

P.S.F. Subject File "C"

Carter, John Franklin - Aug-Dec 1942

Box 123

*file
personal*

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

*PSF Jack Carter
Folder
5-42*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 7, 1942

Memorandum for Miss Tully:

Hrdlicka correspondence.

The attached copy of letter and memorandum to Dr. Hrdlicka
is for your information and files.

JFC
JFC

Enclosure:

August 7, 1942

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka
Smithsonian Institute
United States National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Hrdlicka:

Apparently we both misunderstood what the President had in mind or he decided to alter his directive after consideration of all the factors involved. At any rate, on my return to my office this morning after a brief business trip to New York, I found not only your letter of August 4 but a memorandum from the White House directing me to see the President.

I had a fairly full conversation with him -- naturally, I showed him all the correspondence between us -- and he gave me fresh and explicit instructions. For your convenience, I have summarized his directive in the form of the attached memorandum. I think that you will agree that the new instructions fully protect the different points of view which have developed and also offer specific agenda for the work of the committee.

Yours very respectfully,

John Franklin Carter

Enclosure:

August 7, 1942

Memorandum for Dr. Ales Hrdlicka: Presidential directive.

The President said that he had decided to start this anthropological committee on a much smaller and less formal basis than originally contemplated. He wants you, Dr. Isaiah Bowman and Dr. Henry Field to be the sole members of the committee for the present. Naturally, he wishes the committee to be free to call in other consultants not only from this country but from Canada, Mexico and other Latin American countries, as the need arises.

The President wishes this committee of three to attempt to answer the following questions:

- 1) Where are the vacant places of the earth suitable for post-war settlement?
- 2) What type of people could live in those places?

With regard to 1, the President wants the committee, for the present, to limit its studies to the following regions:

- a) South America -- the plateau land on both sides of the Orinoco River; the plateau land on the eastern slopes of the Andes down to the Amazon basin.
- b) Central Africa -- the plateau land of the eastern Congo basin, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and southwestern Ethiopia.

In consideration of this problem the President wishes the committee to keep especially in mind the political fact that the South American nations will insist on a base stock of their own in regions opened to settlement, that they want a "planned" melting pot, with a basic "flux" of 30-40% of their own people. This base stock will naturally include a considerable admixture of Indian blood. The President wishes to be advised what will happen when various kinds of Europeans -- Scandinavian, Germanic, French-Belgian, North Italian, etc. -- are mixed with this South American base stock.

The President specifically asked the committee also to consider such questions as the following: Is the South Italian stock -- say, Sicilian -- as good as the North Italian stock -- say, Milanese -- if given equal economic and social opportunity? Thus, in a given case, where 10,000 Italians were to be offered settlement facilities, what proportion of the 10,000 should be Northern Italians and what Southern Italians? He also pointed out that while most South American countries would be glad to admit Jewish immigration, it was on the condition that the Jewish group were not localized in the cities, they they want no "Jewish colonies", "Italian colonies", etc. How can you resettle the Jews on the land and keep them there? Historically, he pointed out, the Jews were originally an agricultural and pastoral people and the ghetto system, which had made them predominantly city-dwellers today, is of comparatively recent origin.

He added that modest and reasonable expenses in connection with the work of this committee would be paid.

Jack Carter Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

Will you speak to me about this?

F.D.R.

Memo from J.F.C. July 31, returning corres.
with Dr. Hrdlicka

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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August 10, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON HRDLICKA:

Dr. Hrdlicka, Dr. Bowman and Dr. Field have all agreed to serve on the working committee of three. Bowman, Field and I are lunching together on Friday; Bowman and Hrdlicka are then meeting and the committee will organize itself next week. For the present, Hrdlicka suggests--and Field agrees--that Field shall specialize in the African areas; Hrdlicka and Bowman will specialize on the South American areas.

After the committee has met and organized itself, they will prepare a brief and modest operating budget. I have taken the responsibility of engaging Verda Barnes, temporarily, to handle the secretarial end--she is still waiting for a job in the McNutt organization. The Committee will present its reports currently, as the work on any one section is done. I have assured Dr. Hrdlicka that I shall facilitate its work to the best of my ability but that the details of the committee's organization and operation must be determined by the committee itself.

I also told Sumner Welles of the modification in the set-up and he believes that it will be helpful and productive.

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

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"We, the People"
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August 11, 1942.

REPORT ON STRANGE DOINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Melvyn Douglas tells me that the Provost-Marshal General's ~~Department~~ Division of the War Department is operating a training-school at the University of Virginia for prospective administrators (military) of occupied countries.

This is run by General Wickersham (son of old George Wickersham), with the priceless advice of Herbert Hoover.

No attention is, allegedly, being paid to the pertinent question of which countries are to be occupied; no language or other special requirements are in order; no trained agronomists, Farm Security or other personnel are in evidence; the remedy for all anticipated failure to cooperate by occupied nationals is the firing-squad.

On the assumption that this regime will apply only to enemy countries, it is thought that, with the possible addition of Mabel Walker Willebrandt, this will cause the beaten foe to expiate his crimes very fully. However, if we expect to elicit the cooperation of the beaten peoples in a new regime based on the Four Freedoms it might be a good idea to revise the curriculum and make sure that the methods and motives of Army occupation authorities--when, as and if needed--will not automatically alienate the Axis peoples from the people and government of the United States.

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

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**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HENRY FIELD and
JACK CARTER

TO READ AND RETURN FOR MY
FILES.

F.D.R.

Read and returned - Aug 13, 1942

*J. F. Carter.
Henry Field.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

August 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I attach hereto a memorandum with reference to Mr. Hrdlicka's proposal and I shall be glad to discuss the matter with you at any time you so desire.

CH

REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATIONS

Redistribution of populations is a subject which has for some time past received the attention of the Department of State. A study is now in process. The national aspects of redistribution are receiving the attention of other governments. Germany is engaged in transfers into Germany from conquered areas of large blocks of industrial as well as agricultural labor. The sadness of and the sordid motives actuating the transfers of Jewish deportees to regions in Poland and Russia has stultified the reputation of the Nazi regime and emphasized the sadistic quality of their philosophy.

These are present day examples of redistributions of populations born under the psychology of war and undertaken for selfish reasons without regard for higher humanitarian considerations. There are many others, noteworthy being the derelict mass of Poles, original refugees out of Poland eastward and now in terrible hegira from the Caucasus southward through Iran to unknown and as yet ephemeral destination.

Another present day example was recently mentioned by Mr. Jowitt in his public address in England contemplating the transfer of labor from one industry to another, for reasons of national economy to achieve a better geographical distribution of its industrial population. (London's 4097, July 23.)

There

There will be others still before this maelstrom passes.

The suggestion contained in Mr. Hrdlicka's letter, however, presents the subject of which the foregoing are unhappy examples in a form which might promise a redistribution under happy omens, with humanitarian purpose and under the scrutiny and direction of science.

No doubt there are many fair lands now underpopulated. Likewise there are large regions overpopulated - teeming with humanity. Except for a few small areas in Europe, like Sicily, the most dense populations are East of Suez - India with 300,000,000, China with 400,000,000, Java with the most dense population in the world, and Japan itself with 73,000,000 in an area little more than half the size of Texas.

In Europe itself the population is thickest in the central part and in Italy. The central part would run from the Rhine east to the Pripet Marshes and from the southern end of the Baltic to the Mediterranean, but excluding the Balkans, the Iberian Peninsula and western France.

In this area there has been a growing tendency to congregate in cities, superinduced by the development of industry. Huddling together of persons for mutual protection on hilltops during the Middle Ages developed

cities

cities and like magnets the ports of sea-borne traffic and the crossroads of economic life have attracted more and more. The result has been huge masses of people bound together in small areas and entirely dependent upon the industrial, economic or financial resources of surrounding regions. When disturbances change the conditions in those regions the cities, like Vienna after 1920, like Warsaw, like Vilna, become temporarily or permanently affected by the change in the reasons which made them possible and, like ghosts, become spectres of former grandeur with fundamental effects upon the populations.

It is assumed that it is these populations and their cousins in the rural areas which are in the mind of Mr. Hrdlicka. That assumption excludes present consideration for the masses east of Suez, though the same philosophy may be expanded to incorporate them into consideration.

The anomalous part of recent history is that provision has been made for the redistribution of many of these dense populations though there has not been, except in a few instances, any organized effort to actually distribute the people. England, through hundreds of years, gradually amassed an Empire in which are some of
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the most sparsely settled fair lands of good climate, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. France has North Africa, very sparsely settled, in her immediate neighborhood; Madagascar and other large regions potentially able to accommodate millions. Italy had Eritrea and Somaliland which were adaptable for residence by the inhabitants of the thickly settled and hot areas of Southern Italy. Germany had, before the First World War, large habitable areas in Africa. Belgium has still an enormous and fertile region in the Congo. The Netherlands and Denmark have large, less attractive, areas but practical for resettlement.

But - during all the time control over these areas was or has been held hardly any European moved into those regions. They have all desired to hover in the neighborhood of their "home". Whatever the reasons may be they have stayed at home rather than risk the adventure of a new life beyond the horizon of their church spires. Liverpool, Leeds and London remain overcrowded - while Canada, Australia and South Africa are awaiting development by immigrants from "home". Paris, Lyon, Lille and Marseille remain crowded by millions of people who live in little cubbyholes up flights of rickety stairs, and just across the Mediterranean and

in

in the untouched altitudes of Madagascar farms and a fulsome life await. Italy made the only organized attempt on large scale in modern times to settle a population in Ethiopia when she ruled that stricken country but it was only under coercion that the people reluctantly left their accustomed surroundings and set sail. Hamburg, Berlin and Munich continued to grow more crowded while Germany possessed her extensive and habitable colonies in Africa.

It may be that the cities in Europe remain overcrowded and that the rural areas are forced to support too many because no systematic, scientific effort has been put forth to redistribute the populations. It may be that a careful study of the economic and social questions conceivably concerned, would be productive of real good. The many questions involved can hardly be set out in advance. They include historical, political, religious, racial, social, psychological and many other factors which are not in the realm of the exact sciences in addition to some which would fall within that category.

In reviewing thus briefly a wide and complicated problem one thing stands out. The United States is the one place in the world many, if not most, of these people everywhere would like to migrate to. We can all sympathize with the reasons which inspire that happy attitude toward

toward our favored country but at the same time we recognize the impracticability of receiving into our midst all those who may care to share our advantages.

One other thing stands out. Of all the governments in the world the United States is the only one which during the last half century has encouraged immigration on a large scale (though we have prohibited Orientals). We have thereby profited and have absorbed many millions into our social body. We are the only country in the world today which continues to permit immigration from enemy countries.

There are many fair lands capable of receiving many millions of citizens. The suggestion that they be utilized has often been made. But the problems it raises are so profound that the study of them should include approaches from many angles. Any group engaged upon such a study should be broad-minded, erudite, comprehending - and, in the last analysis, realistic. It is superfluous to add that the problems raised are delicate from the political point of view.

South and Central America have not been mentioned in this memorandum. This omission has not been for the purpose of excluding them as possibilities and as fields to be included in a program. In mentioning those regions now and in recognizing their place along with other

places

places mentioned as fields to be included it is felt that the present day political aspects mentioned in the memorandum of May 30 are controlling. By that is meant that any approach to any of them under present circumstances might be misunderstood and might cause unexpected repercussions.

The results of the studies proceeding in the Department would of course be made available to the President when they are completed. Intermediate reports might be made available to the President if he desired it.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

May 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

My dear Mr. President:

The present is probably not a propitious moment to approach the Central and South American countries with a proposal for settlement by groups of foreigners. They are having a contemporary experience of dissatisfaction with groups having settled there from Germany, Italy, Japan and other nations of that group and are presently engaged in expelling thousands of them who have been working against the interest of those countries by acting as spies or as agents of propaganda and subversive activity. The United States Government is helping them rid themselves of these people and has transported to the United States about 3000 offensive foreign residents of German, Italian and Japanese nationality who were dangerous to the political and economical existence of each of the countries to the south - except only Argentina and Chile.

With the migration back to Europe now proceeding and with the memory of the recent unwholesome activity of group leaders quite real and fresh in their minds it is doubtful if the present is or that the near future will be a propitious time for the United States to suggest those countries receive fresh groups under other leaders.

C.H.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 27 12 46 PM '42
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May 27, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

The subject you broached in our little conference is one of great importance, and one that, if much future trouble is to be prevented, will have to be given a serious and permanent attention; and it will be most fitting that this country, with you at its head, assume the initiative in the matter.

The problem is not new to me. Already at the time of the World War I gave a small course of lectures on it before the local Y.M.C.A., with a number of the Congressmen of that time in attendance; and it has been with me in all my travels.

It is a large and difficult problem, and if it is to be satisfactorily solved it will demand the earnest concerted effort of many countries; but solved it must be, and it would be greatly to your and this Country's credit if we could show the ways.

The least of these ways, would be to make clear the scientific principles of demographic movements and race mixtures. It would be possible today to give categorical answers to these basic questions. This alone however, while necessary, would remain but an academic expression which, of itself, would probably lead to no activation.

The medium way would involve an organization of a small body of

our own men qualified on all the main sides of the subject. This body should chart the problem from the anthropological, medical and economical points of view. It would determine the countries that will have to discharge their surplus peoples, and those that might receive them; learn by direct observation, through brief direct field trips, the conditions of the prospective receiving regions; and lay foundations for rational selection and direction of the migrants. Such a body would need some means, which however might be provided, at your invitation, by one or more of our Foundations. It would need cooperation of the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health, to the extent of each contributing one or two experts to its staff. It would have to have a little center of its own, perhaps under the Smithsonian; and would need modest but able clerical help. Such a body could begin to function without delay, and begin to furnish or publish its reports within a few months. But such a body could be only informative and at most advisory. It could not act. There would still be needed another body to institute, direct and supervise the procedures.

The optimum way would be to organize and hold, under our American direction, first of all a small Pan-American Congress on Post-War Immigration, inviting each of the Republics to send two or three experts on the matter, with official information as to facilities and desires of their respective countries, and direct knowledge of involved conditions. This should result in the formation and appointment by you of a central "Immigration" nucleus here in Washington, with a small official working

subsidiary body in each of the cooperating Republics. This, thus would be first of all a pan-American movement, from which however should eventually develop a World Organization for Emigration, connected as a permanent influential Bureau with the new "League of Nations," or whatever may be formed in place of this.

I stand ready, Mr. President, to do my humble part in anything that you may decide upon, in any position, and without compensation. I will expect your directions.

Sincerely yours,

A. Hrdlička

Dr. Aleš Hrdlička

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

Will you talk with me about
this?

