of these circuits a standby circuit instead of really useful.

The cables, which certain parts of the government feel are obsolete and other parts of the government feel are especially needed in the war because of secrecy, are almost all losing money. The only one that is making money,

due entirely to government traffic, is about to be ordered by the Federal Communications Commission to reduce rates to the point where it will be in the red. The natural result of all of this, as far as the cables go, is that the service will deteriorate. The United States is not now connected by American cable to Puerto Rico and all cable messages, and there are a large number which go to Puerto Rico, are turned over to the British Cables. This is because of two cable breaks which cannot be repaired either because of the inadvisability or actual shortage of an escort ship for the repair work.

There is only one answer which is certain to come under one of two conditions, and that is, government ownership or participation in a consolidated international telegraphic communication company. It is either coming because of war necessity and because of far-sightedness when the companies are strong and we are in a position to capitalize on the excellent equipment and personnel. Or it is coming when the companies are weak through reduction of rates and curtailment of services because of the war and poor service being given because of the curtailment of personnel and maintenance due to financial stringencies. This, of course, varies with the companies, but all of them are being hurt to a more or less degree and every time they are hurt the general overall picture is worse.

*file personal*

*PSF: Carter*

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(Jay Franklin)  
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June 10, 1942.

REPORT ON SOVIET MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

The attached memorandum, by Dr. Henry Field of this unit, is based on statements from the same confidential "fantastic" source as previous memoranda. I am advised that this individual is now in constant and intimate contact with Col. Guenter of Army Intelligence where the value of the information can be properly assessed.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

June 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON U.S.S.R.

The following information has been received recently from the same source as the three previous Memoranda.

1. Atwater is still in command of all Soviet Forces under Stalin.

2. King and Brown are also still on Supreme War Council. King reports that he has now engaged in 1,440 aerial combats.

3. Dr. Majeska has performed 4,000 major operations. She is still in charge of medical services under Stalin. She reports 17,000 airplanes have been used to carry wounded from front lines.

4. Large quantities of supplies are being flown to China.

5. In Crimea at beginning of recent campaign only 31 square miles are held by Soviet troops. This was retained primarily as a delaying action to prevent advance into Caucasus. Polish anti-tank troops have distinguished themselves in this action.

6. Caucasus region believed safe from invasion.

7. The same phrase is repeated in this latest dispatch: "This is a war of attrition. As long as an unbroken front is maintained territorial conquest is of little significance."

8. Stalin, sitting on camp stool, attended Mass with 28,000 troops at Rostov recently. Stalin's previous appearance at a religious ceremony was at Christmas in Moscow. On the latter occasion Stalin sat with the three Americans Atwater, King and Brown and their three wives - all sisters from near Kiev.

9. Their most successful type of anti-aircraft gun is the "Skypiercer", which fires 4 shells simultaneously - each with 7 explosions.

10. A new anti-tank gun has been developed by Brown. This gun <sup>shell</sup> explodes after penetrating into center of tank. On June 21, 1941, they had only 1,800 of these guns but no figures available on present supply.

11. Peace offers from Hitler have been received by Stalin, two through Ankara, one via Stockholm. Each has been rejected in no uncertain terms.

12. Great attention is being given to post-War settlements, which are based primarily on "no Soviet territorial aggrandizement." It is agreed tentatively that after a brief vacation in the U. S. following conclusion of hostilities Atwater will organize general safety of U.S.S.R., Brown will control Supplies and King will expand civil aviation.

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES  
WASHINGTON

PST Jack Carter Folio  
5-42

June 11, 1942

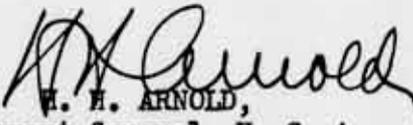
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT (The White House)

Reference the attached note from Mr. John Franklin Carter, I do not feel that his suggestion can be dismissed without serious consideration. The results obtained in Hawaii in diverting lava flows in 1936 as well as within the last month lend some weight to this idea.

At this time, however, when our opportunities for bombing Japan are very limited and can be accomplished only at considerable expense, I believe that definitely military objectives, because of their number and importance, demand our first consideration.

This subject is being investigated and will be given every consideration at such time as the extent of our bombardment effort against Japan warrants directing our efforts toward anything but the most critical military objectives.

1 Incl.  
Note- J.F.  
Carter.

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

FOR DEFENSE



DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72  
NOV 1 1972

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

May 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL ARNOLD:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

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

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

May 21, 1942.

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REPORT ON SUGGESTION FOR BOMBING JAPANESE VOLCANOES.

Last Tuesday, at lunch at the Century Club in New York, Harvey Davis (Director of Stevens Institute) said that there had been a suggestion that our airmen spare a few bombs to drop down the craters of some of Japan's 900 semi-active volcanoes. Davis said that seismologists and volcanologists were of the opinion that a hearty explosion inside the crater of a semi-active volcano would start the lava flowing and might burst out the sides. It was added that partly for religious reasons and partly because it had not occurred to the Japanese there was no anti-aircraft protection for volcanoes. It might be, if the scientific authorities concur, that we could convince the mass of Japanese that their gods were angry with them, by dropping bombs down the craters and starting some nice little local eruptions.

My reaction, of course, was that this was moonshine, but Davis assured me to the contrary. Perhaps it would be worth looking into.

J.F.C.

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

~~SECRET~~

*file  
Barnes*

*BF Jack Carter Foldy*

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June 11, 1942.

REPORT ON SPEEDING UP MARITIME COMMISSION'S SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAM.

The attached memo. represents John Carmody's ideal of a letter from you to the Chairman of the Maritime Commission for speeding up ship-buidling in the slower yards. Army and Navy procurement people ride herd on manufacturers, to speed production, eliminate bottlenecks and otherwise get maximum output. Carmody's idea is to initiate a similar system in the Maritime Commission. I understand that the existing policy of Land and Vickery is to allow ship-builders to proceed without "interference" from the Maritime Commission, on the ground that the proposed method would lead to division of responsibility.

Occasion for this particular proposal is a recent decision to award contracts for sixty-eight additional C-2 vessels to the Moore yard at San Francisco when that yard is already running from two to six months behind on its production-schedules on a twenty-five ship contract. I also understand that a number of people in the Maritime Commission are entirely willing to risk their official necks to get this new policy adopted, which they say can only come from you.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

I believe that with certain exceptions the shipyards under contract with the Maritime Commission are not achieving the production of which they are capable under existing circumstances.

In order to achieve the maximum production possible the Commission should without delay adopt and put into effect a policy of planning production in full necessary detail, of following up these plans actively with the shipyards and other contractors by requiring them to plan their own production, and to conduct their operations with all the efficiency that conditions permit, and by taking all steps necessary to see that the managements accomplish or are made to accomplish these objectives. No compunctions about possible division of responsibility between the contractors and the Commission should be allowed to stand in the way of getting results.

To this end you should set up within the Commission an adequate organization for production control and secure the services of some of the best practical production men in the country to act as trouble shooters and to live with the problems of the weaker yards until the problems are solved. All materials and equipment, from the earliest stages of processing to the warehouses of the individual shipyards should be treated as part of a common pool to be drawn on for use wherever needed. It is not too much to say that the effectiveness of our entire war effort depends upon the production of ships. You should feel free to call upon Mr. Nelson or, if necessary, upon me for assistance in securing the release of the men you need from their present work.

*Carmody*

Pact

Walker

June 12, 1942.

RF  
Carter

News of the Russian-British-United States agreement about a second front in Europe in 1942 and a plan for the post war period has been well received by business men and bankers in this area. They heartily approve the plans for a second front as they feel that its establishment will mean the earlier ending of the war as far as Germany is concerned.

While not quite so enthusiastic about post war plans those who in the past could be said to represent the "No foreign entanglements" group seem now to realize that an arrangement will be indispensable which will provide for some kind of a policing arrangement to prevent a repetition of the Nazi armament growth in the years between the two wars.

These who are deeper students of international affairs and who at one time thought Hitler was doing a fine job of holding down the Communist now seem to be much more tolerant of communism as represented by Russia's resistance to the previously irresistible Nazi war blitz machine. Your reporter has the disturbing thought that these men will revert to their fear of communism when the war ends and will fight against trade and other economic and social agreements with the Russians.

Big business in America as represented by their salesmen who are sent to foreign lands to get business will go along whenever it appears that diplomatic moves will help them get business but indications now are that they will object to any negotiations along lines calculated to improve social relations among all nations.

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*PSF Carter Folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I suggest you take the enclosed up with the Army and Navy Intelligence.

F.D.R.

Memo to the Pres. 6/8/42 Re:  
Report on Loopholes in U.S. Censorship

*J.F.C.  
Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

This should be taken up with  
Donovan's organization so that he can get  
it to the Joint Staffs.

F.D.R.

Memo from J.F.C. to the Pres. 6/10/42  
Report on Telephone conversations with  
Switzerland.

*PSF  
Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

I suggest you talk this over  
with Sumner Welles.

F.D.R.

Report on Polish Intelligence Data  
from J. F. Carter 6/12/42

*PSF Jack Carter Files*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND  
PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F. D. R.

Memo from J. Franklin Carter, June 22  
Report on Savings Bank and War-Bonds.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 23, 1942

*file  
HDS*

~~PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have already talked to John Carter. There is no problem of financing here, and I have so assured Carter. You need not trouble about the matter further unless you have some other point in mind.

HDS  
Director

REGRADED  
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*PSF: Jack Carter Folder*

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(Jay Franklin)  
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June 19, 1942.

REPORT ON HANFSTAENGL:

Sumner Welles tells me that the British Home Office has at last given authority for Hanfstaengl to be transferred to our custody, for use in connection with the Psychological Warfare.

Since the practical arrangements for his transportation and accomodation were made through Col. Donovan and Ned Bruce, both of whom are absent in London, I request that authority be given me through the Bureau of the Budget to make such necessary expenditures and reimbursements as may be required, pending final determination of official responsibility. The total needed should not exceed \$1,000 and, in fact, none may be required, but it would be desirable to have funds available for this purpose.

*J.F.C.*

PSF: Jack Carter Files

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

June 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE  
DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET:

For reply to me.

F.D.R.

Memo from J. Franklin Carter, June 18  
re Report on Hanfstaengle and use in connection  
with psychological warfare.

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

PSF Jack Carter  
Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE  
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE:

What do you think? I cannot handle this except to give my approval of his coming to Washington if everybody else has agreed. It is all right to bring him in an Army plane but he must satisfy himself as to his safety while here.

F.D.R.

Re J. Franklin Carter's memo to the Pres. (secret) on final arrangements for Hanfstaengl transfer. (German prisoner in custody at Ontario who is in Internment Camp)  
Full name of man is Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl and Mr. T. R. Coward.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RSF  
Carter

June 24, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. F. C.

In connection with these telephone conversations, I see no reason why all trans-Atlantic conversations should not be completely severed with Sweden, Switzerland, Vichy, Spain and Portugal. I see no reason why foreign diplomats of these nations should not also be forbidden telephone communication. This would be a proper exercise of the war power. This should, of course, be taken up with the State Department. I propose that they be eliminated unless the State Department offers some very cogent reason against it.

All telephone conversations should be limited to Government messages by certain specified Government officials -- and then these should be monitored.

F. D. R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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June 23, 1942.

REPORT ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH AXIS EUROPE.

Fresh light may be cast on Nazi ability to obtain intelligence of American ship-movements by the attached memo. from Naval Intelligence

Telephone calls by private persons are permitted to Switzerland, Sweden, Vichy, Spain and Portugal. Conversations must be in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese. In order to save circuit time to the phone companies, operators no longer ennuerate the regulations.

O.N.I. says that it is considering restricting all such calls to government messages and is also investigating the use of supersonic filters so as to by-pass only audible modulations.

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

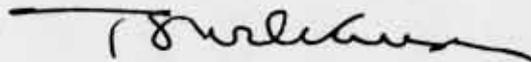
6/22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. J. F. Carter

16-12936 GPO

Please note Capt.  
Fenn's comments on  
your suggestions. He  
is Chief Cable (+ Radio) Censor.  
Thanks for giving it  
to us.



THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP  
THE CHIEF CABLE AND RADIO CENSOR  
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR Admiral Wilkinson.

Mr. Carter's note much appreciated. We do permit calls to Switzerland, but except for certain diplomatic calls, all the conversations must be in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese. Operators used to enumerate the regulations, but now that they are published and fairly well known, the phone companies save circuit time (important due to load) by reducing this warning. For your info. we are currently considering the matter of confining to govt calls, the phone circuits to Switzerland, Sweden, Vichy, Spain and Portugal. The superimposition of supersounding frequencies is now being investigated with a view to placing electric filters to by-pass only audible modulations.

H.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

This should be taken up with  
Donovan's organization so that he can get  
it to the Joint Staffs.

F.D.R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
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June 10, 1942.

REPORT ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH SWITZERLAND.

Gerald Haxton, Somerset Maugham's secretary, who has been a source of some value to this unit, reports that it is possible to pick up a telephone in New York and put a call through to Switzerland. The user is then asked what language he proposes to use and then is warned not to talk about the war or the weather. That is all. If this report is correct, it might account for some of the Nazi ability to inform their submarine-commanders of tanker-sailings from American ports. I am still of the opinion that radio and/or telephone communication with the Axis makes use of either intonations to convey information or, in some cases, recording of sounds too high to register on the human ~~ear~~ ear but which, when re-recorded at the receiving end may be translated, into light-waves and hence into intelligible messages.

J.F.C.

PSF; J. F. Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*file*  
*Confidential*  
*Jack Carter*  
*folder*  
*Raw file*  
*5-42*

June 25, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Jack Carter phoned to say that Hansfaegel has signed the necessary documents which are in the files of our Minister in Canada. The British, the Canadians and the Americans are all agreed on his coming here. However, they are very anxious to have him flown here by an Army plane and Jack Carter wonders if you would be willing to ask General Marshall to arrange it. If the Army refuses to do it, they will have to make arrangements to proceed by train.

What shall I tell Jack Carter?

*Miss Tully.*  
*Gen. Arnold - Will*  
*give air transportation.*  
*He has been notified*  
*that J.F.C. will let*  
*him know when the*  
*plane is wanted.*  
*John McCre*



*file  
personal*

*PSF Jack Carter Folder*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I return herewith, as you requested, the papers which accompanied your memorandum of June 23 regarding the attitude of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York City toward the War Bond Program.

I enclose also a memorandum dated June 29, from Mr. R. W. Sparks, Field Director, War Savings Staff, from which it will appear that the suggestion that the Dry Dock Savings Institution is not cooperating properly in the War Savings Program is without foundation.

*H. H. [Signature]*

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

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

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

June 22, 1942.

REPORT ON SAVINGS BANKS AND WAR-BONDS.

George Walker, of this unit, submits the attached memorandum in duplicate concerning the alleged action of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York City, which discouraged depositors from withdrawing their savings to invest them in U.S. War Bonds. Possibly this will interest the Treasury.

J.F.C.

War Bonds

June 20, 1942.

Walker

One of our New York contacts has called our attention to the action of the Dry Dock Savings Institution Lexington Ave. and Fifty-Ninth Street, New York, which discouraged two depositors from withdrawing their savings to invest them in U.S. Government War Bonds.

In one instance the depositor was told that there would be a delay of at least ten days before the withdrawal could be made for any purpose and in the other the depositor left the bank with the definite impression that the bank officer with whom she talked did not favor putting all of her savings into the bonds.

The larger New York banks, particularly the commercial banks, have been substantial buyers of the bonds and they push them with their depositors but this is the first instance your reporter has heard of where a savings bank has at least seemed to be lukewarm on the bonds.

It is possible that all of the savings banks are adopting a similar attitude because of the fear that all of their depositors will withdraw accounts which at present are paying low interests rates and will put the funds into the bonds, which, to their maturity pay slightly more, or at least the equivalent of the savings bank rate.

Your reporter felt that this information should be sent in for consideration.

#####

Sold larger  
volume of Bonds  
per 10 def depositors

Call for collection  
regarding time for  
collection

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE 6/29/42

TO Mr. Harold N. Graves

FROM R. W. Sparks

The attached report is apparently an effort to draw a conclusion without knowledge of the facts. An investigation of the facts proves this to be so. The reporter goes out of his way to draw attention to the fact that commercial banks are buying War Savings Bonds in large quantities; whereas even an elementary knowledge of the problem would indicate that this is not permissible.

Again, with no knowledge of the problem, the reporter attempts to draw a conclusion that there are reasons, in his mind, why savings banks should not sell War Savings Bonds wholeheartedly; therefore, he infers that such banks are not enthusiastically supporting the plan. The facts are as follows:

The Dry Dock Savings Institution (mentioned in the report) has sold more War Savings Bonds in proportion to its depositors than any other savings bank in the country. It is the bank that originated the Victory Club idea for the purchase of War Savings Bonds. One of its officers has been devoting his entire time to soliciting payroll savings plans which the bank will service at great expense to itself. It offers free safekeeping of War Savings Bonds to its depositors. More than 25 per cent of its newspaper advertising and window displays is specifically directed to the sale of War Savings Bonds, and the counters in the Dry Dock Savings Institution used for the sale of these bonds occupy the most conspicuous place on its banking floors.

It is possible that a person attempting to draw against uncollected funds would be told that a ten-day period must elapse for clearance of the check. This is standard practice in all savings banks and has been for many years.

The bank has investigated and found one case in which a person without employment and with no income asked whether the bank would advise her to put all of her savings account into War Savings Bonds, not realizing that she would have to wait 60 days after issue to cash a War Bond for living expenses. Here is a clear case of a bank giving the best advice from the viewpoint of the Government as well as the depositor. Surely if any War Bond purchases were made that would be earmarked for redemption, bonds purchased by such a depositor would be in that class.

The President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution was one of the group first to offer the full cooperation of the savings bank to Secretary Morgenthau in March 1941. He has talked over the radio in favor of War Savings Bonds on many occasions. As President

of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, he urged all members to qualify to the end that every savings bank in the country is actively backing the War Savings Program.

As you know, the savings banks in New York State have been doing a fine job of selling War Savings Bonds, measured by almost any conceivable standard, including comparison with the fine work of the commercial banks. The savings banks were the first to offer their services as a group in connection with the New York Pledge Campaign. They have already published two advertisements in this campaign, not city-wide, but State-wide.

I believe the attached report is not without deliberate bias and that it is more harmful than helpful to the cause of War Savings.

*BF Jack Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. JAMES LAWRENCE FLY  
HON. SUMNER WELLES

What about terminating all  
telephone communications outside of this  
Hemisphere? I am convinced that there are  
serious leaks in the existing system.

F.D.R.

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

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

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

July 2, 1942.

REPORT ON TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH AXIS-DOMINATED EUROPE.

I showed Sumner Welles your memo. for terminating all telephone communications, including foreign diplomatic calls, with Portugal, Spain, Vichy-France, Switzerland and Sweden. Sumner said that he was in full agreement with the necessity for action but observed that the proposed action would bring prompt retaliation against our own diplomatic calls to those countries.

He suggested the following: All private calls to be terminated; diplomatic calls to be confined to calls between the heads of the foreign missions involved and their governments, all such calls to be made from Washington, only after proper identification, and to be strictly monitored; our own official calls to the five countries to be kept to a minimum and also strictly monitored.

Following this, I showed your memorandum to Larry Fly, told him Sumner Welles' suggestion, and said I was simply going to report back to you on what I had done. Fly is taking it up with the War Communications Board this morning. He said that formal action by the W.C.B. could be taken next Thursday.

J.F.C.

**NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD  
WASHINGTON**

TO The President

FROM Mr. Frederic A. Delano

RE: Munson's Report on Alaska

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*PST Carter*

July 9, 1942

**MEMORANDUM for The President:**

I am returning to you herewith papers which accompanied your memorandum to me of June 29 in regard to Alaska. As I have already expressed in a preliminary report to you my views on Alaska, I will not repeat what I have said before.

I have read with interest the report by Mr. Curtis B. Munson, and while I do not know his qualifications for making the report, I may say, generally speaking, that I think it is very good. However, I think it would be a mistake to try to make plans for Alaska too far ahead. There is a disposition there to make very ambitious plans for the future even to the point of making several highways as well as railways.

At present the only access routes to Alaska are by the ocean route from Seattle and the airplane routes, chiefly from Edmonton. Access to the ocean route has been supplemented recently by use of the Canadian National Railway line to Prince Rupert. The port of Prince Rupert has a fine harbor and although 600 miles from Seattle, it is 900 miles nearer the Orient and our defenses on the Aleutian Islands.

I should say that for the present we should confine ourselves to building the railway line from Prince George by the "Trench" route to Fairbanks or thereabouts, with the thought in the back of our heads that at some future date this route will be extended to Nome or a suitable harbor near the mouth of the Yukon River. I say we should keep

This in the back of our heads, realizing that it might be several years before that would be carried out. Next in importance to the railway line is the necessity of having suitable airports, or at least "landing strips" which should be connected by "logs" roads.

These two enterprises of immediate importance involve a very considerable expenditure of both time and money and I think are all that we should try to do within the next two years. It is a big job, considering the distance from the rest of our country, the shortness of the season, and other demands on our resources.

The expenditures already recommended will have a very great bearing on the development by private capital of natural resources, and it will be time enough when this private development takes place and we begin to reap the benefits, to take the next step in carrying out larger and more ambitious plans.

