

● PSF: Subject File

Carter, John Franklin ~~Carter, John Franklin~~
May, 1943 ~~Migrations and Settlement~~
~~May 10, 1942~~

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

file personal

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

PST

*J.F. Carter folder
3-43*

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

May 3, 1943.

REPORT ON I. T. & T. RADIO TRANSMITTER GRIEVANCE.

The attached letter and memorandum from Frank Page, concerning I.T. & T's difficulties with the Defense Communications Committee seems worth some thought. Page says that fifteen months ago, his company offered to built 200 KW radio transmitters for the Government but was brushed off with representations that it was technically impossible. Now, he says, the Government is ordered such transmitters but not from I.T. & T. and the people who got the order are coming to I. T. & T. for technical assistance in doing the job.

All along, Page has told me that Admiral Hooper (?) was bitterly opposed to I. T. & T. and that as a result it was impossible for his company to get any of the work which they are technically qualified to perform. He also gives me to understand that the reason for this discrimination is the allegedly "foreign" (British) control of his company--which he denies.

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

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION

67 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK

April 30, 1943

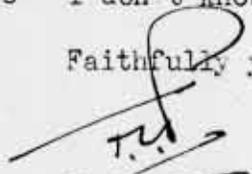
Mr. John Franklin Carter
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

January 5th, a year ago, I sent you the enclosed memorandum. I know now something I did not know then and that is that the ~~Defense~~ ^{Communications} Committee ridiculed the idea that any such thing could be made. I'd like to see the minutes of that meeting. Now one year and three months later the Government has ordered 200 KW radio transmitters and, as I put in the PS, the order was given not to the fellow who made the first proposal, although curiously enough the fellows who have the orders are coming to us for technique. And more recently the Government is showing a little interest in what we offered a year and three months ago. As a matter of fact, the original offer was made early in the fall of 1941.

I wonder why the delay of a year and three months and I wonder why we were not consulted in any way until after the first orders were placed. There may be a whole lot of other circumstances which I don't know, but the war is rolling on and here is another example of being late, and possibly because of commercial jealousies or interference - I don't know.

Faithfully yours,


Frank C. Page

C
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Y

MEMORANDUM
January 5, 1942

We put up a proposal to Mr. Donovan to engineer and install two super power short wave radio stations for the use of the United States Government. The actual proposal is quite elaborate being a series of two groups - one of eight 200KW transmitters and one of four 200KW transmitters, making a total of twelve, which with directional antenna would be capable of simultaneously covering the world with the highest powered short wave radio beams in existence.

Our company manufactured the first 100KW station in the world in Rome. It manufactured what will be the largest short wave radio station, 120KW, at Issoudun, France. It built the British 100KW station. Our engineers, who designed and engineered these stations, are here in the United States or in England and we have all of the material of those short wave radio stations. The largest station in the United States is now being put up on the West Coast by General Electric and is 100KW. All other short wave stations are 50KW. There are eleven of them, I think. These can be increased to a certain extent by coupling two of them, but approximately the best you could get from them is between 80KW to 100KW.

Mr. Donovan seemed really interested in it, but, as I understand, there was a meeting to consider this proposal and the proposal was turned down. However, we were informed that some of the technical people showed some real interest in it. I do not know whether it was turned down because the whole picture of two short wave radio centers was too large and grandios or whether it was turned down because people doubted it could be done, or whether it was turned down because they saw no need for it. My feeling is that there will be an urgent demand for such centers. It will take about sixteen months to build one and will cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars per transmitter installed. When the time comes we will have lost X months in engineering it and building it. My own opinion is that there isn't any question but that we will want it. It has both military and propaganda value to jam, avoid jamming and blanket any country desired.

As for the station itself, we can engineer it, manufacture the special tubes, designed by our engineers who are here, and all other essential parts. While one station or transmitter alone would prove of value, a center of a number of stations would multiply the value many times.

We must realize that it should be a Government project in spite of all the talk about the rights of private initiative, etc. What happens to it after the war, is not of importance; today the Government should own and operate it. That may be heresy in so far as the broad-

casting companies in this country go. If today the Army doesn't want it and if today the Navy doesn't want it and if the propoganda units don't want it, I suggest that perhaps the fellow who should want it is the President himself. For I am convinced that all of those people will want it and want it day before yesterday when they finally get around to realizing the uses and advantages of it.

* * *

P. S. And I'll bet within three months either General Electric, Western Electric or R.C.A. will get the order - but not the fellow who had enough vision to propose it.

ek

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

May 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

John Franklin Carter called to say that he will need a new appropriation in about six weeks, if you wish him to continue in his work. He has to make some commitments on personnel at this time, so he is anxious to know whether you want him to continue.

He says they are making good progress and he could send you a report of what has been done, but he will not do this unless you feel it is necessary.

Do you want him to continue?

GGI

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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May 7, 1943.

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REPORT ON ETHNOLOGICAL AND RESETTLEMENT STUDIES (FIELD-BOWMAN-HARDLICKA).

Here are four special reports prepared by the informal confidential committee of Henry Field, Isaiah Bowman and Dr. Hrdlicka (in absentia). The subjects are: "Theories of Friederick Burgdoerfer," "Plan for Colonization of East Africa", "Soviet Far North" and "Jewish Colonization in the Argentine". Other reports are in preparation and an admirable system of coordination and distribution of all groups--both private and governmental--interested in this field of post-war planning has been established. This system and the general program laid out and approved by Dr. Bowman will be submitted separately.

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

SUMMARY OF
THE MASTERY OF THE NORTH SEA ROUTE AND THE
PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURE IN THE FAR NORTH

By

O. IU. Schmidt

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences

Prepared by Staff on Special Project on Migration and
Settlement.

Summary

Professor Schmidt in his progress report on the opening up of the Far North stresses the importance of Arctic economy within the framework of Soviet economy. He states that the Far North offers opportunities for highly selective immigration; he rejects, however, Vilhjalmur Steffanson's thesis of the "friendly Arctic": The Arctic is unsuitable for large-scale settlement.

Schmidt visualizes the economy of the Far North as balanced between industry and agriculture, but sees the North permanently dependent on imports.

Fresh foods, particularly fresh vegetables, are not only of dietary but also psychological importance to the settler. Schmidt believes that of all problems posed by settlement in the Far North the psychological one is the most important.

Professor Schmidt asserts that it is good Marxism to leave the nomadic population of the Far North to its nomadic ways for its economy is primarily based on reindeer raising. He believes that it is in the interest of Soviet economy as a whole to preserve the

nomadic way of life of the indigenous population. Improvements, he insists, should be confined to making a migratory existence more comfortable and to making available to the nomadic peoples of the Far North the educational benefits enjoyed by the rest of the Soviet population.

Summary of
The Mastery of the Northern Sea
Route and the Problem of Agriculture in the Far North
by
Academician O.IU. Schmidt

If we survey the history of the Far North, we see that its development in the course of centuries proceeded along the courses of rivers. This corresponded to a definite level to technology. However, the new factor introduced into the Far North during our time is sea transportation. Indeed, we consider the mastering of the Northern Sea Route as the "open sesame" to the solution of all economic and cultural problems of the Far North, and of the problem of the growth of the Far North in general. In fact, the Northern Sea Route is important, not only because it unites the West and East of our vast country by a relatively short route, but at the same time opens up the entire Northern coast line.

The significance of the Northern Sea Route as a link between the west and the east is due to the fact that water transportation is cheaper than rail transportation. Even now, when the difficulties are still great, it is cheaper to send freight by the Northern

Sea Route than by rail. In the course of time, when the traveling time of steamers will have been speeded up, the difference will be still more striking. However, the Northern Sea Route has another no less important significance, namely: The Siberian rivers, which carried forms of culture and of economy more perfect than those originated by the peoples of the Far North, lost themselves--not so long ago--in the blind alley of the Arctic Ocean. As a result of this, navigation on the Lena played an insignificant role, and on such rivers as the Kolyma and the Indigirka there was no navigation at all.

The situation altered radically from the moment when it was shown that the rivers were accessible to ordinary freighters. In order to develop transportation more rapidly special measures were resorted to, such as the transfer of steamers by the sea route, from the Ob and the Enisei to the Lena, and from the Lena to the Kolyma. This marked the real beginning of navigation in the North.

The next problem is the mastering of all the

tributaries of the aforementioned rivers, as a result of which we shall obtain the means of penetrating to the heart of the Far North and of connecting the Far North with the principal centers of our economy; for in this way we shall be able to ship freight from Moscow and Leningrad to any point in the Far North. The Yakut ASSR, for example does not possess any railroads. In the course of time the Yakut ASSR will also have a railway; in the meantime, a considerable part of its freight is borne, either by the automobile road from Irkutsk or by the combined sea and river route which is both cheaper and more convenient.

Why do I begin with the problem of transportation? Because the development of all the remaining branches of economy will be directly dependent upon our successes in mastering transportation; and the opening of the Northern Sea Route is the principal premise for these successes. However, it is necessary to take into consideration the characteristics and difficulties of the Northern Sea Route. If, in 1936, we operated a direct service with 14 steamers and maintained 160 steamers in the entire Arctic, this was

achieved at the price of mobilizing the entire strength of our aviation, weather forecasting service, etc.

What are the concrete economic consequences of the existence of a Northern Sea Route? It rendered possible the development of heavy industry in the Far North, primarily the mining industry, and the concentration of population.

Every mine, every metallurgical combine is the germ of settlements, of a size unheard of in the Far North; settlements with tens of thousands of people, not tens and hundreds as was the case until now.

For these tens of thousands of people the problem of food will be extremely acute. We may be confident that the Far North will be the most important consumer of the output of the rapidly developing local agriculture.

What are then the prospects for industry in the Far North? In order to avoid misunderstanding, let it be said at the outset that neither in regard to industry nor in regard to any other matter do we look upon the Far North as a self-sufficient part of the world. There exists a theory of the self-sufficiency of the North. Some of you may have read Steffanson's

book, The Friendly Arctic. The views of this admirer of the North may be summed up as follows: Culture moves progressively towards the North. This passage of civilization to the north is based, in his opinion, upon the fact that by utilizing all pastures we shall be able to develop reindeer raising and to obtain a meat supply that will be not only sufficient for the future highly-civilized North but also for the entire world. He proposes to solve the meat problem of the whole world with the aid of the Arctic.

We are, however, unable to share such enthusiasm. We do not hope to save the world with the aid of the Arctic. We do not look upon the Arctic as a closed economy which produces everything within itself. We also do not regard the Arctic as an area for settling a surplus population, as was the case during the last years of the Tzarist regime. A surplus population does not exist, and cannot exist, in our country. For the entire population there is sufficient work available in any part of the Soviet Union.

We look upon the Far North simply as upon an existing geographical part of the Soviet Union; and, since it exists, it is necessary that the population

of this part should avail itself of those benefits, which the people of other parts of the Soviet Union enjoy. Once this part of the Soviet Union exists and demands certain benefits it is necessary that it is necessary that it give whatever it is able to give.

What does the Soviet Union need from the Far North?

First, it needs minerals.

As an example I cite the Norel nickel deposits in the south of the Teimir Peninsula where a large metallurgical combine is now being built.

The second example is the beginning of the construction of a large enterprise for the extraction of rock salt in the region of the mouth of the Khatong River. This undertaking is to supply salt to the entire Far East, which is a great consumer of salt because of its extensive fishing industry.

We are taking necessary measures for ascertaining the incidence of tin, lead, etc.

Another important branch of economy in the Far North is the timber industry. We have here in mind not so much the forests of the Far North themselves,

which scarcely suffice for its own needs, but rather timber from the South.

For example, the city of Igarka has developed a sawmill combination. It is supplied with timber from the south which is floated on the river.

Such centers as Igarka, a convenient port for loading freight on ocean steamers, may probably arise on other rivers.

At the same time the Far North supplies the national economy with its specific products. These are the products of such industries as hunting, fur trading, fishing and reindeer breeding.

We do not propose that reindeer breeding be developed in the Far North on the scale conceived by Steffanson, i.e. of exporting large quantities of meat to the south; but for the Far North itself reindeer breeding is important.

We must point out here that in our work of the Glavsevmorput (Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route), we do not maintain the principle of colonization for the sake of colonization. No matter how we

love our North we do not at all consider it as the most suitable place on the globe for colonization. In our Union exist better places. There will always be a smaller population in the North and there is no need that the resident population should be increased rapidly by immigration. In the North there will be as many people as are necessary for developing those branches of economy which in turn are useful to the Soviet Union.

I ask agriculturists to note this. We are not speaking of a wave of immigration of millions of people; we speak of an immigration limited to a relatively small contingent, which will find employment in transportation and industry. Similarly, agricultural measures should not be planned on too large a scale. But neither should we plan on too small a scale. What then is the decisive criterion? It is to create in the North supply bases, sufficient for the local population although producing only essential foodstuffs.

In the interests of the total economy of the Soviet Union it is necessary to decrease unproductive

transportation. This is one reason for advocating the development of agriculture in the North. The other reason is that we wish to give the people of the North, just as to the entire population of the Soviet Union, fresh foods.

When the people of the North will have obtained fresh foods and vegetables, they will be freed from the danger of scurvy. Now the population of the North raises hardly more than 10 to 15 per cent of its total food requirements. We in the North import the bulk of our foodstuffs, to this we must put an end.

We do not aim to solve the grain problem as such. No doubt grain cultivation will advance to higher latitudes. However, the grain problem of the North does not stand by itself. Livestock-raising, gardening, truck farming are as important for the North as is grain. A good example are potatoes. Our polar stations are insufficiently supplied with potatoes. We experience this dearth every year at the moment navigation begins. At this time the old potatoes have become inedible and new ones are lacking. If-- at the beginning of navigation--we ship old potatoes

they either spoil on the way or during the first month; if we ship new potatoes they spoil in transit. Nevertheless, this problem has already been successfully solved in individual cases. I would be very happy if the Lenin Academy of Sciences would turn its attention to the problem of storing potatoes.

It should be easy to indicate the kinds of potatoes we must buy for the North and, secondly, the methods of cultivating and storing potatoes under the conditions of the North.

Whatever I said about potatoes holds true also for vegetables. In the North, greens are not only of dietary importance, but also of psychological importance. He who has been in the North knows how much man rejoices in every green leaf. For example, the greatest joy of the Arctic dwellers of the Dickson Peninsula is to go out on their free days to see how the greens are growing in their hothouses. There were, all told, 100 cucumbers. These cucumbers were distributed among the stakhanovites as rewards. These hundred cucumbers sustained their spirit during the polar night.