F.D.R.

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

PSF Jack Carter Field

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August 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: HRDLICKA CORRESPONDENCE.

I could add a few more adjectives to the many applied to Dr. Alex Hrdlicka.

The attached correspondence is the result of my decision, based on a memorandum from Dr. Field, not to permit the exclusion of two leading anthropologists--Hooton of Harvard and Linton from Columbia--from what would otherwise have been an Alex Hrdlicka cheering-section. The other change in his list was necessary to deprive the committee of a governmental flavor; and the rest of my letter under reference simply emphasized the necessity for no publicity. I do not anticipate that Dr. Hrdlicka will refuse to cooperate, but it is certain that he would like to dominate this enterprise with which I am proceeding on the assumption that it may be of real value and isn't designed simply to give A.M. something to play with. If it is the latter, please advise me and I'll back down gracefully but cannot guarantee any results.

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

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 3, 1942

Mr. J. F. Carter
1210 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carter:

In acknowledging your letter of July 31, I see with regret that, as matters have shaped themselves, I could be of but restricted and uncertain use to you. I could not, if I am to retain my self-respect, accept the present hazy and prospectively subordinate status; nor was this, from what he told me, the intention of the President. Under present conditions I can be more useful to the cause in my personal capacity. I have made a start, shown a part of the way, and so your progress should be easier; moreover you will soon have plenty of good advisors.

I may have to write to the President, whom I respect most highly, about this decision, which should ease your way still further.

Sincerely yours,

A. Hrdlička

Dr. Aleš Hrdlička

August 3, 1942.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka,
Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Hrdlicka:

Your letter of equal date rather surprised me and I earnestly urge that you do not write to the President at this time and add to his burdens by depriving him of your cooperation in this enterprise.

I particularly urge that you do not put yourself in the position of withdrawing from the committee before we are fully aware of its effective personnel or of the urgency of the task which may confront it when it is convened. Inasmuch as we are urging the other members to attend, as a matter of patriotism, and to advise the President as to the facts on which he seeks scientific guidance, it is my belief that the proper course to follow is for all of us to do the best we can to meet the President's wishes in this matter and not to allow personal considerations, no matter how well-founded, to prevent effective action.

While I am not an anthropologist, I am quite well aware of the political problems entailed in any approach to population problems, and I have undertaken what may well be a thankless task only because the President asked me to do so.

Yours very respectfully,

PSF Jack Carter file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. HENRY FIELD and
JACK CARTER

TO READ AND RETURN FOR MY
FILES.

F.D.R.

Memo for the Pres. re Dr. Hrdlicka's
proposal "Redistribution of Populations"
together with memo from Dr. Hrdlicka.
from the Secy. of State.

JFC

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

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August 14, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

Dear Miss Tully:

I am leaving here tomorrow night for Mexico City and will return here on the evening of the 29th or morning of the 30th. During my absence, Henry Field will handle all reports and any necessary White House contacts. I can be reached through the Embassy in Mexico City.

JFC
J.F.C.

PSF Jack Carter
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. DONALD M. NELSON

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F. D. R.

Memo from J.F. Carter, Aug. 10th enclosing
Report from Geo. Walker on "Black Market"
in steel.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*file
personal*

OFFICE OF
DONALD M. NELSON
CHAIRMAN

August 18, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

I have received the memorandum Mr. Jay
Franklin Carter sent you and would like to
thank you for forwarding it to me.

In accordance with your request I am
returning the correspondence to you for
your files.

Respectfully yours,

Donald M. Nelson

Donald M. Nelson

The President

The White House

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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August 10, 1942.

REPORT FROM WALKER ON "BLACK MARKET" IN STEEL.

At my suggestion, George Walker of this Unit, who has unusually close contacts with the steel industry, has prepared the attached memorandum on the subject of "black market" operations in steel.

Walker's conclusion is that there is not much of a "black market" in this commodity and that the principal producers are not involved.

He indicates that W.S.Doxey, of the Steel Warehousemen's Association, Cleveland, Ohio, would have the most reliable information on this subject.

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

Steel "Black Market"

August 7, 1942.

Walker

The steel and iron industry recognizes approximately 1,500 legitimate steel warehousemen throughout the United States and confidential reports to the leading executives of steel corporations with offices in New York reveal the fact that so far in 1942 12 per cent or more of the total US steel movement has been through these legitimate warehouses.

At the same time there are an estimated (leading executives of large steel companies) 2,000 to 3,000 dealers in steel of all kinds who actually are second hand dealers and for the most part operate from junk yards. These yards are split into a variety of kinds with many large ones taking any kind of junk iron or steel they can get and holding it on their storage piles for the highest prices they can get. Others specialize in second hand structural steel which is usually secured at extremely low prices from demolition company and professional wrecking concerns; automobile junk men, who burn and tear apart all types of passenger cars and trucks; industrial machinery second hand dealers who specialize in excavating machines, derricks etc, who deal in the second-hand items but also build up considerable junk piles and a great variety of others who will buy at lowest possible prices any and all kinds of second hand industrial metals, excepting the precious metals.

The 1,500 warehousemen who are called legitimate by the larger steel manufacturing companies have an efficient organization called The American Steel Warehousemen's Association with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. T. S. Dancy is the secretary of this organization and leading steel men in New York express the belief that he can furnish fairly exhaustive statistics if an accredited Government agent is sent to him for that purpose.

The immediate reaction of responsible steel executives in the New York area to the charge that a "black market" of large proportions exists in the industry is that under present laws and regulations, priorities, WPB reports of sales, and the like, prevent such a market as far as the legitimate steel industry units and warehousemen, are concerned.

On the question of chiseling by the seller splitting orders into less than carload lots the conservative leaders of the steel and iron industry contend that there may have been a few such abuses but agree in the opinion that the tonnages involved have been relatively unimportant in the making and delivery of steel and steel products to the war machine of the United States. Such abuses they say will probably be found to have happened in and among dealers who are considered as irresponsible by the industry.

The recent discontinuance of Government suits against the steel corporations for alleged violations covering priorities ~~xxxx~~ is generally considered as an example of the relative unimportance of the so-called "black market" in steel.

Your reporter's reaction to the above information secured in responsible quarters is that the replies may be the normal protective reaction of responsible industrial leaders to abuses which they have not been indulging in but

Steel "Black Market)2.

which they admit may have happened. He is convinced that splitting of large tonnages into lcl shipments so that excessive prices may be charged has not been done by any of the four leading producers in the industry and is inclined to believe that when the facts are uncovered the abuses will be found to have been few and far between.

An additional and more factual report will be ready for transmission about the middle of next week (about August 12th or 13th) covering sponge iron production.

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file

Henry Field

Sx 6100 Ext 2585

2586

cf. ~~1000~~
muller 1000

~~SECRET~~

August 18, 1942

Jack Carter
PSF

REPORT ON TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

During my visit to Trinidad last March in accordance with my instructions I arranged to be kept informed of local developments by ten selected correspondents.

The following information has now been received from two sources which must be kept confidential:

1. Colonel W. A. Muller, Commissioner of Trinidad Police, wrote as follows in a letter dated August 3, 1942:

"Things have been going quite smoothly, but we have had to watch carefully the fact of the recent laying off of several thousands of labourers from the work on the bases. A shortage of flour and certain imported food stuffs, due to non-arrival of ships, created a difficult situation, but the people behaved very well. I think the Commanding General was a little anxious that agitators were endeavoring to stir up feeling against the U. S. Troops by trying to make out that the presence of the U. S. Troops here was responsible for the shortage of food, but though this was supposed to have been said by one of the parties in a drunken brawl, I could find no evidence of any general propaganda of this type."

2. Rupert A. Gittens, fanatical Negro and member of editorial board of Communist-inclined magazine "The New Dawn" in a letter dated July 25, 1942 wrote:

"When you were here (March 8 - 31, 1942) we were very much concerned with employment on the U. S. Bases. Now, our major concern along with the food problem happens to be the mass unemployment that will arise with the cessation of base work. Already hundreds are laid off.

You spoke very highly of the Anglo-American Commission and it is being wondered whether it has already gone to sleep. It will be interesting to hear of some practical plans being worked out by the Commission to deal with the so very apparent situation that will arise when the bases are all closed down.

Everyone is very much concerned about this spectacle which is very haunting indeed."

Henry Field

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

John Franklin Carter

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON FREE FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

You may remember some time ago that the State Department reported to you concerning the presence of J. H. Denison, of this Unit, in Mexico City. The report implied that he was working for Donovan. I discussed this matter informally with Ambassador Messersmith who told me in confidence that he had never received the letter of clearance for Denison from Hoskins in the State Department and that when he wrote Mr. Berle about Denison, Berle replied that he had never heard of him. Undoubtedly, this was a slip of memory on the part of a very busy man, as Denison's name was on file with Berle, his mission had been discussed with Berle and he had met Berle.

I mention this merely to set the records straight and not with any purpose of carrying the matter any further. The point is that Denison had been sent down to establish some critical contacts with the Free French Intelligence in Mexico. According to the Ambassador, this job still needs to be done. Messersmith told me that in his judgment none of the Free French Intelligence reports from Mexico should be regarded except from a very critical point of view. My suggestion is that whichever agency is directly concerned with the Free French Intelligence reports should make it their business to send a man on the same mission that Denison was sent on: namely to establish field contacts with the

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 29 1973

Free French agents in order to determine which of them was reliable and which was suspect. As you know, there has been strong suspicion that Axis agents have been planted among the Free French, particularly at their various headquarters.

J.F.C.

file

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August 31, 1942

CONVERSATION WITH BROOKS HAYS IN PASSING THROUGH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

I ran into Brooks Hays on the station platform. As you know, he has just been elected to Congress for his first term. Hays told me that conditions were simply humming in his part of the country and that there was no morale problem there because everybody was so busy working on every phase of the war effort. Judging by very superficial observation from the car window, this seemed to be true on the way from St. Louis to the border. There were signs of intense agricultural and industrial activity and there were few if any idlers on the station platform.

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

file

PSF Jack Carter Folder

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON THE MEXICAN INDIAN SITUATION.

Several people in Mexico City, including American newspaper men, expressed deep concern over the possibility of uprising on the part of the Indians against the Mexican government. This is because the Mexicans have adopted universal military service and propose to draft the Indians into the army.

Although the Mexican authorities have tried to dismiss the Indian problem by the simple process of conferring on the Indian full citizenship, the fact remains that there are some 4,000,000 Indians, living for the most part in isolated parts of the country and unable to speak Spanish. As a matter of fact, they speak some thirty different languages ^{which} and have no relations with each other.

In the past, revolutionary Generals use to recruit Indians into their armies by force. It is believed that the Indians may not recognize the difference and may resort to uprisings and massacres if universal military service is applied to them. On the other hand, unless the Indians are drafted, the Mestizo population may also make trouble.

I assume the State Department is fully informed on this problem and merely mentioned ^K to you because it seemed to be strongly in the minds of several people with whom I talked, above all, because the Japanese in South America have been spreading propaganda among the Indians in order to induce them to revolt against the dominant groups in other Latin American countries.

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~~Secret~~

August 31, 1942

REPORT ON AMERICAN BUSINESS PRESSURE GROUPS IN MEXICO CITY.

Ambassador Messersmith told me that he was rather bothered by the increasing number of American business lobbyists who came down and tried to negotiate deals with the Mexican authorities. He said for example, recently Mr. Pauley, whom he described as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, had recently been in Mexico and had dropped names lavishly in order to put over a deal in oil which was much worse than anything that the Mexicans had ever charged against the old line oil companies. Messersmith told me that he had advised Pauley to get out of Mexico as soon as possible because he did not countenance or support anything of the sort.

I told Messersmith that I imagine that the business pickings at Washington were getting a little thin and that on that account some of the people who had been lining their pockets up here might come down to Mexico and keep up the game a little longer. He said that was his impression too.

JFC
J.F.C.

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By N. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972

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BF *John Carter, Folio*

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY.

One very important conclusion I reached in the course of my brief visit in Mexico was that the well-informed Mexicans believe that the Good Neighbor policy will not last a day longer than your Administration. They fear that a change of administration would automatically bring about a return to the old strong-arm dollar diplomacy methods of the past.

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

file

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON THE CHURCH IN MEXICO.

The Mexican government is rapidly establishing a very cordial and friendly relationship with the Catholic Church in Mexico. Under a direct decree by the Supreme Court of Mexico, it has been ruled that Church property other than the Churches themselves shall be returned to the original owners. Comacho has also restored the Catholic schools. He has also started repairing all the Churches in Mexico which are, of course, national property under the Constitution. I was unable to find who pays the cost of these repairs but since they are national property, I imagine it is financed by the Mexican government itself possibly against a prospective repayment from the Church authorities of the funds being slowly collected at the Church doors for this purpose. I visited five Churches while I was in Mexico. Two of them in the Capital, two at Cuer Navaca and one at Taxco. Mass was being celebrated in both the Churches in Mexico City the morning I visited them. All the Churches were full of worshippers with the exception of one at Cuer Navaca which was in such disrepair that obviously it would not be used until the repairs in progress had been completed.

American newspaper men in Mexico City were rather puzzled at the lack of interest in the United States of this extraordinary reversal of Mexico toward the Catholic Church.

J.F.C.

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON MEXICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL COOPERATION.

In Mexico City I called on Dr. Caso, Director of the University, and Dr. De La Borbolla, and conveyed to them the following message from Doctors Field and Bowman:

Dr. Bowman suggested that Dr. Caso might feel like forming a small informal committee of scientific experts in order to be in a position to advise the Mexican government on post war problems of population and settlement in the light of the experience of the Western hemisphere. I said that Doctors Field and Bowman were serving on such a ~~known~~^{known} governmental informal committee here. That they realized the importance of maintaining correspondence and possible subsequent direct contacts with smaller groups in other American countries but that they felt that it would be most inadvisable for any one government or any one country to take the lead in this kind of a matter.

I added that I thought it would be a good thing if Dr. Caso wrote Dr. Bowman directly in order that they might work along ^{parallel} ~~these~~ lines in order to be in a position at the end of the war to offer valuable and practical advice to the governments involved.

Dr. Caso said he would proceed along these lines at once.

JFC
J.F.C.

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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON "TASK FORCE" FOR MEXICAN BORDER.

According to my observation, as ²verified by a talk with Ambassador Messersmith, there is tremendous need for coordination between the various American services on our side of the border in handling passengers to and from Mexico. At present, each service operates on its own and the result is that it takes the American end five hours on the train from San Antonio to ^{Laredo} ~~Monterey~~ and an almost equal period of time on the return trip.