I will admit that this is what might be called a "horseback decision" without knowledge of many details; but even so, I think that is about as far as we can go at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(SGD.) FREDERIC A. DELANO

Frederic A. Delano  
Chairman

Atts.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. FREDERIC A. DELANO

TO READ AND RETURN FOR  
MY FILES.

F. D. R.

C  
O  
P  
Y

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

June 25, 1942.

MUNSON'S FINAL REPORT ON ALASKA.

Here is the copy of C.B.Munson's final report on Alaska--  
the highway, defense and air operations. It is a thorough, competent  
and unassuming piece of reporting on complex problems, under difficult  
conditions.

This copy is the only one which contains the appropriate maps.

Other copies, minus the maps, have been sent to O.N.I., M.I.D.  
and the Department of State.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PSF Jack Curtis Felt  
file PSF

July 9, 1942

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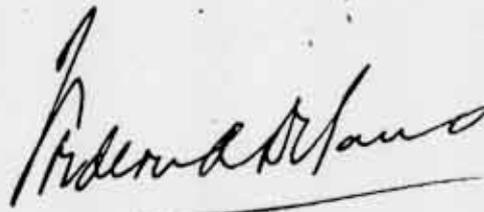
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Respectfully submitted,



Frederic A. Delano  
Chairman

Atts.

PSF  
Box 122

REPORTS ON ALASKA

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MAPS

1. General Map of Alaska published by  
Kroll Map Publishing Co., Seattle  
(Only in First Copy)
2. Commercial Map of British Columbia scale  
1:1,710,720. March 31, 1937 (Only in First Copy)
3. Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway  
Big Delta - Slana - Whitehorse  
Scale-1:1,000,000
4. Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway  
Progress Report, 1942  
Scale 1:1,000,000

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

by

C. B. Munson

## THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

Alaska is an island surrounded by three oceans and a wilderness more than 1000 miles wide. Alaska is joined at present to civilization (i.e. supplies) by an umbilical chord - the inside passage to Skagway - and by the more war-hazardous route of outside Pacific waters to coastal points in Alaska. The British Columbia coast and the coast of Alaska bordering the Gulf of Alaska and including the Aleutian Islands are noted for heavy and, in the winter, almost perpetual fogs.

Best Air Route to Alaska.-On account of this coastal fog the most dependable and shortest air route to Alaska is via Edmonton, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. These airfields are respectively in Alberta, Canada; northern British Columbia, Canada; Northwest Territories, Canada; Northern British Columbia, Canada and Yukon Territories, Canada. This route has long been recognized as the most feasible route to Alaska by air and enjoys for the most part good flying weather throughout the year. It has extremely low temperatures in the winter but the snowfall is very light. Due to timber there will be little drifting.

The correct Military road has been selected.-The new highway to Alaska aims to follow this route. It does so for two reasons. First, to supply these airfields; second, because it is the correct military route to Alaska. Edmonton

is a big rail and air center in western Canada and the direct haul from our industrial Mid-west. The road lies as far as practicable east of the Rocky Mountains invulnerable to bombing from the coast. In case of disaster, and loss of Alaska under all-out attack the defense line would lie east of the Rockies in this region.

Not much economic excuse for Highway.-There is not much economic excuse for a highway to Alaska, as, in your observers' opinion there is not much economic excuse for Alaska itself. True there is a good fishing industry along the shores of Alaska owned on our continental west coast by Seattle or San Francisco, supplied from our continental West Coast, and furnished with laborers from our West Coast. As far as the mining industry of Alaska is concerned the cream of the gold was taken off years ago, and when one discusses base metals if, as and when good mines are found one must take into account that they will be able usually in peace times to mine base metals cheaper closer to centers of population. Your observer has never seen a country more widely overlain with glacial debris, rockflour and frozen muck than Alaska. True there are a few agricultural spots such as Matanuska Valley near the coast that can be farmed. They are not, however, of sufficient area to take care of the local population, let alone produce wealth.

Alaska worth millions from military or air standpoint.- Alaska is worth incalculable millions to the U. S. from a military and air standpoint. It is practically a land route

to Asia and Europe. From this point of view the highway to Alaska should have been built years ago. A railroad would have been even better. Therefore as it is a purely military highway it should be in the correct military place, which it is.

During a crisis if ever is the time to build.-There are many political forces opposed to the road - some merely to the location of the road.

1. American wheat congressmen are opposed to it as they fear it will open up more wheat land.
2. Seattle is opposed to it, especially to the location, as she wanted tourists and supplies to go through Seattle.
3. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways were opposed to it because they wanted the long haul to the coast, and they possessed steamship lines on the inland passage.
4. The Whitehorse and Yukon Railway was opposed to it on account of their haul from Skagway to Whitehorse and Yukon waters.
5. British Columbia was opposed to it because she wanted it to run through British Columbia and so did her political contractors.

There were other political forces opposed to the road but your observer got tired at this point and did not hunt them up. However it is obvious that it would have been impossible to build either a railroad or highway

in peace times in the last forty years because of political obstruction. From this point of view now if ever is the time to build it.

Was it judicious this summer.-Whether it was judicious in this summer of extreme peril to the United States and to the United Nations cause to build this highway which can produce no freight of any moment until 1944 and in the meantime competes slightly with Alaska defense for bottoms and supplies is not within your observer's province but is within the province of those who know more about the war as a whole. Suffice it to say that unquestionably a railroad is the best freight producer and could have been completed by 1944. The correct railroad route would not run where the proposed highway does. It would probably run through the so-called "Rocky Mountain Trench" or "Peace River Trench" which runs from Prince George down the Parsnip River, up the Findlay River over Sifton Pass into Lower Post on the Liard and to Watson Lake. Heavy snow conditions will exist on Sifton Pass.

Air reasons for Highway.-One consideration probably influenced the building of the Highway, - the hope that the pioneer road might furnish some time this fall a rough connection over which the wilderness isolated airfields at Fort Nelson, Watson Lake and the shipping supported airfield at Whitehorse might be supplied.

Your observer is well acquainted with this air route. Three weeks ago he stopped at each airport and travelled over practically all the road so far completed with the Army engineers in "Jeeps".

Road builders.-The Army engineers are building the "Pioneer" road to be followed by the P.R.A. which is to build the permanent road. We will only consider the pioneer road. It starts at Fort St. John (see maps<sup>II</sup>) which lies northwest of Edmonton and east of the Rockies near the railhead at Dawson Creek, B. C.

The Road.-A railroad runs from Edmonton, Alberta to Dawson Creek, B. C. Due to Alberta's pride in its 'highways' which are often shown on its maps to indicate good roads, - where intimate knowledge would label them trails instead, - our freight was predicated on Fort St. John instead of the rail head at Dawson Creek. However, at the time of your observer's visit the road from Dawson Creek to the ferry across the Peace River, though delapidated, had enough washed gravel on top of it to make it passable in wet weather. The British Columbia Government already had contractors on the ground preparing to improve this road as far as the Peace River Ferry. From the Ferry as far as Fort St. John, we understood the U. S. engineers were taking care of it. This part was a washed gravel road in fairly good condition.

The Crossing of the Peace River.-The ferries across the Peace River are primitive and subject to breakdown during highwater in the spring. The Peace is a big river. Of course the ferries will also be unable to operate for about six weeks in the Fall during freeze-up. After the freeze-up the ice can be used for crossing till April. After April no crossing can be made for six weeks during break-up. Ultimately a permanent bridge will have to be constructed from above high water on each side at a cost of well over two million dollars.

Fort St. John.-This brings us to Fort St. John where is located the base camp of the U. S. Army engineers who are working on this part of the pioneer road. Originally the whole pioneer road was under the command of General Hoge. It was entirely too much territory for one command to cover due to transportation difficulties and General Hoge wisely decided to base command on Whitehorse at one end and on Fort St. John at the other. His suggestion was carried out.

The Construction Commands.-General Hoge is in command at Whitehorse of construction of the pioneer road from Whitehorse to Fairbanks and from Whitehorse eastward to Watson Lake. Colonel O'Connor at Fort St. John is in command of pioneer construction from Fort St. John to Ft. Nelson and from Ft. Nelson westward to Watson Lake.

The Wilderness.-This pioneer road is through unsurveyed country as far as Fort Nelson. From Fort Nelson to Watson Lake it is actually unexplored; as far as is known, no one ever has been through on the ground. The extreme limit of working season is May to October. From November to April the ground cannot be worked as every foot would have to be blasted, and a shot in this frozen ground is like trying to blast india-rubber. The maps of all this country are built on hearsay and latterly by visual aerial corrections by commercial pilots. Often rivers are thirty or forty miles or more out of place and lakes do not exist or where no lakes are marked on the map there actually is a large lake. The maps cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called accurate. From Fort Nelson to Watson Lake there is heavy timber so that survey parties can be out for long periods without being able to see a thing except the trees.

Aerial photographs necessary.-Complete aerial photographs are of utmost importance if only to indicate the route to be followed by tree-blinded survey parties. If carefully studied, the type of vegetation will serve to indicate high or swampy ground as the case may be. To generalize, poplars (shivering asp) and jack pines grow usually on dry ground and ridges; spruce and willows in the muskegs (or swamps) and on low ground.

Winter Road.-Winter road in this country seeks exactly the opposite type of ground to summer road. Winter road follows the frozen muskegs and cuts straight across lakes. The winter road goes over ground which is impassable in summer.

Equipment Rushed to Fort Nelson over Winter road last spring.-A winter road existed from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson. The Army engineers' first task was to rush at all possible speed equipment over this winter road to Fort Nelson before the break-up. This was a great piece of work and they succeeded in getting sufficient equipment to Fort Nelson to enable them to work on the stretch from Fort Nelson to Watson Lake this summer. They were unable however to get equipment to Watson Lake. Of course if it were physically possible to break up the 1,700 miles of road from Fort St. John to Fairbanks into small segments and get equipment and men in to work on these segments it would be built as fast as you poured money into it.

Misinformation regarding north widely spread in Temperate Zones.-It seems this may have been the long range map view from certain quarters. (Your observer does not know what quarters and is throwing no stones anywhere.) He simply knows that great almost unbelievable ignorance of the north and northern conditions exist in all temperate zones. Certain unnamed engineer officers were told seriously in Washington

before they left that they and their troops under certain circumstances might have to live off the country. Whoever told them that must have been thinking of buffaloes on the prairies or the old days in African game at its best. You could not feed 200 men in this country on game for one day. You would be lucky if you could feed yourself. If you were a good hunter you might feed two or three others - probably not.

Explorers go North for one purpose. To be almost starved or frozen to death, to return and write about it. The true North man, the trapper and prospector, is ashamed if he starves or freezes. He knows he has not done his job right. These romantic explorers along with such poems as those of Robert W. Service, who captures the spirit of the North through tragedy, naturally have affected temperate zone people with a wholly erroneous, romantic view of the North. It is a friendly country if you learn beforehand not to sit on the subway tracks. But only the boresome, unromantic, matter-of-fact method of acquainting oneself with the facts before one leaps will make for a successful northern sojourn. There are still Minneapolis contractors writing in to Edmonton for maps of towns, and by-roads over which they may move equipment from Fort St. John, Fort Nelson and Watson Lake for construction of the new highway. Your engineer officers on the ground today, - being trained engineers, - have achieved a tolerably realistic view of what they are up against.

Fort St. John to Nelson.-When your observer was in Fort St. John he found the regiment there with good road equipment but short of tractors to pull it. To keep them busy they had been building road by hand. They had built about nine miles. When your observer left they were bringing in a Negro regiment to take the White regiment's place and jumping the White regiment up about fifteen miles over the last of existing northern country roads to start in from there. The Negroes had good equipment but also seemed to lack tractors to pull it. If these regiments have their tractors by now they should break through to Fort Nelson by late Fall. However, such a little thing as mumps, measles or bad yellow fever injections which they seem to have had might preclude their chances this Fall. Of course they could shove a winter road on where they are stopped by frost which would be good till next spring.

The pioneer road will have little surfacing if any and that wholly dependent on whether they are lucky enough to find a chance gravel bed. They are far from road material till they reach Pink Mountain three-quarters of the way to Fort Nelson. They may get some gravel or shale there. Without gravel or shale surface material this road will quickly become impassable or nearly so when it rains.

Fortunately snow and rainfall light.-Fortunately this is a semi-arid country and the rains usually come between May and July 15th. Most of the rest of the year until the

snows in September which precede freeze up, is sunny and dry. In twenty-three years' residence your observer has seen only four or five years with rains in September but usually preceded by a very dry spring. If this road is allowed to go into freeze-up in a smooth condition it should make a pretty satisfactory trucking or tractor road all winter until April. This should hold for the road all the way to Whitehorse and Fairbanks.

Equipment rushed to Fort Nelson last spring.-At Fort Nelson thanks to a freeze-up after the thaw this spring they were enabled to rush through enough equipment to wholly equip one regiment there for work on the road this summer to Watson Lake. When your observer was there they were out thirty-nine miles and making about a mile per day. The Colonel in charge figured they were only working as yet at 50% efficiency.

(Here it may not be out of place to note the following. The officers are all trained engineers, all from accepted engineering schools of high standing, and many have had much practical experience in civilian employment and Army. You could not ask for a more able lot of officers. The men, of course, though many have skills, included city men from New York and the average run of soldier material. The morale is good, especially away from base camp, sleeping in pup tents on the ground and fighting mosquitoes. But unlike the P.R.A. the officers have, in addition to road building

the task to train their men to their work. The P.R.A. are professional road builders and their professional contractors are accompanied by huskies who cut their teeth on highway construction. This is not stated to belittle the Army, it is merely to point out the job these engineer officers and men are doing.

Your observer asked at Fort Nelson if they had powder men, jack hammer men and drillers. They said they thought they had. They are checking up to see. (In the mountains, which they still had thirty miles to reach, they might get crowded into some inescapable rock cut which would lose them valuable weeks of time especially if they were short of hard rock men.)

They intend to pass Muncho Lake crossing the Liard above the Grand Canyon of the Liard. From there on they will keep to the north bank of the Liard. The Rocky Mountains drop off, or go underground north of the Liard River all the way to Watson Lake. There is no mountain above timberline and the hills are probably about 1000 feet in height, heavily wooded. There should be plenty of good road material in this region. As this is the last unexplored part of Canada, and one does not know except from the air what they may encounter on the ground your observer puts this down as the weakest link in the whole highway as far as breaking through this fall is concerned. Again mumps, measles, yellow fever injections and in addition difficulty of replacements and

possible rock cuts may keep them from reaching Watson Lake this Fall. As stated above at the time of your observer's visit they were making one mile per day and had gone thirty-nine miles. This left them about 300 miles still to go. If they get up to 100% efficiency and average, with all the luck, two miles per day all the way through they might reach Watson Lake by November 1. On your observer's flight back through Fort Nelson he heard a man say they had 400 men down with bad yellow fever injections. This is not confirmed. If it is anything like that, however, your observer guesses they are licked right now. A winter road could still quickly be hacked through, however, from where they are stalled by freeze-up in November. Over this winter road supplies could be carried untill April to Watson Lake.

When the frost comes out in the spring this whole road from Fort St. John to Fairbanks will have to be gone over with bulldozers and crews from end to end.

Winter use of road.-If winter trucking is contemplated all trucks should be equipped with heaters, truck crews with sleeping bags, tents and food and be thoroughly trained in how to make camp in forty, fifty and even sixty below zero weather. Half-way houses should be established at least every fifty miles into which a frozen truck or tractor can be towed and thawed out so men can work on it. The right anti-freeze must be kept in all trucks and the batteries in top condition so they may be started when the oil is

stiff if they have stood any time without idling. In extreme cold they should be started and let run to warm up every hour. Telephone lines should be strung for communication along the whole route in case of breakdowns with a telephone every ten miles. A complete study of the winter transportation problem over a bad road should be made by some competent northern trucker, Canadian preferably.

Quality of pioneer road that of a trail.-As to quality of the road under construction suffice it to say a good road cannot be built if they hope to break through this Fall. In some cases for short stretches it will have to be one way. To get through this Fall we do not think a road can be built on which one can hope to average more than ten miles per hour in dry weather and without snow.

With this to go on someone might care to figure how much freight this means for the airports stretched over the 1700 miles of road from Fort St. John to Fairbanks before 1944; this is the very earliest that the permanent road can be completed. This is as sure as death and taxes.

The airfields.-The airfield at Fort St. John is quite good and can be extended if need be. It is also near rail transportation.

The airfield at Fort Nelson is really a strip, one end stops at a ravine, and your observer's impression was that the fliers did not like it much. They frequently have

*Not a  
good  
location*

to gun and come in again especially with cross-winds. Your observer believes there is sufficient flat land thereabouts and the field could and probably should be improved. Fort Nelson will never be more than a field for fighter planes as other planes make the hop from Fort St. John to Whitehorse without stop.

The field at Watson Lake is still a strip. Lying as it does across a peninsula in the Lake, however, makes the approach easier and this field does not seem to worry the fliers.

Whitehorse has a good field and hard surfaced runway. The letdown around Whitehorse has always been bad in bad weather. Whitehorse is in a hole with high mountains all around it. There is room in the hole to circle about but Whitehorse could not be entered safely on beam with bad ceiling. The ceiling for Whitehorse must of necessity be pretty high.

Northway is a pretty rough strip under construction and there is another strip on the way to Fairbanks at which your observer did not land.

At Watson Lake there is no road construction going on as the engineers did not succeed in getting any equipment there. A contractor working on the airport has a little equipment and three months' work still to do on the airport.

At Whitehorse the engineers under General Hoge are building the road in two directions toward Watson Lake and toward the Richardson Highway to connect with Fairbanks. These men seem to have ample road equipment but again are

still somewhat short of bulldozers and tractors.

Fortunately by water and a short piece of construction General Hoge is able to reach in and work on the road to Watson Lake in two places. For this reason your observer believes he has a good chance of reaching Watson Lake this Fall. <sup>(Map IV)</sup> His chances are even better of reaching Fairbanks as he has only 150 miles to build before striking the Richardson Highway to Fairbanks. <sup>(Map III)</sup>

Tonnage for Alaska and way points small indeed.-Looking at the highway from the point of view of tonnage for Alaska there are certain points which come to mind. For many years your observer looked at maps of Alaska and though a close neighbor never went there because it looked all settled up. He had a feeling that too many people spoiled the wilderness. On finally visiting Alaska he found out how wrong he had been. Many towns shown on maps of Alaska are named after a cabin built by 'John Doe.' He died forty years ago and the cabin has since rotted but "John Doe's " name is immortalized for posterity on the map of Alaska. Many trails marked are winter roads long since fallen into disuse. Your observer's impression is that Alaska is nearly as uninhabited as the Canadian Northwest Territories.

The point is, when you arrive at Fairbanks where are you? Fairbanks is connected to Anchorage and Sitka by a fairly good railway for the north. The amount of tonnage it can carry per year is the subject of a confidential report by the Quartermaster-General's office. On arrival at

Anchorage one is still faced with supplying the Aleutians by boat or air - some 700 miles to Dutch Harbor alone through fog-bound waters. There is no connection to Nome and to the Bering Sea except by the tortuous summer route of the Yukon River.

Winter road to Nome difficult - summer road the tortuous Yukon river and the sea and equipment short. Land routes a wilderness.-Unlike conditions from Fort St. John, B. C. to Fairbanks it will not be easy to knock out a winter road to Nome. The Yukon river ice cannot be used as a highway and very many streams necessary to cross are fed by a multitude of hot springs. These rivers will either have to be dammed where small enough and a crossing made below the dam or they will have to be bridged. A terminal at Fairbanks leaves vast areas of Alaska, the Arctic Ocean, the Bering Sea and the Aleutians almost as far from Fairbanks as they are from Seattle and still be served by sea or connected by transportation facilities nearly as long and difficult of construction as the road already built to get there.

If this question has not been already studied and has any bearing on future events your observer recommends that a complete study of Alaska's freight be made by a freight expert with details and tonnages of what Alaskan

rails and shipping can handle with their present equipmant.  
Ralls and inland or Yukon shipping in Alaska have barely  
the equipment necessary to serve ordinary pre-War needs.  
A thorough survey should accompany this transportation  
report showing what amounts existing highways, and high-  
ways to be built, trails or winter trails can accommodate  
and how many hundreds or thousands of trucks and tractors  
would be necessary to link Alaska by land to civilization  
and deliver any appreciable flow of freight.

*Curtis B. Gurnison*

ALASKA AND DEFENSE

by

C. B. Munson

## ALASKA AND DEFENSE

Sufficient Air absolutely necessary for Alaska.-Though conceptions of defense held prior to this war have had to be reconsidered around the world due to the effect of air, your observer submits, that there is no place that air should have a more important, nay vital place, in the scheme of things than in Alaska, either for defense, offense, or for air routes to Asia and Europe during and after the War. This is the most important statement your observer could bring back from Alaska and next to it all other observations shade into insignificance.

With sufficient air Alaska can be defended.-With sufficient air, based on the Aleutians, to patrol, to observe and to sink enemy aircraft carriers before they gain ascendancy in the air, Alaska can be defended. In fact Alaska will never be attacked more than once again if sufficient sting is put in her tail in the Aleutian Islands.