Therefore, the development of a hothouse industry should not be rejected because it is too expensive. We should develop a hothouse economy in the North under scientific direction--and use for heat the common free energy, wind, and, in some places, coal.

Livestock raising, it seems to me, has an even greater significance. For the present I am not speaking of reindeer breeding but of the breeding of horned cattle and hogs. Only during the past few years did we have good results with the raising of hogs in Arctic stations and in other northern points. But we should be able to at least treble or quadruple the number of hogs.

Cows do well in the North. Fodder exists everywhere.

I propose that also in the Far North agriculture should be developed by sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Sovkhozes should be established there where there is a concentration of industrial population. There are sovkhozes near Igarka. Sovkhozes should be organized in the regions of Noril'sk and Nordvik in order to supply the workers of these industrial centers with foodstuffs.

Sovkhozes are necessary in the North in combination with industrial establishments. Aside from this, sovkhozes are not necessary in the North. For the scattered local population--fishermen, craftsmen, reindeer raisers, etc.--it is necessary to carry on farming as one of the branches of industry in addition to the fundamental occupations. Agriculture should be developed, with state aid, by the population itself. Thus, we propose the development of agricultural kol-¹⁾khozes as the most healthy course.

I should like to warn of underestimating the initiative and capability of the local population itself. By organizing kolkhozes and machine tractor stations we shall be able to achieve decisive successes in the economic developing of the local population.

The public has somehow "discovered" the North. "North" and "Arctic" have become magic words. It

1) The sovkhoz is a state farm. It is a large-scale agricultural enterprise. The workers are state employees on a fixed salary basis. The kolkhoz is a collective farm established on state land. The land, buildings, and livestock are common property of the members of the kolkhoz, who share the work and the surplus products. Families live in separate houses and maintain separate households.

should not be forgotten that the North embraces tremendous areas with very different conditions. We have regions of moderate arctic climate; we have regions with an oceanic climate; and then we have regions with the most distinct continental climate of the globe, such as Yakuta. Moreover, there is a great diversity of peoples, crafts, and occupations.

We must, therefore, say that there is not one North, not one Arctic, but that there are, at least, a hundred different "Norths". Not for nothing is there such a good Siberian word as "Norths".

For every region it is necessary to solve the problem of agriculture separately. It stands to reason that the achievements of one region enrich scientific thought in another one. Therefore, there should be a constant interchange between regions.

Such an organ as the Committee of the North of V. I. Lenin All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences plays a great role in coordinating and unifying this work. However, we cannot be at ease until we shall have our experimental station for each specific region.

In the absence of a settled population the school-houses must be built with boarding facilities and dormitories. There are also difficulties in the selection of teaching personnel. Likewise the network of hospitals is insufficient, not to speak of such institutions as libraries, cinemas, and theaters.

However, the cultural growth, in general, has been tremendous. The population has grown. It is studying the most recent techniques. The very life of the population is being revolutionized with extreme rapidity.

Airplanes have become familiar to everyone in the North. The automobile had never penetrated into the North, now it is being used in several places as is the tractor.

Life is rapidly being revolutionized. And speaking of the life of the population, especially with regards to agriculture, we cannot pass over the problem of settledness and nomadism. It is argued by some that the soviet regime should do away with the nomad way of life. This would be a great mistake.

We, as marxists, should take our starting point

from economics. For example, should we abolish reindeer breeding? Certainly not. We should bear in mind that the reindeer in its search for food moves for thousands of kilometers to the North, to the Iamal'sk Peninsula; from the forest it migrates to the tundra. Why hinder the reindeer-breeding population from wandering with its herds? The transition to a settled life would be a harsh disruption of a completely reasonable economy. The same is true for the hunter's way of life. It might be argued that the population will be kept in an uncivilized way of life. Where is it said that only a settled life is a civilized life? It is possible to wander and to be civilized.

It is our task to provide civilized conditions for the nomadic life. A socialized nomadic economy is possible. Light movable structures do not necessarily have to be made of birchbark or of skins; they could be manufactured from any good light material. It is necessary to build a primitive fireplace in the middle of the reindeer tent. It is possible to set up a transportable iron stove. There is no reason that the hunter should have to cut wood in order to pass

the night in the forest; it is possible to have good silk and linen tents. In addition, he may dress hygienically and change his linen. Our trading stations may become his hostelryes and cultural centers. A radio station and perambulating cinema may accompany the wandering herd. There are no limits here for cultural development. The nomad herdsman can be educated to speak his native tongue, the Russian language and any foreign language.

We do not pose the problem of a forced transition to a settled way of life. However, we should support the population in a transition to a settled life where such a transition is imminent, where the population has been attracted by urban professions that are new to it.

How can we lead the local population towards a civilized life? The answer is: By Soviet trade. It may be argued that trade has no place in a topic dealing with agriculture. Nonetheless, trade is the means of advancing the indigenous population. If we popularize agriculture among the entire population, this will mean that we must supply it with the tools

of production, with literature, with seed, etc.; that is, by developing Soviet trade. At present trade is in a sad state. In many places the goods are inadequate and the selection is abominable. Every people, every tribe, has its own taste. We must heed local tastes.

The cultural and economic growth of the local population is bound up with the growth of its well being, and here agriculture will have the greatest significance. Agriculture will provide new sources of income for the population. And such a branch of agriculture as reindeer breeding, when established on a modern basis, may become the most important source of the people's welfare.

However great are the achievements of the workers sent to the North during the past two or three years, as for example Maria Mitrofanova Khrepnikova of the Arctic sovkhos in Igarka, agriculture can be said to have penetrated into the North only when the local population will have brought forth its own agronomists and its own experts. The V. I. Lenin All Union Academy

of Agricultural Sciences should aid immensely⁹ in this work of education. When a local national personnel will be working in these branches, the settlements will be firmly established.

As we see, all transportation, industrial, agricultural and political measures, are bound up in one knot, in one complex.

Since it is difficult to solve all these problems separately, our government has established a state agency, the Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route.

How do we look upon agriculture? As upon one of the fundamental factors of this development--one of the most important factors, but by no means an isolated one. Agriculture must develop together with the entire economy of the North.

C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

April 13, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupe¹:

I am very much obliged to you for the summary of an address by Professor O.I. Schmidt. I know his work of past years and expect to find much useful material in it.

I am expecting to see you on Saturday of this week.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Isaiah Bowman

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe¹
1821 - 23rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

THE THEORIES OF FRIEDERICH BURGDÖRFER

A summary of population theories by the leading German demographer and a member of present Geopolitical Group. His projection of military age-groups up to 1955 indicate the optimum years of German manpower.

Prepared by Staff on Special Project on Migration and Settlement.

The Theories of Friedrich Burgdörfer

Volk ohne Jugend, published in 1932, made Burgdörfer's reputation as Germany's outstanding populationist. His subsequent publications, notably Aufbau und Bewegung der Bevölkerung, Leipzig, 1935; Volks--und Wehrkraft, Berlin, 1936; and Zurück zum Agrarstaat, Berlin, 1937, are largely digressions on the themes developed in Volk ohne Jugend.

Burgdörfer's most important contribution to the statistical measurement of population movements is the concept of "the Mortgage of Death", the "Corrected Balance of Life", and the differentials of the population structure.

1. "The Mortgage of Death" and the "Corrected Balance of Life". A hundred years ago, in 1843, the German population was 33.6 million; the annual birth rate was 1,233,000, or 37 per thousand. In the five years from 1901 to 1905, the average birth rate was 2,011,000. The Deutsche Reich then counted 58,600,000 inhabitants. In 1930, Germany's population was 63.3 million, but the number of live births was only 1, 127,000. In 1931, it had dropped to 1,030,000, or 18.1 per thousand. The sharp reduction of birth occurred shortly after 1900, especially in the metropolitan areas.

In 1931, Germany counted less deaths than were counted, in 1841, for a population only one half as large. The mortality rate declined, and the expectancy of life rose--

within fifty years--by nearly eleven years.

Average Expectancy of Life.

<u>Age</u>	<u>1871-1880</u>	<u>1924-1926</u>
5	49.4	60.1
20	38.5	46.7
40	24.5	30.1
60	12.1	14.6
70	7.3	8.7
80	4.1	4.8

In brief, the "turnover" decreased. However, this decrease was accompanied by a decline of the annual excess of birth over death. This excess amounted to only 6.4 per thousand in 1927; 5.3 in 1929; and 4.7 in 1931; as compared with 11 for the average of 1841 to 1845.

Yet these figures are deceptive for they present only the "Rohbilanz", or crude "Balance of Life". In fact, the German population is declining. The fortuitous nature of the contemporary population structure causes the rate of increase--low as it is--to appear as still too high.

The average life expectancy is calculated, for Germany, at 57.4 years. Yet a mortality rate of 11 per thousand, as per 1930, does not correspond to an average life expectancy of 57.4 years. The corrected mortality rate is (1000 divided by 57.4 =) 17.4 per 1,000. Thus, actual mortality must be expected to exceed by 60 per cent the crude mortality rate. It is this "delayed" mortality of the high age groups which Burgdörfer defines as

the "Mortgage of Death".

For the purpose of measuring the cumulative effects of this aging process, Burgdörfer devised the corrected birth and mortality rates, i.e. the corrected "Balance of Life".

2. Burgdörfer's projections of future population movements are based on age differentials. His method and its graphic representation (see illustrations) were adopted not only by the Reich Statistical Bureau, but also by many demographers in France, the United States, and other countries. The influence of Burgdörfer's theories was not limited to statisticians and census bureaus. Their impact was primarily political and military. For Burgdörfer argued that a causal nexus existed between population decrease and urbanization. Burgdörfer showed, for example, that the population of Berlin--were it cut off from the flow of immigration--would decline from 4,000,000 in 1935 to 3,000,000 in 1955, 1.5 million in 1985, and to 200,000 in 2045. Within 120 years--Burgdörfer exclaimed--Berlin will have committed biological suicide.

Burgdörfer compiled similar statistics for other German cities and concluded that they suffered, in 1931, a 40 per cent deficiency in birth.

The demographic pathology of the city, Burgdörfer wrote, is no isolated phenomenon, but one aspect only of

the dilemma of western society. In our civilization, a higher standard of living and biological survival are antithetical. The cleavage affects the whole demographic structure. The fertility differentials of income groups and religious denominations reflect the same trends which characterize the movements of the urban population.

Burgdorfer contended that urbanization, on one side, and the "Flight from the Land", on the other, were sapping Germany's vitality, and that these two complementary processes could not be halted but by expanding into the agricultural regions of the East.

Burgdorfer's theories were given an attentive hearing during the period of remilitarization, 1933-1938. They furnished the Nazis with statistical ammunition against the--by no means negligible--German popular opposition to another blood sacrifice. The losses of World War I, according to Burgdorfer in Volk ohne Jugend, had not been the cause of a substantial decline in birth; the declining tendencies of the German population--while undoubtedly accelerated by the decrease of marriageable males between 1914 and 1918--were caused by fundamental socio-economic conditions.

II

Of direct military importance are Burgdorfer's estimates

of military manpower.

It is left to the reader to conclude from Burgdörfer's own tabulations and deductions as to their bearing upon the military and political policies of Germany.

Development of the Population
of Military Age in Europe, 1925 to 1960.*

Country	(In Thousands)				
	1925	1930	1940	1950	1960
<u>Males, aged from 20 to 45.</u>					
Germany	11,378	12,438	13,107	12,981	11,707
France	6,760	6,977	6,715	6,790	6,558
Great Britain ..	7,692	8,083	8,691	8,721	8,030
Italy	6,347	7,098	7,959	9,412	9,458
Poland	4,415	5,222	6,230	7,773	8,184
<u>Males, aged from 20 to 25.</u>					
Germany	3,065	3,211	1,898	2,546	2,458
France	1,680	1,647	889	1,554	1,409
Great Britain...	1,371	2,000	1,710	1,626	1,605
Italy	1,659	1,948	1,474	2,023	2,021
Poland	1,318	1,641	1,089	1,789	1,831

As can be seen from this table, Burgdörfer's projection indicated a high of 13,107,000 males, aged 20 to 45 for 1940. This German preponderance, as regards manpower, vis-a-vis other European countries, is maintained up to approximately 1955. Then, this group is expected to contract rapidly. If German military and political leadership accepted as valid Burgdörfer's forecast, originally made in 1932, then it had to consider the fifteen-year period, beginning

* Volks-und Wehrkraft, Page 50.

in 1939, as the last, precious opportunity for waging war. And, of this period, the years 1939 and 1940 promised the richest harvest of youths.

In a recent book, which is probably not available in this country, Burgdörfer appears to have somewhat modified his earlier forecasts. In this book he predicted, according to a review in Raumforschung und Raumordnung, March-April, 1941--that the "Hitler babies" which began swelling Germany's rate of increase in 1935 and 1936, will--between 1955 and 1960--constitute a sizable addition to German manpower. This, Burgdörfer wrote, will be doubly important because the contingent of the Hitler-babies--become-youths-of-military-age will appear on the demographic front when the population of western and northwestern Europe will have begun to suffer an absolute decline. Thus we may expect a German government of 1955-1960--were it to pursue Burgdörfer's line of thought--to indulge in the same mathematical calculations which, in 1939, were made the basis for military action.

III

Burgdörfer's contribution to German race theory is primarily his concept of *Umvolkung* (population transformation). He attempted to show statistically that--once a

population has entered a declining state--the decline affects more markedly the Hochwertigen and only to a lesser degree the Minderwertigen, i.e. the biologically-superior group declines more rapidly than the biologically-inferior one. What gives pungency to this controversial notion is the fact that since the 1840's the Polish provinces of Prussia and the Polish communities in the rest of Germany--estimated at approximately 2,500,000 in 1841--have shown a markedly higher rate of increase than other parts of Germany. Burgdörfer wrote that the biological equivalent of the Polish element in Germany is considerably larger than the statistics of the Census Bureau indicate. There is little doubt that German census officials counted as nationals large numbers of unassimilated Polish migrants; that, on the other hand, the Polish migrants and settlers themselves only too readily accepted the designation "German".

Burgdörfer is now counted among the foremost partisans of race hygienic measures. He is an opponent of metropolitan congestion, a partisan of the Neusiedlungen (model settlements) and a proponent of many measures for the strengthening of the family and encouragement of child-bearing.

Burgdörfer is Germany's leading exponent of Bevölkerungspolitik. Burgdörfer, having revolutionized German

population statistics, proceeded to evaluate his findings not only in terms of manpower, but also, of political strategy.