Going to Mexico, there are the United States Immigration people, the Customs people and the Treasury people. They are all friendly and courteous but they do not work together. On the return trip there are the Customs and Immigration people plus the Military Intelligence. Particularly when crossing the border late at night this means that passengers must stay up until four or five in the morning, unable to use their berths, and on the occasion of my trip it meant that the toilets were locked for a period of four hours. By contrast the Mexicans were quick, thorough and efficient. Messersmith told me that the only cases where the Mexicans had made difficulty were in retaliation for American action.

My suggestion is that to each train crossing the border be assigned a "Task Force" composed of the necessary officials from the different services and that they start going through the train as a team. They could get aboard at San Antonio which would allow them four hours to pick up any cases for closer investigation at Laredo. If the Mexican authorities agreed a similar "Task Force" could get aboard

the train from Mexico City at Monterey. This system would be infinitely more efficient and would probably lead to a greater economy of personnel than the present method. As a minor point, it would also reduce the personnel discomfort and resulting friction on the part of those whose business, often official, requires them to travel between the two countries.

J.F.C.

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~~SECRET~~

September 1, 1942.

REPORT ON PROPOSED "DEUTSCHE FRIEDENSENDER" BROADCASTS TO GERMANY.

Before proceeding with this proposal, which I mentioned to you today, I shall of course consult with Sumner Welles and, for the British angle, with David Bowes-Lyons.

This idea grows out of the large and usable mass of material on the inner feuds, rivalries and scandals of the Nazi leadership, available as the result of the project at Fort Belvoir. It is proposed to supplement this with information available to the State Department, the British Intelligence, G-2, etc.

The plan is to rent, beg, or borrow transmitting facilities from the B.B.C. for regular nightly fifteen-minute broadcasts to Germany. These broadcasts would be unsponsored and the station would call itself the "Deutsche Friedensender". The burden of the broadcasts would be: "If you want peace, you can't get it under your present leadership--(with chapter and verse citations of their moral and other disqualifications, in German eyes)--so you must slow up the war-effort. If you can't strike, slow up your work and hope and pray for peace, when you have been enabled to get rid of this leadership. Slow down! You can't win under these leaders or any other leaders for that matter, so slow down!" *"While our sons are dying in Russia, Africa, foreigners are taking their jobs in Germany!" etc. etc.* This would all be broadcast in German, with young voices speaking as Germans to Germans, and should seek to give the impression that the broadcast originates inside Germany.

Due to the unidealistic nature of this enterprise it should be dissociated from the O.W.I. and other propaganda broadcasts and should be handled by a group (this Unit) which can be disavowed.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

September 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

I suggest you take up the matter of your "Report on transportation problems" with Mr. Eastman. Also the "Report on 'Task Force' for Mexican Border".

F.D.R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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Jack Carter
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August 31, 1942

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Under the stress of war conditions the standards of American railroad service seems to have deteriorated very materially. Trains are late and overcrowded. Much of this is inevitable although on recent trips in Canada, I noticed that after two and one-half years of war the Canadian railways were far less disorganized than our own.

In only one particular can I see a chance for real improvement. The number of dining cars is limited and is not adapted to the size of the present traffic. Passengers have to wait standing as long as three-quarters of an hour or more. Perhaps the War Transportation Board might recommend to the railways that they adopt the system used on European and some South American railways. In those, the dining car has a number of services -- first, second, third, etc. The steward goes through the train and distributes to the passengers little tickets which specify which service the passenger desires or can get. Then each service is announced as soon as the tables are cleared and reset after each successive service. This works well according to my experience and avoids a lot of entirely unnecessary confusion and discomfort.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jack Carter
PSF

September 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

Will you talk with Don
Nelson about this?

F.D.R.

Report on Sponge Iron

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PSF Jack Carter
JFK

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September 3, 1942.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF SEAMOBILE ("SEA-OTTER") PROGRAM.

The Seamobile program is now actually about to begin.

1) Bids have been sent out for the construction of the first unit. These are due on September 8.

2) The Norwegian Government is going to request Lend-Lease to construct 30 Seamobiles on their account ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~. The Norwegian agent, Olson, is coming to Washington for this purpose next week. I have cleared the way for him and have endeavored to satisfy him that this request will be well received.

3) There is still some slight delay over the detail of giving Weaver Associates either a management contract or letter of intent covering preparation of the detailed plans and technical supervision. Oscar Cox has assured me he will push this through, as Weaver says he will have no funds left to meet pay-rolls after next Wednesday. I am also phoning Lew Douglas in the same sense.

4) Commander Bryan has been recalled to Washington, with the full agreement and cooperation of Secretary Knox, to act as liaison between Cargoes, Inc. (the new name for the committee formed to handle Seamobiles), Weaver and the constructors. Bryan, as well as all others involved, are satisfied with the mutual good-faith of those engaged in this enterprise and there seems no likelihood of serious personal or commercial rivalries such as those which hampered the first "Sea²Otter" experiment.

5) My wife says you should give me the equivalent of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for my share in bringing this situation into existence, as soon as the ships are in the water.

JFK
J.F.C.

3018 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington, D. C.

PSI - Jack Carter Folder

file
personal.

September 11, 1942

Miss Tully,

During Mr. Carter's absence from Washington I am forwarding to you Mr. Walker's Report on Price Reactions.

Mrs. Field and I were delighted with the President's Speech. We had a few friends in to listen to the Fireside Chat and everyone agreed it was one of the President's best - especially the way it began.

I saw an excellent Movie Short (25 mins.) in O.S.S. on Monday called "Hitler's Plan", which presents visually Geopolitics in a graphic, "March of Time" manner. Otherwise we have seen nothing since "Mrs. Miniver" which is worth calling to your attention.

Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Henry Field

Henry Field

September 8, 1942

REPORT ON PRICE REACTIONS

Reactions to President Roosevelt's Labor Day talk on the vital need for remedial legislation to stop uprushing farm prices and his promise that wages will have a ceiling when farm prices are checked were generally good among New York bankers, brokers, corporation executives and the man in the street. The following report contains the substance of remarks made directly to your reporter and one instance of an overheard conversation.

1. A corporate executive talking off the record and as a friend said:

"At long last the President has let labor know that a brake must be applied to wages and he has told the farmer that he too is facing a war which will not allow a further crippling of the war machine by a threatened inflation.

"It would have been better had he laid down the law immediately after Pearl Harbor but he didn't and it may be that his amazing popularity will carry him over this, his greatest hump. It may also be that he will meet a setback as sharp as the one he took when his ill-advised attempt to pack the Supreme Court failed.

"Personally I will do everything I can to convince our people that his demands now are sound and I will support them to the full because we are in the greatest war the world has ever known and if ceilings on prices and wages are the way to

prevent a ruinous inflation, I will certainly be one to take an active part in the fight on his side. Politically, I am afraid he is in for a battle with Congress and Mead's defeat in losing the Gubernatorial nomination here won't help. But somehow I have the feeling that the people will support his program."

This is one of the men who has been more liberal in his acceptance of New Deal than many others.

At the opposite end of the Wall Street executive list the following comment, also off the record, came from one of the Roosevelt-New Deal haters. He said;

"Well, it looks to me like 'Too much, too late' but it was the only thing he could do to prevent the inflation which he really started when he cut the gold content of the dollar several years ago. I've been playing along since the Japs knocked Hell out of Pearl Harbor and now I'll play along because the President is in a fight where he will have to win against the labor professionals who have been pandered for such a long time. And I'm going to like the fight because it is an economically sound one."

A mechanic in a Long Island City airplane plant said:

"That means my pay will be pegged but it means too that my wife won't have to pay 75 cents or a dollar a dozen for eggs and 50 cents to a dollar a pound of butter like my Mother had to in the last war.

"I learned my mechanics in a garage where I got 40 cents an hour and now I'm making around \$1.06 with time and a half for overtime. That's good enough for me if the President stops the rise in the cost of living.

"Most of the fellows working in my part of the plant feel the same way about it except those that are poor workmen and try to curry favor with the union leaders by yelling like hell whenever there is talk about putting a top on wages. Those guys know that a top on wages means more efficient operations and more efficient operations will probably show them up.

"What the President said is OK with me and most of the gang at the plant. From the way it looks now most of us will be in the armed services before this thing is over and our wives and daughters will be taking our places."

Tuesday evening sitting in the lounge of the Radio City Music Hall the following conversation was overheard between two men, who attracted the attention of your reporter by an earnest discussion of the outlook for the dress business. One of them suddenly asked;

"How'd you like the President's speech?"

"Me? I liked it. He told the farmer and the laborer that their Christmas party is over. They needed just that kind of a talk. How did you like it?"

"Find, but I got the feeling he's in for a fight with organized unions. I hope he whips Congress into line and then puts a military heel down on the irresponsibles in labor that will try to slow up the war machine. I think he's mad and he meant what he said when he told the country that this is the greatest war the world has ever known and he'll exercise all his power to prevent inflation from crippling the war machine."

Among newspapermen in the New York area the opinion was that FDR has taken the right step but that he is in for a fight first with Congress, then with the farmers and finally with the professional labor leaders. It seemed to your reporter that the newspaperman reaction was favorable and that the President will get full support from the Press here because of the gravity of the national emergency.

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*PSF
Carter*

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September 15, 1942.

REPORT ON U.S. MINISTER TO CANADA:

I thought you would like to know that in Ottawa I heard nothing but praise for the work of Pierrepont Moffat, as Minister to Canada. He and Lilla are doing an excellent job and have established an enviable relationship with the Canadian authorities. He's come a long way since he left the old State Department's famous "School for Snobs", in the Western European Division under Coolidge and Hoover.

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

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September 15, 1942

REPORT ON COOPERATION OF CANADIAN ANTHROPOLOGISTS.

In the course of a quick visit at Ottawa, I saw Dr. Diamond Jenness of the Canadian National Museum and Prof. William Mackintosh, now with the Canadian Treasury Department. I was able to discuss the main outlines of the project quite candidly with these two Canadian authorities in the field of population and resettlement problems. They were highly cooperative and understood fully that this is a non-governmental enterprise. They have agreed to recommend to Mr. James, Chairman of the Canadian Reconstruction Committee, that he authorize a subcommittee to make a general survey of Canadian experience in these fields. Jenness and Mackintosh will then be in a position to abstract from the work of that subcommittee such information as will be helpful to the American Committee of Doctors Bowman, Field and Hrdlicka. The American Minister, Pierrepont Moffat, was, of course, informally advised as to what was being done and is in a position to render practical assistance. Of course, anything he does in this connection will not be handled as anything more than an effort on his part to facilitate the work of the American group by establishing contact.

I recommend that the next step in this enterprise be some form of direct communication between the American group and the Mexican and Canadian groups respectively.

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

*Copies to Sumner Welles
Dr. Bowman
Dr. Field.*

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BSF Jack Carter Field

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September 15, 1942.

REPORT ON ANTI-SHARK RESEARCH.

Here is Henry Field's latest report on the research in methods for repelling man-eating sharks. They seem to have isolated a satisfactory repellent found in decaying shark-flesh. The problem is now one of ways and means--who is to make it, how much will it cost, how great a concentration of the substance is practical and necessary, etc.

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

September 14, 1942

REPORT ON SHARK REPELLENTS

Since July 6 experiments have been conducted at Woods Hole and in Florida under the auspices of the Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council.

After numerous failures decomposing shark meat was tried with apparently favorable results. Chemists were assigned immediately to examine and to isolate this substance. The following Report summarizes results:

"We have now run about forty-three experiments with decomposing shark meat or extracts of it. On the basis of these experiments it now seems possible to say POSITIVELY that the meat contains some substance strongly repellent to sharks and acting in such a way that sharks under its influence stop feeding."

A meeting will be held next week to determine course to be followed and to discuss practical application of results.

Henry Field.

*file
personal*

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September 16, 1942.

REPORT ON NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.

The attached report from George Walker, of this Unit, on the New York State political situation may interest you. As the political reporters see it, the situation is not as favorable to Dewey as is popularly supposed.

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

New York Politics

September 15, 1942.

Walker

Political writers for the New York press who are old friends of your reporter have said recently that Alfange the AIP nominee for Governor in New York State is acting as a figurehead and will resign when the campaign begins to get hot in favor of a dark horse. To date this is just gossip but as rivals on different papers gave your reporter the same story it seemed to merit transmission.

It is also reported from the same sources that Gallup is finding it extremely difficult to straw vote the coming gubernatorial results because of the 200,000 or 300,000 young democrats who are now in the service and the 600,000 to 1,000,000 workmen who are moving from one locality to another following high pay war jobs.

It is also the feeling that the young democrats who are left in the New York area with votes are not particularly keen about Bennett but because he has always been a good New York Machine man will vote for him as their job insurance as will all of the employees of the State who are not won by whoever the AIP may put up in place of Alfange should the latter withdraw.

In New York City Tammany has the feeling that this will be another of its years with Jim Farley having cemented old ties by choosing Bennett who is known strictly as a Tammany product.

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September 22, 1942.

REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT.

Yesterday, Mr. Danielian of the Department of Commerce St. Lawrence Survey called on me and gave me material for a column, plus some off-the-record information which might interest you.

Danielian said that the present opposition to the St. Lawrence Project came from Bob Patterson, who was getting his dope from the Army-Navy Munitions Board (Col. Damon, ex-Electric Bond & Share, in the Utilities Division) rather than from the Army Engineers. Danielian pointed out that, with the rather sharp tapering off of the war-construction program next spring, there would be plenty of construction labor and production-capacity for concrete etc. available for use, ditto on generators under the W.P.B. program for additional kilowatt capacity. He also said that the first year of the St. Lawrence would use only 20,000 tons of steel. His ^{apparent} belief was that Patterson was being sold a questionable bill of goods by the utility representatives on the Munitions Board. As for the question of time, he mentioned the fact that both with the naval construction program and the revised Kaiser cargo-plane project, the Government was undertaking war-programs which could not be completed before 1946.

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

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September 22, 1942.

REPORT ON "TANK-DESTROYER" TESTS.

I had lunch with Tom Corcoran yesterday and he mentioned the fact that Army Ordnance is at last prepared to conduct tests on the so-called "tank-destroyer" at Fort Knox (?). Tom said this vehicle was built on a new principle, eight wheels with individual drive, which were retractible (rather like air-plane landing wheels). This device enabled it to move over rough country at a high rate of speed (he mentioned 80 m.p.h.) and used very little gasoline.

Tom said the difficulty was that this invention was, in effect, the automobile of the future and hence there was great reluctance on the part of Army Ordnance to approve it and resistance by the old-line automobile companies to its independent manufacture, since whoever controlled it would control the post-war automotive field.