Any way you turn Japanese must reduce Aleutians first;-Throughout history Mercators projection has confused many people who know better. A map of Alaska should never be looked at except on a round globe. At least, your observer never dares look at it on a flat map, himself. On a round map it becomes quite apparent that the Aleutians will have to be taken by Japan before the rest of Alaska is attacked. It would be too hazardous for the enemy to sail into the Gulf of Alaska without first reducing the Aleutians. A

landing could be made between Nome and the Aleutians in the Bering Sea at great risk to the enemy. If, however, such landings were made the enemy would still be practically nowhere on an inhospitable shore with winter approaching, long lines of communication behind him and a wilderness ahead. There is nothing in Alaska to tempt the Japanese except the Gulf sea coast and the Aleutians. Your observer even goes so far as to believe that Japan will never strike in Siberia before she has first reached the Aleutians and put a wedge between ourselves and the Russians.

Observer's qualifications.-Your observer's qualifications are that he has been familiar with mining in Northwest Territories, Yukon, and northern and interior British Columbia and Alberta for 23 years. He has just completed a three months' trip up and down the Canadian west coast and from Edmonton over nearly every foot of the Highway so far built to Alaska arriving at Anchorage on June 3 and Kodiak on June 4 where he contacted the Alaska Defense Command and the Naval Commander of the Alaskan sector, General Buckner and Captain Parker respectively.

Most of Alaska a wilderness.-Alaska is practically as much of a wilderness as the Canadian Northwest Territories. True Alaska has a population of about fifty thousand souls not counting military. These people, however, are largely in port towns from Anchorage east and south around the Gulf of Alaska and at Fairbanks. Alaska, however, is huge, nearly

as big as half the United States with 26,000 miles or more of indented coast line and islands.

The Aeroplane in Alaska in competition with shanks mare and a few rivers.-This leaves plenty of inland and sea coast that is almost virgin wilderness with little besides extremely primitive transportation (i.e. shanks' mare and some rivers). The aeroplane for transportation and freight is more important here than in the Canadian Northwest Territories. Important journeys by air are completed in hours as against months or years by any other existing methods. Freight is carried to points in hours that by other methods would take a year or more and cost the freighter twice as much if he could get it there at all.

Freight planes needed.-The Alaskan Defense alone could use three times the freight planes they now possess and keep them perpetually busy on important and essential work. Maps of Alaska are covered with towns that do not exist. Someone simply lived there forty years ago and got on the map. Many trails are winter trails, never passable in summer and long ago abandoned. Alaska is for the most part a grand wilderness.

The attack.-The plan of attack is exactly as we have been told from Java and Australia. A sufficient task force for the job is assigned by the enemy. In the tropics the carriers run up under cover of night in a last dash, which brings them within comfortable striking range by air of their

objective. In summer in the north there is still little or no night. In the Aleutians fog takes the place of night.

Use of fog.-The first attack on Dutch Harbor was June 3 at 6.45 a.m., the second June 4 at 6.55 p.m. Two fog areas with a clear area between them were travelling very slowly from west to east. The Japanese skilfully played the westernmost fog area. Under cover of it they ran up within striking distance of Dutch Harbor. They then eased to the eastward, nipped out of the fog, launched their planes in the clear, and retired again into the fog. The carriers only remained in the clear for the few minutes physically necessary to launch their planes. When the planes returned the carriers would come out of the fog in time to receive them and quickly be swallowed up again.

Radar equipped bombers necessary.-To offset this hide-and-go-seek all our bombers should be equipped with Radar devices, or, as the Alaskan Command calls them, "smellers", to sniff out the ships in the fog.

Sufficient air can sterilize attack at birth.-The whole game is for the air carriers to soften the installations of the objective and gain supremacy in the air. Once this is achieved it is all over. The task force of destroyers and cruisers and transports along with the wrested air supremacy is sufficient to quickly occupy the objective especially if some land air base has in the meantime been seized. The

Japanese seem to be able to build air-bases in six to twelve hours. It seems to take us that many weeks. If, however, sufficient land-based air is available to the defender at the exact moment needed to quickly sink or damage the carriers, then in reverse the operation fails.

Alaska Defense had not received minimum air repeatedly requested.-The Alaska defense was woefully short of Air and not because they had not asked repeatedly for it. They needed heavy bombers L B 30's, B 17's or B 24's. They needed immediately available, in addition to what they had, 2 heavy bombardment groups and one pursuit group. The only thing in the attack of June 3 and 4 that saved the whole Aleutian chain was the defeat at Midway.

Two fields acting as satellite fields probably saved Dutch Harbor.-Contributing to this was the hesitancy by the Japanese caused by two satellite fields, of which they seemed to be ignorant. Strictly speaking these satellite fields were too far away from Dutch Harbor to be really called satellites. They were just distant fields that the Japanese evidently did not know about. However, they showed what satellite fields can do. Though all too meagre this extra air puzzled the Japanese. They did not know the source of it and thought they might have made a mistake, as was actually the case at Midway. This caused them to hesitate long enough to receive the full impact of the news of the Midway defeat and saved Dutch Harbor.

Your observer is not a military expert, nor does he desire to be bumptious. It is necessary for him, however, to give this background as he saw it through lay eyes in order to give full force to his actual observations and reconcile certain points of view observed by him amongst military and civilians.

Installations built obsolete.-First with regard to the military-naval installations which your observer saw at Fairbanks, Anchorage and Kodiak. He was told the installations were the same at Dutch Harbor, certainly no better, probably worse. These installations were obviously planned and largely constructed before the war. The millions of dollars laid out for power plants, hangars, warehouses and barracks are a bomber's paradise. It is not necessary to write warehouse or power plant on the roof. The power plants are called 'bomb proof buildings'. Frankly there is no such thing. Your observer flew during the last war and has flown much since. He would guarantee to fly over any of these original installations without even a preview of the plan and have someone at his elbow call his shots, "warehouse", "water tower", "barracks" etc., and if he made a mistake he would buy the lunch.

Dispersion feverishly sought.-The men today at these "fortifications" with the exception of Fairbanks where attack is unlikely at present, are eagerly leaving their

shower baths, toilets, barracks and fine offices in favor of a hole in the ground and concealment and dispersion. The present Alaska Defense Command has for a long while back been feverishly at work on underground barracks for pilots and dispersing and hiding everything that can be dispersed or hidden. However, you cannot move million dollar power plants with bare hands.

Your observer's guess Dutch Harbor flattened.-Your observer talked with commercial pilots evacuating workers from Dutch Harbor and also quite unofficially contacted some of these workers. His impression is that at the first attack on Dutch Harbor the warehouses went up as did the power plant and the electrically operated hangar doors naturally would not operate. However, the Navy and the Alaska Command were wholly on the alert and few planes if any were caught on the ground. It must be here said that both these agencies were fully conversant and appreciative of modern war and alive to the handicap of pre-war conceptions of construction which they were wearing like a millstone about their necks. The hangar doors not operating was probably not as serious as it sounds for the men undoubtedly had axes and as far as your observer can make out on the next attack the hangars themselves went up in the air as did the oil and gas storage. This is not personal observation at Dutch Harbor and is unconfirmed as far as your observer is concerned but those in possession

of full secret military reports will be in a position to check and your observer desires that they do so before accepting his inquiries as final.

Main airfields must have dispersion and satellite fields.-There are some things that your observer can state with a certain amount of firm conviction. With regard to airfields for instance. Why make them in the form of a cross instead of a T? One hit on the center of a cross can put out two runways. Fine, hard-topped airfields are very useful, nay essential. But these fine airfields become a basket of eggs if planes have to be parked around them or on them and there are not ample facilities for garaging each plane separately between dirt walls and also for dispersion with taxi runways from neighboring trees and protected areas. Also these airfields, centers of enemy attention as they are, lose the greater part of their efficiency under attack unless supported by innumerable satellite fields and emergency landing strips. Many of these satellites may be hidden, unknown to the enemy.

All Alaska should be a defense zone.-Without criticism of anyone your observer desires to note that obviously our armed forces have grown very fast. This growth has not necessarily been in the environment to which they are now assigned. This is more true of the army and air than it is of the navy as the navy is usually dealing with the sea an

element known to them through the ages, changing yet unchanged. There are many splendid civilian organizations whose growth has been slow and whose personnel have spent their lives in the environment in which they operate. Consider communications men or commercial pilots and air companies for instance.

Your observer believes the whole of Alaska should be made a defense zone under the complete control of the army. This may sound a contradiction. It is not so when one considers what is actually happening. The better element in the civilian organizations who are able to, naturally want to get into the armed forces; when the first bomb drops, the less patriotically inclined want to go right home to Keokuk, Iowa. This is breaking up many useful, even vital civilian organizations in Alaska. The ones who leave for the armed forces, after many delays, are assigned probably not to Alaska but Ireland or Chile. Your observer diffidently suggests that the armed forces be immediately put in a position to freeze these useful civilian bodies for the duration, to freeze labor in Alaska, - in a word to freeze Alaska. This is essential against an enemy who long ago froze all his personnel and energies on the idea of overcoming us. Nowhere as in Alaska, where each pound transported there is a transportation problem, is this as obviously necessary.

A study must be made of what is to go on ship bottoms to Alaska.-Transportation again brings up the only presently existing methods of supplying Alaska. These are by boat and by air. (See observer's report on the Alaska Highway.) Your observer will firmly state that one final and complete authority should be put in charge of determining exactly what goes into bottoms for Alaska and when. On the west coast of the United States your observer noted crates of Post Toasties being loaded for Alaska. He later confirmed his suspicions when talking to the Alaskan Defense Command who insisted that only basic staples should be sent to Alaska. We might also mention the anti-tank guns which were shipped to Whitehorse because they were on wheels and easy to load in Seattle and the tractors and equipment for which two regiments were eagerly waiting to commence construction on the Highway were left sitting in Seattle because they were harder to load. Truly a study should be made of what goes on ship bottoms to Alaska in order to make Alaska as far as possible self-sufficient.

Valuable time wasted in unloading ships.-This brings your observer naturally to the long-shoremen and merchant marine crews and, if you please, to Civil Liberties. One crew took six weeks to unload a ship in Alaska. As this was a ship of vitally needed material the army unloaded the next ship of comparable tonnage and cargo themselves hoping to

better the time. In this they were successful in that they unloaded it in seven days. One crew refused to unload at Kodiak. Navy or Army were in a terrific hurry for the material. They finally prevailed upon an army captain to go aboard with his men and force the immediate unloading. This young captain we are told later received a blast from the Department of Labor under the guise of Civil Liberties and was scared half to death. There is also the story of an officer trying to get three trucks during the actual attack on Dutch Harbor from a contractor's agent. The agent said rightly he was not authorized to turn them over. The contractor told the story himself and said the army or navy should not ask, they should take what they need. This might hold good for the whole of Alaska which could all be declared a defense zone.

Oil pipe line needed for Alaska.-Oil is vitally needed for Alaska. Your observer heard it was being planned to build a pipeline from the Fort Norman well on the Mackenzie River to Alaska. He also heard Edmonton mentioned as a source of supply. Wherever it comes from, a pipeline should immediately be constructed to Alaska and refineries built there. Yet the fatal mistakes of previous pre-war installations should be avoided. All oil storage and refineries must be underground and hidden or hewn in the rock. This line should not be allowed to compete with shipments necessary for Alaska Defense during construction, however, in any way.

At Kalalla in Alaska there is said to be a well drilled and capped by the Standard Oil. If this is the case and a suitable field is indicated, the development thereof might be considered.

White Captains of fishing vessels should be unquestionably loyal to the U. S..-The main Alaska fisheries are at Bristol Bay. As a matter of fact these are the Alaskan fisheries. The army has contracted for much of their output. This adds to the navy's policing problem. Your observer suggests that no fishing boat be allowed to fish in these waters or any waters in Alaska unless the captain is of undoubted loyalty to the United States and his crew most carefully checked. Your observer suggests that these captains and crews be working for the army and navy to the extent of reporting all observations regularly to them. At present none of this is the case. The Japanese could slip in ships of their own in this fishing fleet and probably no fisherman would be the wiser even if he cared.

Cold Bay <sup>Harbor</sup> the only real Naval Harbor.-The harbors in Alaska and the Aleutians are not big. Your observer understands that Cold <sup>Harbor</sup> Bay (there are three of them)- the one near Dutch Harbor - is the only one in which the navy is interested from the point of view of size. We understood none of the harbors even including Sitka is big enough for a fleet or more than a few ships.

Much needed in Alaska which has already been asked for but never sent.-The Alaskan Defense needs heavier garrisons and more anti-aircraft at Umnak and Cold Bay. We understand these can only be supplied in driblets and over a period. The spirit is good; in islands like Kodiak, where they know they have no chance in case of attack except to fight it out with what they have, there is cold, desperate determination. Though at every turn one is met with what they need in the Aleutians it was always qualified with the courageous statement, "It's all right, We quite understand. If they haven't got it or need it worse on other fronts we'll do the best we can. Probably other fronts are more important." It left your observer often with quite a sickening feeling. What if it were available and just not sent? How about stripping some of these air liners between cities in the United States and sending them to Alaska as badly needed air transport.

Absentee Experts.-All bombing planes for the Aleutians should be equipped with 'radar' if it is available. The attacker picks the weather not the defender and no attacker has to wait long for the right kind of bad weather in the Aleutians. We mentioned to an air officer in Washington the other day that too many airmen are sent to Alaska after having been trained on beam. These poor boys are licked before they get there. There is no beam during an attack.

It is a lazy way of flying anyhow. Your observer suggested they should be trained in map reading, dead reckoning and blind flying and never allowed to use the beam so they would not feel so badly without it. He replied to us that military fliers were tactical fliers not cross-country fliers. Tactics are fine especially for the British Isles or France or the United States, - lands of good fields and aerial aids and development. Your observer states bluntly that whether trained for it or not a flier has to be a cross country flier in Alaska and a blind flier in the Aleutians and learn to like it. The kind of theory regarding tactical fliers will in your observers opinion lose this war if it is lost.

Another sample of lack of realism is that air forces in many cases are being loaded down with far too much unnecessary equipment. They have things they do not need and are groaning under it. Someone should be sent to make a study of just what air forces in Alaska can get along without. This in addition to what they really vitally need.

Many crack-ups to be expected in Aleutians. -Twice as much air is needed in the Aleutians as any one would ordinarily estimate for a like operation. This is because there will be double the number of plane losses previously anticipated in any action due not to enemy action but to weather and the difficulty of approach of many of the fields. A large proportion of the fliers will turn up later unscathed but the planes will be washed out.

Confusing place names in Alaska.-Many place names in Alaska sound alike and many places have the same name. Witness for instance, three Cold Bay's, numerous Anchorages and Captain's Harbors. Many places of the same original name have no relation to each other. Seward, the town, in the Gulf of Alaska is no where near the Seward Peninsula in the Bering Sea. When other things are tended to, Seward Peninsula should be developed from a military standpoint.

U. S. Customs on a red tape spree.-It might not be out of place here to state that where American troops are concerned the Canadian Customs have been told to forget about it. They are the height of courtesy and consideration.

Not so our Customs. We requested that a squadron of Canadian fliers be sent to our air base on Annette island because at the time we had no squadron available. The customs went through their things and charged them duty. Then to make the whole procedure more ridiculous they charged them duty on little comforts their families were sending them. Such colossal blunders of inflexibility might destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of good will. The customs assured us it cost them far more to collect the pitiful duties on these airmen than the tax returned. Likewise the American troops working on the road at Whitehorse are spread out from Skagaway Alaska to Whitehorse in Yukon Territory, Canada and from there over the border

toward Fairbanks into Alaska again. An American officer at Skagaway sent some American property to part of his regiment at Whitehorse. Later he needed the equipment at Skagway, had it returned but could not get it out of customs for three weeks. Imagine the paper work. Imagine the ignominious picture of the Treasury charging the U. S. Army duty for official government material crossing the border. This is actually what is being done. Your observers face is very red. He hopes no Canadian, or foreigner ever gets this story.

Non-critical summary merely duty.-It is hard for an observer not to seem critical. It is his duty to put down things as he sees them. America is still fighting a moving picture war in many ways. The Army as regards areas not in contact with the enemy is still immature. The maturity it heroically acquired in the Phillipines was lost - killed or taken prisoner. This personnel would have made fine metal to stiffen the civilian and military realism in the rear areas. The moving picture complex is made up for by the fine courage, morale and character of the individual troops and officers and the amazing way that in so short a period they army has been organized, disciplined and imbued. Yet rear areas, especially Washington, must learn to think things through. There is only one way to hold Alaska and it can be held more easily than Mid-Way. That way is air, - realistic air, - groomed by men who are practical, realistic, fliers themselves and know Northwestern Canadian, Alaskan and Aleutian conditions.

*Curtis B. Newman*

**AIR IN THE ALEUTIANS**

by

**C. B. Munson**

### Air in the Aleutians

Civilian pilots and Army pilots.- Your observer was quietly warned by an old Canadian 'bush' flier on the side, to avoid transportation by U. S. Army planes if possible, if he desired to arrive promptly at a given destination. This flyer in addition is personally very fond of your observer and would miss him. The reasons for this suggestion were obvious. Eight early army air crack-ups between Edmonton and Whitehorse were due solely to wrong information issued regarding what to land on in emergency; fear of limitless unaccustomed wilderness; lack of previous information on 'bush' field markings etc. Naturally also the pilots often are younger and lack the experience of the 'bush' fliers in the wilderness.

Two routes down the Aleutians.- On the south side, the Aleutians are mountaneous and precipitious. On the north side they slope off gradually to the sea. Also on the north side the weather is generally better and there are 200 miles of beaches on which, with a little work, -throwing off a few dead trees and rocks, -an emergency landing and take off can be made. It was natural that the bush pilots patronized this route as they did not have millions to spend on hewing down mountains and did not like mountain hemmed landing fields anyhow.

North route occasionally impractical.- There was only one draw-back to this route which was crossing the high Aleutian

Range on the way from Anchorage to Bristol Bay. Due to the strange weather, great down drafts on the south side of this range at times precluded the possibility of gaining sufficient altitude to make the crossing. When such were met with, the 'bush' Aleutian pilot took the south route. Here he again had the advantage over his young, newly arrived successor. He knew his islands and his peaks intimately, he was a blind flier, he trusted his own dead coming, he had confidence in the sea and land wilderness and his oft proved ability to meet them. Should unexpected, though often encountered fog and storm cover the islands and mountains with a blanket of death, the 'bush' flyer would courageously turn to that flat-breasted harridan, the sea, lower himself to her cold bosom, and fly it out to the land which he either instantly recognized or followed off shore above the wave tops till it became familiar.

Army preferred South route.- The Army preferred the south side, undoubtedly for military reasons of which your observer is ignorant and to which he bows. If that is the proper military air route, your observer realizes that with fields angled between the mountains and spaced properly and equipped with beams, it can be made a baby's cat walk under all circumstances for planes to march down the Aleutians, hop by hop. No day can come when a down-draft off the Aleutian Range can

bar the passage of instantly needed planes. This is sound sense. But what if these fields are not built? What if there is not time to build or improve them? What of no beam during action? A lost flyer is lucky if they will flash him his position over the sea during an action let alone tool him along on a beam for an hour or so.

We are now in action.- We remember a sport asking the trainer Maldoon whether in boxing he breathed through his nose or his mouth. "When I'm fighting, son", said Maldoon, "I suck air through any hole I can get." True it is nice to have a grand highway down the approved side, but in this time-ruled emergency it would have been better early policy to have improved nature on the north side simultaneously. We believe the Alaska Command is doing this. We know they have cleared out and marked emergency landing places on the 200 miles of beach. We distinctly level no criticism at the present Alaska Command or the Navy or Air. It is the past, as we have pointed out previously, that they wear about their neck like a millstone and now they know whose neck it is. Harold Gillum, the best of the old Aleutian 'bush' pilots,-probably the best Aleutian pilot living,-acknowledged to your observer that he had never been consulted by the Army, never even questioned in the long past. Your observer is only suggesting that education in realism be promoted fast for the "bird is on the wing".

Eastward air progress easier than westward along Aleutians.- A noteworthy point to bear in mind regarding the Aleutians is that it is easier to get air-planes up <sup>the</sup> /Aleutians/ <sup>than</sup> down them. As you proceed from Anchorage down toward the tip the weather is increasingly bad, the fields more mountain hemmed and foggy. It is easier to take off in bad weather than it is to land in it. As you proceed from the tip eastward toward Anchorage your chances are greater of more open weather than when you took off and less of unexpected storms from the observationless seas. Finally Anchorage is reached with fair let down and alternate choices. Air strategy, unfortunately, cannot contemplate basing air on Anchorage or Fairbanks or further East with the idea of rushing it up at the moment needed. We reiterate, the attacker picks the weather, and the Japanese study from fact and think things through. They have studied the Aleutians for years while we traded in United Corporation, abused our military and did not raise our boys to be soldiers. Fortunately we did our raising as sup- inely as we did every thing in that period. They are splendid soldiers and officers, -madder ~~better~~ 'trained' and selected than in the last war. The pilots are heady and grand. Sufficient air and air fields must be based down the Aleutians themselves for immediate use. We have a breather now during which to put the air in the right place at the right time, thanks to Midway

and thanks to a lucky break. We now appreciate that deliveries from Langley or Mitchell field and way points will be too late if we do not avail ourselves of this lull. (Of course your observer realizes that maybe the planes were actually not available. If so excuse, please.) When your observer left there were still prepared air-fields ready for occupancy. It was just a question of whose air occupied them first, ours or the Japanese.