C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

March 24, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupe:

I have talked with Dr. Pelzer, and he finds it absolutely impossible to give time to the settlement studies in view of the very heavy demands upon his time that the new Army Specialized Training Program imposes. I have talked with Mr. Liebman and he will make all of his material available to the Department of State, so that we have that connection established. By successive conferences we can avoid duplication and continue to do useful work. At least I hope so.

Your maps from Burgdörfer and your critique upon his writings are most useful, and I hope you will let me have the benefit of such material as time goes on.

Before too much time is passed I would like to sit down with you and your associates for a leisurely chat of several hours on the subject of mutual interest to us. Will you be good enough to show this letter to Dr. Field and convey my wish that we may have such an appointment some time in April? I will keep him informed of possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Isaiah Bowman

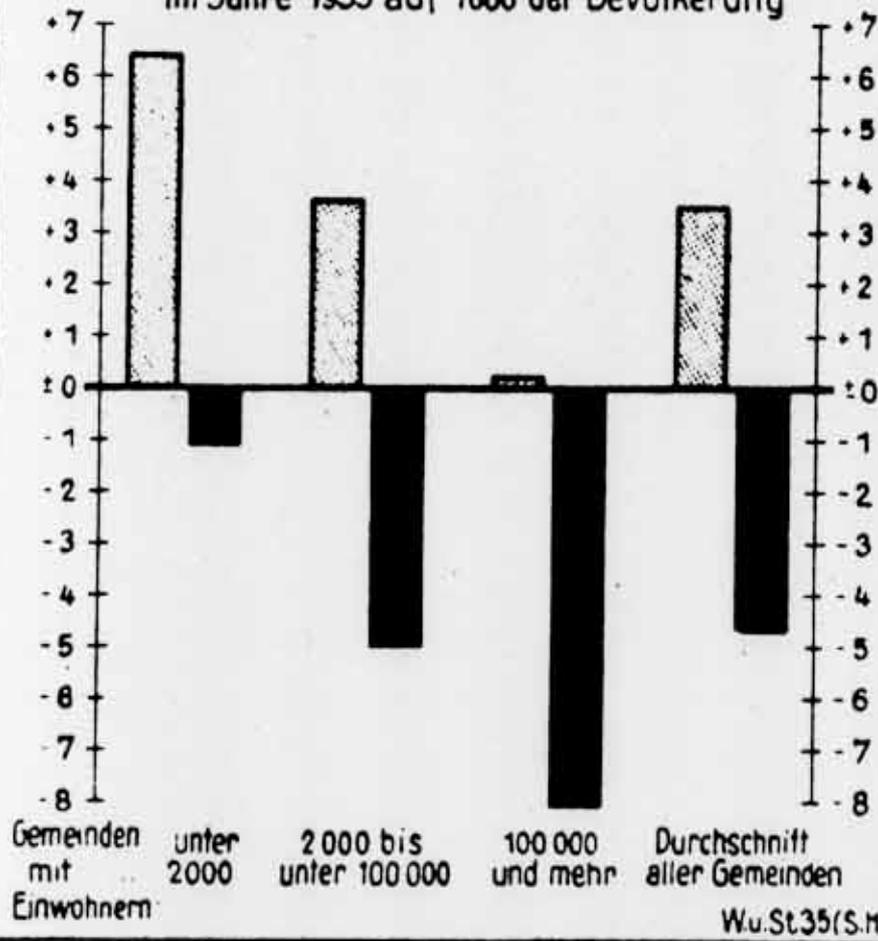
Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe
1821 - 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

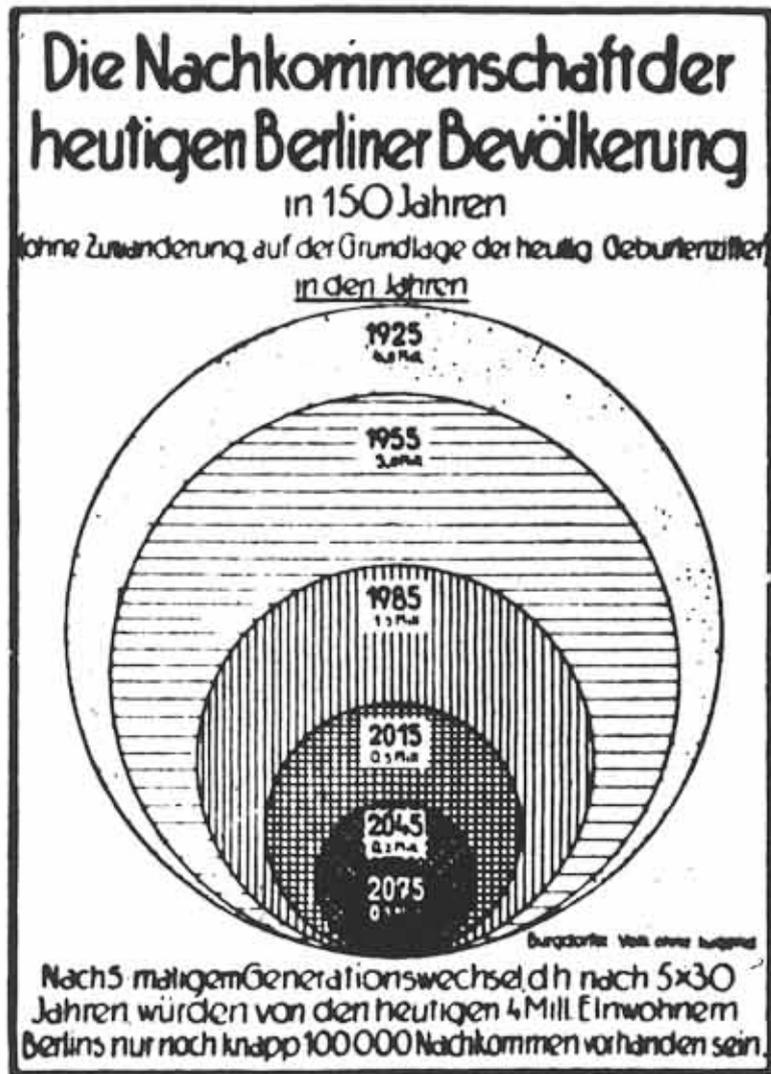
APPARENT SURPLUS,
and
REAL DEFICIT OF
BIRTHS

**Ziffern des scheinbaren Geburtenüberschusses
und des wirklichen Geburtenfehlbetrages im Jahre 1933
im Deutschen Reich, in Stadt und Land**

Scheinbarer Geburtenüberschuß
Wirklicher Geburtenfehlbetrag

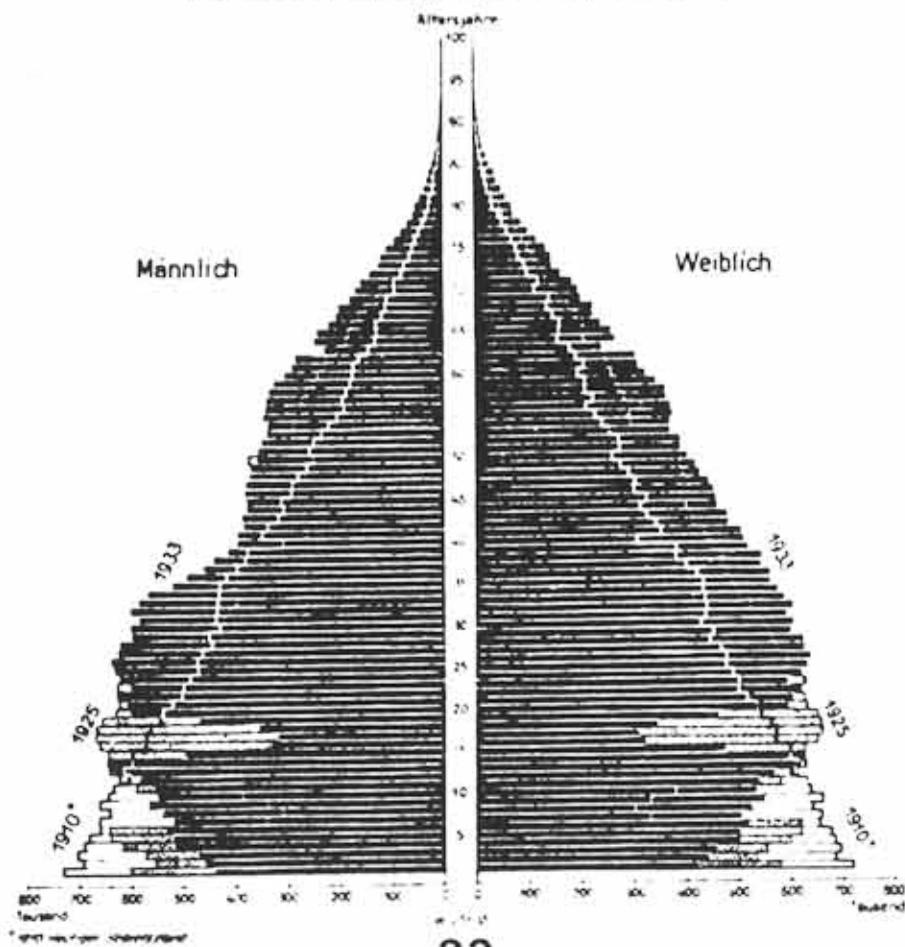
im Jahre 1933 auf 1000 der Bevölkerung





Altersaufbau der Bevölkerung im Deutschen Reich

Nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung 1933, 1925 u 1910



Die Verlagerung des europäischen Bevölkerungs-Schwerpunktes in Millionen



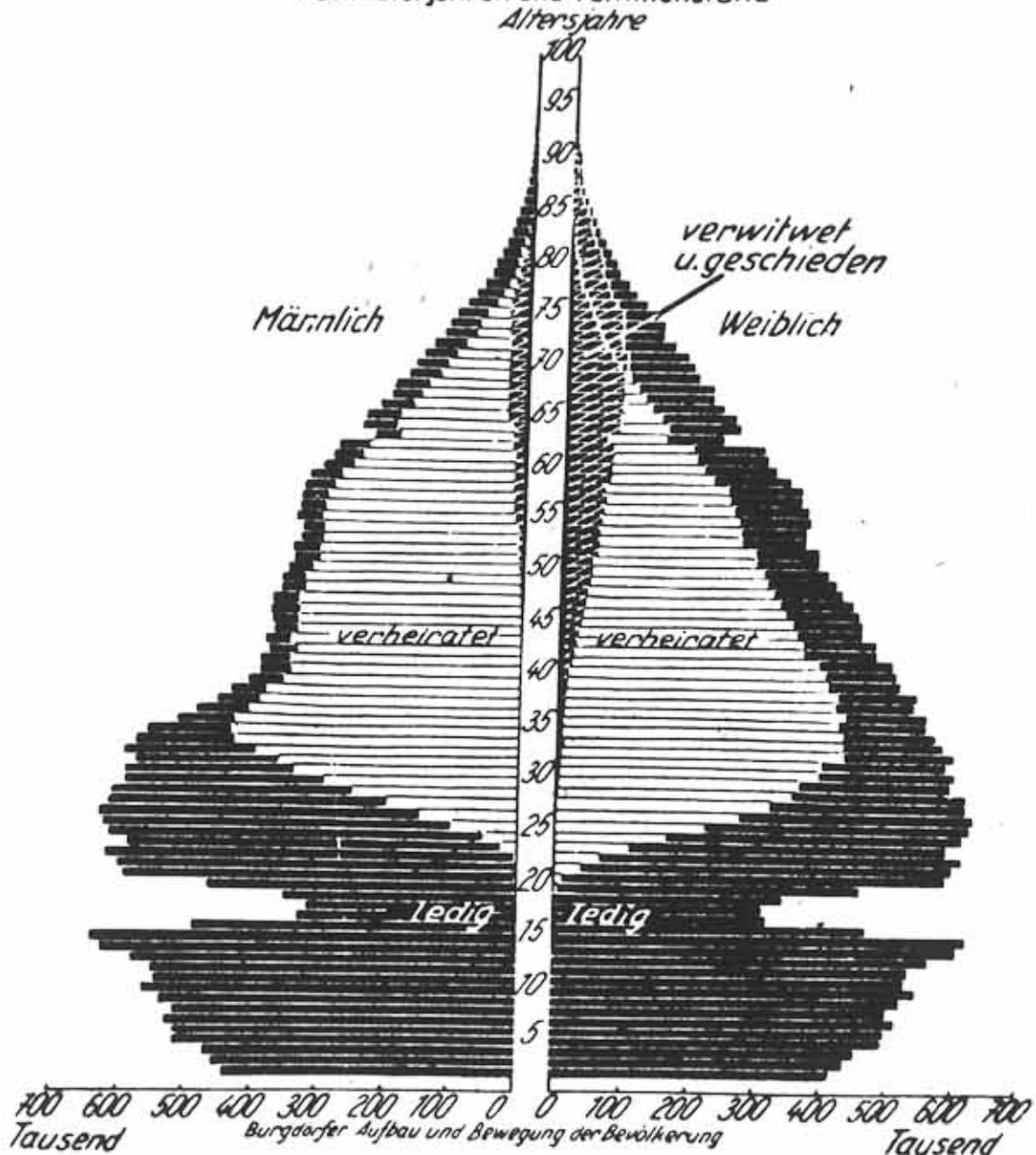
Barquörfer, voll ohne Jugend

10

DEMOGRAPHIC
DISPLACEMENT OF EUROPE'S/CENTER OF GRAVITY

Die Reichsbevölkerung 1933

nach Alterjahren und Familienstand



20

THE AGE STRUCTURE OF GERMAN POPULATION 1933

THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE
 THE BIRTH RATES OF EUROPE