This is all, of course, rank hear-say but I think it worth reporting to you on the chance that there is fire behind the smoke.

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

*file
forward*

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September 22, 1942.

REPORT ON POSSIBLE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CATNIP.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman made a remark to me the other day which suggested that the British might be waving a bunch of diplomatic catnip under the nostrils of some of our unwary citizens. Bowman said that he sat on a number of committees with British representatives and that that the British consistently took a position which implied that, in the post-war world, the United Kingdom was through and that the U.S.A. would take over the real job of running the Empire. Bowman thought this was a tragic decline of British power. I wonder.

Certainly, individuals like Harry Luce would be inclined to lap up such a notion and some of our less wary negotiators might easily find themselves flattered by this apparent abdication. In my own very cordial relations with British officials, I can detect no trace of willingness to surrender anything tangible and I have the strong hunch that, when Germany collapses, London will leave us the job of cleaning up Japan, leaving Britain and Russia free to settle Europe according to their own interests.

Whether this latter belief is justified or not, I think we should be on guard against the assumption that the British Empire is going to drift under our control. I seem to remember talk of this sort in the last war. Unless and until the political facts are visibly altered, it would seem safer to assume that the British will be doing business at the same old stand for a good many years to come.

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

*file
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*J.F.C.
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September 30, 1942.

REPORT ON NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.

The attached report by George Walker, of this Unit, on the political situation in New York State, makes the point that the general apathy plus the assumption that Dewey will have an easy victory, may work to the benefit of Bennett.

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

Dewey Reaction

September 29, 1942.

Walker

Dewey's chance in the coming election in New York State is particularly good according to a consensus of political reporters employed on New York newspapers and by the AP and the UP. In professional betting ~~circles~~ circles the odds favor him ranging from 7 to 6 up to as much as 2 1/2 to 1.

The older and more conservative men say that these odds mean nothing at this stage of the campaign and the possibility of Bennett support by President Roosevelt, provided that support is announced soon and is properly emphasized, nullifies the odds.

In the opinion of some Alfange's position is considered as one which may be used for trading purposes the value of which ~~is~~ are thought to be quite intangible as an Alfange withdrawal near the end of the campaign will do little more than confuse the issue.

The loss of votes by many war ers who have become migratory or have failed to register where they are now engaged in war activities is estimated as about even for the two major parties although the Democratic machine is reported to be rounding up as many of these seemingly lost votes as machine politics can save.

Among average New Yorkers the election seems to be an apathetic affair with Dewey accepted generally as an easy winner. This passive acceptance of his victory may keep a lot of Republican votes away from the polls in November and cut down the apparent majorities for the former special prosecutor.

Dewey's campaign speeches so far have caused not even a ripple of excitement but the same can be said of Bennett's and Alfange's statements. It may be that some attention will be paid to what the candidates have to say as the campaign pulls out of its present inertia.

It looks like Dewey now, but one bad speech by him, or good one by Bennett or Alfange, may cause the campaign to catch fire. In the opinion of your reporter, the average New York voter is taking this particular election as the average person takes medicine. It has been prescribed, tastes badly, he doesn't like it but it has been prescribed and the sooner it is over the better he thinks he is going to feel.

WALKER
HUNTER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J.F.C.

Before I do anything more
about this, I want a test of the first
ship and how soon will it be?

F.D.R.

Carter says the first ship will probably
be ready Jan. 1st.

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

*PSF
Carter*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

September 25, 1942.

REPORT ON JOHN HANCOCK AND THE SEAMOBILE PROGRAM.

One of the things which will be needed to get the Seamobile program going is to put a really energetic executive in charge of Cargoes, Inc. My recommendation is that, as soon as it is known whether more than one unit is to be constructed, Mr. John Hancock of Lehman Brothers be asked to take on the job.

I am told that Mr. Hancock is still interested, if there is a real construction program involved, but that he feels so sore after the run-around he got on the original "Sea Otter" proposition that he will not move unless he is assured from on high that he is really wanted and will have real authority to do the job.

If you approve, I'll discuss this with Lew Douglas and Oscar Cox, and, if the facts warrant it, I'll run up to New York and see Mr. Hancock.

In this connection, Mr. Muller of the Free Norwegian shipping authority is coming in to see me next Thursday (October 1) to discuss his government's desire to strike Lend-Lease for thirty 300-foot "Seamobiles", with Diesel power, for North Atlantic service.

J.F.C.

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*PSF
Carter* *new file
5-42*

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 5, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

Dear Miss Tully:

With reference to our talk about Bob Berger, I thought it might help you to have this memo. in writing.

The State Department is urging Military Intelligence (G-2, Col. Bissell) to give a commission to Robert I. Berger. I understand that there is some delay, as G-2 doesn't quite know where Berger would fit in. If he is otherwise acceptable to G-2, I'd like to ask General Strong to assign him to the Psychological Warfare section of G-2, and let him work with me on the project which I discussed with you the other day. If there is anything you can do, without ruffling any military tail-feathers, to indicate White House interest in Bob's commission, I'd appreciate it.

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

file personal

*PSF
Carter*

*new file
5-42*

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Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113
Oct 7, 1942

REPORT ON BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE "SEAMOBILE".

A member of Sir Arthur Salter's staff, who covered the trials of "Sea Otter II" for the British Shipping organization, recently told Commander Bryan, U.S.N., that after the trials the British Shipping Mission drafted a report which stated that the "Sea Otter" needed further development but that the British would be interested in having "Sea Otters" to replace large ships in the South American service, so as to release the large ships for naval transport duty.

This draft was shown to Admiral Germain, head of "Ships, Inc." (the government corporation then formed to manufacture Sea Otters), who urged the British, according to Bryan's informant, not to submit the report, on the ground that it might cause resentment, as "telling the Americans what kind of ships to keep in the South American trade". The British thereupon suppressed their report. Subsequently, the Navy Department entertained rumors to the effect that the British report had been so hostile to the "Sea Otter" that it had to be suppressed to avoid causing offense.

I am not in a position to verify this report, which is water over the dam anyhow, but thought you would be interested in learning about this apparent British attitude towards the Seamobile program and the alleged cross-purposes involved on the part of this government.

J.F.C.

B.F. Carter ~~file~~
5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J.F.C.

I suggest you talk with
Sumner Welles about this.

F.D.R.

Memo from J.F.C. Oct. 5th re: Report
on supposed tie-up between Trotzkyites
and French Canadians.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 10, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I suggest you go see Joe
Eastman yourself in regard to
the Seamobile-Type Wooden Barge
Program.

F. D. R.

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

Raw file
5-4-42
BF
Carter

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 8, 1942.

REPORT ON SEAMOBILE-TYPE WOODEN BARGE PROGRAM.

Here's a project which Eastman and the War Transportation Board people can help or hinder.

The War Production Board has worked out plans for the quick construction of 500 wooden-barges, of Seamobile type, to relieve growing transportation problems. Facilities are lined up in New York to build the barges, relieving unemployment in that area and using a minimum of critical materials. The Small Business Division of the W.P.B. is ready to put up \$50,000,000 at once for the program, if they can be bailed out when the barges are completed. Priorities are already arranged and supplies of engines and generators are assured. These barges would operate on inland and intra-coastal waterways and could be used for towing dumb barges as well as for carrying cargo. The Seamobile-type barge would require a crew of four: captain-pilot, gasoline-engine mechanic and two deck-hands.

The whole project is now contingent on the War Transportation Board asking for or ordering the barges. WT.B. is taking it under advisement but there is no great enthusiasm as yet. The Transportation Division of the W.P.B. considers it urgent to get this program started. My understanding is that Mr. Eastman has not yet been directly approached. Naturally, the Weaver people are anxious to go ahead with it; they have shown me letters assuring them of building facilities, supplies etc. They think that this program could be spread, if desired, along the New England coasts but they are in contact with the LaGuardia-Lehman people who are working to bring war-contracts to the New York area.

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

WEAVER ASSOCIATES CORPORATION

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE CONSULTANTS

3 DUPONT CIRCLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER, PRES.
W. STARLING BURGESS, V. PRES.
WILLIAM J. WIGNALL, TREAS.

HOBART 3220-3221

REFERENCE NO.

October 8, 1942

WOODEN BARGE-TOWBOAT
FOR INLAND WATERWAY SERVICE

PROBLEM

To construct a fleet of barges and towboats for use on the inland waterway system which will relieve any present or future congestion of rail transportation, such construction to involve:

- (a) The most frugal and judicious use of critical materials;
- (b) The utilization of existing facilities not now engaged in war production, with particular emphasis on spreading the work by sub-contracts into smaller plants.

SOLUTION

Construct a large quantity of wooden barge-towboats propelled by automotive engines to be operated with a minimum crew.

These vessels to be prefabricated in sub-assembly sections in existing small lumber and mill work factories and shipped to assembly sites for erection and completion. These vessels to be put together with wooden fastenings, using only a minimum amount of iron or steel fastenings where absolutely necessary.

The prefabrication would spread the work into many small plants and the erection would utilize the services of unskilled and semi-skilled labor.

A minimum amount of equipment of the simplest type to be used on these vessels.

This vessel to be constructed substantially as were the old fishermen type of wooden ships.

We have made some preliminary studies of such a vessel and submit the following example with characteristics as shown:

Length	168 ft.
Beam	25 ft.
Draft	9 ft.
Total Horsepower	550
Speed	9 miles per hour
Cargo Capacity	650 tons
Additional Towing Capacity	1300 tons

Weight of Materials Used

Automotive Engines & Propelling Units	18 tons
Gasoline Driven Generating Sets & Wiring	1½ "
Hand Bilge Pump & Piping	3 "
Hand-operated Steel Windlass	¾ ton
Steel Fastenings (reclaimed scrap steel may be used)	3 tons

It is known that production capacity to manufacture all of the above equipment is available.

The first of these vessels could be delivered in from 90 to 120 days, after which a production rate could be developed and maintained to meet any quantity requirements.

*file
personal*

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(Jay Franklin)
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PSF

*PSF - Carter
5-42*

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

~~SECRET~~

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 10, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~MISS~~ MISS TULLY:

Dear Miss Tully:

Thanks to you, the transfer of the Man Nobody Knows took place to the satisfaction of all concerned and the new operation is already started. I have never seen happier faces than at Fort Belvoir when the Commandant was formally relieved of responsibility for a project which was unfamiliar to his Army experience.

OK

This is also to remind you that I have applied for a few minutes with the President on Tuesday afternoon.

Thanking you again for your help, I am,

Yours very sincerely.

J.F. Carter

J.F.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal.*

October 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

In re your report on "Alleged
Intrigue between Free French and
John L. Lewis, I suggest you take
this up with the Federal Bureau
of Investigation.

F. D. R.

PSF J.F. Carter profile
5-42

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(Jay Franklin)
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~~SECRET~~ DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

October 8, 1942.

By W. J. Stewart Date NOV 1 1972

REPORT ON ALLEGED INTRIGUE BETWEEN FREE FRENCH AND JOHN L. LEWIS.

The attached report from George Walker, of this Unit, deserves careful consideration and discreet action. Walker is confidentially informed from the Secretary-General of the Free French in New York that M. Tixier is engaged in an intrigue with John L. Lewis looking to the overthrow of the Administration by a workmen's revolt which will make Lewis all-powerful. Tixier is said to have advised De Gaulle of his plans, one message reading "We have to place our bet on one of two cards and I believe I have placed ours on the right one in the person of John L. Lewis."

Walker suggests undercover investigation to obtain copies of the exchange of messages between Tixier, Lewis and de Gaulle, before they can be destroyed.

JFC
J.F.C.

Sumner Welles advised.

Tixier—Lewis

October 7, 1942.

Walker

The following report is based on information obtained from our pipeline into the Free French (deGaulle) organization in New York.

As previously reported Tixier nominal head of the F.F. here and the closest ~~deGaulle~~-confidante of de Gaulle has been plotting with John L. Lewis behind closed doors and our contact has informed us that the two, who are products of the French and the American labor racketeer schools, have been planning an American working class revolt against the Roosevelt Administration with the aim of replacing our present government with one in which ~~Lewis~~ Lewis will be all-powerful.

According to our contacts informant --an officer in the Free French set-up-- Tixier, who enjoys diplomatic pouch absolution from censorship, has told de Gaulle in code -- The U.S.State Department is said to have permitted him to use a code in de Gaulle communications -- that all of the big men in the U.S. State Department are reactionaries and that Roosevelt is eager to become the American Dictator.

Tixier, according to our contact's source has sold deGaulle on the belief that Tixier is the indispensable man in that he has Lewis's confidence and that Lewis is the man to engineer the workmens' revolt against FDR and his regime.

The contact also reports that recent code dispatches sent to deGaulle by Tixier have been edited by Lewis and in some instances have been dictated by Lewis.

It is the belief of our contact's informant in the head offices of the Free French in New York that ~~Lewis~~ Lewis is using the Free French as an entering wedge for his plans of workers' revolt and the opinion is expressed that if it is done skillfully by our best espionage experts the copies of the coded messages carrying evidence of the plans of these two men can be obtained from Tixier's personal files. It is the belief that such records will be kept by Tixier either in a safe deposit box, or a personal wall safe where Tixier lives. It is not believed that Tixier is keeping them in the Free French offices in the Radio City Bldg.

Some proof of the nature of the coded messages being sent by Tixier to de Gaulle is indicated by grape vine reports of a meeting between Willkie and de Gaulle in Cairo some weeks ago at which de Gaulle and Willkie quickly found themselves at loggerheads and de Gaulle sounded off with the statement that he believed U.S.State Department executives were all reactionaries and that the same thing was true of President Roosevelt.

In one of his most recent code messages to de Gaulle Tixier is reported to have said in substance " We have to place our bet on one of two cards and I believe I have placed ours on the right one in the person of John L. Lewis. <

The diplomatic immunity enjoyed by this man as far as the diplomatic pouch is concerned may prove a stumbling block to a direct attack on what appears to be an out and out subversive plot, but your reporter has been told that the Treasury Department still has the right to search pouches of this kind for smuggled securities. That may be one way of getting the evidence to hang both Lewis and Tixier.

Your reporter is convinced that the continuing friendliness and repeated closed conferences of these two men should be subjected to the closest and cleverest scrutiny of their personal effects by the best operators we have. The slightest

Tixier-Lewis
Walker

2.

cause for suspicion on their parts would undoubtedly lead to their immediate destroying of evidence of their plotting.

It is urged that this matter have immediate attention of the highest authorities.