Air sufficiency.- Sufficient air is necessary in the Aleutians to patrol and observe; to protect your own field and installations; to go out and find the enemy in the fog with radar equipment and to bomb him. When the bombers start out the enemy may have been observed in the clear; when they arrive even with the observer still tirelessly hovering over his decks he may be hidden in a fog bank. This is one of the cases where radar is invaluable.

Your observer suggests a few local experts.- The popular definition in this war for an expert is "a mediocre man far from home". Personally your observer fits this category perfectly. Fortunately no one ever accused him of being an expert. However, we would suggest more use be made of people like Harold Gillum. At times it is like playing chess with storms, fog,

mountains and the sea to fly down the Aleutians against a worthy opponent who makes the first move. Gillum knows most of the counter moves. In a few minutes conversation he could tell a boy what he might expect, what to do under circumstances likely to be met. For instance if two storms catch you in a certain locality, Gillum would know the safest procedure. The proof is that he is still alive after many years of Aleutian flying. We will not insult him by calling him an expert.

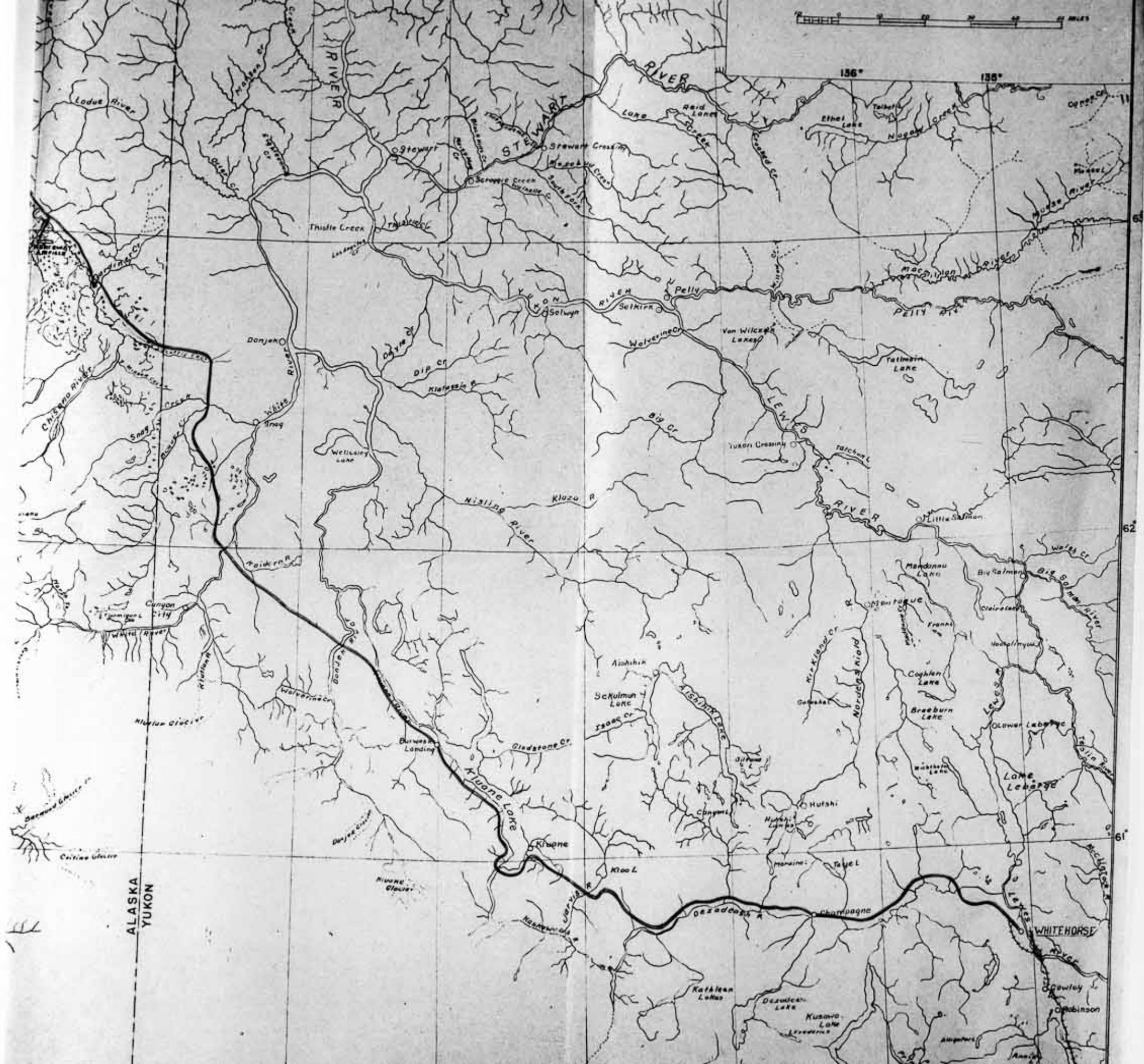
Air can throw itself at the enemy up to a point.- Flying is a hazardous occupation. Our flyers must be given every realistic help before hand. They are of tremendous courage. Your observer predicts, that if this is not quickly done, (if other fronts are comparable in courage and lack of previous realistic study of conditions) that in spite of the tremendous reserves of man power and planes in the making the United States will find itself short of pilots if not of planes. We all remember the war story of some General saying "I would give 100,000 men to take that objective", and the unnoticed private overhearing and remarking "generous old S. O. B. ain't he"? Beware that we are not too "generous".

Arthur B. Munson



THIS ITEM HAS BEEN MICROFILMED  
AT A REDUCTION RATIO OF 18 x 1.

This oversized item has been  
filmed in sections



ALASKA  
YUKON

136° 135°

62

61

WHITEHORSE

STEWART RIVER

YUKON RIVER

PELLY RIVER

LENA RIVER

Kluane Lake

Stewart

Pelly

Canyon City

Whitehorse

Schulman Lake

Klao L

Hulshi

Chamagne

Coghlan Lake

Breeburn Lake

Kusawa Lake

Dezudca Lake

Ethal Lake

Van Wilczek Lakes

Tatimain Lake

Yukon Crossing

Mendonou Lake

Franni

Western Lake

Lower Leboye

Alapah

Amor

Macmillan

Little Salmon

Big Salmon

Chairstead

Woolimyou

Upper Leboye

McCluskey

Robinson

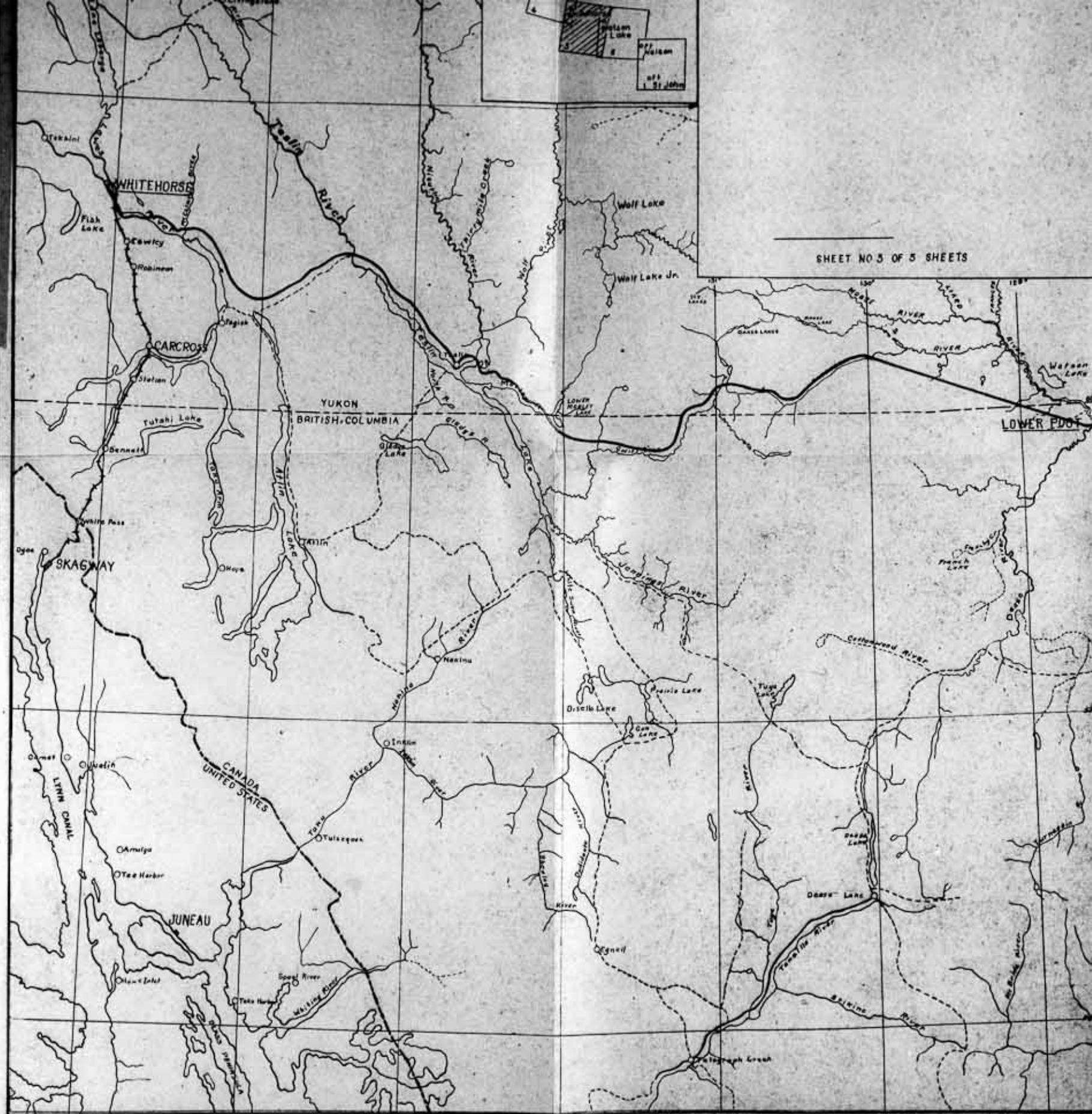
Amor

Stewart Cross

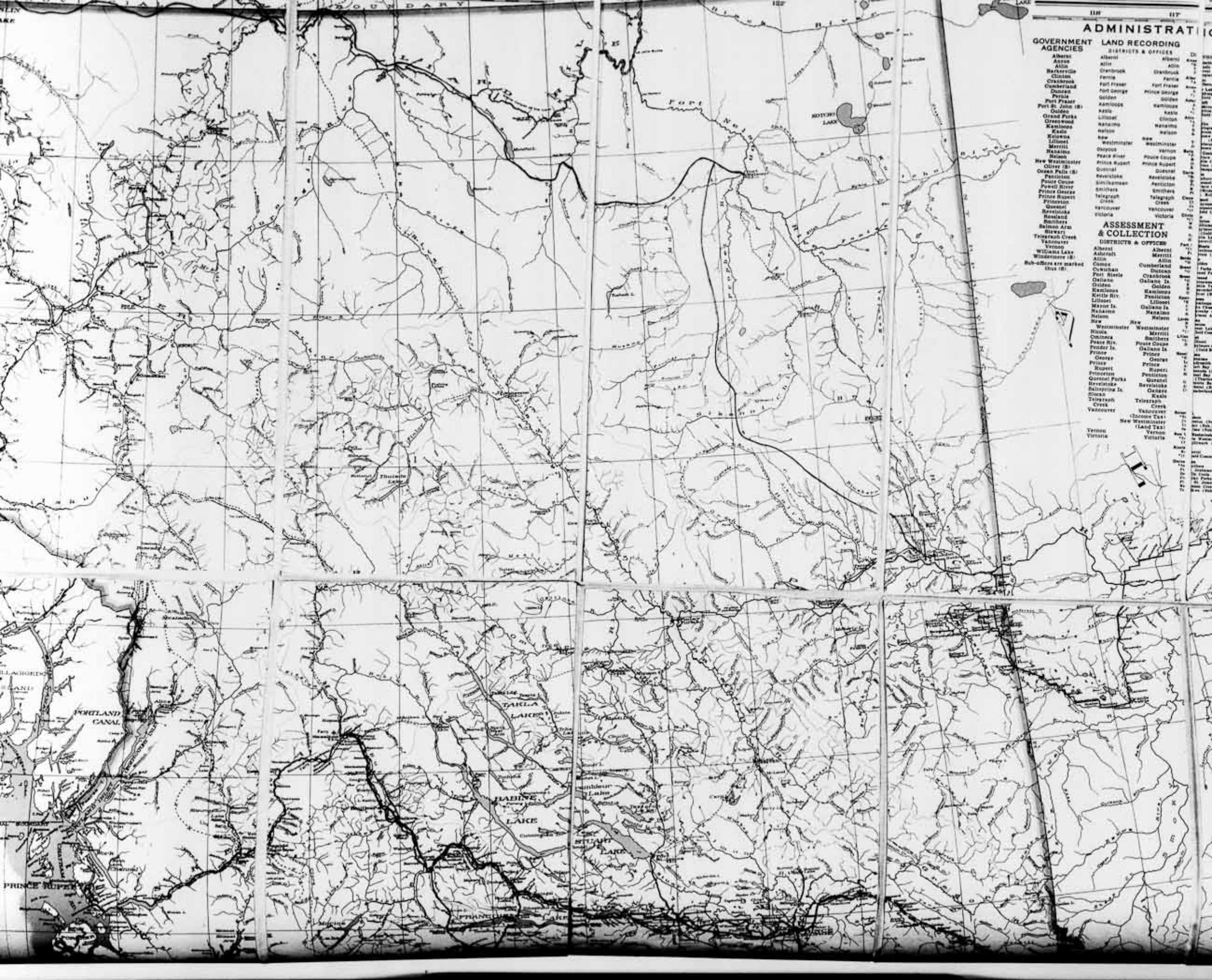
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AT A REDUCTION RATIO OF 18 x 1.

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







**ADMINISTRATIVE**

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		LAND RECORDING	
Alberta	Alberta	Alberta	Alberta
Alton	Alton	Alton	Alton
Barkerville	Barkerville	Barkerville	Barkerville
Clinton	Clinton	Clinton	Clinton
Crabbrook	Crabbrook	Crabbrook	Crabbrook
Cumberland	Cumberland	Cumberland	Cumberland
Duncan	Duncan	Duncan	Duncan
Fort Fraser	Fort Fraser	Fort Fraser	Fort Fraser
Golden	Golden	Golden	Golden
Fort St. John (B)	Fort St. John (B)	Fort St. John (B)	Fort St. John (B)
Gulden	Gulden	Gulden	Gulden
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
Greenwood	Greenwood	Greenwood	Greenwood
Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops
Kaslo	Kaslo	Kaslo	Kaslo
Lillooet	Lillooet	Lillooet	Lillooet
Nelson	Nelson	Nelson	Nelson
New Westminster	New Westminster	New Westminster	New Westminster
Osoyoos	Osoyoos	Osoyoos	Osoyoos
Peace River	Peace River	Peace River	Peace River
Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert
Quinal	Quinal	Quinal	Quinal
Revelstoke	Revelstoke	Revelstoke	Revelstoke
Similkameen	Similkameen	Similkameen	Similkameen
Smithers	Smithers	Smithers	Smithers
Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek
Vancouver	Vancouver	Vancouver	Vancouver
Victoria	Victoria	Victoria	Victoria

ASSESSMENT & COLLECTION	
Alberta	Alberta
Alton	Alton
Cumberland	Cumberland
Duncan	Duncan
Fort St. John (B)	Fort St. John (B)
Gulden	Gulden
Kamloops	Kamloops
Kaslo	Kaslo
Lillooet	Lillooet
Mayne Is.	Mayne Is.
Nelson	Nelson
New Westminster	New Westminster
Nicola	Nicola
Osoyoos	Osoyoos
Peace River	Peace River
Pender Is.	Pender Is.
Prince George	Prince George
Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert
Quinal Forks	Quinal Forks
Revelstoke	Revelstoke
Salmon Is.	Salmon Is.
Smithers	Smithers
Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek
Vancouver	Vancouver
Victoria	Victoria



**RAILWAY**

AT DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS CHART ARE IN STATUTE MILES

Line	Length	Notes
ALBERTA	1,200	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1,500	
ONTARIO	1,800	
QUEBEC	1,000	
NEW BRUNSWICK	500	
NOVA SCOTIA	300	
PELTON	100	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	100	
NEWFOUNDLAND	100	
YUKON	1,000	
ALASKA	1,000	
IDAHO	1,000	
UTAH	1,000	
ARIZONA	1,000	
NEW MEXICO	1,000	
TEXAS	1,000	
OKLAHOMA	1,000	
KANSAS	1,000	
MINNESOTA	1,000	
WISCONSIN	1,000	
ILLINOIS	1,000	
INDIANA	1,000	
MICHIGAN	1,000	
OHIO	1,000	
PENNSYLVANIA	1,000	
MARYLAND	1,000	
DELAWARE	1,000	
VIRGINIA	1,000	
NORTH CAROLINA	1,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,000	
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	
LOUISIANA	1,000	
ARKANSAS	1,000	
MISSOURI	1,000	
NEBRASKA	1,000	
KENTUCKY	1,000	
TENNESSEE	1,000	
ALABAMA	1,000	
GEORGIA	1,000	
FLORIDA	1,000	
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	
LOUISIANA	1,000	
ARKANSAS	1,000	
MISSOURI	1,000	
NEBRASKA	1,000	
KENTUCKY	1,000	
TENNESSEE	1,000	
ALABAMA	1,000	
GEORGIA	1,000	
FLORIDA	1,000	

**RAILWAY**

AT DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS CHART ARE IN STATUTE MILES

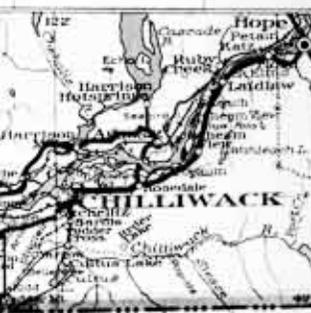
Line	Length	Notes
ALBERTA	1,200	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1,500	
ONTARIO	1,800	
QUEBEC	1,000	
NEW BRUNSWICK	500	
NOVA SCOTIA	300	
PELTON	100	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	100	
NEWFOUNDLAND	100	
YUKON	1,000	
ALASKA	1,000	
IDAHO	1,000	
UTAH	1,000	
ARIZONA	1,000	
NEW MEXICO	1,000	
TEXAS	1,000	
OKLAHOMA	1,000	
KANSAS	1,000	
MINNESOTA	1,000	
WISCONSIN	1,000	
ILLINOIS	1,000	
INDIANA	1,000	
MICHIGAN	1,000	
OHIO	1,000	
PENNSYLVANIA	1,000	
MARYLAND	1,000	
DELAWARE	1,000	
VIRGINIA	1,000	
NORTH CAROLINA	1,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,000	
MISSISSIPPI	1,000	
LOUISIANA	1,000	
ARKANSAS	1,000	
MISSOURI	1,000	
NEBRASKA	1,000	
KENTUCKY	1,000	
TENNESSEE	1,000	
ALABAMA	1,000	
GEORGIA	1,000	
FLORIDA	1,000	



**INSET MAP**  
Scale, 12 miles to 1 inch

**The POPULATION of CITIES, DISTRICTS AND VILLAGES in BRITISH COLUMBIA - 1931**

City	District	Area	Population
Alberni	Alberni	1,200	1,200
Comox	Comox	1,500	1,500
Port Alberni	Alberni	1,800	1,800
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	2,000	2,000
Ladysmith	Nanaimo	2,500	2,500
Cowichan	Cowichan	3,000	3,000
Nitinat	Nitinat	3,500	3,500
Clo-oose	Clo-oose	4,000	4,000
Port Renfrew	Port Renfrew	4,500	4,500
Capetown	Capetown	5,000	5,000
Victoria	Victoria	100,000	100,000



**INSET MAP**  
Scale, 12 miles to 1 inch

**The POPULATION of MUNICIPALITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA 1931**

Cities	Dist.	1916	1921	1926	1931
Vancouver	1	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000
Victoria	2	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Nanaimo	3	15,000	18,000	22,000	25,000
Port Moody	4	10,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
Richmond	5	8,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
West Vancouver	6	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
North Vancouver	7	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Langley	8	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Delta	9	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Coquitlam	10	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Port Moody	11	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
Richmond	12	800	1,000	1,200	1,500
West Vancouver	13	600	800	1,000	1,200
North Vancouver	14	500	600	800	1,000
Langley	15	400	500	600	800
Delta	16	300	400	500	600
Coquitlam	17	200	300	400	500
Port Moody	18	150	200	250	300
Richmond	19	100	150	200	250
West Vancouver	20	80	100	120	150
North Vancouver	21	60	80	100	120
Langley	22	40	50	60	80
Delta	23	30	40	50	60
Coquitlam	24	20	30	40	50
Port Moody	25	15	20	25	30
Richmond	26	10	15	20	25
West Vancouver	27	8	10	12	15
North Vancouver	28	6	8	10	12
Langley	29	4	6	8	10
Delta	30	3	4	5	6
Coquitlam	31	2	3	4	5
Port Moody	32	1	2	3	4
Richmond	33	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	34	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	35	1	1	2	3
Langley	36	1	1	2	3
Delta	37	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	38	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	39	1	1	2	3
Richmond	40	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	41	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	42	1	1	2	3
Langley	43	1	1	2	3
Delta	44	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	45	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	46	1	1	2	3
Richmond	47	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	48	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	49	1	1	2	3
Langley	50	1	1	2	3
Delta	51	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	52	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	53	1	1	2	3
Richmond	54	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	55	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	56	1	1	2	3
Langley	57	1	1	2	3
Delta	58	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	59	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	60	1	1	2	3
Richmond	61	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	62	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	63	1	1	2	3
Langley	64	1	1	2	3
Delta	65	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	66	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	67	1	1	2	3
Richmond	68	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	69	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	70	1	1	2	3
Langley	71	1	1	2	3
Delta	72	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	73	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	74	1	1	2	3
Richmond	75	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	76	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	77	1	1	2	3
Langley	78	1	1	2	3
Delta	79	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	80	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	81	1	1	2	3
Richmond	82	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	83	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	84	1	1	2	3
Langley	85	1	1	2	3
Delta	86	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	87	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	88	1	1	2	3
Richmond	89	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	90	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	91	1	1	2	3
Langley	92	1	1	2	3
Delta	93	1	1	2	3
Coquitlam	94	1	1	2	3
Port Moody	95	1	1	2	3
Richmond	96	1	1	2	3
West Vancouver	97	1	1	2	3
North Vancouver	98	1	1	2	3
Langley	99	1	1	2	3
Delta	100	1	1	2	3

City	Population	City	Population
ANTWERP	1,000,000	PARIS	1,000,000
OSAKA	1,000,000	NEW YORK	1,000,000
SHANGHAI	1,000,000	LOS ANGELES	1,000,000
BEIJING	1,000,000	CHICAGO	1,000,000
MUMBAI	1,000,000	HONG KONG	1,000,000
TOYOTA	1,000,000	SYDNEY	1,000,000
YOKOHAMA	1,000,000	MELBOURNE	1,000,000
SEOUL	1,000,000	PERTH	1,000,000
MANILA	1,000,000	WELLINGTON	1,000,000
HO CHI MINH CITY	1,000,000	CHICAGO	1,000,000
HAIPHONG	1,000,000	LOS ANGELES	1,000,000
SIAM	1,000,000	CHICAGO	1,000,000
PHILIPPINES	1,000,000	CHICAGO	1,000,000
INDONESIA	1,000,000	CHICAGO	1,000,000

Pacific Standard Time is reckoned as eight hours behind the time of Greenwich, and is used throughout British Columbia.