Bevölkerungsentwicklung im abendländischen Kulturkreis

mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutschlands

Bilderanhang zu
 Burgdörfer, Völker am Abgrund

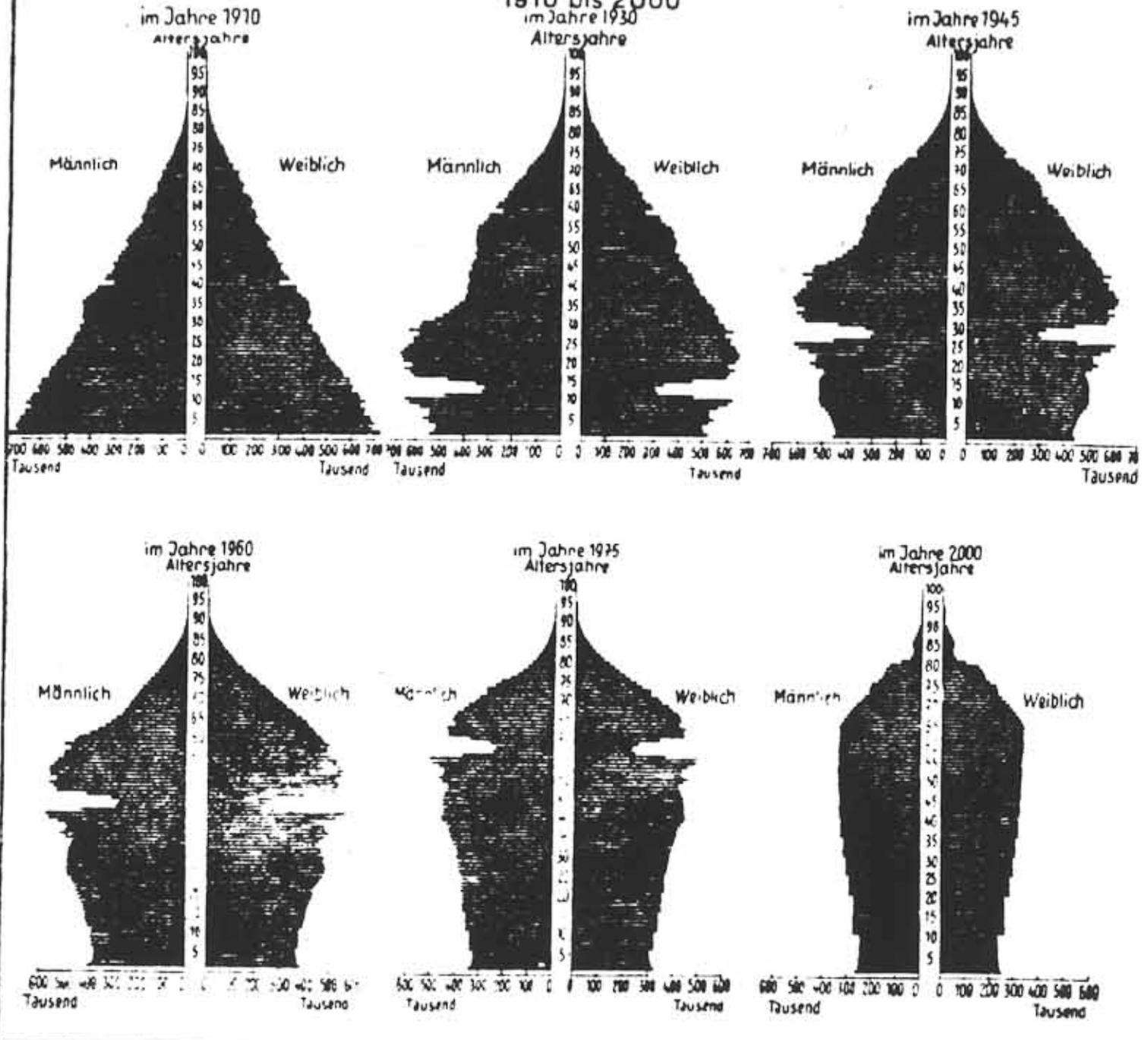
J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, München 1936

Die Geburtenziffern in Europa



Die voraussichtlichen Veränderungen des Altersaufbaus der Bevölkerung

1910 bis 2000



DIGEST OF GERMAN PLAN FOR COLONIZATION OF
FORMER GERMAN EAST AFRICA, 1941

Prepared by Staff on Special Project on Migration and
Settlement.

Summary

Colonization of Former German East Africa

Estimate of Land Suitable for

White Settlement in Former German East Africa

<u>Place</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Usambara.....	80,000
Pare.....	76,400
Kilimanjaro Meru.....	No estimate
Volcanic regions.....	100,000
Steppes and highlands in the north (Between 300,000-350,000).....	325,000
Region between Wembare Graben and Great Fault (Between 100,000-200,000)....	150,000
Great Fault and the Irangi-Ufiome Region...	2,000,000
Massai Steppe.....	15,000,000
Southwest German East Africa:	
Uhehe.....	1,400,000
Ubeni.....	150,000
Livingstone Mountain and Matengo Highland.....	500,000
	20,861,000

On the basis of one family to 1,000 acres, the above area would provide for, roughly, 20,000 to 21,000 white families.

Colonization of Former German East Africa
A Digest of a Survey Published
in the Archiv für Wanderungswesen, April-June, 1941

It has been said that German Southwest Africa is a white man's land and that Togo is, and always will be, the country of the negro. German East Africa offers favorable conditions for both. The Germans, however, were slow in discovering its real worth. Knowledge of local conditions was slight; the country was unexplored and roadless; and malaria and sleeping sickness infested the coastal zones. The natives were hostile, and revolt followed revolt; all this discouraged would-be settlers.

Other reasons also helped to retard the colonization of the territory. Emigrants to the United States sent money home and bade their kinfolk follow them; many preferred the freedom of the States to German officials in the colonies. Also, reports about conditions were so contradictory that people at home had no clear picture of what life would be like in German East Africa.

After the Great War, Germany ceased to be a land

of emigrants. Yet 1,700 settlers went to German East Africa in the 1920's. The whites have great possibilities there. What follows is an attempt to give some information about it.

The criterion of a land fit for white, and notably German, emigration is that it should in no way lessen man's capacity for work, nor impair procreation, nor lower the physical, intellectual, and moral fitness of future generations.

Factors hostile to colonization are excessive sun radiation, a constant temperature, and the so-called tropical diseases. Shade and adequate clothing will take care of the first; hygiene and education of the last; with regard to temperature, German East Africa presents an anomalous condition insofar as the great tableland of the interior is warmer than the coast. The available records, however, are quite inadequate because the meteorological stations are located in the densely populated districts where whites would not settle; it seems important, therefore, to obtain more data for those thinly settled regions which are suitable for white colonization.

As far as white colonization is concerned the coastal region and the greatest part of the central tableland need not be considered. Four groups remain:

- (1) The mountainous regions of the East African range with its extending ridges (Pangani, Hohenlohe, and Wembare);
- (2) the Ukinga region around the Njassa Lake, reaching northwest to Unjika and Ufipa, northeast to Ubena and Uhehe, and southeast to the settlements of the Livingstone Mountain and the Matengo Highland;
- (3) the inter-lake area with Ruanda, Urundi, and Karagwe;
- (4) the rim and island mountains of central German East Africa.

It will be seen that even this greatly reduced area is not in its entirety suitable to colonization. Local disadvantages and--in some instances--too dense native population act as deterrents to white colonization.

With regard to the economic size of the settlements, all experts agree that they must be relatively

large, i.e. about 1,000 acres each. The reason for this is that soil and climatic conditions make livestock breeding more profitable than grain which, owing to distances and Suez Canal tolls, could never compete with Canadian or Argentine wheat.

Dr. Schnee, the well-known German expert on Africa, holds that small settlements which the settler and his family themselves can cultivate have no place in Africa, even if we assume that a white worker could do, in the long run, as much physical work in the tropics as he could at home. Therefore, a normal European settlement should be of considerable size with but a smallish plot under plough and garden cultivation. The emphasis must be placed on livestock; field and garden should just take care of the farmer's domestic food requirements. Racial considerations make it important that the settler be successful. He must not sink to the level of white trash and lose all standing in the eyes of the numerically superior negroes.

Geographical Observations
on Regions Suitable for European Settlements

a. The East African Graben and its broken-up hill ranges

Not far from the sea, the land rises like a wall up to the highland and volcano regions of the Pangani Graben. Part of it is in the monsoon zone. The relatively small size of the individual settlements makes it possible to link house and plantation and follow a system of mixed (land and stock) management. The valleys of the Pangani, Luengera, Mkomassi, and Uмба rivers are operated in the same fashion; also the bays and inlets of many smaller rivers. On the Kilimanjaro, by contrast, it is necessary to place the plantations on the mountain slopes.

Usambara and Pare. These mountain blocks rise to an altitude of 6,000 feet and due to rain winds their east and northeast sides are more fertile than the rest. In the Usambara range a belt of about 1,000 feet, reaching from 4,500 to 5,500 feet, offers with its pasture-able land the most suitable region for white settlements. It is estimated that some 80,000 acres are available as first-class land which could easily sustain several hundred white settlers. Livestock, as

well as grain and food products, are doing very well. Rye, oats, coffee attain first-class quality. Pare, on the other hand, is more suited for livestock and animal raising. The few people who live there (3.3 per square kilometer) would make large-scale colonization possible; some 76,000 acres are believed suitable for settlement.

Volcanic regions; Kilimanjaro-Meru. Formerly, conditions in this region were thought to be very favorable. Now, however, it is known that only Djagaland (Kilimanjaro area) is really suited for plantation purposes provided the farms are rather large (about 1,000 acres). The extreme indolence of the indigenous Wadjaga tribe is a distinct drawback. The steppe surrounding the volcanic blocks is ideal grazing land though exceedingly hot; its grass is much superior to any in South Africa.

The Meru district, on the other hand, was neglected until the Boers pointed out the value of its tableland and the fine pasturage of the steppe, which--being higher than the steppe region of the Kilimanjaro--is free from malaria. The average size of Boer settlements was 1,000 acres, which was later reduced to

300. The Germans--before 1914--preferred the greater size.

Volcanic regions with no river outlets. Kilimanjaro and Meru form the eastern part of a long volcanic range trending from west to east and falling away gently toward the Massaisteppe. The giant craters, reaching an altitude of 7,500 to 8,000 feet, act as rain-gatherers just like Meru and its big partner. At some points the steppe vegetation rises to the very summit of the mountain. The surrounding steppes are believed to offer up to 100,000 acres of usable land. Lack of native labor would make it advisable to go into cattle raising instead of more intensive farming. The pastures, however, should be carefully hedged in to prevent animal diseases prevalent among the wild game.

The highland of the great craters covers an area of 4,500 sq. kilometers and is 6,600 to 7,800 feet high; the climate is good, and there is no malaria. In the Ngorongoro crater, once the swamps are drained, some 20,000 to 25,000 acres could be reclaimed for pasture. Other neighboring highlands could yield another 140,000 acres for raising cattle.

Steppes and Highlands in the North

Serengeti, Balbal, and Sale are the three great grass steppes. The first would be the ideal pasture-land if water could be found; as this has not as yet been scientifically explored, the value of the region cannot be assessed. Game, however, lives there and this would indicate the presence of water. The two latter regions lie lower but have much the same vegetation and fauna. North of these is the mountain land of Sonjo, not of volcanic structure, but rocky and of little interest for colonization; its highland, on the other hand, is rich in vegetation and water.

It can be said that the South is on the whole unsuitable for settlers; sheep and ostrich farms may eventually prosper. Of the remaining formerly German territory some 200,000 to 250,000 acres can be considered as valuable land. Its main advantage is the absence of both the anopheles and the tsetse fly. Daily temperature changes between 11.6° and 28.7° centigrade.

From the Sonjo region the land gently inclines

toward the Victoria Lake, forming the Osseru, Ikoma, and Granite lands. Osseru is typical park-land with all the makings of good pastureland. The granite territory is right on the lake and suitable for settlers.

Wembare Graben and the Great Fault. Between these two regions land suitable for settlement will be found at an altitude of 4,000 to 6,000 feet; the temperature is pleasant (10° -25° centigrade). Water conditions are good and vegetation is rich. In northern and central parts virgin forests still exist; west and south, acacia and bramble prevail.

Engotjek, former pasture center of the Massai, is abandoned today; its 200,000 acres could profitably be used for grazing and forest culture. The Tungobesch plateau closeby could support sheep farms. This area has great possibilities; but the complete lack of communications is still a great handicap. Opinions as to the value of the Tura-Troba bush wilderness differ widely; it seems clear, however, that animal raising could be profitable.

Great Fault and Iranian-Ufioni region. About 8,000 sq. kilometers are said to be suitable for colonization in this area. Soil and atmospheric conditions show much variety, but where favorable conditions prevail rice, wheat, vegetables, and bulbous plants are doing well.

The Massai Steppes. This immense gneiss tableland is one of East Africa's driest regions. The discovery of potable water will answer the question whether white settlers could live there. As far as communications go, the situation is favorable. For both the Tanganyika and the Central Railroad run along the tableland's north and south rim respectively.

It should again be pointed out that the very large territory comprising the East African Graben is as yet little known and the estimates as to how much land could be used for white settlements are correspondingly vague.

We quote Lindequist's figures for what they are worth:

	<u>Square</u> <u>Kilometers</u>
Victoria Lake, Great Fault, Njarasa-Graben....	22,500
Tableland of the giant craters, clodland Between Njarasa-Graben and Great Fault.....	24,000
Metabatu mountain land.....	1,000
Kondul-Essimangor territory.....	1,000
Mangati, Ussandau, Ufiome, Uassi, Irangi.....	8,000
Massai Steppe (beyond the limit of the Reservat).....	5,000 to <u>10,000</u>
	62,500

After due allowances are made for all native needs, it will be seen that some 40,000 sq. kilometers are available for white colonizers; taking 1,000 acres as normal farm size, 4,000 settler families would find living space in the areas described above.

b: Land for settlement in Southwest German East Africa.

Uhehe. Grass-growing savanna, rich in water, fertile, with good climatic conditions; wheat, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits thrive equally well. An estimated 1,296,000 acres await colonization. Lack of adequate communications is the greatest handicap.

Ubena. This region has less water and poorer vegetation than Uhehe. However, some 150,000 acres are

thought to be suitable for settlers.

Livingstone Mountain and Matengo Highland. The northeast with its 14° centigrade mean temperature offers pleasant living conditions, although the soil is not of the Uchhe quality. Ukinga in the northwest has greater attraction; tobacco and banana grow well. Wheat, oats, rye and potato were introduced more recently. In these two regions some 200,000 acres could be settled. Further east the Mbjera and, south, the Upangwa districts present limited opportunities, but little is known about them, chiefly the latter. South of the Ruhuhu depression stretches the Matengo tableland; well irrigated valleys, good climate, pleasant temperature--the yearly mean temperature is 20.5° centigrade--favor animal raising.

North and northwest of the Njassa Lake are the regions of Upper and Lower Konde, Unjika and Ufipa. The first is one of the best explored districts in German East Africa and fairly well colonized. Garden economy and animal raising are its backbone. Lower Konde could yield another 25,000 acres for plantations. Unjika is

of gneiss composition; the land should attract settlers, and coal deposits should enhance its economic value. Ufipa is a high plateau of some 20,000 sq. kilometers; the climate is cool and dry. The river valleys are well cultivated and forest clearance is already getting under way.