Your reporter has thoroughly discounted the personal enmity of the Free French information source — off the record it is the Secretary General of the Free French here — and the go-between has been one of our best information contacts in the New York area whose previous reports have been found to be factual in the majority of instances.

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10-16-42

For Sedgwick Comment on Hitler's Beerhall Speech

See PSF: Sumner Welles

the White House.

For the President.

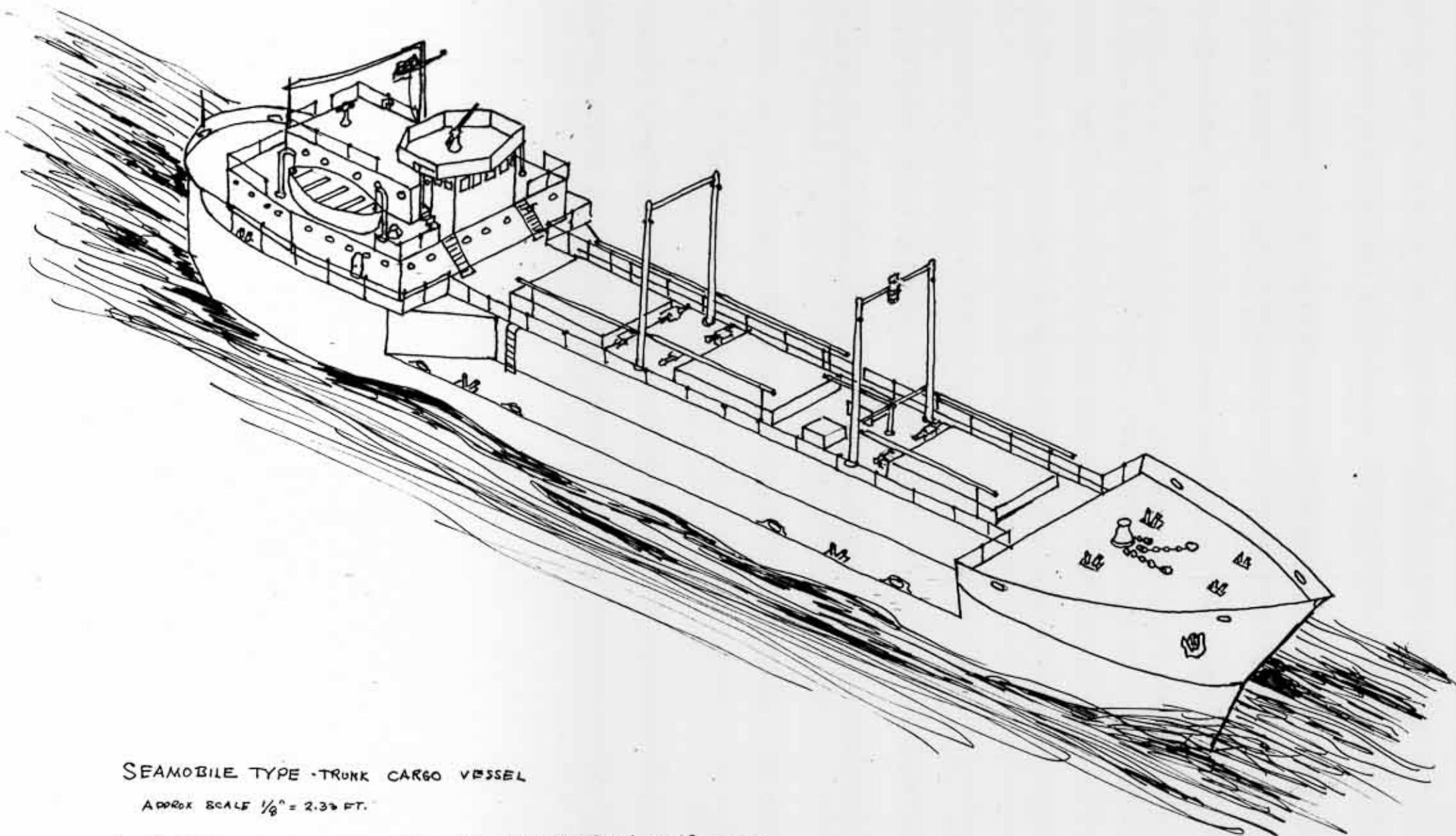
October 19, 1942.

REPORT ON "SEAMOBILE" DESIGN.

Commander Bryan thought that you might be interested to see the attached rough-sketch of the "Seamobile" unit now being built by the U.S. Shipbuilding Corp. at Yonkers, N.Y.

The "trunk" construction is designed to give the hull longitudinal strength and to improve stability by increasing mesocentric height. In some ways it is open to criticism, particularly because it makes it hard to carry deck-cargo, but it aids convertibility into tanker usage. Bryan said that Weaver's had adopted the design in order to economize materials and still live up to the overall specifications.

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



SEAMOBILE TYPE - TRUNK CARGO VESSEL

APPROX SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 2.33$ FT.

Length 250'
 Beam 40'
 Depth 18' To MAIN DECK
 - 26' To Top of TRUNK
 CARGO at 11' Draft 1490 T
 at 13'6" " 2070 T
 ARMAMENT - 1 20 MM.

Power 16 CHRYSLER CROWN 110 HP MARINE

Speed at 11' Draft 10.5 KNOTS.

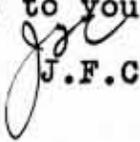
Crew- Capt.	} Total	4 OFF
2 Deck officers		1 RADIO
Chief Eng		13 CREW
Radio OPERATOR		
5 Deck Ratings		
6 ENG "		
1 Cook		
1 Asst to cook		

arts.

Dear Miss Tully:

10/19/42

With reference to the attached memorandum, you will see that I am assuming responsibility, ~~subject~~ subject to contrary instructions. In case my authority is questioned, I shall make reference to you.


J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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October 19, 1942.

REPORT ON PLAN TO ORGANIZE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NATIONALS FOR ARMED SERVICE.

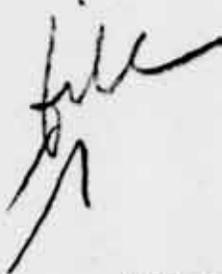
Following my report to you on Friday last, I saw Secretary Stimson this morning and had a very pleasant talk with him on the subject of the plan to recruit German nationals to fight the Japanese and Italian nationals to fight the Germans.

Mr. Stimson was entirely sympathetic to the idea. His only objection was that to organize the project would consume the time of the top people in the War Department. To this I countered with the proposal that I would get the project organized on paper and submit it to him for his decision. He was entirely agreeable to this. He also authorized me to tell General Strong of G-2 that I might request the services of such Army personnel as were needed to get the plan worked out--subject, of course, to the needs of the service.

Unless otherwise instructed, I shall proceed on the assumption that I have full authority to get such data and obtain such services from the Government Departments involved (War, State and Justice) ~~as~~ as are required to do the ^{preliminary} job. I shall also assume that I have authority to obtain the necessary information about the various proposals for the formation of Polish, Czecho-Slovak etc. units for use against the Axis.

JFC
J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

October 26, 1942.

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT GLASTONBURY CATHEDRAL ETC.

With reference to the story you told me the other day, about Glastonbury Cathedral and the Ouija Board, Dr. Henry Field of this Unit has made a check of the material and references at the Library of Congress. This report is herewith attached, for your amusement.

J.F.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal*

November 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

As a first step I recommend that you leave out putting any aliens from enemy countries into special battalions. I have asked the Secretary of War to go ahead with organization of small units of non-citizens from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway.

F. D. R.

Carter folder
BF 3-42

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(Jay Franklin)
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Metropolitan 4113

November 6, 1942.

REPORT ON SECRETARY STIMSON'S ATTITUDE ON RECRUITING ITALIAN AND GERMAN NATIONALS.

The attached letter from Secretary Stimson and my acknowledgement indicate that he, I or someone is completely confused as to the nature of the proposal to recruit Italian and German nationals. Either that, or G-2 has seized the opportunity to smack me down and put me in the false position of misrepresenting the facts.

Roughly--this is the situation: There are between 50,000 and 60,000 Germans and Italians of military age in this country. Under the strain of man-power problems, we shall undoubtedly make some appropriate use of this group of males within our jurisdiction...and we must not "Balkanize" the Army of the United States. It, therefore, seems wise to make an analysis of the factors involved in utilizing this group of enemy aliens, in order to maximize the political advantages to be derived from their use and to minimize the political disadvantages. One of the ultimate advantages which could be obtained from the correct policy--if one can be found--is to utilize the services of the 200,000 Italian prisoners of war taken by the British both for the defense of India and for other operations in the Near and Middle East. Here, in short, is a potential army of 250,000 men, many of them already trained soldiers, and I submit that it is well worth our while to study the problem, especially if the study does not commit us to adopt any recommendations which may arise from the facts.

Unless otherwise instructed, I shall complete my analysis and report, without further annoyance to G-2, and shall submit it to you and Sumner Welles for any further action which may be appropriate.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1942.

Mr. John Franklin Carter,
1210 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

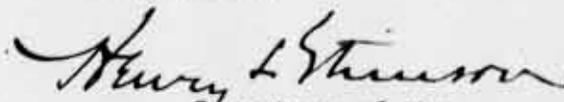
Dear Mr. Carter:

Your letter of October 22nd to General Strong has been submitted to me. I find by conference with the President that there was evidently very considerable misapprehension in your mind as to the extent of his views and mine on the subject which you discussed with me the other day.

We do not consider it wise to organize units composed of nationals of an enemy, whether German, Japanese or Italian, in the United States Army, and I do not think you had better take any steps forward in preparation of such matters. It may later become feasible and advisable to have small racial units of allied nationals available in this country such as Poles, Czechs, Norwegians and similar resident aliens. And this was mentioned in the conference I had with the President. But he left the matter entirely in my hands, and I am not ready to act without further advice from the General Staff of the Army.

I am much obliged to you for your interest in the matter, but I do not think that it is advisable for you to proceed further on it at the present time. If it should become so, I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,


Secretary of War.

November 6, 1942

The Hon. Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War.

Dear Mr. Stimson:

In acknowledging your letter of November 4, I am at a loss to understand your reference to a misapprehension on my part as to the scope of the project which is under reference.

My understanding was that I was simply to proceed with a survey of the factors involved--both as to potential military manpower and as to political implications--and submit to you a report on which you and the Chief of Staff could make a decision. It was also clearly understood that final decision on any recommendations which I might submit would rest with the War Department. In my subsequent discussions with Colonels Bissell and Betts of G-2, it was also perfectly clear that no action was to be taken except through the regular official channels and all that was immediately in contemplation was a preliminary study of all the factors involved in the project, without taking any a priori position as to merits or disadvantages of the undertaking considered as a whole.

Naturally, I shall abide by your decision in the premises, but shall feel free to communicate to you such views and facts as I discover to be pertinent to the War Department's decision on this subject.

Yours very sincerely,

J. G. C.

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personal*

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Nov 12, 1942

REPORT ON CHANGE IN POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK.

George Walker, of this Unit, reports a revolution in political sentiment toward you and your conduct in the war since the African coup. This particular report contains a quotation from a Wall Street banker-broker "Roosevelt-hater" which will interest you:

"My feeling toward Roosevelt has changed completely because he knew he was going to take a licking at the polls and took it on the war issue when he could have saved his own prestige and that of his party by hinting at things to come. I was wrong in believing that politics came first with him and the country next. His stature as a great war President has been established by this alone and I am for him from now on."

Walker says that this attitude is typical among your former political opponents.

JFK
J.F.C.

Africa Reaction

Walker

November 11, 1942.

Reaction in the New York area to the US attack on French Territorial Africa has been almost wholly favorable and has apparently given public morale and Administration support a big lift. Along with the widespread approval there is a very apparent determination among the people here that while the recent elections indicated impatience with the manner in which the war was being handled, the average American now will brook little if any political resistance against the President's conduct of the war from now on.

The average New Yorker has nothing but good to say of the African campaign of our armed forces and already he is paying more attention to such legislation as the 18-19 year old Selective Law changes, the manpower mobilization, labor disputes and the like. And, now, it seems that his interest is real and that he will show little patience with stumbling and political chicanery in keeping all of our war machines running at their highest efficiency to back up our armed forces in the field.

Speaking off the record, a broker-banker who has been one of the New York Financial district's severest Roosevelt critics, surprised your reporter with the following views;

"My feeling toward Roosevelt has changed completely because he knew he was going to take a licking at the polls and took it on the war issue when he could have saved his own prestige and that of his party by hinting at things to come. I was wrong in believing that politics came first with him and the country next. His stature as a great war President has been established by this alone and I am for him from now on. "

The above is set down as the first direct quotation in this report because he believes it a fair indication of similar reactions on the part of other FDR enemies in many sections of the country. The man in question is a director on boards of several leading corporations and while never actively against the New Deal was one of the more conservative critics whose word went a long way in executive business circles.

An executive of one of our larger corporations in discussing the African situation said:

" Now the United States knows that we have something concrete to fight for in this battle of production. Many of the soldiers now in Africa are boys from the house down the block or around the corner and the American people will see to it that production wheels are kept turning to send them the things they need. And you can bet your last dime that Congress will step lightly in the handling of legislation related to the war. The 18-19 year old change in the Selective Service Law will go through without any choking amendments and it would not surprise me if the Republican hopes of blasting many labor reform measures have already gone glimmering. I liked particularly the fact that the President kept his mouth shut when it would have been so easy for him to have tipped off the country on things about to come. Now I am discounting all of the claims that the last election was a mandate of any kind. The African campaign has scotched that particular snake in our political bosom."

A worker in an aviation plant in the New York area who is switching over to Civil Aeronautic teaching said;

Where I have been working for the last two years there was a sharp change in sentiment when the African news came through. I seemed to notice a sharp lift

Africa Reaction 2.
Walker

in the tempo of work as well as of spirits. And I noticed that women workers and the decent men in the plant were paying less attention to the union men who formerly spent at least a quarter of their time talking union and higher wages and spreading out the work by slowing it down. I'm glad it's that way for now I feel that if and when I get to a foreign post and need planes and parts and gas and oil there won't be a bunch of professional labor organizers running the plants back here. As more women are taken into the war plants they'll give the union professionals plenty of headaches because most of the gals are either the mothers, wives, sisters or sweethearts of men in some branch of the service. They're in the plants to see that their men get what is coming to them and they'll fight hard to see that they get it."

A newspaperman who has been a personal friend of ~~the~~ your reporter for the last 30 years said:

" You know I've been coasting along with a son in the Army, writing my usual daily quota of copy, and doing little real serious thinking about this war and its ramifications. I think Tom is now in Africa and for the first time I've begun to really do some independent thinking about this whole mess.