121° West of Greenwich 122° 123° 124° 125° 126° 127° 128° 129° 130°



PSF: John Carter  
Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1942.

*Worland file*

MEMORANDUM FOR MAC:

To show this report confi-  
dentially to John Franklin Carter.

F.D.R.

*Seen July 13, 1942.  
JFC*

*See has seen  
MHC*

"Report on 'Blacklisting' Government Employees"  
sent to President by John Franklin Carter.

FBI agents do check Dies Committee indices in conducting inquiries incident to loyalty of prospective or present Government employees, since Civil Service Commission said they would not clear employee until this check was made. It is entirely possible that this information might be misconstrued by the interested Government Agency, but FBI itself only gives them report, without comment.

Hoover would appreciate any comments on handling investigations of this kind.

J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
JUN 30 1942**

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec 5(E)(2)  
Justice Dept. letter, 9-21-72  
By SLR, NARS Date JAN 29 1973

Dear General Watson:

I have just received a note from the President and an attached "Report on 'Blacklisting' Government Employees" which was sent to the White House by John Franklin Carter. This report is being returned herewith.

In accordance with the request for a report on this matter I would like to state that most certainly the objectionable practices referred to have not been followed by the FBI and in the event it is anticipated that this report be publicized I most strongly urge that this Bureau not be criticized for an apparent dereliction of another branch of the Federal Government.

It is true that our agents do check the Dies Committee indices in conducting inquiries incident to the loyalty of prospective or present Government employees, however this is merely one routine investigative step. In connection with this practice I wanted you to know that originally in handling personnel investigations for other Government Agencies this check was not made. The FBI was advised, however, by the Chief of the Investigations Office, Office for Emergency Management, that the U. S. Civil Service Commission would not clear a particular employee unless such a check had been made. Accordingly the practice was adopted in cases of this kind.

In conducting investigations under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, the Dies indices are also checked. As you know, numerous investigations were instituted by the FBI incident to instructions from the Attorney General and based upon information furnished to the Attorney General by Congressman Dies. In order that our investigative reports would be complete in every respect, the practice of verifying this data and obtaining any substantiating information from the Dies records was instituted.

The article states that some two hundred persons have been separated from the Government Service because of a misinterpretation of information by Government investigators. In preparing our reports the FBI agents make no recommendations nor do they interpret or place any particular significance upon information obtained. The data developed are merely reported in an accurate and impartial manner and the entire report is forwarded to the interested agency without comment.

Although I am not familiar with the administrative practices of the Dies Committee, I am certain that you will agree that whatever policy may be followed by that organization could not conceivably result in a detriment to a person being investigated by the FBI under the aforementioned practice. The mere appearance or nonappearance of a person's name on the indices of this organization would in every instance be indicated in an FBI report with the exact information contained therein and the mere circumstance of appearance would not be commented upon unless the information available was also set forth in the report.

It is, of course, entirely possible that this information might be misconstrued by the interested Government Agency, but such act would not be attributable to this Bureau inasmuch as we usurp no administrative prerogatives.

I would be pleased to receive any comments which you feel may be pertinent in handling investigations of this kind.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1942.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER:

Will you be good enough to  
read the enclosed and let me have a report  
on it?

F.D.R.

Memo to the Pres. from J. Franklin Carter  
1210 Natl. Press Bldg. Re: Report on  
"Blacklisting" Government Employees 6/11/42

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 26 1973

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

June 11, 1942.

REPORT ON "BLACKLISTING" GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The attached memorandum, which was prepared originally by Jim Gillan of this office with view to publication, indicates a system of "blacklisting" government employes for confidential employment which has a curious defect.

In the course of repeated investigations, reference is frequently made to the files of the Dies Committee. In cases where that Committee has no folder on a name submitted, they are said promptly to prepare a folder for possible future reference. Any subsequent investigation, thereupon, is said to bump into the fact that the Dies Committee has the individual's name on file, which is construed as a suspicious circumstance that warrants refusal to certify the individual for confidential war-work.

This fact was reported to Gillan by competent Congressional authority (name supplied if so desired) and would appear to warrant some investigation of procedure in these inquiries into the loyalty of prospective Government personnel. If the facts are as stated, it would appear that the very processes of routine investigation automatically render the investigated ineligible for Government employment.

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

## REPORT ON BLACKLISTING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Representative Martin Dies of Texas, long on horns and short on memory -- in some instances -- is again the center of a storm. The relative value of his famed investigating committee of the House of Representatives has long been argued. His violations of democratic procedure, his insincerity and demagoguery have been exposed by Representative Tom Elliot of Massachusetts, one of the most sincere, honest and promising Representatives to appear in the House for many years.

The storm around Dies this time concerns the employment of publicly known writers, speakers and educators by the government. His files are opened to investigators of the Civil Service Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army and Navy Intelligence units when they are on the trail of prospective governmental employees. Sounds open and simple enough. But it isn't.

There is a known case down at the Donovan Coordinator's Office of Information, where a well-liked, trusted, reliable employee was hounded out of service by investigations. He started with investigators of the Civil Service Commission. They wanted to know what organizations his mother belonged to. Had he ever attended meetings addressed by Archibald MacLeish or people like that? MacLeish, you recall, is the Librarian of Congress, friend of the President of the United States. This man, named Kincaid, was dropped from the Donovan organization without as much as a chance to explain or be heard.

When a name is presented to one of the investigating bureaus the works starts. He answers long and detailed questions. He may be cleared by one agency and turned over to another. If the job he is being considered for is one of a confidential nature he may be investigated by the FBI or either of the Intelligence units of the services.

He may be cleared by all and then as a last chance that a skeleton may be around in some old closet a check is made with the files of the Dies Committee. Immediately things start to happen. It may be only the result of what happens to the brain of an amateur Dick Tracy detective.

If the Dies Committee has no folder on the name in question a folder will be made and filed. There may or may not be anything in the folder but anyway the name is on file with the Dies Committee. Then since the name is with the Dies files there must be something questionable about the character. Anything can happen from that point on. The man may be a devout Catholic but to the Dies group he is a Communist. He may have written a book on nudism as a scientific study but to the investigators he is a man who preaches unAmerican activities. It may be a child actress like Shirley Temple but to the snoopers the name is being used by a "front" organization. In the case of the man from the Donovan Committee his mother was accused of being a member of the League of Women Voters. Because the organization used the word "league" the investigator deducted it was a "front" group for the Communists. He said whenever the word "league" appeared like that it was a cinch. His detecting brain had evidently forgotten the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, the American League or the National League or the Cincinnati Reds.

To people around Washington every time Dies announces one of his lists or whenever certain reporters report to their papers the names of people on the Dies list there is a frantic search for the gaping errors. People with sons studying for the priesthood, daughters in convents, democrats of the Jeffersonian school or humanitarians in the Abraham Lincoln school, are sure to be listed.

However, the sneers and laughs do not take away from the seriousness of the Dies accusations. Some 200 government people have been terminated recently with

nothing more against them than the fact that some half-baked, imperfect human being, currently hired as an investigator by some agency smelled a rat somewhere. And to the people of the country who receive only partial and highly colored accounts of the Dies story, the matter is many times very serious.

---

PSF: Carter

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WAR BACKGROUND STUDIES  
NUMBER THREE

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THE PEOPLES *of the* SOVIET UNION

By  
ALEŠ HRDLIČKA



(PUBLICATION 3690)

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CITY OF WASHINGTON  
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
JULY 15, 1942

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WAR BACKGROUND STUDIES  
NUMBER THREE

THE PEOPLES *of the* SOVIET UNION

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(PUBLICATION 3690)

CITY OF WASHINGTON  
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
JULY 15, 1942

The Lord Baltimore Press  
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

## THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION<sup>1</sup>

By ALEŠ HRDLIČKA

*Associate in Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution*

In 1919 the first issue of this monograph was published by the Smithsonian Institution under the title "The Races of Russia." Since then the old Russia has passed on to a great new political unit known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or, briefly, as the Soviet Union.

The U.S.S.R., up to 1939, consisted of 11 voluntarily bound together republics which embraced all the territories of former Russia except the westernmost portions from Finland to Bessarabia, which had been severed from Russia after the first World War. These lands in a large measure again became part of the Soviet realm in 1939 and 1940, so that at the time of the German invasion, in June 1941, the Soviet Union consisted of 16 associated republics.

### PRESENT POPULATION

The present population of the U.S.S.R., including the occupied regions, is generally estimated at close to 200,000,000. In January 1939, the date of the last Soviet census, with additions for the several units that joined the Union or were constituted later, it was as follows:

Republic	1939 Population <sup>1</sup>
Great-Russia (S.F.S.R.)	109,278,614
Ukrainian	38,900,000
Bielorussian	10,300,000
Uzbek	6,282,446
Kazak	6,145,937
Georgian	3,542,289
Azerbaidjan	3,209,727
Moldavian	3,200,000
Lithuanian	2,880,000
Latvian	1,950,000
Tajik	1,485,091
Kirghiz	1,459,301
Armenian	1,281,599
Turkmenian	1,253,985
Estonian	1,120,000
Karelo-Finnish	463,100 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This paper is based on the writer's observations during three study trips to Russia and Siberia; on reliable historical records; and on official data of the Soviet Union. Thanks are due to the Soviet Embassy in Washington which has helped me with the latter. For a more detailed discussion of Russian history, the writer would recommend particularly the various articles on the subject in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, especially the eleventh edition.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of inhabitants remaining in ceded Finnish area.

Between January 1939, the date of the census, and the end of June 1941, when the invasion took place, the population of each of the above units, except perhaps the last three, increased by about 1.9 percent, the total reaching close to or even over 197 million.

The percentage of natural yearly increase, compared with that of some other countries, is as follows:<sup>3</sup>

Russian Slavs	Soviet Union as a whole	U. S. A. (White)	England and Wales	Germany	Italy
1.5	1.4	0.8	0.25	0.8	0.9

Of the total 1939 population of the older 11 republics, 48 percent were males, 52 percent females; and there was an exceptionally high proportion of young people, over 45 percent being then under 19 years of age. The conditions have probably not changed materially since, up to the outbreak of the present war. In the summer of 1939, when the writer visited the Soviet country,<sup>4</sup> the preponderance of young people and of children was everywhere very noticeable.

The number of different peoples making up the Soviet Union is but little apparent until one enters the home regions of some of the groups in Asia, and even there, were it not for variation in garments, decoration, beard and hair dressing, and other secondary features, the differences would seldom be of a pronounced nature.

Taking the present Soviet population as a whole, it may be estimated to be roughly eight-tenths White, about one-tenth Yellowbrown, and the rest intermediate. There are no Blacks. Even what remains of the Yellowbrown stocks is rapidly being diluted by White admixture. As all the peoples in the Union have equal status guaranteed by the Constitution, as the physical, mental, and social differences among them are not great enough to lead to racial antagonism, and as the Russians have always been free mixers, regular intermarriages among the White and other groups are common, as well as propitious, and there is a natural steady progress toward a general blood union.

#### THE PEOPLING OF RUSSIA

*Prehistory.*—Up to the middle of the Quaternary period or Ice Age, the vast stretches of European as well as Asiatic Soviet Union were still devoid of human occupation. According to present-day evidence, it was only during the Mousterian or Neanderthal phase of man, and later, that

<sup>3</sup> Comparative data kindly furnished by L. E. Truesdell, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

<sup>4</sup> See "Anthropologist in Russia," *Scientific Monthly* March-June, 1942.

sparse human contingents began to spread over the more southern parts of these regions. At the end of the last glaciation or soon thereafter the early comers had reached the Crimea, other southern parts of European Russia, and as far at least as Uzbekistan, where recently (1938) the Leningrad anthropologist Okladnikov found in a cave, with Mousterian implements, the remains of a Neanderthal child. Farther east, along the upper Yenisei, Angara, and Lena Rivers and in the Lake Baikal region, occur the remains of later, upper paleolithic and highly interesting neolithic populations, the latter offering close resemblances to some of the American Indians. Upper paleolithic and especially neolithic men reached also over a large part of the European as well as the more southern Asiatic portions of the country.

*Early and later historical data.*—From the time of the neolithic men to the dawn of historical times, both the European and Asiatic parts of what is now the Soviet Union were extensively although sparsely peopled, and there began taking place in the more southern parts of the country in Europe and Siberia some large-scale displacements.

About 600 B. C., the European region of what was to become Russia comprised the area now occupied by Finland, Karelia, Estonia, Livonia, the higher Volga, and the main central regions, peopled sparsely by the "Finno-Ugrians," a somewhat Mongoloid stock speaking Finno-Ugrian (Uralo-Altaiic) dialects, and connected with the original Hun Magyar, Turcic and other related elements of Asia. At the same time the region that is now southern Russia, aside from some older tribes such as the Cimmerians and Taurids, was occupied by partly nomadic (east), partly sedentary and agricultural (west) tribes known to the old Greeks collectively as "Scythians." The more eastern nomadic parts of this loose complex were doubtless Tatar, the sedentary western portions probably early Slavic. Lithuania, then occupying the territory that after the thirteenth century became Eastern Prussia, had an old and probably already mixed European population of its own, while Poland was always essentially Slav.

It was in these earliest historical times also that the Greeks established a number of trading posts and small colonies along the southern coasts of the territory, particularly in the Crimea, the names and remains of which exist in those parts to this day.

In the Arctic regions lived the Mongoloid forefathers of the Lapps, and farther east the Samoyeds.

In the Asiatic portion of the present Soviet Union, over the southern steppes, roamed the Tatars, Kirghiz, and related groups; while more to the south were the Turkmenian and related central Asiatic aggregations.

In Siberia, the neolithic population had passed apparently into the numerous paleo-Asiatic groups, and well before the beginning of the Christian era these were being pushed northward by the Mongol groups from farther south. This large movement of peoples, of which there are many evidences, resulted in many displacements, leading perhaps even to immigrations into the American continent.

As to earlier movements of peoples over what are now the European Soviet territories, many details are lost or obscure. Facilitated by the vast unobstructed grassy southern flats, many such movements occurred, some of much importance. These movements were from all directions except from the Arctic and the northeast, but particularly from the east westward, from the south northward, and eventually from the west eastward.

The "drives" from the east were those by more or less powerful groups of the Mongoloid nomads from the less hospitable Asiatic regions, where the climate was becoming drier. The invaders were the descendants of the old nomadic "Scythians," now known as the Hun, Bolgar, Magyar, Ugrian, Avar, Polovetz, Tatar, and Mongol, and their incursions plagued eastern and even central Europe from the fourth to the thirteenth centuries and even later. They overran generally parts of what is now Ukraine, and some reached as far as Poland, eastern Germany, and Pannonia (a larger part of which became "Hun-land, Hungary"). The Huns under Attila penetrated in fact as far as northern France, where in 451 on the "champs de Chalons," near the Marne, they suffered a fatal defeat.

The advances from the south were made by the Greeks, Venetians, Genoese, Khazars, and Turks; those from the northwest by the Goths, Varangians (Swedes), and Germans; and from the west by the Slavs, who eventually spread over wide areas, with later immigrations of varying magnitude of Jews, Germans, Poles, Czechs, and Rumanians. The more important of these processes deserve more detailed attention.

#### MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLES IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA

##### THE SCYTHIANS

The peoples of what are now the European parts of the Soviet Union first began to be better known as a result of the famous march into their country of Darius Hystaspes—the first "Napoleon"—about 512 B. C., and more especially through the writings of Herodotus, about 450 B. C. Of those populations that were mainly of Asiatic origin, by far the most prominent were the "Scythians," whose territory embraced practically the whole present southern Russia below about 50° N. latitude. Peoples of related origin covered the country from the Urals to Finland, and from

the Volga to the Baltic. They were subdivided into numerous tribes and differed somewhat in blood, but all belonged to the Turkish, Tataric, Finno-Ugrian, and Laplandic subdivisions of the great Ural-Altai stock of Asia. All these peoples, including the Scythians proper, had in common more or less marked Mongoloid features, many were nomadic or semi-nomadic, none originally being strictly agricultural, and except where they were in prolonged contact with other peoples, such as in the case of the Scythians with the Greeks, the Bolgars with the Khazars, or the Finns with the Scandinavians, their culture was of a primitive order.

The term "Scythians" deserves a few comments. Owing to their warlike qualities and the direct intercourse with them by the earlier Greeks, few "barbaric" nations of the pre-Christian era have been more discussed and few peoples since have given rise to more speculation as to their ethnic identity. On the basis of present historical and archeological knowledge it may safely be said that the early Greeks applied the term "Scythians" not to a race, but to a mass or conglomerate of peoples, partly nomadic and partly agricultural, who occupied the southern part of Russia when the Greeks began to explore and colonize the coasts of the Black Sea.<sup>2</sup> The main strains of the more eastern nomadic Scythians were undoubtedly Tatar and Turkish. To the west of the Borythenes (Dnieper), however, and particularly in present Volhynia, Bukovina, and Galicia, the principal and possibly exclusive element of the population from the earliest times was of European extraction, and this stock it seems could in the main have been no other than Slav. To it belonged tribes such as the "Neuri" (Nestor, the earliest Russian historian, mentions "Norici, who are the same with the Slavs"), the Alazones or Halizones (which in Russian would be Galitshani, from which Galicia received its name), and probably the Borysthenitae husbandmen.

The Scythians claimed to have roamed over or occupied for many centuries the country in which they were found by the Greeks. As shown by their customs described by the Greeks, and by the remains of their culture uncovered by archeological exploration, they were not wholly barbaric people; and contrary to what may be observed regarding later Tatar tribes, their warlike activities were directed mainly toward Persia and Asia Minor rather than toward Europe. It was to avenge their invasion of Media and Persia that Darius undertook his memorable incursion into their country. Crossing the Hellespont into Thrace and proceeding then northward to and across the Danube, he reached as far as the "Oarus" River (supposed to have been the Volga, but more probably the Dnieper),

<sup>2</sup> Compare Ellis H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*. Cambridge, England, 1913.

only to find his great effort against the nomads quite futile. He finally barely escaped with the famished remnants of his army back across the Danube.

Scythia itself was subject to invasions, which require some consideration. Shortly after the commencement of the Christian Era, there are noted in Europe, and between Europe and Asia, movements of peoples which are commonly referred to as the "migrations of races," but which in the main were either incursions for conquest and plunder or the results of displacements, not seldom forcible, of tribal groups in regions where the density of population had surpassed the resources and the struggle for existence had become acute. They doubtless succeeded older movements of similar nature, of which there is no knowledge.