Lindequist puts the usable land in the southwest at 300,000 acres--certainly a much too conservative estimate.

c. The Territory between the Lakes.

Geographically, this is the most compact region and is eminently suitable for colonization. Wide changes in temperature, adequate air humidity, and sunshine combine with rich vegetation and luxuriant forest growth. Two obstacles, however, are difficult to overcome: dense negro population and poor communications. In Ruanda the density of population reaches 120-150 people to the sq. kilometer, while the average for German East Africa is scarcely above two or three. The natives,

such as the Watussi, are a sturdy lot of people and could accomplish great things under proper guidance. Left to their own devices they mismanage the land and ravage the forests. Intensively cultivated small holdings in Ruanda and Urundi could give employment and livelihood for one million whites.

d. Mountain Chain bordering on Central German East Africa.

The eastern part is exposed to moist winds; the rainfall is over 4,000 millimeters annually and unsuitable for white settlers. The lower regions, however, provide good plantation land. The western slopes are less humid and probably suitable for settlement; general conditions, however, are too little known.

Conclusions

Our inadequate knowledge of former German East Africa makes it difficult to appraise its value for purposes of colonization. The available land for settlement is estimated as follows: To approximately 40,000 sq. kilometers in the former Massai territory should be added another 10,000 in Ufipa (S.W.) and 22,900 sq. kilometers in the Iringa and Langenburg

districts. The inter-lake territory figures with 63,000 to 64,000 sq. kilometers and the regions bordering on central German East Africa account for 120,000 sq. kilometers. Colonization of so much land would inevitably bring about schools, trades, and many types of craftsmen in its wake, so that the future may well justify what F. D. Lugard said of the British East African possessions: "It is possible that these may be the embryo empires of an epoch already dawning."

C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

March 29, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupe:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 27 and the receipt of the manuscript, which I am sure will be valuable, on the Colonization of Former German East Africa, by Ernst Miller. This comes at just the right time, and I shall see that it is put to immediate use.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Isaiah Bowman

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe
1821 - 23rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

A REVIEW OF
FIFTY YEARS OF JEWISH COLONIZATION IN THE ARGENTINE
(CINCUENTA ANOS DE COLONIZACION JUDIA EN LA ARGENTINA)

PUBLISHED BY THE
DELEGATION OF JEWISH ARGENTINE ASSOCIATIONS, 1939, BUENOS AIRES

Washington, D. C.

. May 5, 1943

Prepared by Staff on Special Project on Migration and
Settlement.

Summary

This book describes the achievements of the Jewish Colonization Association founded by Baron Hirsch in 1891. The authors tend to exaggerate the success and importance of this venture. The figures given as regards costs are patently inexact.

It is a fact, however, that approximately 22,000 Jews are established in closely-knit agricultural communities in the Argentine. According to the authors the present facilities could accommodate 1,000 additional families. The acreage cleared would suffice for settling an additional 4,000 to 5,000 families.

The purpose of this book is to prove the adaptability of the Jewish people for agricultural pursuits. After a detailed historical survey of the Jews as cultivators of the land, it gives a thorough picture of Jewish settlements in Argentina.

Introduction

Organized Jewish emigration to Argentina began in 1889. The first group to go there consisted of 136 families, 824 persons all told. This group bought land from a certain Mr. Palacios and named the colony Moisesville. Each settler received a lot of 50 hectares. Before long, however, difficulties arose between the vendor and the colonists; to settle these, Mr. Loewenthal, an emissary of Baron Hirsch, went to the Argentine in November, 1889, where he not only settled the existing difficulties but also was so impressed with the colonization possibilities of that country that on his return to Paris presented a glowing account to Baron Hirsch and thus laid the groundwork for what I later came to be known as the Hirsch Settlement Project.

History of
Jewish Emi-
gration to
Argentina

Hirsch, convinced that Mr. Loewenthal's ideas were good and could be carried out, sent a mission

to Argentina in 1890 and was responsible for the purchase of Carlos Casares in the Province of Buenos Aires. This was the first Hirsch Jewish Settlement and was named Mauricio after Baron Hirsch's first name. A year or so later Loewenthal, acting for Hirsch, bought the colony of Moisesville and so added ten thousand hectares to the first settlement; this land was later much enlarged by subsequent purchases. Hirsch sent almost at once hundreds of Jewish families to this new colony but they got there too soon, anyway much before the colony was ready to receive them.

This Association was founded by Baron Hirsch in 1891. Today it has several colonies in Argentina, namely, in the states of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Santiago del Estero and in the government territory of the Pampa.

Jewish Colonization Association

(1) State of Buenos Aires

a. Mauricio (former Carlos Casares).

Area, 43,485 hectares; population, 12,000, "la poblacion es de 12,000 almas". Alfalfa grows on vast plains. New colonists are given 25 hectares to start with; a cooperative system was tried but did not work.

b. Colony Baron Hirsch. Area, 111,000 hectares. Sand-clay soil, suitable for the planting of alfalfa, wheat, rye, barley, dairy farming, and sheep raising. This colony bought an additional 100,000 hectares in 1904, where extensive cattle raising is carried on. The total costs of settling a family vary between 2,000 and 7,500 pesos.¹⁾ Population, 5,119. There is said to be room in this colony for at least a further 175 families.

(2) State of Santa Fe.

a. Moisesville. Area, 118,000 hectares; population, 4,696. The average size of lots is 75 hectares. There is cattle

1) The dollar equivalent of the Argentine paper peso is 0.4245; the dollar equivalent of the gold peso is 0.9648. The Argentine has abandoned the gold standard. Hence, the estimated cost, to wit: 2,000 to 7,500 pesos, is the equivalent of \$850 to \$3,200 on the basis of the present exchange rate and \$1,930 to \$7,200 on the basis of the gold peso--dollar exchange rate. The book does not specify which exchange rate is meant. Neither does it provide the analysis of the costs.

raising and dairy farming. This colony disposes of approximately 40,000 hectares still untilled and free for colonization.

b. Montefiore. The area of the colony is 29,000 hectares. There are only 100 settlers, each owning 75 hectares; the chief crop is alfalfa. In 1914, floods almost completely destroyed the colony, but in the boom years of the twenties the colony attracted more people and the latest arrivals were 15 Rumanian and Polish families. These latest arrivals received credits amounting to 7,000 pesos per family. According to information of the Jewish Colonization Association, Montefiore could easily absorb another 145 families.

- (3) State of Entre Rios. More than half of all the Jewish Colonization Association settlers are in this State; they number 1,783 families out of a total of 3,352. Farming conditions are excellent. Total area of the ten colonies that are scattered over the territory of this State, is 231,000 hectares.

- a. Lucienville. The number of families is 370. The whole population is 2,000. The size of individual holdings is 150 hectares.
- b. Clara. The settlers engage in cattle raising, dairy farming, and apiculture. Number of families is 633.
- c. San Antonio. The number of settlers is 175, and the average holding is 150 hectares.
- d. Lopez y Berro. The number of families is 82. Farming conditions are not advantageous because of poor drainage; there is some cattle raising.
- e. Curbelo y Walter Moss. There are 86 families, with individual holdings of 150 hectares; they engage principally in cattle raising.
- f. Santa Isabel. This colony has good soil and great variety in agriculture, namely, dairy farming, cereals, peach orchards, and wine. Ninety-nine colonist

families live on the settlement.

g. Palmar-Yatay. The number of colonist families is 108; farming conditions are the same as in Santa Isabel. In 1930, ten families arrived here from Rumania. All available land is used.

h. Luis Oungre. 104 colonist families hold 75 hectares each. Farming and dairy industry thrive.

i. Leonardo Cohen. Originally there were only 28 families, but in 1937, 26 more German Jewish families settled in this place.

j. Avigdor. This colony was bought by the Jewish Colonization Association in 1932, chiefly for grazing purposes. Twenty German refugee families arrived here in 1936.

Individual holdings, 27 hectares. It is estimated that a further 250 families could settle in Avigdor.

- (4) State of Santiago del Estero. The area of the only existing settlement in this State is 2,980 hectares. It is called Colonia Dora, the

main products of which are alfalfa and corn. The land is so fertile that when rainfall is plentiful alfalfa may be cut as often as ten times a year. This colony, due to bad irrigation, went through difficult times, and many of the original settlers left. By 1924, only twenty families remained, but since then things have taken a turn for the better.

- (5) Territory of the Pampa. The colony is called Narcissa Leven. The area is 46,500 hectares. Number of families is 165. The average size per farm is 150 hectares. They grow wheat, barley, and rye.

Some statistics on the Jewish Colonization Association colonists in the Argentine: Total area bought to date (1939), 617,468 hectares. The total number of families is 3,352, 1,654 of which are owners and 1,698, tenant farmers. The total number of persons living on the settlements is 26, 053. The total inventory is estimated at 22,000,000 pesos (approximately \$10,000,000), which amounts to some 6,550 pesos per colonist. (1 peso = \$0.4245) In 1938, 142 refugee

families came from Europe--117 from Germany and 24 from Poland and Rumania.

Most of these people had paid their own travel expenses and the Jewish Colonization Association only helped out in a very few cases. The new colonist gets 50 to 75 hectares, the approximate value being 100 pesos per hectare (\$42.40). The settlement costs per colonist amount roughly from 5,000 to 6,000 pesos. Cooperatives are greatly developed, also credit and savings banks.

Education

The Jewish Colonization Association has endeavored from the beginning not only to give adequate education to the Jewish children, but also to bring them up in the spirit of patriotism for their new country. The Jewish Colonization Association assumes forty per cent of the educational expenses. Teaching is bilingual.

Apart from the settlement discussed above, there are some independent settlements established by settlers

who left the organized colonists in search of a more independent existence. Medanos was the greatest of these independent settlements but declined after 1929 and today has but 70 families left who cultivate an aggregate of 11,000 hectares.

May 5, 1943

Dr. Isaish Bowman
President
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Dr. Bowman:

I am sending you a review of Fifty Years of Jewish Colonization in the Argentine. I believe this is of interest because these Jewish settlements are prosperous and well established, and could accommodate additional settlers.

I talked with a person having first-hand knowledge of these colonies. I gathered that the total number of settlers decreased within 50 years by approximately 25 per cent and that the colonists themselves are by no means over anxious to accommodate European refugees.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Strausz-Hupe.

Enclosure

PSK. J. F. Carter folder
B-13
file
Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Dr. Henry Fields came in to see me and asks if you have an opportunity if you will look over the enclosed report and see if they are working along the right lines.

He is also going to send over three other reports, which are all that have been compiled to date, and he wonders if after looking them over if you have any suggestions or comments to make in regard to whether they are getting enough information of the type you wish, or if you would prefer not to have so much information on one subject or another.

G.G.T.

May 13, 1943

File Memo:

The President directed me to telephone Mr. Carter that it was all right to go ahead with this budget.

GGT

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

May 10, 1943.

REPORT ON RESEARCH PROJECT ON SETTLEMENT AND MIGRATIONS (BOWMAN-FIELD-HRDLICKA)

Here is Henry Field's report on the work accomplished to date by this Committee, which does not duplicate existing research by any other agencies, private or governmental.

Your attention is invited to the photostat on Page 44, which shows the pattern of operations. The Committee mentioned in the circle as the center of the academic spiderweb consists of Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Dr. Henry Field, Dr. Hrdelicka (permanently in absentia, thank God) and myself.

On page 7, the report includes a request for a year's budget, as the original allocation of funds was exhausted on May 15. Field tells me that Bowman is heartily in favor of its continuation and has advised setting it up for a year, in order to hold personnel and plan work intelligently. Bowman has said that he will give the request his endorsement if desired. The total requested for a year's operations is \$34,900, which includes a personnel of eight persons, not counting Field who is on the budget of this Unit, while Dr. Bowman and Dr. Hrdelicka do not receive their funds from this source.

In my judgment, this project is being handled with tact and determination --and, as ordered, absolutely without publicity--and I strongly recommend that it be continued as representing a maximum efficiency in the use of funds and personnel, for an important public service.


J.F.C.

REPORT ON
RESEARCH PROJECT ON MIGRATIONS AND SETTLEMENT

1
May 10, 1943

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May 10, 1943

REPORT ON RESEARCH PROJECT ON SETTLEMENT AND MIGRATIONS

In accordance with approved plan (Exhibit A) the following results have been obtained (Exhibits B and C) in regard to the outline of procedure dated October 26, 1942:

1. After discussing work in progress by Government and private agencies (Exhibit D), we find that our specific project as outlined by the President does not duplicate existing research.

2. The reports on selected areas in South America and East Africa still require time, particularly since we have just obtained 600 pp. in German on settlement possibilities in the State of Parana. We understand that this document has not been shown previously to the Government.

3. We have compiled data and obtained numerous reports, many of them unique or very rare copies, on recent and contemporary migrations. From borrowed reports we have excerpted pertinent data for our files (Exhibit E).

4. After examining areas potentially adopted for immigration or settlement we have decided that twenty-six are worthy of consideration. Three preliminary studies have been completed (1) Birobidzhan, (2) Libya and (3) Venezuela.

These will be available after Dr. Bowman's suggestions have been incorporated. In addition, similar studies on Angola and France (Departements of Lot-et-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne) are nearing completion. Files have been started on all twenty-six areas (Exhibit H).

5. Published and unpublished sources in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Yiddish, have been translated and summarized so that plans and studies for settlement by Germans, Russians, British, Italians and Jews could be analyzed. With the exception of Portuguese and Yiddish, the Staff have handled all these languages.

Before the degree of success or the causes of failure can be determined, it is essential to compile data from at least several sources, if possible with different viewpoints.

6. During our work certain topical materials have been distributed to Dr. Bowman (for Department of State), Navy Department (ONI and BUAIR), War Department (Medical Field Service School), Office of Strategic Services, Department of Agriculture, and Library of Congress (Census Project). See Exhibits D and G.

The above have requested additional information as obtained.

Lieutenant Colonel William S. Culbertson, General Staff, War Department has requested data on changing power potentials in certain States. Colonel H. L. Dillard, School for Military Government, Charlottesville, has expressed interest in enlisting our cooperation in preparing courses on population movements.