" I had accepted the election results as just another incident in our democracy — in fact I didn't vote — and now I feel like a heel about it. I wasn't backing up Tom. And I haven't been backing him up by being mentally lazy on all of these things I should be making my active business. Like full support for the war and shutting up the loose-tongues I run into from time to time. I've been taking it the easy way. But, by God, from now on I'm doing it the hard way. Think I'll volunteer for one of the civilian services, or I'll make another effort to get into the armed services although they've turned me down twice. I guess I didn't try hard enough."

This man is 60 years old and not too robust physically and it was something of a shock to have him admit that he has been apathetic. He is the type you would assume was doing his bit without publicity. To have him say that he was remiss caused your reporter to look around in an effort to discover if this is a chronic newspaper condition. His quick survey of acquaintances failed to uncover anything significant along these lines."

General comment overheard in public conveyances ran in substance as follows:

The African campaign is the opening gun for a real victory over the Italians and then the Nazis. Optimism runs high for a quick victory and many expressions were heard of the belief that 1943 will see the end of the war in Europe at least. Japan on the ~~other~~ other hand is generally admitted to be a tougher problem but it is expected that 1934 will see the beginning of the end there.

The most common general expression is " Now we are getting a run for our money."

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Enc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

For preparation of reply
for my signature.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

*For allocation letter, 12-1-42. to Secy, of the
Secy from F.D.R. - see File Room
downstairs.*

COPY

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 National Press Bldg
Washington, D. C.

November 16, 1942

REPORT ON NEW BUDGET FOR THIS UNIT.

The current budget for this Unit expires with the end of this calendar year. On the assumption that this work will continue after 1942, in light of the commitments already made, I request that the Budget Bureau, with which I have already verbally outlined the situation, be authorized to extend the allotment through the end of the current fiscal year.

This Unit, at present, operates three offices--two in Washington and one in New York City--as well as the Special Project in Virginia, employing a paid personnel of eleven individuals and a part-time personnel of three more individuals.

Unless some of this direct expense can be carried by O. W. I., F. C. C. or the War Department, which are all involved in this Special Project, I should appreciate a slight increase in the monthly allotment, from \$4,000 to \$4,500, as this Project now leaves me with only \$200 a month for all travel and other special expenses connected with the three regular offices.

The total allotment requested is therefore \$24,000 or \$27,000, depending on whether the Special Project can be financed in part from the funds of other Governmental agencies, to apply to the period of January 1-June 30, 1943.

(initialled)

J. F. C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 16, 1942.

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This Unit, at present, operates three offices--two in Washington and one in New York City--as well as the Special Project in Virginia, employing a paid personnel of eleven individuals and a part-time personnel of three more individuals.

The Special Project in Virginia is also involving considerable direct expenses for road-repair, well-digging, electric line, medical care and other incidentals connected with the housing and operation of the individual concerned.

Unless some of this direct expense can be carried by O.W.I., F.C.C. or the War Department, which are all involved in this Special Project, I should appreciate a slight increase in the monthly allotment, from \$4,000 to \$4,500, as this Project now leaves me with only \$200 a month for all travel and other special expenses connected with the three regular offices.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

In regard to your report on the program for the construction of wooden towboats and barges, will you be good enough to take it up with Mr. Eastman in person, as I think it will save a lot of time?

F. D. R.

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

J. Carter folder
PST 3-42

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November 18, 1942.

REPORT ON PROGRAM FOR SMALL TOW-BOATS AND WOODEN BARGES.

The attached memoranda, prepared in the office of Weaver Associates, indicate that two programs for the construction of wooden towboats and barges, using idle facilities and supplies not otherwise affected by the war-production program, have bogged down in the Office of Defense Transportation.

Weaver Associates are, of course, interested in persuading the O.D.T. to select its own design but report full support from the War Production Board and the Smaller War Plants Corporation. The memoranda also stress the growing prospect of a crisis in rail-transportation, due to lack of steel, etc. for replacement and maintenance.

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

November 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM #1

The Planning Committee of the War Production Board has recently concluded a survey of rail and water transportation facilities within the United States. Their conclusions are:

(1) Notwithstanding the large appropriations which have been expended to develop the inland waterway system, these facilities are not being used to capacity;

(2) The expansion of factories producing war materials and the tremendous increasing production of existing facilities will, within the next three to six months, place a heavy burden on the railroads, both from the standpoint of moving these goods and maintenance of the railroads and equipment. Steel and other critical materials will probably not be available for maintenance and repair.

To meet this condition, it has been suggested that a large fleet of wooden towboats and barges be constructed, these vessels to be designed so as to require the least possible amount of critical materials and to be built with present available facilities not now being used in the war effort.

In respect to the design, this can be accomplished by using wood fastenings, deck fittings, water and fuel tanks, etc., instead of metal.

It is anticipated that the vessels would be prefabricated in sub-assembly units by small lumber and mill work shops not now engaged in production for the war effort, these prefabricated units to be concentrated at a central point for assembly and launching. This method would spread the

Memorandum #1
November 18, 1942

- 2 -

work into many localities and would not require any new production facilities, either for prefabrication or for assembly. Either small gasoline or Diesel propulsion engines would be used for the towboat by installation of as many engines as are required to obtain the desired horsepower. The propulsion unit, namely, the propelling shaft and gears, would be a self-contained unit which likewise could be manufactured by existing small machine shops and foundries not now engaged in full production.

It is known that there is ample supply of automotive type gasoline engines immediately available. Apparently, the present supply of small Diesel engines is being completely absorbed by the Army and the Navy. However, if there is any objection to using gasoline engines, the small Diesel engines can be obtained by arranging for the manufacture of the component parts of such an engine in small machine shops and foundries which are available. By spreading this work into such small plants, any desired quantity of Diesel engines may be obtained.

It is essential that the lumber requirements of this project should not interfere with present Army and Navy requirements. It is known that there is an ample supply of such lumber not now being used by any agency; for example, in the state of Maine and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is also known that there are many small saw mills not now being utilized in these localities.

Upon proof of the availability of materials and facilities, the Planning Committee of the War Production Board is apparently willing to endorse such a project, according to Mr. Matthew Fox of that Committee. Mr. Frank M. Smith of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is apparently willing to make the contractual arrangements and provide the necessary funds which they have

Memorandum #1
November 18, 1942

- 3 -

available for immediate use. If Mr. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation will signify his desire to obtain such a fleet of towboats and barges and will, furthermore, accept the design proposed to fulfil his requirements, this project can be started immediately.

* * *

November 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM #2

Last September (approximately), the President appointed a Committee to arrange for the construction of a fleet of 100 wooden towboats and 500 wooden oil barges. This Committee was headed by Mr. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation, and its membership included representatives from the U. S. Engineers, the Navy Department, the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and the Defense Plants Corporation.

The project finally reached the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board and because this Committee was unwilling to allocate the large Diesel engines required for the towboats, the program was turned down. It was later revived when it was shown that small gasoline or Diesel engines could be used. It also appears that such vessels could be prefabricated in small lumber and mill working plants and machine shops and that a minimum amount of critical materials would be used.

The vessels would be so designed as to permit the use of green timber of which there is a plentiful supply, plus available saw mills to produce.

This project is at the same stage as outlined in Memorandum #1; that is, it can be started immediately if approved by the Office of Defense Transportation.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I suggest you take up the report on the publication and distribution of the Coast Guard's Regulations and Recommendations on War Time Safety Measures personally with Admiral Waesche.

F. D. R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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November 18, 1942.

REPORT ON DELAYED PUBLICATION OF MEASURES FOR SAFETY AT SEA.

The attached memo. from Henry Field is based on the belief that pressure from American ship-owners and operators has prevented publication and distribution of the Coast Guard's Regulations and Recommendations on War Time Safety Measures.

The alleged opposition to such publication is based on the theory that distribution would give rise to a demand by merchant seamen that the operators put themselves to the trouble and expense of installing some of the recommended safety-devices.

J.F.C.

November 13, 1942

REPORT ON PUBLICATION OF SAFETY MEASURES

Masters, Officers and Seamen on Merchant vessels are reported to be requesting urgently the publication and distribution of Regulations and Recommendations on War Time Safety Measures prepared by the U.S. Coast Guard.

This volume of 250 pages which was rushed to completion recently, contains an important section on the care and treatment of survivors following shipwreck as well as recommendations for the use of new safety devices, such as mirrors for attracting attention from aircraft.

It appears most desirable to order immediate publication and distribution of these Regulations and Recommendations despite probable objections from Owners of merchant vessels, who will be then forced by the Regulations or requested to equip ships and men with new safety devices.

The wide distribution of this book will not only save valuable lives but also improve the general morale of the Merchant Marine since it will prove that the Government has been and is working on special devices in the interest of their safety.

MR. CARTER WOULD LIKE TO SEE
YOU AFTER PRESS CONFERENCE
ON TUESDAY ABOUT THIS.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON November 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

John Franklin Carter wanted to see you after Press Conference today but you were too jammed. He left the following memorandum instead.

1. "Sometime ago the Free Polish Government got the impression that they had been assured that some 12 American planes would be placed at their disposal - this desired by Oct. It has been blocked up to now by the War Department on the ground that no planes could be spared. I am now reliably informed that the Poles would be content with three planes and that those planes are urgently needed to act as service vehicles for the Polish Underground movement. It is my understanding that the President has never been informed that these planes are designed to serve a practical military movement rather than anything connected with propaganda or morale.

2. "On the Sedgwick case, the President will be interested to know two things. First, that yesterday the British Intelligence thanked and congratulated me on the value and form of the reports from Dr. Sedgwick and requested more of the same very urgently. Second, Dr. Sedgwick discovered in Hitler's beer hall speech a reference which made clear the Nazi plan to invade Spain. This was promptly reported to Sumner Welles who was extremely impressed with the findings and arguments and took prompt action to off-set this expected Nazi drive.

"This latter, in my opinion, amply justifies the President's decision in arranging for Dr. Sedgwick to be brought to this country and I think you would like to know.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep his presence in this country a secret, due to indiscretions on the part of the Canadian authorities and various leaks from non-American authorities to newspapermen in New York City. I respectfully suggest that the time might be near when we should capitalize on the thing and acknowledge his presence by announcing it rather than letting it come out in these unwise indiscretions.

3. "The Secretary of War recently informed me in writing that the War Department did not propose to enlist enemy aliens in special battalions. Yesterday Dr. Stimson announced the formation of a battalion of Hungarians who are, of course, legally speaking, enemy aliens, under the leadership of Arch Duke Otto. This development, which is at variance with the previously announced policy, may cause the President to reconsider the desirability of making a survey with respect to German and Italian nationals now domiciled in the United States."

*file PSF: J. Carter yelke
presidential 2-4-42*

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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J. Carter folders
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November 24, 1942.

REPORT ON GERMAN AND ITALIAN NATIONALS OF PRIME MILITARY AGE IN U.S.A.

The Alien Registration Division of the Department of Justice (Immigration and Naturalization Service) has prepared for me a breakdown of German and Italian nationals domiciled in this country of prime military age (males--18 to 30 years of age). The figures are September 1, 1942:

German alien males: 15,414 (in armed service, not over 38)*

Italian " " : 17,039 (" " " " " 5)*

Of the German group, 469 had previous military experience; of the Italian group, 1,064 had previous military experience.

The full report is being communicated by me to G-2, for their information.

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

* These figures, for enemy aliens in our armed services, appear to be a serious understatement. I am checking with G-2 for the full figures.

*J. Carter folder
B.F.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

CAPTAIN McCREA

You might ask Operations, not what they think about the enclosed design but, about the possibility of converting one of the older submarines, which has seen much service and is ready to be retired from active submarine operations, into an oil or gas carrying submarine.

I am, of course, thinking about situations like the earlier one on Guadalcanal, where aviation gasoline got very scarce for two or three weeks.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Memo for J. Edgar Hoover dated 11/26/42
re preliminary design for a submarine

Enclosure Enclosure blue prints of plans
for ship of Warner Associates for Cargo,
Inc.

PSF
Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal*

December 3, 1942

~~VERY CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To read and return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Thanks
CH

PSF; J. Carter folder
3-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1942

~~VERY CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To read and return for my
files.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Memo from John Franklin Carter
12/1/42 "Report on 'Sedgwick's'
answer to your question"

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

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December 1, 1942.

REPORT ON "SEDGWICK'S" ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION.

The other day, you told me to ask Putzi how word could effectively be brought to reach the German people with the assurance that we do not propose a general massacre of Germans and that in the future a peaceful German people can protect and improve their living standards.

His suggestion is that we outflank the phobia built up by Dr. Goebbels in the German mind against your political utterances by adopting the following device: When the North African operation is victoriously concluded, let some high Army officer--perhaps Eisenhower or Marshall--direct a radio broadcast to Germany, addressing himself to the German soldiers, their wives, parents, sisters and children, who have been sacrificed by the Nazi Party and who have died, many of them, knowing that it was all in vain, under the discipline and duty of the German Army. *This officer could tell them whatever you desire him to say.*

Such a mode of address, Putzi feels, would approach the Germans from the only angle against which Goebbels cannot protect their political psychology; one of our Generals, speaking in the hour of a North African victory, would obtain the respectful hearing of the Reichswehr and parts of the German public. The possibility here is that the Army could really and effectively be turned against the Party, instead of nursing a "stab-in-the-back" alibi as after Versailles. Putzi points out that, when the Hitler regime begins to crumble, the Army will be the only remaining group in Germany with the will and, above all, the weapons with which to remove the Nazis. In such an eventuality, he

feels, we might ~~fight~~ find a German Darlan or a German General Monk, *JFC*
in addition to people like Schacht and Neurath to end it all. J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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December 9, 1942.

REPORT ON SHARK-CONTROL PROJECT.

Henry Field thought that you would be interested in the attached report on the shark-repellent tests now being conducted as a result of your directive. The project seems to promise a rather important success in this minor but far from academic field of life-saving, especially for aviators shot down in tropic waters.

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

December 3, 1942

REPORT ON SHARK REPELLENT TESTS

During the past six months tests have been conducted at Woods Hole, Harvard, Marineland and La Jolla to discover an effective shark repellent.

After several hundred tests three substances, the most effective being known as X, appear to repel dog fish under laboratory conditions and sharks off Florida.

To test repellents for two months under field conditions Dr. Charles M. Breder, N. Y. Zoological Society, Arthur F. McBride and Otto Schmidt of Marineland Studios left Miami by Clipper on November 29 for Talara, Ecuador.

If tests prove entirely satisfactory it will then be necessary to determine minimum amount necessary for protection of an individual in the water. Rate of dispersion of substance must all be calculated. A photographic record will be made both on film and on stills.