#### THE GOTHS

The first of the historic invasions into Scythia is that of the Goths, though some indications make it possible that this was preceded by less important offshoots from the same stock of people. The Goths were of Scandinavian origin, perhaps coming originally from or over the large island in the Baltic which still bears the name Gothland. From this they easily traversed the Baltic, known in the early Russian annals as the "sea of the Variags" or Scandinavians, and landed somewhere on what is now the Prussian coast, in the vicinity of the Vandals, a related group, probably not far from the mouth of the Vistula River. There they remained for a time; but when the number of their people increased, Filimer, their king, "decided that the army of the Goths with their families should move from that region," and "in search of suitable homes and pleasant places they came to the land of Scythia." (Jordanes, *Getica*, A. D. 551.) Whatever the details of their invasion, it is certain that by the beginning of the third century A. D. the Goths reached as far as the western parts of present Ukraina and to the Black Sea and the Danube, as well as over the Carpathians. They then became known as the western and the eastern Goths, or Visigoths and Ostrogoths; and the latter, with whom alone we are here concerned, were found at the beginning of the fourth century ruling over the territory from the Carpathians to the Sea of Azov. This rule they kept up until A. D. 375, when their state under Hermanric, together with the remainder of Scythia, was broken up by an overwhelming invasion of the Huns. Most of the Ostrogoths who survived sought refuge in the more southern parts of Europe; after Attila's death, or about 460, they moved bodily into Pannonia, granted to them by the Romans.

The Goth sovereignty in southwestern Russia was not an occupancy of a waste region by a new race. The territories in question were peopled, even though not densely, and remained so after the Goth domination; and their sedentary population was not Goth but in all probability Vedic or Slav, though there are also mentioned the Callipidae (Gepidae), the Alans, and the Heruli, who may have been some of Alpine and some of Nordic extraction.

The Goths were warlike northerners, who invaded Scythia in some force and brought with them their families. Owing to their favorable original geographical position and their sea activities, they were more advanced in general culture and especially in military art and equipment than the inland populations, who were being only slightly affected by the rest of the world. As a consequence of all this the northmen found no great difficulty in overrunning large areas occupied by the sedentary as well as the nomadic tribes, which had little political unity and no adequate powers of resistance. Some such tribes could even be employed against others, though of their own blood, and the invader finished by becoming the ruler. There are ample illustrations of similar processes elsewhere, such as many centuries later on the American continent, in Mexico and Peru. But the invaders, though they may create a state under their own banners, are seldom strong enough to give the conquered people their language, and though their name may remain, as happened later in Bulgaria and Rumania, the conquerors themselves disappear, either by being driven out or more commonly through amalgamation with the old population. Thus the Goths who gave way before the Huns were merely the usurping and then the ruling class, through their military organization; and when this power was overcome and they were driven westward, they left little behind them that would permanently affect the type of the indigenous populations. Moreover, they doubtless carried with them, in their families, households, and the army, many elements and perhaps even whole groups of the indigenous people.

#### THE HUNS

The great Hun invasion which overcame and drove out the Goths and which was one of the most sustained and serious of the Asiatic incursions of all times, obliterated Scythia and disorganized the whole region of the present Ukraina and Bessarabia. The nomadic Scythians apparently receded to Asia; at all events they vanished completely as a power and entity. They left thousands of kourgans or burial mounds over southern Russia, though some such mounds may have been constructed also by other people.

The Hun swarm came from beyond the lower Don and Volga. In blood they were of Tatar or "Ugrian" derivation. Their language, like that of all the native population east of the Slav Russia, belonged to the Ural-Altaic. Contemporary accounts show them to have been typical Mongoloid nomads. From southern Russia they extended their incursions over most of western Europe. Soon after their defeat in France their dread chief Attila died, the power which they had established in Pannonia and central Europe rapidly crumbled, their confederates, among whom were some of the Germans and even Ostrogoths, broke away, and what remained of the horde, no longer able to hold its ground, retraced its steps eastward and was lost to sight. Exactly what effect this Hun invasion and occupation had on the population of southern Russia and central Europe is difficult to gauge, but it was probably mainly that of destruction or dispersion.

#### THE KHAZARS

What remained of the population in southern Russia-to-be after the Hun invasion now became gradually infiltrated with a new ethnic unit, the Khazars. The Khazars, according to many indications, were of Caucasian or anterior Asian extraction, and were related to the Georgians and Armenians. There were with them, however, also the so-called "black Khazars," who have not yet been identified. Their history in southeastern Russia extends over a considerable period of time—to the eleventh century. Between 600 and 950 the territory they controlled is said to have spread from the Caspian Sea to the Don and later even into the Crimea. They were relatively civilized people, who built small towns and engaged extensively in sea trade, which earned them the name of the "Phoenicians" of the Caspian and Black Seas. In the earlier part of the seventh century their power was such that they compelled the agricultural Slavs of the Dnieper and even those of the more northern regions to pay tribute. About 740 they accepted Judaism. But during the ninth and tenth centuries they were slowly outnumbered by the Russians, and in the eleventh century they practically disappear from the stage. Remnants of them probably still exist under different name or names in the Caucasus.

#### TURKISH AND TATAR TRIBES

The Khazar occupation of the regions which now form southeastern Russia was, however, far from uniform, dense, or continuously peaceful. The waves of incursion of the Turkish and the Tatar tribes from farther east followed at greater or shorter intervals, and over approximately the

same roads—the broad open steppes traversed before by the Huns. Some of these invasions it is not necessary to enumerate in detail. The more important ones were those of the Bulgars in 482,<sup>6</sup> of the Avars in 557, and those of the Polovtsi (Kumans), Ugri (Magyars), Pechenegs, and related tribes, in the ninth and tenth centuries. Whatever the name under which they came, they were all of the Tatar or of Turkish extraction, with some admixtures. All were more or less nomadic and destructive, bent mostly on spoliation, but in the case of the major movements also on penetration toward the richer more central and southern parts of Europe, rather than on the conquest of Russia and the establishment there of a permanent new home; though some, such as the Polovtsi, Pechenegs, and others, became for a longer or shorter period settled in the territory. Taken collectively, these invasions resulted in a great retardation of the settlement of the southern parts of Russia. The hordes did not colonize or mix readily except through captives, and although remnants of them and mixtures were left, they made no very great impression on the sedentary population of the region.

#### THE SLAVS

Meanwhile, from as early as the times of Herodotus, the Greeks began to hear of tribes such as the Budini, which reached far eastward in the future Russia, and may have been Slav, for the root of the term is evidently Slavonic. Later on, in the fourth century, according to Jordanes,<sup>7</sup> the historian of the Goths, Hermanric conquered the Veneti, or Vends, which was the earlier generic name for the Slavs, the term "Slav" not appearing until after the close of the fifth century. In Jordanes' time, or about the middle of the sixth century A. D., the "populous race of the Veneti dwell near the left ridge of the Alps [Carpathians] which inclines toward the north, and, beginning at the source of the Vistula, occupy a great expanse of land. Though their names are now dispersed amid various clans and places, yet they are chiefly called Sclaveni and Anti. The abode of the Sclaveni extends from the city of Noviodunum and the lake called Mursianus to the Danaster, and northward along the Vistula. The Anti, who are the bravest of these peoples dwelling in the curve of the sea of Pontus, spread from the Danaster [Dniester] to the Danaper [Dnieper] rivers that are many days' journey apart." In another section of the work of the same author we read that these people

<sup>6</sup> These were the non-Slavic Bulgars from the Volga, who eventually left their name to the Slavonic state Bulgaria, south of the Danube.

<sup>7</sup> Microw's version, Princeton, 1908.

"though off-shoots from one stock, have now three names, that is, Veneti, Anti, and Sclaveni." And "they now rage in war far and wide, in punishment for our [i.e. Goth] sins," though once "all were obedient to Hermanric's commands."

During the ninth and tenth centuries many Slav settlements or outposts are mentioned in Russia, by Arab traders mainly, as far north as the "Tchoud" country (Estonia), and as far west as the region between the Don and the Volga. Since the sixth and seventh centuries also there are historical data indicating extensive and in a large measure uninterrupted Slav population reaching from the Balkans to Pomerania, and from Bohemia and the Elbe over Poland, Galicia, what is now eastern Germany, and western Russia. This population is subdivided into numerous "families," tribes, or nations, which form as yet no great units. The term "Slavs" (from *sláva*, glory; *slavit*, to glorify), applied to these people, originated probably from their frequent usage in personal names of the terminal "slav," as in Jaroslav, glorifying the spring, Mstislav, extolling revenge, Boguslav, praising God, etc., which at that time was common to the whole people. Their earlier history and origin are lost in the mists of uncertainty, and their western contingents, except in language, were not clearly differentiated from the Germanic tribes. Tacitus evidently comprised all of them in his "Germania." They bore as yet none of the names by which they later became distinguished.

#### THE VARIAGS

The political unit of "Russia" did not come into existence until the ninth century. At that time according to the "Ancient Chronicle" of Nestor, the first Russian historian, there lived in the regions along and west of the Dnieper, and farther northward, the following Slav tribes: On the Ilman, the Novgorodci; on the upper Dnieper, Dvina, and Volga, the Krivitchi; between the Dvina and Pripet, the Dregovitchi; southeast of these, the Dierevliane (the woodsmen); from Teterov to Kiev, the Poliane (those of the flatlands); on the Bug, the Duliebi and Buzhane; on the Dniester and Bug, the Tivertsi and Ulitchi; in Volhynia, the Voliniane; on the Sozha, the Radimitchi; on the Oka, the Viatitchi; and on the Desna and Seim, the Severiane (the northerners).

These tribes, or local groups, were not yet united; and, according to Nestor, their dissensions finally led an influential elder to propose that they call some prince of foreign blood, of whom none would be jealous, and under whom, in consequence, it might be possible to merge all the subdivisions into one strong Slav state. The wisdom of this advice was

acknowledged and the envoys called on certain princes of the Variags or Varangians, of Scandinavian origin. These were three brothers, the oldest of whom was named Rurik. They were offered the privilege of becoming the rulers of the tribes and, upon their acceptance, the Slav territories were divided among them; but the two younger brothers dying, perhaps not by natural means, shortly afterward, the entire nation became united under Rurik. However, in the opinion of some modern Russian historians the real facts were that the Slav and "Tchoud" tribes, suffering from repeated incursions of the much better armed and trained Scandinavians, hired other "Variags" for their protection, and these ended by usurping the ruling power over the tribes. Such was the birth of Russia. The term "Rus" appears at about the same time. It is in all probability derived from "rusij," fair-haired, blond, a general characteristic of the Slav people in these regions.

The Variags played a prolonged but steadily diminishing role in the Russian annals until they eventually disappeared, leaving little behind but some of their given names such as Oleg, Olga, etc., which to this day are in frequent use among the more northern Russians.

After Rurik the bulk of Russian history consists of internal accommodations, not seldom violent; of defensive or retaliatory external wars; of endless, fluctuating life-and-death struggles in the south and southeast with the Asiatic hordes; and of unceasing extension of the prolific Slav element in all directions where resistance was not insurmountable. This expansion took place toward the northeast and northwest, where gradually the Meria, Mordva, and other primitive Finnic strains were replaced or admixed and largely absorbed.

#### THE GREAT TATAR, OR "MONGOL" INVASION

Notwithstanding the many internal and external vicissitudes of the country, its elementary spread continued until 1226, when all southern Russia fell under the greatest blight that has yet afflicted it—the final and overwhelming Tatar or "Mongol" invasion. This invasion covered all present Ukraina and beyond, and extended over much of Poland, Galicia, and Hungary, with some of eastern Germany. The southern Russians were overwhelmed and subjected to Tatar yoke, or forced to flee. The southern and southwestern parts of Russia became seriously depopulated and were occupied by the roaming Tatars of the "Golden Horde"; and Russia as a whole suffered from the effects of the invasion for 300 years. The invaders established themselves over the southeastern part of the country, and particularly in the Crimea, where they became a fixed element

and developed a political unity of their own, which was ruled by their Khans until 1783, the year of their final submission to the Russians. To this day, however, a larger part of the highland population of the Crimea is more or less Tataric; and there is still in the central part of Moscow a section known as "Arbat," which used to harbor the visiting Tatars.

#### RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF SIBERIA

Long before this, however, the Russians spread over all the more northern regions of their present European domain, to and beyond the Urals, and even over Siberia. Expansion into the latter area deserves a few words of comment.

Up to the sixteenth century the vast region now known as Siberia was peopled exclusively by native peoples of paleo-Asiatic, Ural-Altaic, or Mongolian extraction. Most of them were more or less nomadic and in primitive states of culture. There was some but never any general political unity; and many of the groups whose forefathers had probably participated in the westward invasions had lapsed gradually into a numerically and otherwise weakened condition. It was such a state of affairs that awaited the ever-spreading Russian tide.

The first Russian traders crossed the Urals as early as the eleventh century, and perhaps even before; but such visits led to no consequences of importance. The conquest of Siberia took place in 1580. Yermak, a Don Cossack in disgrace, invaded the vast territory with 1,636 voluntary followers, and this handful of men practically secured the conquest of a territory considerably more than twice as large as the whole of Russia in Europe. Within 80 years after that the Russians had reached the Amur and the Pacific; and the rest, until the Soviet time, was merely a history of gradual dwindling of the natives and of Russian immigration.

#### MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

The cultural progress as well as the racial aspects of southern Russia were affected more by the great Tatar invasion of the thirteenth century than by any or perhaps all the previous ones. The descendants of the Tatars, together with other remnants, are found to this day in some numbers along the Volga and its southern tributaries, north of the Sea of Azov, in the Crimea and the Caucasus; while some Tatar blood can be traced in not a few of the southeastern Russian families. The effects of the resulting ethnographic changes are felt even now and have been utilized by the enemies of Russia against the interest of the country. This

relates especially to Ukraina (the "border province") or Little-Russia. No such subdivision existed before this last Tatar invasion, and the region of Kiev, now the capital of the Ukraine, was the old center and heart of all Russia. The Tatar massacres in part depopulated the region and created such terror that large numbers of the people fled westward into Galicia and Polish territory. There are differences of opinion as to how great the depopulation was, but that it was severe, though not complete, is indisputable. As all this is of particular importance at the present time it may be best to quote here from one of the foremost modern Russian historians who gave this question particular attention\*:

The exodus from Kievan Rus took two different directions, and flowed in two different streams. Of these streams, one tended towards the West—towards the region of the Western Bug, the upper portions of the Dniester and Vistula, and the interior districts of Galicia and Poland . . . This westward movement had a marked effect upon the fortunes of the two most outlying Russian provinces in that direction—namely, Galicia and Volhynia. Hitherto their position in the political hierarchy of Russian territories had always caused them to rank as lesser provinces, but now Galicia—one of the remote districts allotted only to *izgoi* princes of the house of Yaroslav—rose to be one of the strongest and most influential in all the southwestern region. The "*Slovo o Polku Igorovë*" even speaks of the Galician Prince of its day (Yaroslav the Prudent) as "rolling back the gates of Kiev," while, with the end of the twelfth century, when Roman, son of Mstislav, had added the province to his own principality of Volhynia, the combined state waxed so great in population and importance that its princes became sufficiently rich and powerful to gather into their hands the direction of the whole southwestern region, and even of Kiev itself. In fact, the Ancient Chronicle goes so far as to describe Prince Roman as "the Autocrat of all the Russian land." Probably, also, this inrush of Russian refugees into Galicia and Poland explains the fact that annals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries frequently refer to Orthodox churches as then existing in the province of Cracow and other portions of the Southwest.

The same migratory movement may serve to throw light upon a phenomenon of great importance in Russian ethnography—namely, the formation of the Little Russian stock. The depopulation of Dnieprian Rus which began in the twelfth century was completed during the thirteenth by the Tartar invasions which took place between the years 1229 and 1240. For a long period after the latter date the provinces of ancient Rus, once so thickly peopled, remained in a state of desolation. A Catholic missionary named Plano Carpini, who traversed Kievan Rus in 1246, on his way from Poland to the Volga to preach the Gospel to the Tartars, has recorded in his memoirs that, although the road between Vladimir in Volhynia and Kiev was beset with perils, owing to the frequency with which the Lithuanians raided that region, he met with no obstacle at the hands of Russians—for the very good reason that few of them were left alive in the country after the raids and massacres of the Tartars. Throughout the whole of his journey across the ancient provinces of

\* A history of Russia, by V. O. Kluhevsky, late professor of Russian history of the University of Moscow, 3 vols., vol. 1, pp. 194-196, London, 1911-13.

Kiev and Periaslavl, he saw countless bones and skulls lying by the wayside or scattered over the neighboring fields, while in Kiev itself—once a populous and spacious city—he counted only two hundred houses, each of which sheltered but a few sorry inmates. During the following two or three centuries Kiev underwent still further vicissitudes. Hardly had she recovered from the Tartar attacks delivered prior to the year 1240 when (in 1299) she was ravaged afresh by some of the scattered bands of Polovtsi, Pechenegs, Turks, and other barbarians who roamed her desolate frontiers. In that more or less grievous plight the southern provinces of Rus remained until well-nigh the middle of the fifteenth century. Meanwhile Southwestern Rus (now beginning to be called in documents of the period "Malaia Rossia" or "Little Russia") had been annexed to the combined state of Poland-Lithuania; so that of the Empire thus formed the region of the Middle Dnieper—*i. e.*, old Kievan Rus—had now become the southeasternmost province or Ukraine. With the fifteenth century a new colonisation of the Middle Dnieper region began, to which two circumstances in particular contributed: namely, (1) the fact that the Steppes of the South were becoming less dangerous, owing to the dispersal of the Golden Horde and the rise of Muscovite Rus, and (2) the fact that the Polish Empire was beginning to abolish her old system of peasant tenure by quit-rent in favour of the *barschina* system, which tended towards serfdom and therefore filled the oppressed rural population with a desire to escape from the masters' yoke to a region where they might live more freely. These two factors combined to set on foot an active *reflex* exodus from Galicia and the central provinces of Poland towards the southeasternmost borders of the Polish Empire—*i. e.*, towards the region of the Dnieper and old Kievan Rus. The chief directors of this movement were the rich Polish magnates, who had acquired enormous estates in that part of the world, and now desired to people and reclaim them. The combined efforts of the immigrants soon succeeded in studding these seignorial domains with towns, villages, hamlets, and detached homesteads; with the result that we find Polish writers of the sixteenth century at once exclaiming at the surprisingly rapid movement of colonists towards the Dnieper, the Dniester, and the Eastern Bug, and lamenting the depopulation of the central provinces of Poland to which that movement had given rise. All things considered, there can be little doubt that the bulk of the settlers who took part in the recolonising of Southern Rus were of purely Russian origin—that, in fact, they were the descendants of those very Russians who had fled westwards from the Dnieper during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and who, though dwelling since among a Polish and Lithuanian population, had, throughout the two or three intervening centuries, retained intact their nationality.

The language of the new population of Ukraina developed certain dialectical differences. In addition there arose in the course of time in the great territories over which the Russian people were spread some differences in the richness and nature of folk tales, folk poetry, dress, etc.—differences the perception of which by the Ukrainians has for a long time been assiduously fostered by the Germans on the basis of their cherished old "divide et impera" principle. Finally Ukraina has received, together with Bessarabia, the mass of the Jewish immigration into Russia.

## MALO-RUSSIANS, VELKO-RUSSIANS, AND BIELO-RUSSIANS

At about the same time that the terms Ukraina or Mala-Rossia ("Smaller-Russia") came into vogue, there also began to appear those of Velka-Rossia ("Greater-Russia") and Biela-Rossia ("White Russia"), and those of Malorusi, Velkorusi, and Bielorusi, which are applied to their respective populations. These terms, like those of Ugro-Rusi, Rutheni, Goral, etc., are partly conventional, partly environmental or geographical. The language and habits of the Bielorusi, who occupy the westernmost part of Russia north of Ukraina, were gradually affected, though on the whole only moderately, by their relations with the Poles and Lithuanians; while those of the Velkorusi or "Moskvali" (Muscovites), who had spread over the central, northern, and eastern regions, were modified somewhat in turn by their associations with the Tchouds, Finns, and various other people of the Finno-Ugrian stock with whom they mingled and whom they freely absorbed.

Such were in brief the origin and nature of the three large subdivisions of the Russian people whom we meet today. The resulting differences between them, cultural, temperamental, and somatological, are not greater than those between some of the tribes of Germany or the people in different parts of England.

From the anthropological standpoint the Russians belong overwhelmingly to the great body of Slavs in general. Their cradle is the region extending from present Moldavia to the watershed of the upper Vistula. They doubtless descended from the old neolithic population of these territories, and were originally related to both the Alpine European stock and to what eventually became some of the Germanic tribes. But, like all large nationalities, the Russians in various localities show traces of admixture with the Nordic peoples on the one hand, and with the Finnish, Turkish, Tatar, Iranian, and other tribes on the other.

## THE KAZAKS (COSSACKS)

A few words here are due to the famed Russian Kazaks, or as commonly misspelled in English, "Cossacks."