7. A list of books, pamphlets and manuscripts belonging to this project has been made (Exhibit F).

8. The Staff have now learned to work as a team and the original plan can be continued with definite results.

9. Preliminary contacts have been established on our behalf by Mr. John Franklin Carter with Dr. Alfonso Caso in Mexico City and Dr. Diamond Jenness in Ottawa, regarding Mexico and Canada respectively. Dr. Jenness is coming to Washington May 8 as guest of this project to discuss problems of immigration and settlement in Canada. If project is continued it is planned to invite Dr. Caso or Dr. Daniel Rubin de la Borbolla for a similar conference. It is also anticipated that reports would be submitted later from Mexico and Canada.

PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUATION OF PROJECT

1. Complete reports on selected areas in South America and East Africa as requested by the President.
2. Complete reports on twenty-six areas selected and special reports for the President.
3. Continue to compile all relevant data, especially unpublished manuscripts and rare reports.
4. Continue translation and preparation of summaries of plans and studies by Germans, Russians, British, Italians. Japanese and Dutch plans will be studied, partly in coöperation with the Institute of Pacific Relations.
5. Distribute topical reports to Department of State (through Dr. Bowman; and those of interest to the Geographer), G2, ONI, A2, OSS, School of Military Government, Medical Field Service School (Carlisle, Pennsylvania) and Library of Congress (Census Project).
6. Immigration laws in South America deserve special study, particularly in regard to Jews.
7. The history of Decrees governing migration within the U.S.S.R., during the past twenty years, are being examined.
8. Post-War emergency settlements (resettlement of war-prisoners, forced laborers, etc.). Dr. Kempner will

- 5 -

prepare reports and draw up a basic plan for use of German police methods and possible personnel in certain key areas following invasion.

Henry Field

May 8, 1943

PLAN FOR CONTINUED RESEARCH

Staff.-

1. Mr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, Specialist on Geopolitics and Central Europe. Reads German, French, and Spanish. Full time.
2. Dr. Sergei Yakobson, Specialist on U.S.S.R. Reads Russian, German, Polish, French and Czech. Half-time to September 1, full time until May 16, 1944.
3. Dr. Stefan T. Possony, Specialist on Italian and Central European affairs. Reads German, Italian, Spanish, and French. Full time, unless drafted.
4. Dr. Anthony F. Balasy, specialist on Balkan affairs. Reads Hungarian, German, French and Spanish. Full time.
5. Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, Specialist on German Police System. Part time.
6. Miss Mary C. Frinsko, Stenographer.
7. Mrs. W. Threlkeld, Stenographer.
8. Mrs. Carry Hepner, German translator.
9. Regional specialists to be approved by Dr. Bowman, each to contribute a Report and summary with conclusions.
10. Cartographer to make special maps.
11. Special illustrations, such as graphs, if necessary.
12. Special translations or summaries, if necessary.

May 6, 1943

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 12 MONTHS FROM MAY 17, 1943-MAY 16, 1944

Robert Strausz-Hupé	\$5,600
Sergel Yakobson	5,125
Stefan T. Possony	4,000
Anthony F. Balasy.....	3,000
Robert M. W. Kempner (part time)	2,400
Mary C. Frinsko	2,200
Dorothy Threlkeld	2,000
Carry Hepner from July 1	1,825
Additional typing	2,500
Microfilms and Photostats	500
Books	1,000
Office supplies, etc.	500
Regional Specialists	1,000
Travel	1,500
Extras	500
Cartographer	500
Preparation of Printed Volume with maps and illustrations	750
Total.....	<u>\$34,900</u>

MASS SETTLEMENT

Washington, D.C.

May 1, 1943

MASS SETTLEMENT

The problem of modern settlement is as complex as the problem of modern society. The principal reason for the failure of so many settlement schemes lies in the narrowness of their conception and the over-emphasis placed on a single factor--be it strategic, political, social, or economic. Hence the question of modern settlement is primarily that of balance--a balancing of all the factors affecting the growth of a modern community.

The Problem

The lessons of the past apply only partially to the modern problems of mass migration and settlement. The extension of the pioneer fringe in the United States, for example, was achieved at a cost in human and material values which it took generations to absorb. Just because in modern mass settlement the processes of pioneering and of developing a twentieth century community must be telescoped into a brief period of time, an unprecedented breadth of approach is required.

Our case studies of Settlement in Libya, Birobidzhan, and Venezuela are the first

Purpose of
Case Studies

three in a series concerned with the pathology of modern settlement. They are also the first steps towards a world-wide survey of potential areas of settlement. They are not destined for scholarly consumption: Their purpose is to provide a basis for action.

The findings of these three reports can be summed up as follows:

What stands out in the colonization of Libya is the positive psychological attitude of the settler and the methodical approach of the authorities in charge of the settlement. The settler was told, and believed, that his was the role of the Roman legionary --turned--colonist, and the authorities provided the organizational and economic basis for sustaining this myth. Yet, in spite of generous financial provisions and ingenious planning, Italian settlement in Libya might have proved a failure--had not particularly favorable circumstances favored the enterprise: The Libyan settler found in Libya a climate not altogether different from that

Settlement
in Libya

of his native land; and he settled in a country where his own language was spoken, and where he expected to remain "by right and not by sufferance."

Neither the positive psychological attitude on the part of the settlers nor careful preparation on the part of the settling authorities aided the colonizing enterprise in Birobidzhan. The Jewish settlers in Birobidzhan were drawn from the urban civilization of European Russia. The authorities provided the land, scant equipment, and virtually no training for the settlers. The subsequent boom of Soviet industry destroyed what little incentive the Jewish settlers may have had to wage the struggle of frontier existence. They drifted back to the urban centers of Soviet Russia and to a civilization from which they never had detached themselves psychologically. As regards the Soviet Government, its interest in Birobidzhan was primarily strategic. When the Soviet

Settlement in
Birobidzhan

Government revised its strategic concepts of Far Eastern defenses, it withdrew its support from the Birobidzhan venture.

The Danish settlement in Venezuela is a Settlement in Venezuela tragi-comic commentary on the vicissitudes of contemporary overseas migration. The Venezuelan Government lacked judgment and experience and the Danish settlers remained throughout antagonistic to the environment and people of their new homeland. The enterprise failed, and both Venezuelan authorities and their grudging wards share in the failure. Yet Venezuela seems to offer far greater possibilities for settlement of Europeans than either Libya or Birobidzhan. If a brief investigation--and ours could not be but brief--of the Venezuelan-Danish failure can teach one fundamental lesson, it is this: The positive psychological attitude of the settler is the first and perhaps the most essential factor making for the success of settlement.

In the course of our investigation we arrived at the following general conclusions, which the findings from our case studies help to confirm:

Conclusions

(1) Throughout the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century emigration was a major factor in the demographic development of Europe; at the same time immigration was an integral part of the political and economic growth of the western hemisphere. Lately the repression of European emigration and the exclusion of European immigrants by the Americas exerted a far-reaching influence upon Europe as well as upon the Americas.

World War II
and
Mass Migration

The development of the western hemisphere was conditioned by a steady influx of European manpower. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the United States can do without the influx of foreign labor; on the other hand, the economy of Canada and the less mature economies of the Latin American States are still geared to a steady supply of immigrant manpower. (This holds true also for Australasia and--if also to a lesser extent--for certain parts of Africa.)

The demographic unbalance resulting from this War will render the problem of migration

sharply acute. World War I set in motion large-scale migrations. After World War II-- it must be presumed--the number of people to be resettled or repatriated will be even greater. For World War II affected more countries,* is fought more destructively, and has set in motion the greatest migration in history of refugees, exiles, and forced workers. The shift from war to peace economy and the impoverishment of large parts of Europe will create additional problems in migration. Thus the economic reconstruction of Europe and Asia requires the formulation of resettlement policies now.

(2) If migration is accepted as vital to international economic growth and as a corrective of demographic unbalance, then the apologetic discussion of what is termed "refugee problems" must give way to a more vigorous and comprehensive treatment of the entire complex of migration questions. The urgency of individual cases may make charitable improvisations advisable; but, as long as settlement schemes are undertaken without making them part of an

Need for a
Program

international program, they are always in danger of failure.

(3) It is in theory quite simple to find areas--as yet not brought under cultivation-- which are suitable for human habitation. However, the practical difficulties of blending the human element into the landscape require close investigation.

The Settler
and the
Environment

There is, first, the problem created by the influence exerted by metropolitan civilization upon the rural areas. All rural settlers, we found, be they Danes in Venezuela, Jews in Birobidzhan, and Italians in Libya, will under certain conditions abandon the land for the higher wages and luxuries of urban-industrial centers. Hence all schemes for agricultural settlement must proceed from blue prints for the organization of communal existence, i.e. a rural scheme of life which is at least as attractive as life in the city. Ideas for settlement of this kind are to be found in the works of the town planners like Mumford, Geddes, and Wright rather than the studies of the geographers and agronomists.

There is, second, the problem of geographical relationships. By far the most important migrations after World War II will take place within certain geographical regions, whereas inter-regional migrations will be of a limited nature. The question arises as to whether large-scale over-seas migrations are desirable. Population transfers within a certain region appear as the most promising because the problems of acclimatization and of learning new agricultural techniques are reduced to a minimum.

There is, third, the problem of financial costs, which bears close investigation. There appears to be no such thing in the literature of settlement as a comparative cost study. The reports by governments and individuals reflect a vast discrepancy as regards the cost factor of modern settlement. Modern settlement policy should make use of modern accounting methods.

There is, fourth, the problem of White settlement in sub-arctic, tropical and semi-tropical areas. Thus far, for example, we were not able to discover a single modern European settlement in the tropics, the case history of which permits definite conclusions concerning the large-scale settlement of White

people in the tropics. It is necessary to study not only the sanitary and hygienic aspects of the question but also the more elusive psychological problems. Undoubtedly, technological improvements will ease the lot of the White settler in tropical and sub-arctic regions, but the more we know about the physiological processes set in motion due to changes in latitude and altitude the less certain can we be as to whether the relief afforded by mechanical devices contributes--or obstructs--the long-range success of White settlement.

(4) If once the experimental nature of settlements in the tropics and in the Far North is frankly recognized, pioneer settlements in these latitudes should be studied for what they are, namely experiments. It is to be anticipated that, within the near future, these pioneer settlements will contribute comparatively little towards solving the world problem of migration. However, these pioneer settlements may within--let us say--50 or 100 years become the nuclei of

Experimental
Nature of
Settlement in
the Tropics
and in the
Far North

large-scale colonizing ventures. But also here lasting success will depend on the development of new techniques of communal organization.

(5) The short-range problems of migration and settlement demand a revision of the policies of the great immigration countries. For only the traditional immigration countries will be able to accommodate the bulk of would-be overseas immigrants. Fact-finding should here come to the aid of educational activities. In view of the many bars which--during the past thirty years--inhibited the free flow of migration it is necessary to design an educational program for the benefit of the public of the emigration countries as well as the mass of the prospective settlers.

Immigration
Restrictions

(6) Our contribution to the task, to wit, The Project research work as a basis for shaping settlement policies, should consist of the preparation of case studies, research in the field, compilation of archives, the operation of a clearing house of ideas on migration and settlement, and recommendations.

MIGRATION--A VITAL POST-WAR PROBLEM

March 1, 1943

MIGRATION--A VITAL POSTWAR PROBLEM

1. During and after any war large-scale migrations take place. World War I led to the repatriation and resettlement of at least 12,400,000 persons, not counting the prisoners of war. Nor does this figure reflect the adjustments within the former Hapsburg Empire, the repatriation of almost 1,000,000 Asiatic workers in France, England, and Italy nor, finally, the flight of 2,000,000 Armenians into Russia. About 8,500,000 had to be resettled internationally, that is to say, transferred from one country to another; 4,000,000 found new homes within their own respective countries.¹⁾ It must be presumed that the number of prospective settlers after World War II will be even higher, due to the fact that

- a. War affected more countries.
- b. Violence of warfare increased.
- c. Forced "transfers" and "resettlements" were undertaken on an unprecedented scale.

2. The economic reconstruction of Europe and Asia requires the formulation of resettlement policies now

1) Leone Kawane, Gli esodi e le carestie in Europa attraverso il tempo, prefazione di Corrado Gini. Published by the Commissione Italiana per lo studio e la prevenzione delle grandi calamità. Vol. III, Roma 1932, pages 242-246, 250-274.

because:

a. Shift from war to peace economy will cause unemployment.

b. Parts of Europe are overpopulated and are suffering from "inhibited" migration.

<u>Years</u>	<u>INHIBITED MIGRATION</u>		
	<u>European Growth</u> <u>Millions</u>	<u>European Emigration</u> <u>Millions</u>	<u>Emigration %</u> <u>of Population</u> <u>Increase</u>
1840-1930.....	219.....	60.....	26
1870-1900.....	59.....	17.....	25
1900-1930.....	66.....	20-22.....	33
1930-1937.....	21.....	2.5*.....	12
1935-1936.....	6.....	0.2**.....	3.5

<u>Years</u>	<u>Yearly Averages in Millions</u>	
	<u>European Growth</u> ¹⁾	<u>European Emigration</u> ²⁾
1870-1900.....	2.....	1.7
1900-1930.....	2.3.....	1.5
1913.....		2.1
1920-1924.....		0.7
1930-1937.....	3.....	
1924-1924.....		0.5
1935-1936***.....		0.1

1) B.Ts. Urlikanis, Rostrnaselenia v Evrope (Population Growth in Europe), Moscow 1941, passim.

2) Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das Deutsche Reich, 1937. Statistisches Jahrbuch....., 1934, p. 31.

* Maximum.

** Excluding Britain.

*** Excluding Britain, including re-immigration.

According to these figures the inhibited emigration can be estimated at 8,500,000 (minimum estimate) and 14,000,000 (maximum estimate). It must be added that the emigration of the last years shows such irregularities and anomalies as:

a. Emigration of settled people (Jewish emigration).
b. Re-immigration into overpopulated countries (Rueckwanderung).

c. Continuous British emigration. British emigration in 1920-1930 was more than 8,000,000, though this was in part compensated by immigration in Britain. British emigration was, comparatively speaking, the largest throughout the whole migration movement since the beginning of the last century. From 1846-1850, it amounted to 75 per cent of total European emigration, which is an all-time record. During 1901-1905, it was down to 20 per cent, rose again between 1921-1932 to around 30 per cent. By contrast, German emigration reached its peak only in the short period 1831-1835, when it formed 25 per cent of Europe's total emigration. Similarly, Italy led Europe's emigration in the period 1901-1905, reach-

ing 30 per cent of the total. 1)

d. The reconstruction of damaged areas will require the influx of foreign labor in almost all Western countries. After World War I, the destroyed areas in France were rebuilt by Poles and Italians. It is doubtful whether after this war England can rebuild her cities without the help of foreign and cheap labor, and whether France can rebuild her economy without increased immigration.