In the meantime Dr. Todd at Harvard is determining chemical composition of X substance, since it might then be made more cheaply and in quantity. The present cost is about \$1.10 per pound and the natural supply is limited.

Stewart Springer is conducting quantitative and qualitative tests on dog fish at the Oceanographic Station, La Jolla. He is working closely with Dr. Todd.

With a few weeks reports should be received from the locality of South America, where 70 large sharks were seen during one day by one fishing boat.

If X substance, or one of the others, proves to be a real shark repellent rapid action will be necessary to prepare a quantity of X, to devise a container, and to distribute to protect the members of the Navy, Army, Merchant Marine, etc.

December 9, 1942

The F.C.C. Daily Report for December 5 includes the following:

"SHARKS TAKE HUGE TOLL IN SINKING"

The Kalundberg radio broadcasts on a domestic Danish hookup (Dec. 4, 1:35 p.m. EWT): "A French telegram reports as follows from Portuguese East Africa sources: About 1,000 people have either been drowned or eaten by sharks, after a British steamer was torpedoed. The ship carried 700 evacuated Italians from Eritrea who were being brought to South Africa, as well as a number of South African troops on leave.

Scenes of Terror--"Sailors who have survived a number of wrecks, declared they had never seen such terrible sights as those experienced during the 40 hours when salvage work around the ship was in progress. Sharks were teeming around scene of wreck. Up to 20 sharks were seen round a raft with few survivors who were shrieking with terror."

*file
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December 16, 1942.

REPORT ON SENATOR NORRIS.

I had a talk with Senator Norris this morning and found him profoundly discouraged, ~~and~~ ^{he} plans to go back to McCook, Nebraska, and wait for the end. His secretary says that if the Senator ever goes back to McCook he will never return here. I added my voice to the many which urge that he still belongs to the nation. Since he told me he was going to see you later this week, I thought perhaps that he might be persuaded to aid in formulating the program for, and agitating the necessity of, a wise peace after the war--a subject in which he is deeply concerned. Couldn't you ask him to stay on and advise you and the Secretary of State on this aspect of our policy?

JFC
J.F.C.

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December 16, 1942.

REPORT ON TRINIDAD.

Pleasant news that does not call for any action may sometimes be attractive in these times. At any rate, the attached report from Henry Field of a talk with Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad, indicates that most of the insular problems have been cleared up and that Field's mission down there was justified by the results.

JFC
J.F.C.

December 9, 1942

REPORT ON TRINIDAD

Sir Bede Clifford gave me the following off-the-record information in reply to direct questions:

1. He gets on extremely well with General Pratt and Admiral Ohlendorf. No major administrative difficulties exist and Anglo-American relations have improved markedly during the past few months.
2. The security and fire protection of the docks in Port-of-Spain has been increased and is now relatively adequate. This was not the case in March, 1942 when I was there.
3. Adrien Rienzi now seems to be gaining in power with the Trade Union members.
4. Although there appears to be signs of labor unrest, the result in part of dismissal from the U.S. Bases as construction nears the end, the Governor does not anticipate any serious disturbance, provided no real food shortage exists. Furthermore, a major problem will be how to encourage unwilling laborers to go back to the cane fields, etc.
5. My general impression was that the Governor is most anxious to succeed in a difficult position, particularly where Anglo-American relations had been strained during 1941 and in the spring of 1942. He did not volunteer any complaints re the "U.S. invasion", although I well remember the torrents poured into my ears by Sir Hubert Young last March!

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P5F*

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December 17, 1942.

REPORT ON NEW YORK POLITICAL OPINION REGARDING NEXT CONGRESS.

George Walker of this Unit sends me from time to time a sort of one-man poll on New York City political reactions to various events. His latest, on the preview of the incoming Congress, probably only confirms other reports you have received. In a covering letter, Walker also reports an inclination to blame the recent New York newspaper strike on the Administration.

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

Opposition Reactions

Walker

December 15, 1942.

In the New York area there is an evidence of growing uneasiness amongst conservative corporate, banking and political leaders, as well as average men in the street, that the incoming 78th Congress will not be a rubber stamp group and that the President will face increasing resistance to his plans for legislation he feels needed to carry on the War.

Corporation executives who realize the danger of such opposition are expressing some concern over the apparent outlook, while others who have been consistent New Deal opponents are hoping that after January 6th there will be concrete proof that the New Deal political machine is disorganized and about ready to disintegrate.

Along with Farley Democrats and violent anti-Roosevelt Republicans, who can see nothing but a public mandate against administration war and domestic programs in the recent election, are running a thinly disguised drive against the President and his aides and as their gossip campaign puts it "Dictatorial, Bureaucratic and un-American methods."

So far this program has not been offset by any discernible effort on the part of loyal Roosevelt supporters who, as far as New York is concerned, have been inarticulate since the November elections.

One corporation executive whose judgment has been sound on a wide variety of matters in the last three years and who has been wholly loyal to Presidential ideas since Pearl Harbor, commented, off the record, as follows;

"It appears that some one in the Democratic Party has been extremely lax in not anticipating the publicity whispering campaign of the Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats which seems to have gathered considerable momentum since the election.

"No thoughtful person could possibly interpret the Republican gains as a mandate from the U.S. Electorate, proving dissatisfaction with our Administrative war effort and its management. But smart publicity men among the anti-New Dealers, realizing the gullibility of the average American, seem to be pushing the mandate idea with an increasing amount of gossip in the business and luncheon clubs downtown and the social clubs uptown. This gossip also emphasizes the belief that the President will face increased opposition from Congress after the ~~xxx~~ turn of the year.

"It seem to me that some one close to FDR should let him know of this and urge that he dig up a capable replacement for the Charlie Michaelson of five years ago. Some one who will puncture the trial ~~xxxxxxxx~~ balloons now being floated here."

A banker who has been wholly impartial on the political situation, but who has approved many New Deal acts in the past said;

Opposition reactions 2.
Walker

" I am amazed at the lethargy of the Roosevelt group over the obvious campaign of the opposition which has been devised to build doubt in the public mind of cooperation between the new Congress and the President. We know that the Republican victories were only minority gains but skillful under-cover gossip is making them seem extremely important to a further successful prosecution of the War effort.

" Without concrete opposition this may easily grow into something quite serious to the Nation."

" All real Americans will back every war move of the President as long as they have confidence in him. To me it seems high time that definite answers should be made to the questions raised by this campaign. Otherwise the public may be jockeyed into losing confidence in Roosevelt as they did in Wilson and his League of Nations and more recently Hoover."

The following conversation was overheard between two men on a Third Avenue Elevated train in New York;

"Looks like Roosevelt aint gona have it all his own way next year

" Yeah?"

" Yeah. His new Congress is gona kick over the traces and that'll be bad cause if he can't get the right laws passed it'll raise hell."

"How?"

" Whaddayuhmean 'How'. If them Congress guys goes against him he's licked."

" Don't be a sap. In War he's got all the power he needs without them guys."

" Not if the people turn on him."

" Are they gona?"

" Mebbe. An' I can't forget the lickin' Wilson took."

" Yeah, that's right. And ain't it funny the Democrats ain't doin' nothin' about it? "

The conversation was interrupted at this point when the one man's station was reached and he left the train.

One of the two looked as if he might be a retired policeman and the other may have been a skilled mechanic if the condition of his hands indicated anything.

In your reporter's opinion something concrete should be planned and done to counteract this campaign which may cause no end of trouble if it is being carried on throughout the country as well as in New York.

#####

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December 28, 1942.

REPORT ON THE MYERS SUPER-POWER INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.

The last time I tried to get anywhere with a new kind of internal combustion-engine, I got my ears slapped back by experts.

This one, however, according to the attached letter, seems to have something. The claim is made that it generates 500 horse-power per 200 pounds of weight, and it seems to be well authenticated. The inventor is also allegedly responsible for the British super-explosive block-buster bomb and he uses explosives rather than gasoline as the fuel for his gadget.

According to this report, the Myers engine is stalled in W.P.B., being checked all around the government before anything can be done. It seems worth following up, but I don't want to touch it, in view of previous experience, without prior permission.

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

C O P Y

326 A Street, SE
Washington, D. C.
December 28, 1942

Dear Mr. Carter:

As you know from my background with Dr. Paul Douglas and the Little Business Men's League of Chicago, I am chiefly interested in the perpetuation of a good new deal both here and elsewhere.

In the course of my work I came across one of the country's outstanding inventors: the inventor of the super-bomb or block-buster, among many other inventions.

He has one invention pending with the War Production Board's research agency which is far more important than the super-bomb. It is the Myers motor which has as its base explosives rather than gasoline. This motor shows over 5,000 horsepower. The dean of Cuggenheim Aeronautical School, Dr. Alexander Klemin, estimates that it will add at least 200 miles an hour to any plane thus giving us unquestioned air superiority. The designer of the Spitfire engine, Mr. Alex Taub, who is now here and head of R.E.W.'s technical division, stated at a meeting of Navy and other experts at the W.P.B., that he has seen Myers's original propellerless ship flying in England and that the engine before them now at W.P.B. is far superior to that.

However, this engine has been tied up in W.P.B. bureaucracy for months, despite its listing as among the first two or three projects for development.

As a result I have tried to get a test of Myers's engine financed through getting him to sell his rights to the loudest air raid siren in the world which he has developed. He sold one model of this device to one of the largest siren manufacturers, the Federal Electric Company, but despite its unquestioned success and the telegraphic appeals of defense officials in Norfolk for Federal to deliver two or three more, Federal Electric took the test model out and refused to make any deliveries. Federal has a large stake in the electric siren business (using much copper) and did not presumably want this efficient steam siren cutting into their electric business.

As a result I have financed Myers in the building of an even louder steam siren. We tested it in Norfolk several weeks ago, and Norfolk defense officials believe this one siren will completely sound service their city. They have an area of over 36 square miles, and this siren was heard all through that area on its first test, and heard completely and unquestionably.

These facts can be verified by Mr. Richard M. Marshall, Coordinator Civilian Defense, Norfolk, Virginia.

But here again I am running into opposition. The Federal Electric Company have an excellent contact with the City Manger, and are doing everything possible to slow up actual purchase.

It is the same opposition that I met on the engine. Mr. Hines (also head of International Projector, etc.), advisor to Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, financed Myers on much of the research on the engine, spending up to \$100,000, but he will not put up a cent to demonstrate the engine to the Government. Mr. Hines is connected with the oil interests, and this engine does not use oil. This despite the unquestioned endorsement by all experts of this engine! Another reference is Mr. Porro, Henry J. Kaiser's engineer in Washington, who tells us Kaiser's organization wants to go into this engine as soon as they finish the details of their first Cargo Ships.

Now that W.P.B. and others are interested the old crowd wants Myers back, with no definite promise for him but security. Unless I can clear my way through on the siren (and it is so far superior that no other job even partially approaches it) I will lose my ability to maintain Myers and carry through the engine demonstration which is so important for national defense.

It is because this power instrument, and it only weight 200 pounds to produce 5,000 horsepower, is so important as the basis for a new industrial age, that I want to preserve the right to develop it in the hands of decent men who are deeply interested in developing a world of peace in which abundance and security are guaranteed to each individual.

It is because I have hope that you may have some friends in New York who may be interested in complete and unquestioned air-raid sound service for New York that I am writing you. My hope is that some officials in New York may be interested enough in this siren to designate subordinate officials to investigate it, and possibly go out to Norfolk, Virginia, to hear this siren in operation. It is my hope that New York may be interested enough in this siren to purchase one, purely on the basis of the merit of the siren. There is plenty of steam in all sections of New York to run this extremely loud indestructable 300 pound siren.

It is not for myself that I am asking you and others to put yourselves out, but it is for the long-run situation in which I am so deeply interested. If I can clear even one siren to New York in two weeks I will be able to carry through the rest of the program.

Appreciatively,

John Light

*file
Confidential*

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

*P.S.F.
Carter*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

December 30, 1942.

REPORTS ON POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

After immense difficulties, this Unit has at last established a system by which we obtain ^{*Secret*} Polish Intelligence Reports. In this connection, our sources beg that great care be taken to prevent these reports from coming to the attention of other Polish Intelligence units or the Polish Embassy, as there is a great amount of mutual hatred and jealousy among the various Polish groups.

I believe that some of the material in this report has already been communicated to you by General Sikorsky, but I know that this report is far more complete and is, as you see, documented by photography.

I am also sending a copy of Sumner Welles.

J.F.C.

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

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

J. F. Carter folder
3-42
PSF
Confidential

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

December 30, 1942.

POLISH INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON SWEDEN.

Here is another in the series of Secret Polish Intelligence Reports, which our sources urgently request be kept from other Polish Intelligence units and the Polish Embassy. This one is on Sweden and I am sending a copy to Sumner Welles.

JFC
J.F.C.

December 29, 1942

SWEDEN - in SEPTEMBER, 1942

Sweden stands on the eve of municipal elections throughout the country. The electoral campaign proceeds dispassionately, calmly and quietly. The press carries publicity material and in the evening hours spellbinders deliver speeches in the public squares of Stockholm. Such meetings are preceded by band concerts, which are to attract the passersby attention to the forthcoming event. A crowd of from 50 to 100 people assembles. The speaker ascends the platform and begins talking. A number of the listeners depart, leaving an audience of from 20 to 30 people. Here and there, a passerby, noticing a crowd, approaches - driven by curiosity, stops to listen for a moment or two and, feeling bored, continues on his way. Such, is the usual procedure in the center of the city, where a contest is "raging" between the party of the Right and the social democrats. In the outskirts of Stockholm and in the provinces, where a contest goes on between the communists and the social democrats, the campaign is more lively, the public shows real interest and the meetings are more noisy. For this reason, the party of the Right in advance explains its impending defeat with the argument, that while the social democrats and the communists go to the polls willingly and to the last man, the Rightist sympathizers neglect to vote. Meetings of Nazi sympathizers end, as a rule, in police stations. The hot-headed partisans of democracy are receiving prison sentences

of 20 days or fines of 2 or 3 Kroner per day, while the hapless speaker winds up his harangue in some hospital. This does not mean that the Nazis are being so vehemently opposed and that they do not have sympathizers in the Swedish body social. Numerically they are few, but they possess potential strength. It is the workmen who solely and exclusively stand up against the Nazis and offer real resistance to all of their moves. The intelligent and the middle classes are theoretically Nazi sympathizers, whereas the police and the corps of officers constitute a fighting reserve.