The term "Kazak"<sup>9</sup> is of Tatar derivation. It signified in Tatar an armed freebooter; in Kirghiz, a cavalryman; in Turkish, a light-armed mounted soldier. The term was applied by the Tatars to a variety of light cavalry before it became used by the Russians for similar troops formed along the southern boundaries of their country. They were settled

<sup>9</sup> "Kazakstan" is today used as the name of the Asiatic Tatar Soviet republic.

in various parts along these boundaries and became their privileged life-long and hereditary defenders. Owing to their prowess both as horsemen and fighters, the term "Kazak" in the course of time became surrounded, even in Russia itself, with a semiromantic and heroic halo, which was not wholly undeserved. The original Russian Kazaks of the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries were in the main of Ukrainian derivation; but in the course of time new contingents were formed progressively farther east, and these were of mixed Russian and Asiatic composition.

A few known details regarding the Ukrainian Kazaks may be of interest. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Russian refugees before the invading Tatars are recorded to have settled on certain islands in the Dnieper River. They were hunters, fishermen, and, when occasion demanded, fighters, gradually developing into strong, bold, and resistant groups, loving the hard frontier life with its liberties and dangers. Similar groups developed in time all along the limits of the southern steppes, and became the scourge of the Tatars and Turks, though occasionally a source of trouble to the Poles and even the Russians. Their military value was in time recognized, leading to the regulation and extension of the Kazak system over southern Russia, Caucasus, central Asia, and Siberia, until the Kazak became the regular forerunner, scout, and protector of the Russian armies and Russian colonies from the Danube to the Pacific Ocean. Their faithfulness to the Czar was proverbial, and they were much used by the government for quelling internal troubles.

Until the first World War there existed about 12 subdivisions of the Kazaks, the best known of which were those of the Don, Orenburg, Ural, and Siberia. Their free institutions, interesting customs, and especially their exploits in the conquest of Siberia and in the Napoleonic invasion made their name famous. In the period following the 1917-1918 revolution the Don Kazaks, the chief unit, remained for a time on the side of the "interventionists," but since then have been strong components of the Soviet people. Their life is faithfully pictured in his "Quiet Flows the Don," by Shelekhov, himself a Kazak by origin and one of the foremost of present Russian writers.

#### THE WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN NATIONS

##### THE POLES

The Poles, the old "Lekhi" and "Poliane," are Slavs, derived in pre-historic to early historic times, like the Russians, Czechs, and other peoples, from the common autochthonous Slav nucleus north and east of the Carpathians. They are admixed with the Russians and to some extent

also with the Lithuanian, Nordic, and other elements. Notwithstanding their thousand years of agitated history, they are still a "young" people, full of innate strength, ability, and spirits, and as prolific as the Russians. Their unsettled history has been due to unfavorable boundaries and powerful neighbors, coupled with certain internal conditions.

##### THE LITHUANIANS

The Lithuanian territory lay originally along the Baltic, between the Visla (Vistula) and Dvina. At the time of their maximum political power their influence reached from the Gulf of Riga to Ukraina. They extend at present from Poland and east Prussia to the borders of Latvia.

The Lithuanians are now a mixed group of people whose original racial identity is still a matter of controversy. Through their ancient "Baltic" tongue, which has many similarities with the Sanscrit and with the Slav, they are related to the latter. They have an admixture of all the elements surrounding them, the Poles in particular. Dialectically they were divided into three main branches, the Borussians (Prussians), the Latvians or Letts, and the Litvini or Lithuanians proper. The Borussians, whose home was in what is now eastern Prussia—the name of which, in fact, is derived from "Borussia"—were almost destroyed by the German "knights" in the thirteenth century, under the pretext of Christianization. In the words of one of the German writers himself (Schleicher, 1852): "Never has a pagan people, good, brave, and generous, been maltreated in a more cruel manner than the eastern Prussians. . . . The history of their death struggle against the Teutonic order must be mentioned as one of the most sinister episodes of mankind." Some remnants of them still exist in the eastern part of East Prussia.

The Lithuanians, whose ethnographic limits are ill-defined, have had long political association, as well as some strife, with Poland; from 1721 to 1918 they have been connected with Russia, since 1940 with the Soviet Union.

##### THE LATVIANS

The Latvians, or Letts, are a mixed Baltic group related closely to the Lithuanians. From 1795 until near the end of the first World War, they were under Russia; in 1940 they became a part of the Soviet Union.

##### THE LIVONIANS

The true Livonians are almost extinct. Their country lay east and north of the Gulf of Riga, between that of the Letts and Estonia. From

the early part of the eleventh century it was a bone of contention between the Russians, Germans, and Swedes, to fall in 1721 definitely to Russia. It is now occupied partly by Letts and partly by Estonians. The language of the Livonians belonged to the Finno-Ugrian family, and they were closely related to the Estonians.

#### THE ESTONIANS

The Tchouds or Estonians were originally a Finno-Ugrian tribe, occupying the larger part of the region of the old Livonia and present Estonia. Being weaker than their neighbors, from the eleventh century on they came alternately under the influence of the Russians, Danes, Germans, and Swedes, falling in 1710 definitely to the Russians. Estonia remained united with Russia until 1918, when it was severed from that country; in 1940 it united with the Soviet Union.

#### THE FINNS

The Finns represent the westernmost extension of the Finno-Ugrian stock. Although they have retained their language, their blood has become mixed with that of the Swedes, especially in the south. In fact, the inhabitants of the western and southern coasts are much more Swedish in type than Finnish; and there is also some Russian admixture. The more eastern related population, known as the Karelians, is better preserved.

The Finns, known also as Tchouds, or Chukhonians, reached their territory in protohistoric times. The first mention of the presence of Tchoud tribes along the eastern shores of the Baltic occurs in Tacitus, at the end of the first century A. D. Though always resisting domination by others, and for long periods of time more or less autonomous, they were in historic times never really free. From 1157, and probably earlier, their land was contended for and eventually taken over by the Swedes, to remain for several hundreds of years under their suzerainty. Soon after 1293, when Viborg was founded by the Swedes, their influence over the country began to be contested by the Russians, these conflicts culminating in the conquests of Peter the Great and finally those of Alexander I, which established the union of Finland as an autonomous grand-duchy with Russia. This union lasted until 1918, when Finland became an independent republic.

#### THE LAPPS AND SAMOYEDS

The most Mongol-like natives of European Russia, and undoubtedly of Asiatic origin, are the Lapps and Samoyeds. Their numbers are

insignificant. They occupy the northernmost limits of the Finnish and Russian territories, the Lapps extending into Scandinavia. The present-day Lapps are much intermixed with the northern Whites.

#### FINNO-UGRIAN PEOPLES OF THE INTERIOR OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA

The Finno-Ugrians are located principally on the middle and upper Volga and the Kama, and represent the remnants of the primitive native populations that once covered much of central and eastern Russia. They have long been in the gradual process of amalgamation with the Russian population. They are known principally as the Mordva, Tcheremis, Voguls, and Votiaks.

#### EUROPEAN TURCO-TATARS

There are approximately seven million Turco-Tatars in European Russia and the Caucasus. They are divided into the Crimean Tatars, Kazan Tatars, the Bashkirs, the Tchuvash, and the Kirghiz, with many minor units. They still are scattered over a large portion of southeastern European Russia but are more or less admixed and have no racial cohesion.

#### PEOPLES OF THE CAUCASUS

The Caucasus has been since ancient times the eddy and refuge of remnants of nations, and there are in its fastnesses many interesting units, some of which it is difficult to classify. The strongest single element of the Caucasian population today, however, is the Slav (approximately 40 percent of the total), which is followed by the Turco-Tatar, Georgian, and Armenian.

#### THE ARMENIANS AND GEORGIANS

Both the Armenians and the Georgians are ancient White units. Both, though especially the Armenians, have suffered from many invasions, and both are mixed peoples.

The Armenians occupy also the adjacent parts of Turkey and Iran (Persia). They are known to history from at least seven centuries before Christ and are related primarily to the old Tadjik population of Iran, secondarily to the pre-Turkish peoples of anterior Asia. They are in general dark-complexioned people, of medium to moderately above medium stature and predominantly high brachycephaly. They are famed as traders. The part formerly under Russia joined the Soviet Union as one of its constituent republics after the 1917 Revolution.

The Georgians, or Gruzins, are an old and important trans-Caucasian group, related by language as well as by blood to a number of other tribes of the region. They appear in history in the twelfth century B. C. Their earliest name, curiously, was "Iberians," the same as that of the people of pre-Roman Spain, and some connection between the two, though not established, may have been possible. They were among the very earliest of Christians. Their capital, Tbilisi (520,000 inhabitants)—formerly Tiflis—dates from the middle of the first century A. D. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the country was devastated by Genghiz Khan, and this was repeated in the fourteenth century by the followers of Timur. Toward the end of the eighteenth century it was largely under the domination of Iran and Turkey; in the period 1801 to 1829 it gradually joined Russia, in part voluntarily; and in 1921 it became a Soviet republic.

The Georgians or Gruzins proper constitute approximately 64.5 percent of the population of 3.5 millions. They are a highly brachycephalic people, which on one hand related them to the prevalent type among the Armenians, and on the other hand to the Tadjiks.

#### SPECIAL UNITS

##### THE JEWS

The Russian Jews are in the main the descendants of refugees forced out of Germany during the persecution of the race in the middle ages. Some Jews penetrated into Poland and Lithuania as early as the middle of the eleventh century, but by far the larger number came later, particularly under the Polish king, Kasimir the Great, whose wife was of Jewish extraction. From Poland they spread to Lithuania, Courland, and what is now Ukraine and Bessarabia. Catherine II, particularly, opened to them the door of Russia.

A small branch of the Russian Jews differing in many respects from the remainder are known as the Karaites. They are principally agricultural and are settled in the Crimea, where they speak Tatar, and in western Russia, where they speak Polish.

The total number of Jews in European Russia before the first World War approximated 4,000,000, of which 1,300,000 were in Russian Poland, and 50,000 in the Caucasus. In addition there were about 50,000 in Siberia and central Asia.

Under the tsarist rule the Jewish poor were allowed to reside only in the towns and hamlets of the present Bielorussia and of the western part of Ukraine, in the so-called "pale of settlement." Jewish children were

admitted to secondary schools and universities only under a very limited percentage ratio.

In 1924 the Jewish poor from the hamlets began to settle on untenanted lands of the Ukraine, the steppe region of the Crimea, and in the northern Caucasus, Georgia, and Uzbekistan.

In 1928 the Soviets set aside the Birobijan district in the Far East as a settlement place for Jewish workers, and this has become the "Jewish Autonomous Region." It is one and a half times as large as Palestine. Since the beginning of the present war many Jewish refugees have been added to central Asia.

It is interesting to note that physically many of the Russian Jews of today resemble to a considerable extent the Russians themselves.<sup>10</sup> In Poland the approximation of the two types of population is much less apparent. The Karaites, whom some suppose to be the descendants of the Khazars, show anthropologically slight affinity with the Tatars.

##### THE GERMANS

The total number of Germans in the lands under Russian dominion amounted at the beginning of the first World War to a little over 1,800,000. They were scattered over all except the poorest parts of the empire, especially in the cities. In the Baltic provinces they were the landed proprietors. In southern Russia and other agriculturally rich regions there were German agricultural colonies, some recent, some of older formation. The main one of these was on the Volga.

The German influx into Russia started in the sixteenth century and was especially active during the reign of Catherine II. They came as artisans and merchants, frequently on invitation; and in 1762 they were invited to settle in parts of southern Russia in agricultural colonies, which gradually and in a scattered way extended to the Crimea, the Don, the Volga, and the Caucasus. These colonies received special privileges, were practically self-governing, and fused but little with the Russians. During the latter half of the nineteenth century German colonization in important parts of Russia, there are reasons to believe, was favored if not directed by the German Government for economic and perhaps strategic reasons.

The German nobles and landed proprietors in the Baltic provinces date in the main from the time of the attempts by the German Knights forcibly to "Christianize" the natives of the provinces and dominate the region.

After the establishment of the Soviets, the Volga Germans, who lived

<sup>10</sup> Compare Maurice Fishberg, *The Jews*. New York, 1911.

in a compact unit, were made into an Autonomous Volga German Republic. At the end of August 1941, as the invading Germans were forging eastward, the Volga group having become a point of danger to the state, the republic was abolished, the Germans were evacuated from the Volga region, and were resettled in parts of western Siberia and Soviet central Asia.

A study of the German relations with Russia shows that the latter has ever been a field for exploitation by Germany. Care was taken that the Germans in Russia should not disappear in the Russian mass and thus weaken Germany to the advantage of her neighbor, the dreaded sleeping Samson.

#### THE PRINCIPAL ASIATIC PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The bulk of the people in Siberia and other Asiatic parts of the Soviet Union today are Russian. Among the rest, there are several groups that call for at least a brief special notice.

##### THE TAJIKS

Of the peoples of predominantly White but non-Russian origin, the principal ones are the Tajiks, or as now regularly written Tajiks. This is an old brachycephalic Iranian stock, of slightly above medium stature, admixed somewhat with the Turkmen and differing physically as well as otherwise from both the Persians proper and from the Afghans. They live largely in a mountainous country and extend on the east into the Pamirs, on the south to Afghanistan. They constitute about three-quarters of the people of the Soviet Tajik republic.

##### THE TURKMEN

The Turkmen form the principal old central Asiatic stock. Where still better preserved they are distinguished by brachycephaly, above-medium stature, and characteristic facial features. They are to be counted with the Asiatic Whites, but in various regions there is much admixture with the Tatars. The Osmanli Turks of what is now Turkey were derived from this stock but became in turn much admixed with the peoples they conquered, both in Asia and the Balkans.

##### OTHER GROUPS

There is more or less of White admixture, some old, some more recent, in all the remaining Asiatic peoples of the Soviet Union, but the main

strains of these are the Mongoloid in the south and the related paleo-Asiatic in the north. Among all the larger groups, especially in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and the Tatar republics (Kazakstan and Kirghizstan), there are individuals whom it would be hard to class as other than Whites, but Mongoloid features, in various dilutions to purity, are predominant. In the army, in the physical culture parades, and in the Pioneer groups, where all dress alike, the differences are still further subdued and it becomes difficult in cases even for an expert to be sure of what confronts him. It is principally for this reason that there is no "race problem" in the Soviet Union.

#### THE SMALLER SOVIET PEOPLES OF ASIA

Aside from the larger ethnic units in the south, there exist in the vast stretches of Siberia, along the rivers, on the sea coasts, and in the forests, many remnants of ancient tribes and peoples. In general these elements are of paleo-Asiatic or Mongolian derivation, belong to various contingents of the Yellowbrown human complex, have more or less Mongoloid features, yellowish to medium-brown skin, straight black hair; and individuals to whole groups among them show close resemblances to native yellowbrown Americans. All these groups are already considerably admixed with Russian Whites, and these mixtures are gradually increasing, so that within another century or two there will be left only a fusion. Today, however, these groups still exist and have been known by various names, most of which were nicknames or corruptions and have been changed by the Soviet authorities. The principal names, past and present are the following:

Old	New	Old	New
Abakan Turks .....	Khakasi	Negidalsi .....	Elkenbeie
Aleuts .....	Unarigani	Orochi .....	Nani
Altaici .....	Oiroti	Oroki .....	Nani
Asiatic Eskimo .....	Iuits	Ostiaks .....	Khanty
Chukchi .....	Luoravetlani	Ostiaks-Samoyeds .....	Selkupi
Chuvantsi .....	Eveli	Ostiaks-Yenisei .....	Keti
Giliaks .....	Nivkhi	Samoyeds-Iuraks .....	Nientsi
Golds .....	Nanai	Samoyeds-Tavgiiski .....	Nganasani
Iukagirs .....	Oduli	Samoyeds-Yenesei .....	Entsi
Kamchadals .....	Itelmeni	Tungus .....	Evenki
Karagassi .....	Tophalari	Udiegeitse .....	Ude
Koriaks .....	Uimillani	Ulchi .....	Nani
Lamuts .....	Eveni	Voguls .....	Mansi
Lopars .....	Saami		

In addition there are in the north the Yakuts, speaking a Turcic language but decidedly Mongoloid in features; farther east the Chukchi, now

identified as physically the same as the Eskimo, and some of the Eskimo proper; in the southeast small contingents of the Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, and Mongols; in the southwest the Mongolian Kalmuks.

Before the German invasion in 1941, and to a greater extent since that event, the western regions of the Asiatic portion of the Soviet Union have received large accretions of workmen and refugees from Ukraina and most other western parts of the country. Whole establishments with their staffs and workers have been transported there and reestablished. This is particularly true of the Urals, but also of Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, and other portions of Siberia and central Asia. These are permanent displacements that have already much altered the population as well as other aspects of these regions. The Urals are rapidly developing into the industrial as well as the population backbone of the Soviet Union, while the southern wastes and deserts are not only being restored through extensive irrigation and construction to what they were in the heyday of the ancient central Asian dominions, but have already advanced in population and otherwise beyond the old standards.

The population of the Asiatic portion of the Soviet Union is therefore now in a state of rapid change and great flux. Its heterogeneity is decreasing through intermarriages, and it is receiving a flood of new increments from European Russia. Paralleling the development of the western United States from the seventies onward, there is now going on a transformation of Siberia; a new human world is in formation there—a world of virile pioneers, farmers and workers, tinged slightly here and there by Mongoloid features, but essentially White, young and wholesome. This is the picture of Siberia as it is now unrolling before the observer.

#### LANGUAGES

There are spoken in the Soviet Union upward of 80 different languages, not to count those of various small groups; but the main medium of communication is the Great-Russian. Schooling is given in all the tongues, with the addition of the Russian; and they all have some literature of their own. They may be informally classed as European (Slavic, Lithuanian, etc.), Caucasic (many fragments), Southeastern-Asiatic (Semitic, etc.), Semi-Asiatic (or Finno-Ugrian: Finns, Karelians, Estonians, Volga groups), Uralo-Altai proper (Tatar, Kirghiz, etc.), Turcic (Turkmenians, Yakuts, etc.), and Paleo-Asiatic (remnants of various aboriginal Siberian tribes). A thoroughly scientific classification would not only require much more space, but would also involve numerous difficulties, as the knowledge of some of the small-group languages is still imperfect.

#### PRESENT NUMBERS

It will be well now to give the statistics of the different main peoples here dealt with. The best data on this subject are those of the Soviet Census of January 1939. Excluding the numerous small contingents of Caucasus and Siberia, the figures are as given below. To bring them to date (except for the Baltic regions), they should be increased by approximately 1.4 percent for each year; from the total, however, there would have to be deducted the present war losses and those due to German massacres.

*National composition of the population of the U.S.S.R. according to the 1939 census*

(Not including Western Ukraine and Western Bielorussia)

Nationalities	Number	Percentage of total
1. Russians (Great-Russians) .....	99,019,929	58.41
2. Ukrainians (Lesser-Russians) .....	28,070,404	16.56
3. Bielorussians (White-Russians) .....	5,267,431	3.11
4. Uzbeks .....	4,844,021	2.86
5. Tatars .....	4,300,336	2.54
6. Kazaks .....	3,098,764	1.83
7. Jews .....	3,020,141	1.78
8. Azerbaidjanians .....	2,274,805	1.34
9. Georgians .....	2,248,566	1.33
10. Armenians .....	2,151,884	1.27
11. Mordvians .....	1,451,429	0.86
12. Nēmtsi (Germans) .....	1,423,534	0.84
13. Chuvash .....	1,367,930	0.81
14. Tajiks .....	1,228,964	0.72
15. Kirghiz .....	884,306	0.52
16. Peoples of Daghestan.....	857,371	0.50
17. Bashkir .....	842,925	0.50
18. Turkmenians .....	811,769	0.48
19. Poles * .....	626,905	0.37
20. Udmurts .....	605,673	0.36
21. Mariitsi .....	481,262	0.28
22. Komi .....	408,724	0.24
23. Chechentsi .....	407,690	0.24
24. Osetians .....	354,547	0.21
25. Greeks .....	285,896	0.17
26. Moldavians .....	260,023	0.15
27. Karelians .....	252,559	0.15
28. Karakalpaks .....	185,775	0.11

*National composition of the population of the U.S.S.R. according to the 1939 census—Continued*

(Not including Western Ukraine and Western Bielorussia)

Nationalities	Number	Percentage of total
29. Koreans .....	180,412	0.11
30. Kabardinians .....	164,016	0.10
31. Finns * .....	143,074	0.08
32. Estonians * .....	142,465	0.08
33. Kalmuks .....	134,327	0.08
34. Latvians and Latgols * .....	126,900	0.07
35. Bolgars .....	113,479	0.07
36. Ingush .....	92,074	0.05
37. Adygeitsi .....	87,973	0.05
38. Karachaievtsi .....	75,737	0.04
39. Abkhasians .....	58,969	0.03
40. Khakasi .....	52,062	0.03
41. Oirots .....	47,717	0.03
42. Kurds .....	45,866	0.03
43. Balkartsi .....	42,665	0.03
44. Iranians .....	39,037	0.02
45. Lithuanians * .....	32,342	0.02
46. Chinese .....	29,620	0.02
47. Czechs and Slovaks .....	26,919	0.02
48. Arabs .....	21,793	0.01
49. Assyrians .....	20,207	0.01
50. Native Siberians and other small groups .....	807,279	0.48
Total .....	169,519,127	100.00

\* At large.