It must also be added that, in reality, the pre-World War I emigration was higher than our figures indicate, for migrations inside the Hapsburg Empire and Russia do not appear in the statistics. The fact is that, in spite of an unprecedented growth after 1920 of the European population, emigration is at its lowest level in 150 years.

3. The term "overpopulation" is ambiguous. Nevertheless, it is possible to determine "agricultural overpopulation". In Europe 1.5-2.0 hectares of land per capita of agricultural population are required in order to provide a reasonable income. On this basis we see

1) Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1934, ibid. Cf, also Sartorius von Waltershausen, Handwoerterbuch der Staatswissenschaften, 4th edition, vol. II, p. 105.

that almost none of the countries indicated below provides for a reasonable agricultural income:

Agricultural Area per Capita Agricultural Population ¹⁾

<u>Country</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
Greece.....	0.8
Bulgaria.....	0.9
Poland.....	1
Italy.....	1.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1.5
Hungary.....	1.5
Rumania.....	1.7 (estimate)
Spain.....	1.8

The above figures should be considered together with the following for 1930-1934, expressing yield and the use of fertilizers:

Grain Production ²⁾

<u>Country</u>	<u>Yield per Hectare</u> <u>in dz.</u>
Denmark.....	25.6
Belgium.....	24.4
Great Britain.....	20.8
Germany.....	18.9
Italy.....	14.7
Jugoslavia.....	12.7
Bulgaria.....	11.7
Poland.....	11.0
Spain.....	10.5
Rumania.....	9.8
Greece.....	8.3
Portugal.....	8.2

1) Statistisches Jahrbuch....., 1937, p. 27*, 28*, 41*. Cf. also Wladimir Woytinski, Die Welt in Zahlen, vol. Landwirtschaft, Berlin, 1926, pp. 98 ff.

2) Anton Reithinger, Das wirtschaftliche Gesicht Europas, Stuttgart-Berlin 1936, pp. 24-27.

1)
Use of Fertilizer

<u>Country</u>	<u>kg. per hectare</u>
Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Holland.....	35
Norway, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Britain, Spain, Portugal.....	10-20
Italy.....	12
Spain.....	11.4
Greece.....	2.6
Hungary.....	0.6
Jugoslavia.....	0.2
Rumania.....	0.1
Bulgaria.....

On the other hand, the prices of the agricultural products from the "overpopulated" countries are 30-100 per cent (in some cases even 200 per cent) above world market level, so that none of these countries are actually able to

- a. Sell their goods.
- b. Rehabilitate their agriculture.

The following table gives the agricultural population per square kilometer of arable soil:

2)
Population--Arable Soil Ratio

<u>Country</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Poland.....	91.....	133
Bulgaria.....	98.....	124
Jugoslavia.....	77.....	96
Rumania.....	74.....	93
Italy.....	90.....	131

1) Anton Reithinger, Das wirtschaftliche Gesicht Europas, Stuttgart-Berlin 1936, pp.24-27.

2) Ibid. p. 28.

It follows from these figures that the agricultural overpopulation of eastern and southern Europe may be estimated at 18,000,000 (if 1.5 ha. per capita is the basis of the calculation) or at 33,000,000 (with 2 ha. per capita). Part of this overpopulation can be absorbed by industrialization and increase of agricultural yield, but certainly not all of it.

The total agricultural population of Europe is estimated at 150,000,000. The total agricultural area, including forests is approximately 230,000,000 hectares. Hence, it appears that on the basis of 1.5 ha. per capita the agricultural overpopulation problem of eastern and southern Europe could largely be solved within continental Europe.

If we assume, however, that parts of the wooded areas cannot be profitably used, the European agricultural population surplus may be estimated at 10,000,000. If we assume a 2 ha. per capita holding as the economic minimum, then the total agricultural population surplus is more than 35,000,000, a figure that tallies with the larger figure mentioned above. These figures, however, do not take into account future population growth. The

resettlement, which will be necessary as a consequence of the War, may be partly identical with the resettlements necessary for economic reasons. At any rate, it is safe to assume that 15-20 million persons must be resettled.

4. It is in the interest of the United States that Europe be demographically balanced because:

a. The demographic preponderance of Germany will not be immediately affected by the War. Her population will reach its all-time high around 1950; and her military age groups will be most numerous around 1955, when the "Hitler babies" will have come of age.

b. The demographic decline of France adversely affects the European demographic and military equilibrium.

Hence, resettlement and directed migration is indispensable in order to reduce Germany's demographic lead and to arrest French population decline.

5. In view of the many bars which--during the past thirty years--inhibited the free flow of migration, it is necessary to design an educational program for the benefit of the public of the immigration countries as

well as the prospective settlers.

6. The study of the problems of resettlement, the formulation of directives and the educational task suggest the creation of an Archive of Resettlement. The purpose of such an Archive should be the collection of books, memoranda and reports--in short: "fugitive materials"--concerned with migration and settlement.

October 26, 1942

RESEARCH ON SETTLEMENT AND MIGRATIONS

In accordance with the wishes of the President a plan for the study of recent and contemporary Migrations and the possibilities of Settlement is submitted herewith for approval.

This project will be supervised by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, who will be assisted by Dr. Aleš Hrdlička and Dr. Henry Field. Mr. John F. Carter will act as Liaison with the White House and control all disbursements.

The following outline of procedure is proposed:

1. Coordination of existing data, especially in Department of State, Library of Congress, and Princeton University and other Government Agencies.
2. Prepare reports on selected areas in South America and East Africa as requested by the President.
3. Compile data on recent and contemporary migrations.
4. Examine and summarize reports on all large areas suitable for immigrations or settlement and indicate potentially successful racial admixtures.
5. Translate and summarize plans and studies for settlement by Germans, Russians, Japanese, British and Italians. Wherever possible the degree of success of migrations and settlements will be analyzed.

DECLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

6. A special report on Geopolitical plans for migration and settlement will be prepared by Dr. Strauss-Hupe.

7. Mr. Eugene Prostov will continue to prepare reports on Soviet experiments on settlement and their results as far as can be determined.

8. Two reports will be prepared for the President:

A. Printed summary of conclusions with maps.

B. Typewritten survey of basic reference data with maps and charts.

9. Since part of the typewritten survey will be available for the first time in English and arranged on a basic plan the results will be of value to specialists in the Department of State, G2, ONI, and OSS. This applies mainly to the information from German, Japanese and Italian sources.

10. To avoid duplication cooperation with all Government Agencies will be essential, especially in planning assignments and ordering translations.

DECLASSIFIED

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BUDGET FOR SIX MONTHS COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1942

Karl J. Pelzer	\$1,000
Robert Strausz-Hupé	2,500
Researchers	1,000
Hasle G. Fowley	1,000
Regional Specialists	1,500
Eugene Prostev	600
Cartographer	500
Special Translations	750
Special Illustrations	250
Microfilms and Photostats	250
Books, Stationery, etc.	400
Extras, Travel	1,000
Preparation of Printed Volume - with maps and illustrations	<u>750</u>
	\$11,500

DECLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

October 26, 1942

PLAN FOR RESEARCH

Committee.- Bowman, Hrdlicka, Field, Carter.

Government.-Department of State (Boggs and Assistants);
Library of Congress (Taeuber); Bureau of Census;
Department of Agriculture; and other agencies.

- Staff.-
1. Dr. Karl J. Pelzer, Johns Hopkins University, cartographer and research assistant to Dr. Bowman. Part time.
 2. Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, specialist on Geopolitics and German plans for settlement. Reads German, French, Spanish, Italian. (See Curriculum Vitae). Full time.
 3. Eugene Prostov, specialist on U.S.S.R., Russian translator, and librarian. Reads Russian, Bulgarian, French, German. (See Curriculum vitae). Part-time worker at \$1.50 per hour not to exceed 15 hours per week.
 4. Mrs. Hazle C. Fowley, secretary and stenographer. In charge of files, accounts and records. Full time.
 5. Researchers for Strausz-Hupe in German, Japanese, Italian, Arabic, and French. This team has worked part time with him during the past two years.
 6. Regional specialists to be approved by Dr. Bowman, each to contribute a Report and summary with conclusions.
 7. Cartographer to make special maps.
 8. Special illustrations, such as graphs, if necessary.
 9. Special translations or summaries, if necessary.

DECLASSIFIED

Assistants (Already on Government funds).-

1. Mrs. Norman, secretary and stenographer. Part time.
2. Miss Kathleen Channing, O.S.S. Part time, if permission granted.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

Progress Report Covering the
Period from January 16 to February 20, 1943.

1. The work of this period was principally devoted to the organization of the project, the preparation of a preliminary survey, and the sampling of the available material.

We set up files containing titles of books, monographs, unpublished reports, and articles concerned with migration and land settlement; these files now contain approximately 1,000 titles.

We devised a system for arranging our material according to topics as well as geographic areas.

We were from the outset primarily concerned with the preparation of translations and digests from Russian, German, Italian, and French sources. Aside from the routine collection of notes we produced several full-length translations of Russian and German articles, as for example, the translations of an article entitled "Mittel Deutschland", which was published in the January-February issue of *Raumforschung und Raumordnung*, Volume 1940, and of two articles in the same volume dealing with methods for taking of a regional inventory of human and material resources in preparation of population transfers. Photostatic copies of maps and diagrams, forming part of these articles, were made available.

Translations were also prepared of several articles in Petermanns *Mitteilungen*, Volumes 1936 to 1940, dealing with problems of acclimatization in tropical and subtropical zones.

2. Our preliminary survey lead us to assume the existence of 28 distinct prospective areas of immigration. An individual report as regards the prospects of settlement in each of these areas should

be prepared, and a complete set of such reports should form the basis of our own findings. It goes without saying that we do not assume these 28 areas to represent equivalents. Nor can we disregard the fact that, as regards some of the areas selected, adverse opinions appear to outweigh favorable opinions.

It is a fact that some of the regions which seem to have little more to recommend them as areas of prospective settlement than the lack of interest heretofore shown by the colonial powers, are being persistently extolled as havens of the uprooted peoples of Europe. Complete reports dealing with these areas should form part of our archives, if for no other reason but that of simplifying our task by the mere process of elimination.

3. We have endeavored to establish a close coordination between workers in Russian and German literature. Our assumption concerning probable close analogies and inter-relationships in Soviet and German thought as regards migration and settlement has been confirmed and a close comparing-of-notes of our "Russian" and "German" workers has become a routine matter.

4. Our intramural activities were implemented by numerous contacts with visiting experts working in the field of migration and settlement.

5. We departed from the premise that to deal with international problems of migration and settlement it is necessary to possess a clear understanding of the population changes which have taken place since the outbreak of World War II. We realize that it is impossible to arrive at exact figures. But - this we also realize - it is possible to arrive at close approximations.

Yet, so far, we have been handicapped by the scarcity of available material. The fact that not only certain information available to official quarters in this country but also books and periodicals recently published in Axis countries and at present monopolized by official intelligence agencies are being withheld from us, considerably impairs the accuracy of our work. We are familiar with the public releases and some private studies concerning war prisoners and foreign laborers now presumed to live in Germany and in German-controlled areas. But there can be no doubt that these approximations are of a very general nature and that more extensive data are available in local files.

6. The following suggestions are herewith submitted for consideration:

- A. Arrangements should be made for free access to recent European publications, books and periodicals, and to confidential information concerning recent population and manpower changes in Axis countries.
- B. A considerable part of our work should henceforth be devoted to case studies of settlement. Not only the successful, healthy settlements should be analyzed, but also the causes of individual failures should be examined. From the latter studies we may be able to arrive at a pathology of settlement.
- C. The exigencies of the population situation in Europe will largely determine the future program of settlements throughout the world. Hence, it appears necessary that those who analyze recent population changes

in the Axis-controlled countries, particularly in Europe, should enter upon a close exchange of ideas with the students of land settlement in Australasia and the Americas. To achieve this identity of interest it is suggested that frequent meetings be held between the experts possessing special knowledge of certain areas suitable, or said to be suitable, for settlement, and the experts in European population movements. It should be one of our primary concerns to promote an interchange of ideas of this kind.

PROGRESS REPORT, FEBRUARY 20 TO APRIL 16, 1943.

1. The work of this period was principally devoted to the preparation of case studies on Birobidzhan, Libya and Venezuela; the making of translations and digests of several full-length papers in German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, concerned with land settlement, tropical medicine, regional planning, and related topics; and the preparation of a study concerned with the political and economic aspects of international migration.

2. Our progress report covering the period from January 16 to February 20, 1943, under paragraph (2) stated: "Our preliminary survey leads (us) to assume the existence of 28 distinct prospective areas of immigration An individual report as regards the prospects of settlement in each of these areas should be prepared" The first three of these individual reports have been submitted to Dr. Bowman. They are entitled:

1. Settlement in Libya.
2. Settlement in Birobidzhan.
3. Settlement in Venezuela.

A summary of our findings accompanies the reports enumerated above.

3. Two full-length manuscripts were put at our disposal, namely, (1) Transfer of Population, Past and Present,

by Joseph B. Schechtmann and (2) Population Movements in Western Europe, 1939-1942, by Professor Eugen Kulischer. Some twenty chapters of the former, edited and abbreviated, are now incorporated in our files; Dr. Kulischer's manuscript, completely edited and revised, now also forms part of our collection of documents.

4. Numerous contacts were established with organizations and experts active in the field of migration and land settlement. Among these the following proved exceptionally helpful:

Akivisson, Vladimir, ORT Economic Research Committee, American Division, 2 West 82nd Street, New York.

American-Russian Institute.

Aronson, G., Institute of Pacific Relations, 352 West 110th Street, New York City.

Brutzkus, J. (Dr.), OSE

Kin, A., Yiddish Encyclopaedia.

Lobkowitz, Eduard J. (Captain), Czechoslovakian Consulate General, 950 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Lvovitch, David (Dr.), ORT Economic Research Committee, American Division.

Norman, Edward A. (Lieutenant, USNR), 124 East 70th Street, New York City.

Notestein, Frank W. (Dr.), Population Index and School of Public Affairs, Princeton, New Jersey.

Rosen, Joseph A. (Dr.), Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Schwartz, S. (Dr.) New School for Social Research.
New York City.

Taeuber, Irene B. (Dr.), Census Library Project,
Washington, D. C.

Trone, S. A., Adviser on Economic Planning to the
China Postwar Reconstruction Council.

Vilfroy, Daniel, French Military Mission, Munitions
Building, War Department.

Weinreich, Max (Dr.), Yiddish Scientific Institute.