The older generation's reasoning runs along the following lines: We want to avoid at any cost to be drawn into the war. What do we risk if the Germans come into Sweden with our consent? In fact nothing. The present government will resign, another one will take its place, but it shall also be a Swedish régime. Practically speaking, even now there is a general rationing of all necessities. The Germans will be unable to restrict our domestic economy still more and for that matter, the food situation in occupied Denmark is better than in free Sweden. As it is, our industry is producing practically exclusively for the Germans. The industrialists are being paid in full for the orders they fill by our government because the Germans do not pay and will never pay, regardless which way the war ends. Most likely the war is not going to last much longer.

Should the Germans win, it would be better if we had the ordeal over with at an earlier date and quietly. Should, however, England be the victor, she undoubtedly will forgive us and understand that we acted right, from the economic point of view. By joining the fray, we would be exposing our cities and industrial plants to destruction and once the war was over we would have to beg, together with other nations for loans and help. By keeping out of the war we shall be one of the few nations and countries, to which England will be able and even will have to turn for assistance in the reconstruction of Europe. Then the fact that we permitted the Germans to occupy Sweden will have to be forgotten. That is the way the older generation is reasoning.

The young generation, however, became completely hypnotized by the smashing power of the German military machine and confused by propaganda. It must be admitted that the German propaganda is being carried on in a perfect manner. The display of the German propaganda bureau, located in one of Stockholm's principal streets, is eagerly viewed by throngs. The photographs are up-to-date and interesting. The Swedes are mostly interested in food and sports. Accordingly German short-reel films shown in motion picture theatres have the greatest appeal for the Swedes, since they are consistently showing the physical prowess of the German youth and are devoted to but one theme,

to wit, sport. Frequently one hears, on leaving a motion picture theatre, such remarks as these: they say that the Germans have nothing to eat, that the entire young generation had been sent to the front and now you saw it for yourself how well-fed they look and how well trained they are. The Swedes are good natured and credulous, possess no critical ability, no sense of humor, but without doubt they are good business people. They love museums. In the Nordiska Museum (the largest in Sweden), the Germans are continually arranging expositions of German art, painting, sculpture, books, etc. Unfortunately, the Allies conduct no propaganda activities whatever in Sweden.

The considerable nervous tension during the months of March and April 1942 which was caused by the danger of the Germans occupying Sweden by force of arms had passed, due to the fact, that military operations on a large scale had just then begun in Russia. The Swedes breathed a sigh of relief. This period of ease, however, was of short duration. At present the Swedish people are more excited and disturbed than before. And in our opinion only now have they a good reason to be excited and disturbed and their apprehensions are justified. The Germans are endeavoring to break Sweden up from within, without resorting to force of arms, without attacks from the air and without any losses to themselves. It is an incontrovertible fact, that the Nazis gained control of the higher military

hierarchy, of the major portion of the uniformed police force, of the postal and telegraph service, of the press and even of the motion picture and theatrical field. Evidence to that effect is overwhelming. The most characteristic illustrations are herewith briefly adduced.

The coalition government is endeavoring to reassure the people that the danger threatening from the ~~Nazis~~^{Nazis} was exaggerated. The cabinet ministers belonging to the Rightist party keep silent, while those who are social-democrats keep on admitting in their public addresses, that sundry incidents communicated by the press or, as is more frequently the case, spread by word of mouth over café tables, had actually occurred and that the government, having its hands tied by legal enactments could not intervene each and every time, but that it hoped for the common sense of the people to assert itself. The government on its part would once more make a thorough investigation and take appropriate measures to prevent the democratic system from being overthrown. The present situation in Sweden is becoming increasingly reminiscent of Austria prior to the Anschluss. The people see it and feel that the government is either unwilling or afraid energetically to prevent at once the machinery of the Swedish state from being seized by the Nazis. The attempts at seizure are in full swing and the facts speak for themselves.

Let us begin from the beginning. In the summer of 1941

the Swedish people became thoroughly alarmed by addresses delivered by Prof. Holmgren. At a large meeting held in Vanadisparcken and attended by about 2,000 people, Holmgren stated that in April 1940, the corps of officers at the military base at Skeppsbron (fortress guarding Stockholm) had been plotting a coup d'état and that the police, literally speaking at the last moment, had frustrated the attempt. On the day in question, a German man-of-war loaded with soldiers appeared off one of the Swedish harbors. The port authorities of the harbor in question received from the army command at Stockholm an order by telephone to permit the German vessel to enter the harbor. However, the vessel left before dawn of the next day without entering port. Approximately about that time it became generally known, that the attempted coup d'état had failed. Prof. Holmgren adduced a number of additional details, which are omitted from this report, but which incontrovertibly prove, that the attempt at a coup d'état had actually been made, that all Sweden knew in the spring of 1940 all the facts of the case and that the government, by way of reassuring the public, released in May 1940 a radio broadcast denying the fact of an attempted coup d'état and branding the spreading of such gossip as detrimental to the best interests of the country. While there had been no coup d'état - said Prof. Holmgren - there was an attempt at one and it was an incontrovertible fact. Holmgren kept quiet for a long time, in the meanwhile addressing petitions

to the government in which he demanded that an investigation be made and the guilty parties punished. As the government failed to give him a reply in the course of a year's time and all the officers implicated in the affair in question have been kept in active service, he made all the details of the affair known to the public at large. Then the government had to take some action. It limited itself, however, to issuing a statement to the effect that all facts as adduced by Holmgren were but a bit of mischievous gossip. Holmgren, however, did not give up. He continued to address public meetings and in the end published a pamphlet in which he promised to make public certain details involving some of the cabinet ministers. The government then could not put matters off any longer. A court action was brought against Holmgren for slandering the corps of officers and for spreading unrest. In the course of the trial he was offered a chance of withdrawing all of his accusations, whereupon the prosecution would be quashed. Holmgren rejected the offer and demanded that the trial be continued. The court decided to conduct the trial behind closed doors... Holmgren was convicted on the charge of spreading unrest, but no mention was made in the verdict of the slandering of the officers' corps!!

There is no doubt about Holmgren having been right, the more so, as the most recent major scandals which became known

to the public at large, confirm the fact of the officers' corps being controlled by the Nazis. Kindly note the designation "major scandals." Insofar as minor scandals are concerned, it must be stated that they are being hushed up and the press was instructed to refrain from mentioning them. Only incidents which had become notorious to such an extent that to continue hiding them would be tantamount to a public scandal are being commented upon in the press.

Chronologically speaking, the first such scandal occurred in June 1942. Four superior officers and two ensigns (Fünrik) brought 3 ladies to the fortress of Skeppsbron. The women were German actresses then on a tournée in Stockholm. By way of information, it must be said that no one, not even superior officers, is permitted entrance to Skeppsbron except members of military units stationed therein. The women in question, however, remained in the fortress from 9 p.m. till 11 a.m. of the next day. It has been ascertained that they meandered over the grounds all by themselves, while their officer hosts slept in drunken stupor. The investigation was started only after the women had departed from Stockholm. As "the chief witnesses for the prosecution" were not on hand, the military court meted out light punishments to the implicated officers and none of them was dismissed.

An ensign (we do not remember his name), notorious throughout the provinces for openly spreading pro-Nazi propaganda

in military garrisons and at public meetings while in uniform, was by way of punishment transferred to Stockholm. In July 1942 he began to address a crowd in one of the public squares of Stockholm and was slightly mauled by the listeners. His assailants were brought to court and the prosecuting attorney charged them with assault on a member of the armed forces.

And then another scandal which to this day is being vented in the columns of radical socialist publications (Trotz Allt & Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidning). During a tour of inspection one Colonel Fevrell openly conducted a pro-Nazi propaganda. In one of the garrison posts an open revolt broke out and soldiers of the reserve wrote a letter describing the affair to the press. The incident could not be hushed up. The chief of the Swedish general staff, Holmquist, announced publicly that he had made a personal investigation of the incident and that the facts of the case were altogether at variance with the version carried by the press. Accordingly, Fevrell did not engage in propaganda activities in the course of his tour of inspection, but only at repasts given in his honor by officers he permitted them to engage in political discussions. The chief of staff based his statements on the depositions of Fevrell, alone, having considered it superfluous to examine any witnesses. No one could possibly be punished for his convictions, be they pro-Nazists or other, Holmquist declared, and

only an act aiming at the overthrow of the democratic system of government could constitute a basis for punishment. No such act had been committed. Generally speaking, the assertion that the officers' corps was controlled by Nazis is exaggerated. Only a small fraction of the officers' corps was pro-Nazi, according to Fevrell's statements made in the course of the investigation. By way, however, of appeasing public opinion, Holmquist admitted that Fevrell's conduct was improper, reprimanded him at a disciplinary hearing and limited his assignment on construction work of Swedish defensive works. The minister of military affairs, Sköld, also went on record confirming the chief of staff's statements as to the rumors about the officers' corps having fallen under Nazi control being exaggerated. He added that in his capacity as minister of military affairs, he was unable to remove officers from active service because of legal provisions preventing him from so doing and that he could proceed with such removal only after a trial by court. No such trial, however, was held. The minister added, that before an officer's commission is given, each candidate was thoroughly investigated whether or not he is a Nazi sympathizer. That much was published in the press. Swedish soldiers, however, coming home on furlough, especially those arriving from Karlskrona (Swedish naval base) declare emphatically that their officers and ensigns constitute one large Nazi crowd. The outward manifestation of their Nazi

sympathies is the Nazi form of salute, instead of the regulation military salute, a habit practised by the young officers at Karlskrona. The older officers smile tolerantly and endeavor to apologize for the youngsters by saying that it was only a prank and not a serious matter and that there was nothing to wonder at, since everyone of the young men was dreaming of being another Rommel. The press fails to write about these and similar "trifles." Neither does the press mention the fact, that in the North of Sweden, where foreigners are forbidden to enter, even native Swedes are being restricted as to the hours during which they may enter railway stations or come near railway tracks and all such restrictions are due to the fact that military trains of a "friendly power" are rolling by day and by night.

The story of the Swedish police cooperating with the Gestapo had been whispered about from ear to ear for the last half year or so. A series of scandals closely following each other broke out only recently. One of them, the well-known incident in front of the British Legation in Stockholm is not so important because of its nature as because of its epilogue. The entire press unanimously and without a dissenting voice pointed out that the police itself was the aggressor. The Government declared that the investigation had been completed and that at some future time the public shall know the truth of the matter...

And now another case. Some unknown person sent out invitations urging policemen to join the Nazi party or, strictly

speaking, to become confidential agents, as it were, of said party. Any policeman willing to answer the call should express his acquiescence by telephone. The telephone number indicated in the invitation was located in the office of a probationary member of the uniformed police who is a notorious Nazi sympathizer. An investigation has, of course, been made, but the author of the circulars had not been ascertained. The enraged public opinion demanded to know the government's attitude on the matter. The government accepted the statement of Höglund, chairman of the policemen's union, who declared that the incident in point, deplorable as it had been, was an isolated case but that there could be no question of the police being controlled by the Nazis, since the policemen's union was democratic and only the young set of men enrolled last year had pro-Nazi leaning. The government condemned the incident very severely, the social-democratic cabinet ministers delivered speeches, threatened, and gave assurances of exemplary punishment to be inflicted upon the guilty parties. In the end the government appointed the so-called Möller Committee (Möller holds the portfolio of the Minister of the Interior and of Social Welfare) which was to investigate the incident still further and remove the offenders from service. For the time being (in over a month) the Committee did not as yet complete its investigation and not only was no one dismissed from service, but nobody had been even suspended. Public opinion

claims that should the government really desire to remove the Nazi elements from the police service, it would have to discharge 75% of the uniformed force. This in part agrees with Höglund's statement. During the past year the ranks of the police were subjected to a process of rejuvenation and 30% of the force are new and young men.

Unfortunately the police today would not have uncovered an attempted coup d'état as it did in 1940 and were an attempt engineered now, it would most likely succeed with the result that, literally speaking, a handful of men could grab control of the government machinery. Instead, only individuals working for the Allied cause are being arrested, sentenced by the courts or otherwise rendered harmless. The Germans are operating at will without being at all interfered with. It is a public secret that Germans are coming into Sweden in droves but this is not being officially spoken about.

On the basis of the law in re safeguarding the interests of a friendly power (a law resting on the principle of reciprocity!) the Swedes render impossible the activities of Polish operatives not only those with an official status, newspaper correspondents, etc., but of those who work underground as well. The information communicated to the Swedish police emanates for the most part from the Gestapo and the Swedish police gladly makes use of it with gusto.

The Swedish press is being increasingly restricted in the free expression of its opinions. By the simple expedient of the law on the security of the country, the government prohibits to write about certain matters or else tells the editors that to say certain things was contrary to Sweden's status of "a neutral country" and the press submits to such dicta. One thing to which all Swedes, without exception, are extremely sensitive is the allegation that some matter "was infringing upon their neutrality." It happened time and again that issues of the "Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidning" contained blank spaces while the "Trotz Allt" failed to come out altogether. During a most recent debate in the Riksdag, one of the social-democratic deputies charged the government with having introduced an unofficial censorship of correspondence and listening-in on telephonic communications. The government did not deny the charge. The mails are being censored by the Germans themselves. They simply have postal functionaries of their own scattered throughout the post-offices who artfully open letters, the contents of which might be of interest to their superiors. Only one, however, of this band has been apprehended and rendered harmless. He engaged in just this kind of operations, but not for the benefit of the Germans...

And now once more about films. The entire Swedish film production industry is controlled by Germans. Old-time "special feature films" produced by the Svenska Filmen (a counterpart of

the former Polish "Pat") are being shown today as a supplement of films produced by the UFA. Up to January 1, 1942, only one independent Swedish film-producing plant was operating. It was forced into bankruptcy over a trifling matter. In May 1941, said studio produced a film under the caption "Hem from Babilon". In one of the scenes the author of the scenario (a Frenchman) said that he already had been wounded but by a German bullet. The wrangle over this passage lasted for half a year. The film was produced in the end but instead of the words "German bullet" the designation "enemy bullet" had been substituted.

The impending elections will beyond peradventure bring about a victory of the social democrats. The pre-election campaign, however, constitutes one more item of evidence of how Sweden is being broken up from within. Thus the Germans issued an appeal to their Swedish sympathizers urging the latter to cast their votes, in every case where the election of their own candidates was impossible, for the communist candidate, because by splitting the vote in this manner they would not contribute to the victory of a "putrified and moribund democracy." A reprint of said proclamation was published by the entire Swedish press.

P.S.

The results of municipal elections held on September 20, 1942, confirmed the above given forecasts. The total number

of communist mandates, estimated at 16 went up to 24 due to the support of Swedish, Nazi-orientated organizations.