PHYSICAL STANDARDS

Up to 1923 the peoples of the Soviet Union presented interesting demographic and consequent biological conditions. Hygiene and medical care were insufficient, in places almost wanting. The rivers for the most part were not yet harnessed, irrigation was but poorly developed, and communications were inadequate, with the result that serious droughts were followed by widespread famines. At the same time the birth rate was very high, reaching in some parts the yearly rate of over 50 per thousand, or more than twice that in other large European countries. The conditions outlined above also resulted in a very high death rate, particularly among the weaker elements of the population, both children and adults. Only the stronger and more resistant could survive under such disadvantages, but those who did survive constituted a stronger people

of a higher biological value. It was thus that they were able to survive the first World War, the revolution, the interventionist and civil wars that followed, and the great famine that developed during these years; and it was thus that they still found strength to drive out all invaders, form a great state, stage since 1923 a striking development in many directions, and eventually stand and stem the attack of the greatest and most destructive military machine of all times.

Anthropologically, the peoples of the Soviet Union, in common with all other larger human contingents of modern times, are more or less admixed, and they present many grades and variants in stature, head form, and all other features. Of the large groups perhaps the most homogeneous are the Great-Russians. Except where mixed somewhat with the old Finno-Ugrians, they might justifiably be called a subrace of the White human stem. Their characteristics are well marked and include, on the average, light hair, bluish or gray eyes; rounded head; medium-featured face, pleasing and strong but not often handsome; well-proportioned to sturdy body, generally rather short but strong hands and feet. Their stature is not so high, blondness so pronounced, or eyes so often blue as in the Scandinavians, but their lightness is more general than with the Germans. The nose is never over-prominent, beaked, or very narrow, the lips are normally never thin, the jaws are strong, the teeth generally regular and in much better condition than in western Europeans or Americans. The beard, where still worn—which is now rare even among the older men—is as a rule more or less grizzly and ample in size.

The Bielorussians are in all these respects much like the Great-Russians, but there are some differences among the Ukrainians. The latter show less lightness of hair and eyes; there are more plump women among them, and more, even in the country, that are really beautiful in youth. More or less mixture with the Tatars or other non-Russian elements has taken place in the southern districts. In these regions too the people are predominantly of medium stature and brachycephalic, but in their features they resemble more the Slavs of Moravia and the Balkans.

The peoples of the Baltic republics, from Livonia northward, show occasional traces of the original Mongoloid Finno-Ugrian stock, but all through these parts both Nordic and Slavic features may commonly be encountered.

In Russian Galicia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, the basic elements of the population are Slavs, kin mainly with the Ukrainians—most of them in fact are Ukrainians, and the type is similar. But there were also here, up to the 1941 invasion, numerous Jews, with some Poles, Bolgars,

Rumanians (many of whom themselves were originally Slavs, and preserve the same type), Gypsies, and other small contingents, which produced more or less physical diversity.

In the Crimea, which contains a mosaic of small ethnic groups with a predominance in the hills of the Tatars and their mixtures, there is no prevalent local type. The Tatars, or what remains of them, show Mongoloid features.

The Caucasus, a mountain complex over 900 miles long and 140 miles broad, with its many native groups of White people, appears to be less of a puzzle physically. There are two main types, that of many of the mountaineers proper, and that of the people of Trans-Caucasian Georgia and especially Armenia. But many detailed differences occur, not all of which are as yet capable of precise evaluation.

The native Asiatic groups, as already mentioned, show predominantly Mongoloid features.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

Leaving aside all details and localized ethnic peculiarities, we find that the racial problems of European as well as of Asiatic Russia, are relatively fairly simple. The situation may be summarized as follows: 1. There exists over portions of the European Russian territory a thin substratum of Finno-Ugrians, who carry varying but now diluted proportions of Mongoloid characters. 2. The southern portions of Russia from remote times have constituted a broad avenue for the movement of Asiatic peoples in a westerly direction. These peoples were partly of Iranian, but mainly of Turko-Tatar derivation, and most of the Turko-Tatars are mixed and intermediate peoples, partly White and partly Mongolian. Their influence, both racial and cultural, on southern Russia persists in a measure to the present day. 3. Along the Baltic there are remnants of Finnish tribes in the north and Letts and Lithuanians, of mixed composition, farther southward and westward. 4. All the rest of the great region of European Russia is Slav—Polish, and Bielo-Russian in the west, Velko-Russian or Malo-Russian (Ukrainian) in the center, south, and eastward.

European Russia is thus essentially a Slav country, and this is equally true today of Siberia and in large measure also of Soviet central Asia and the Caucasus. In southern Siberia and Soviet central Asia, however, there are still fairly large contingents of Turcic and Tataric derivation, while farther north are numerous remnants of paleo-Asiatic and Mongoloid origin.

From the anthropological standpoint, the Russian stock is well developed, virile, resistant, and full of potential force. It may truly be said to be

a great human reserve of the European population. If up to recent times Russia had not advanced in culture as much as the western European nations, the causes, it can readily be seen, have been not inherent or racial, but geographic and circumstantial. Russia from its inception formed the buffer between the rest of Europe and Asia, as well as the principal check on the Turk, and it lacked largely the strong cultural stimuli that acted on the more western nations. That there was no inherent inferiority has been amply proved by the great progress of the country within the last score of years.

What will be Russia's future? The Russian Slavs, taken collectively, number today over 140 millions, and they are increasing yearly, by the excess of births over deaths, by approximately 1.5 percent. This rate of increase is greater than that of any other people in Europe except some of the Balkan branches of Slavs, and with the mass of the people belonging to the rural and worker population, cannot be expected to become much reduced in the near future. Such a rate of increase of this strong and able stock means a growing biological momentum. This insures that Russia must in future be expected to exercise important world influence, both anthropological and general.



PSF Jack Carter  
File

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Take up with Secretary Wickard  
when he gets back.

F.D.R.

Memorandum from John Franklin Carter,  
1210 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.,  
7/14/42, in re "Report on Possible Use of  
Powdered Milk by Army, Lend-Lease, ETC."

BF Jack Carter  
File

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Take up with Admiral Blandy  
Chief of Ordnance of the Navy.

F.D.R.

Memorandum from John Franklin Carter, 1210 National  
Press Building, Washington, D. C., 7/14/42, in re  
"Report on Device for Counting Ammunition in  
Machine-Guns". Attached is memorandum in re matter.

*PST Jack Carter Forde*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Go to Knox and get something  
done on this thing.

F.D.R.

Report on delays in the Seamobile  
(Sea Otter) Program in memo from J.F.C.  
to the Pres. July 15th (returned to J.F.C.)

July 22, 1942

File Note:

I told Carter to file application  
in the regular way for "C" card.

GGT

*You're right.  
"He"*

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

July 13, 1942.

Dear Miss Tully:

I hate to bother you, but I wondered if you had anyway of seeing that I got sufficient gas to operate. The new registration leaves me on much too little and now I have to count on an average of an extra 120 miles a week to go to Fort Belvoir on that matter of which the President now officially knows nothing. If you feel that this would embarrass you in any way, please just let me know and I'll try some other approach, but you have a batting average of 1000 and that is why I again am trespassing on your good nature.

Yours,

*John Franklin Carter*

*P.S. I really need the equivalent of an X-card, but promise not to abuse it.*

PSF Jack Carter  
File

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1942.

FILE

MEMORANDUM:

The President directed me to telephone Mr. Carter to say he does want one of these boats built. When it has been checked as to maneuverability, cargo handling, cost of operation, speed, etc., and proves to work out in all these various regards then an order can go forth for the number which we will need.

GGT

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

July 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

John Franklin Carter came in to talk with me about the attached this morning. His understanding is that you wish the proper people to go ahead with a sea otter -- not to worry too much about the cost of this particular boat -- but to get it ready as soon as possible to see if it is seaworthy. If it survives the test, then of course it would go into mass production and the price would be considerably less than the one Mr. Carter thinks you want build immediately.

Is he right in thinking this is your wish?

GGT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Go to Knox and get something  
done on this thing.

F.D.R.

Miss Tully:

Will you show the attached to  
the President and tell him that  
something like the suggested direc-  
tive is needed if there is to be any  
action on the "Seamobile" project.

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

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Metropolitan 4112  
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July 15, 1942.

REPORT ON DELAYS IN THE SEAMOBILE (SEA OTTER) PROGRAM.

Both Capt. Swasey and I are disturbed at the continued and protracted delays in the Seamobile (Sea Otter) project. The tank tests were eminently satisfactory, as already reported to you by Captain Swasey, but the <sup>Carson</sup> Ships, Inc. organization lacks an active driving force and is still messing around with protracted cost-analyses and fact-finding, in which the <sup>Carson</sup> Ships, Inc. agent in charge is going to the length of hiring an engineer to tell him about mesocentric height, and not trusting Swasey's word on the subject.

The attached outline for a new directive to <sup>Carson</sup> Ships, Inc. seems to me to cover the immediate practical needs of the situation. With respect to 3), Secretary Knox told me some weeks ago that if Ships, Inc. desired the services of Commander Bryan, in connection with the project, Bryan could return here without prejudice so far as the Navy is concerned. At the moment, Bryan is the only possible man who could pick up the project and push it, as agent of <sup>Carson</sup> Ships, Inc. without the tedious and time-consuming process of reading all the data and familiarizing himself with the nature of the project.

<sup>Carson</sup> Ships, Inc. is now, in effect, a good interdepartmental committee, clothed in corporate powers, but without any adequate head or driving force. Hence they act as though time was a pet poodle which would lie down at their feet and wait until they get good and ready, at their leisure, to decide about building ships.

(See attached suggested directive)

J.F.C. [July 7, 1942.]

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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July 15, 1942.

DIRECTIVE FOR PUSHING THE SEAMOBILE (SEA OTTER) PROJECT.

On the basis of tank-tests on the twenty-foot model of the Seamobile (Sea Otter), conducted by the Navy under the technical supervision of Captain Swasey, the following steps are desirable in order to expedite the project:

1) Ships, Inc., is authorized to proceed immediately with the pilot unit's construction, under the contract plans prepared by Weaver Associates and approved by the American Bureau of Shipping;

2) Ships, Inc., is authorized to make immediate arrangements with Chrysler for engine-construction;

3) Ships, Inc., is authorized to request the Navy for the loan or transfer of the services of Commander Bryan, as executive office to serve as inspector in <sup>charge of</sup> construction of the pilot unit and in charge of trials;

4) Ships, Inc., is authorized to proceed with such surveys and cost-analyses as may be pertinent to consideration of <sup>a possible</sup> large-scale program.

J.F.C.

*PSF Jack Carter  
7/23*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1942.

FILE MEMO:

The President directed me to telephone Mr. Carter and tell him that Admiral Leahy would have very little to do with psychological warfare and the time is not just right.

GGT

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

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"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
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July 22, 1942.

REPORT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SET-UP.

Both for myself and for this Unit, I am eager to be of greater usefulness in the war-effort. The present assignments are now running smoothly and I will be freer to concentrate on other assignments.

Specifically, I should like to be permitted, retaining the present form of this organization, to work under Admiral Leahy on the particular job of coordinating psychological warfare activities. Sumner Welles has told me that he will be glad to endorse me, on the basis of my qualifications and work, for usefulness in this field. I am on excellent personal terms with him, Elmer Davis and Bill Donovan, and get on well with Nelson Rockefeller, so there should be no friction in this field.

I am impressed with the fact that the various psychological warfare activities need to be kept in relationship with each other and with the White House. Donovan, as Chairman of the Psychological Warfare Board of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is really more concerned with guerilla and subversive activities in foreign countries. The State Department is naturally concerned with continuity and form of our political warfare activities. The Office of War Information is concerned with foreign propaganda, and so, in the Latin American field, is Nelson Rockefeller.

In recent weeks, I have reorganized this Unit so as to adapt it to the purposes of psychological warfare activities and earnestly request that you and Admiral Leahy give me a chance to help in handling this problem.

J.F.C.

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

PSF  
Carter

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*JFC*

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July 24, 1942.

REPORT ON POWDERED MILK.

I saw Secretary Wickard, as directed, and found that he is ~~making~~ making tremendous progress with the production of powdered milk both for Lend-Lease, Army and Navy requirements, and school lunches. The attached report by J.J.Gillan of this Unit gives a more detailed account of the Agricultural Marketing Administration's program and achievements. No action is needed.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

JFC  
Powdered Milk

*Agricultural Marketing Administration*

AMA is buying all the powdered milk offered at 11½ cents a pound for roller processed and all spray processed at 14 cents. Industry at present is offering two pounds of roller to every pound of spray.

When the Lend-Lease bill went into effect the British asked for immediate relief through condensed milk. They wanted about 2,000,000 cases a month. Or 22,000,000 million cases a year. This schedule was being met in October and November but Pearl Harbor upset plans. The demand then came for powdered milk. This was due to the fact that delivery of canned milk used some 121 boats of 5,000 ton capacity and a like amount of powdered milk could be delivered by 30 boats. Shipping has caused a swing towards the delivery of dehydrated-processed foods in all lines.

AMA needs the spray-processed powder. This is due to the fact that it mixes easier, tastes better--is more satisfactory all around as diet filler. Up to the middle of this month (July) AMA had purchased 223,000,000 pounds of dried milk. In the first three months of this year they purchased enough to last a year.

The industry has more facilities for the roller product--about 60 percent. The Department succeeded in getting a priority bank for additional spray equipment last week--enough for 87,000,000 lbs. The nation's present capacity for roller-processed milk is around 350,000,000 lbs and for spray around 193,000,000/a year. Plants are running at capacity. Yet only a small portion of the available skim milk is being processed.

The problem now before the Department is to get commercial users--bakers, candy makers, soup canners, etc,----to use the roller milk. It is just as good for them. Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson, AMA Administrator, believes it may be necessary to have an order requiring the commercial people to use the roller-processed milk powder.

When Lend-Lease started the price of spray was around 6½ cents a pound. Now it is 14 (bid price). When purchases first began by AMA they bought 1.5 percent of the nation's spray powder production--this has reached 75 percent. Would go higher if they could get more spray.

Additional info.

The drying of whole milk is as yet experimental. It must be vacuumed packed. It must not be allowed to sit too long. It is being done and constant improvements are being made.

The purchases of powdered milk are not controlled. There are many of the nation's cooperative associations selling quantities to AMA.

The ratio of skimmed milk to powder is about 11 to one. 11 lbs. make one pound of powder. It is 8 to 1 on whole milk.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Take up with Secretary Wickard  
when he gets back.

F.D.R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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July 14, 1942.

REPORT ON POSSIBLE USE OF POWDERED MILK BY ARMY, LEND-LEASE ETC.

At the instance of Carlos C. Van Leer--a one-man crusader for the wider use of powdered milk--I have just tried some powdered milk which is two years old. It was palatable and, I assume, nourishing, as the Surgeon-General recommends its use. Powdered milk has had butter-fat and water removed and can be shipped in highly concentrated form anywhere in the world and keep indefinitely in any climate.

According to Van Leer, the commercial dairy interests have consistently discouraged the use of powdered milk as a food, preferring to make their profit out of fluid milk and to use the powder to manufacture billiard-balls and other plastics. Its price in the U.S.A. is higher than anywhere else in the world and higher, in effect, than fresh milk, although it exists in large quantities and is cheap for industrial uses. Most groceries refuse to stock powdered milk and the newspapers, etc. are disinclined to interest themselves in a substance which might annoy local dairy advertising.

My belief is that this powdered milk ought to be studied promptly for its nutrition value, that if that value is established it should be put under priorities to prevent its industrial uses, and that it should be utilized for Army supplies, Lend-Lease exports and for civilian nutrition-programs in the U.S.A.

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

"We, the People"  
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*file  
personal*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
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*BF Carter Folley  
542*

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

July 27, 1942.

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH MR. T.G. CORCORAN.

On Friday last I had lunch with Tom Corcoran and he told me a couple of things which might interest you:

1) The Kaiser achievements in ship-building are due to the fact that Kaiser and Corcoran "stole all the steel in the country". That is, the process of mass-produced ships is well-known and Kaiser wanted to apply it but demanded enough steel. When they threatened to build a \$125,000,000 steel mill, presumably with R.F.C. funds, to supply the Kaiser shipyards, Gano Dunn and the W.P.B. steel people arranged to let them have all the steel they needed, taking it from other yards, rather than countenance the creation of competitive steel-making facilities in the Pacific Northwest.

2) Corcoran said that Chief Justice Stone's refusal to undertake the rubber job was due to Felix Frankfurter. According to Tom, Felix wishes to make it hard for you to make use of Bill Douglas and still keep Douglas on the Court. Tom said that there was rivalry between Felix and Bill for "leadership" of the liberal justices and that if Bill was conspicuous in an administrative job, while remaining on the Court, it would tend to make Bill the leader. This is of course gossip, but Tom was emphatic in saying that Felix had persuaded Stone not to do the rubber problem for you.

*J.F.C.*

*file*

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(Jay Franklin)  
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*PSF Jack Carter Folder 5-42*

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July 30, 1942.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN TRINIDAD.

The attached memorandum on Trinidad is based on reports from Henry Field's intelligence sources on the island. A copy has been sent to the State Department.

Official Anglo-American relationships are greatly improved but the civilian defense situation is deplorable and internal issues in general are allegedly in need of improvement.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

July 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON TRINIDAD

The following information has been received from a reliable but highly confidential source in Port-of-Spain

---

The civilian defences are deplorable. Insufficient sirens, no ambulances, a telephone exchange on which everything depends, unprotected on a second floor without adequate firing equipment.

The old blurb goes on - "It will be alright on the day!"

Nothing is being done with any determination in this respect - this goes for the Wharf area as well.

The Anglo-American relations under General Pratt and H.E. are extremely cordial and continue to improve - on the whole the U.S. personnel are a splendid crowd, doing a grand job with tact and efficiency, Admiral Oldendorff has now replaced Captains Ginder and Moran and there again we have co-operation.

Were it not for the flour situation I should report a general good tone and better hope for the immediate future. If the present situation continues, I am told we shall have trouble very shortly but why we cannot do something

to appease it by public announcement and intelligent press releases I cannot understand. There is a great deal with regard to antiquated procedure I do not understand.

There are scandals here which are a flagrant disgrace to our so frequently voiced declarations of freedom and democracy, and private graft by the big companies is responsible for much of it.

H.E. and Lady Clifford are proving popular. They work hard and they have excellent press notices.

There is no question that American influx has done the Island, and particularly the ideas of the Island, much good. In every direction they are ahead of us and amongst the younger Englishmen it has aroused a rivalry and better still, a desire to render improvement.

When I think over the difficulties here I become aware they are difficulties for which the English are solely responsible - therefore there is no use in enumerating them to you.

The shocking Hospital situation, the Merchant Seamen's treatment, the delay in Government action about vital business, the appalling police pay, the determination to keep up a feudal facade whilst behind the foundations stink to high Heaven horrifies me personally.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Jack Carter Folder*  
*PSF*

July 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. F. C.

I love your memorandum of July thirtieth in regard to the multi-adjectived anthropologist. I think you are completely right. I know that you and Henry Field can carry out this project unofficially, exploratorially, ethnologically, racially, admixturally, miscegenationally, confidentially and, above all, budgetarily.

Any person connected herewith whose name appears in the public print will suffer guillotinally.

F. D. R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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July 30, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH DR. ALEX Hrdlicka.

As instructed, I called on Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, in company with Dr. Henry Field, and discussed with him your directions for an informal approach to a program for dealing with post-war population and resettlement problems.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum which I addressed to Dr. Hrdlicka, at his request, setting down my understanding of precisely what ~~me~~ is desired to be done at this stage in the study. If I am off my base, please advise me.

In my opinion, Dr. Hrdlicka will be brought to useful cooperation in this enterprise only if the main outlines of this memorandum are adhered to. He is a delightful, stubborn, erudite, arrogant, charming, authoritarian, friendly, difficult, delightful old gentleman. Unless, through me, you maintain a firm grip on this agenda, he will stop at little to twist it into precisely what it should not be allowed to become: a mandate for him to impose his dogmatic anthropological convictions upon national policy, by a process of completely ignoring divergent views and of excluding every notable anthropologist--such as Hootson of Harvard--from being given a voice or even being consulted in this connection. Also Dr. Hrdlicka seems bent on trying to give a specific governmental complexion to this committee, which would be unfortunate at this stage if we are to enlist the scientific cooperation of Mexican or Canadian anthropologists.

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

PSF  
Carter

July 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HRDLICKA:

The President directed me to see you, in company with Dr. Henry Field, for the purpose of initiating the following action with respect to your memoranda on the subject of an Institute of Population:

1) To select a small, informal committee of leading anthropologists from the United States, Mexico and Canada, who shall be invited to come to Washington and conduct exploratory discussions of the ethnological problems anticipated in post-war population movements

2) Specifically, to request this committee to formulate agreed opinions as to problems arising out of racial admixtures and to consider the scientific principles involved in the process of miscengenation as contrasted with the opposing policies of so-called "racialism".

3) Generally, to invite this committee to consider the plans for an Institute of Population and to make any recommendations that seem appropriate to them in this connection.

4) To request the committee to submit a report in writing for the confidential guidance of the President of the United States.

5) Travelling expenses etc. to be defrayed out of funds to be allocated for that purpose by the office of the President; necessary informal cooperation of other Government Departments to be facilitated; actual practical administration of the project to be conducted by me, unless otherwise instructed, with the help of Dr. Henry Field.

J.F.C.