Wischnitzer, Mark (Dr.), Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.

White, J. G. Engineering Corporation, New York City.

Williams, Frank (Dr.), University of Pennsylvania.

Waelbroeck, P., International Labor Office.,
Montreal, Canada.

5. In the course of our work we deemed it advisa-
ble to distribute topical material. Reports were made
available to the following:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Material</u>
Department of State Bowman, Dr. IsaiahSynopsis of article abstracted from <u>Raumforschung und</u> Raumordnung, present- ing a new method for taking resources in- ventory of agricultural communities.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Material</u>
Department of State	Bowman, Dr. Isaiah	<u>The Theories of Friedrich Burgdörfer.</u>
Department of State	Bowman, Dr. Isaiah	<u>Summary--Colonization of Former German East Africa.</u>
Department of State	Bowman, Dr. Isaiah	<u>Summary of the Mastery of the Sea Route and the Problem of Agriculture in the Far North.</u>
Office of Strategic Services	Field, Dr. Henry	Synopsis on <u>Article of Middle Germany</u> , abstracted from <u>Raumforschung und Raumordnung</u> , Volume 1940: Photostat map.
Office of Strategic Services	Langer, Dr. Wm. L.....	<u>A Study of Migration.</u>
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture	Stewart, John L.	Synopsis of an article entitled, <u>Taking the Inventory of the German Rural Population: The Sociographic Representation in the Service of Space Order</u> by <u>Ludwig Neundörfer.</u>
Medical Field Service School.....	Salazar, Andres E. Captain	Synopsis of an article <u>The Acclimatization of Whites to a Dry-Hot Climate</u> by Julius Grober, Jena.
Library Census Project	Taeuber, Dr. Irene	Synopsis of <u>Transfer of Populations.</u>

We were able to furnish geopolitical information to the Bureau of Aeronautics (Lt. Geo. W. Wheelwright, USNR); target information to Lt. Commander Cecil H. Coggins, (M. C., USN); data on U.S.S.R. to the Department of Agriculture (Stewart, John L.); and climatic information to Captain Andres E. Salazar, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Lt. Colonel William S. Culbertson of the General Staff, War Department, requested the preparation of a study on population movements in Europe.

Colonel H. L. Dillard, School for Military Government, expressed interest in enlisting our collaboration.

Both Lt. Colonel Culbertson and Colonel Dillard were advised that we would readily furnish them with information and give whatever other assistance we might be qualified to render but that action had to wait upon the authorization of our supervisors. Dr. I. Taeuber, Library Census Project, likewise desires access to our material.

We confidently anticipate that our contributions to various Government agencies can be substantially increased.

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PLAN FOR PERIOD FROM APRIL 17-MAY 15, 1943

We propose to continue with the preparation of individual case studies of settlement. First on our schedule are the following areas: (1) Venezuela (comprehensive study).

(2) Brazil (the settlement of Dreizehnlinden). (3) Portuguese Angola. (4) Tanganyika. (5) France (Departments of Lot-et-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne).

Secondly, we propose to make available current information to quarters authorized to receive it. Thirdly, we propose to prepare a comprehensive study of international migration and its role in world politics. Fourthly, we propose to expand our archive of published and unpublished materials.

Institutions and Persons Giving or Receiving Data on Immigration and Settlement

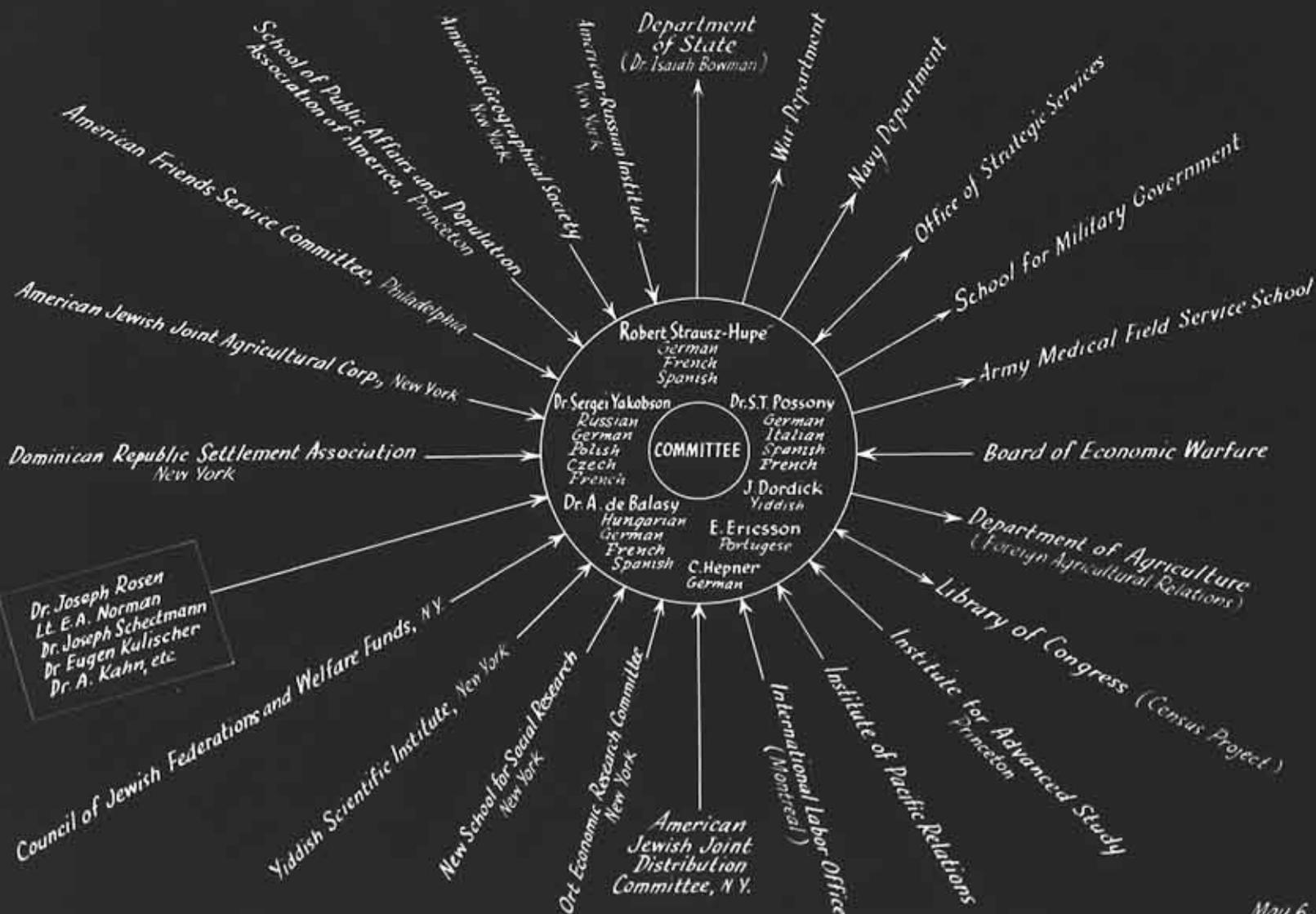


Exhibit E

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INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS

<u>(1)</u> <u>Data</u>	<u>(2)</u> <u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>Pages</u>	<u>(3)</u> <u>Compiled by:</u>
<u>Progress Report,</u> January 16 - February 20, 1943.	4	Staff
<u>Progress Report,</u> February 21 - April 16, 1943.	5	Staff
<u>Prospective Areas of</u> <u>Settlement, Preliminary</u> <u>data.</u>	28	Staff
<u>Categories of Inquiry</u>	4	Staff
<u>Table of Contents</u> (Migration and Settle- ments)	9	Staff
<u>AFRICA</u>		
<u>African Tableland</u>	4	
<u>Angola</u>	3	
East Africa		
<u>Abessinien</u>	2	
<u>Climatic Shed of the Zoutpan</u> <u>Mountains in Northern Trans-</u> <u>vaal; Acclimatization of</u> <u>Whites to a Dry-Hot Climate.</u>	13	Staff
<u>Colonization of Former German</u> <u>East Africa, Summary (Ernst</u> <u>Miller)</u>	13	Staff
<u>Deutsches Kloniallexikon</u>	1	
<u>Unsere Kolonialpolitik in</u> <u>Deutsch-Ostafrika</u>	1	
Digest of Article by Dr. J. Grober, <u>Petermanns Mit-</u> <u>teilungen, 1940 (listed above-</u> <u>Climatic Shed, etc.)</u>	12	Staff

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Africa, Continued.</u>		
Libya, Resume (Schmieder/ Wilhelmy) <u>Die Faschistische Kolonisation in Nordafrika.</u>	12	Staff
<u>Libya, Settlement in</u>	46	Staff
Madagascar 2- <u>Madagascar</u> (report)	3	
Translation from French (Paris, December 16, 1936)	4	
Translation from French (Paris, January 19, 1937) (French) Colonial Office Direction of Political Affairs re <u>Project of Jewish Colonization in certain French Possessions.</u>	1	
Northern Africa <u>Die Staatliche franzoesische Ansiedlung in Algerien und Tunis, von Wolfgang Hartke</u>	4	
<u>Geographisch wichtige Neuigkeiten aus dem Reich und der uebrigen Welt</u>	3	
General data	1	
Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia	2	
South Africa		

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>ASIA</u>		
Arabia		
Birobidzhan		
<u>Birobidzhan, Settlement in The Results of Fifteen Years of Colonization (1928-1943)</u>	56	Staff
Dutch East Indies		
<u>Kolonial Rundschau, December 1938, Modern Colonization in the Dutch-East Indies by F. W. Fuchs</u>	5	Staff
Formosa		
Iraq		
<u>An Approach to the Arab Question in Palestine, Edward A. Norman, New York City, Third Version, January, 1938</u>	21	
<u>First Report on Iraq Scheme May 5, 1938, by Edward A. Norman</u>	4	
<u>Second Report on Iraq Scheme May 15, 1939, by Edward A. Norman</u>	6	
<u>Supplementary Memorandum on the Iraq Scheme, October, 1942, by Edward A. Norman</u>	3	
Japan		
<u>Die Entwicklung der Bevoelkerung des Japanischen Reiches seit 1868, von Leopold G. Scheidl</u>	3	

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Asia, continued:</u>		
Japan, continued		
<u>Die Marianen und West - Karolinen unter Japanischem Mandat</u> , von H.O. Meissner	3	' , ' ,
<u>Japanese Agricultural Settlement in Davao, Philippines, Koloniale Rundschau</u> by A. Kolb, Nov., 1938	5	Staff
<u>Japan's Southward Expansion and The Colonization Ability of the Japanese People</u> , by Kenji Kiyono (2 copies)	47	
Notes on Japanese Population Figures, prepared by British Empire Division of the Board of Economic Warfare	13	BEW
Notes on Japanese Population Figures	12	
Korea		
Memorandum to Dr. Henry Field by Robert Strausz-Hupe	2	Staff
<u>Japan-Korea from Petermanns Mitteilungen</u>	2	Staff
Manchuria		
Middle East		
Netherlands Indies		
<u>Kolonial Rundschau</u> , December, 1938 <u>Modern Colonization in the Dutch-East Indies</u> , by F. W. Fuchs	5	

(1)	(2)	(3)
Palestine 12 Cyprus (in German)	2	
<u>German Jews in the Economic Life of Palestine, Facts, Figures and Case Histories, The Report by Robert Szold</u>	12	
General data	1	
Philippines <u>Japanese Agricultural Settlement in Davao, Philippines, Koloniale Rundschau, by A. Kolb, November, 1938</u>	5	Staff
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>		
Australia <u>Investigation in East Kimberley Region of Western Australia and in Northern Territory in Respect to Possibilities of Close Settlement</u>	22	Staff
Australia <u>Kimberleys</u>	4	
<u>Plan for Jewish Settlement of North Western Australia (Broadcast by Dr. G. L. Wood, of Melbourne University)</u>	3	
<u>Report on Tasmania, The Possibility of Eventual Jewish Colonization (Prepared by Dr. E. Paulin)</u>	17	
New Caledonia <u>New Caledonia from the Viewpoint of Jewish Colonisation</u>	19	
New Zealand		

(1)	<u>CENTRAL AMERICA</u>	(2)	(3)
Cuba			
<u>Cuba</u> (Report in German)		2	
Dominican Republic--St. Domingo			
<u>Dominican Republic</u>		3	
Guatemala			
<u>Apple Culture in Guatemala</u> by Gabriel de Bonald		6	
<u>Fruits of Guatemala, The</u> (Translated by Ruth Yestes, Revised by Paul Russell)		26	
<u>Guatemala</u> , by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer, U.S. Department of Agriculture		4	
<u>Guatemala</u> (Dr. J. Rosen, March, 1936)		7	
<u>Guatemala Irrigation--Report on the Project for the Irriga- tion of and the Supply of Elec- tric Power for The Plains of La Fragua, The J.G. White En- gineering Corporation</u> (appendices and photographs)		31	
Mexico			
<u>Economic Agricultural Geography of the State of Michoacan, (Geo- grafia economico Agricola del Estado de Michoacan, Second Volume, 1936, Mexico)</u>		6	
	<u>EUROPE</u>		
Balkans			
General data abstracted from <u>Reggeli Magyarorszag,</u> re: Germans living in Bosnia, etc.		1	Staff

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Europe continued</u>		
Germany		
<u>Taking the Inventory of the German Rural Population; The Sociographic Representation in the Service of Space Order</u> , by Ludwig Neundörfer, from <u>Petermanns Mitteilungen</u>	9	Staff
<u>Answer to the Questionnaire from the Board of Economic Warfare (Strictly confidential) (Number of pages does not include annexes)</u>	34	BEW
Excerpts from the <u>Reichsarbeitsblatt</u> (Reichs Labour Journal)	5	Staff
<u>Foreign Labor in Germany</u>	64	
<u>Germany</u> (general data, including migration facts)	6	Staff
<u>Germany</u> , Statement from <u>Times</u> , February 10, 1943, re number of foreigners in Germany	1	
<u>Germany's Casualties</u> , newspaper article (Hanson W. Baldwin)	1	
<u>German-Jewish Migration</u> (figures from American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee)	1	
<u>Labor Regime in German-Occupied Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Jugoslavia, Holland, Poland</u>	6	

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Europe, continued</u>		
Germany, " <u>Zur Neuordnung der Wirtschaftssta- tistik von Dr. Ernest Ferber, Raumforschung und Raumordnung 3,</u> 1939, 3 126ff (in German)	3	Staff
Italy <u>Geographischer Anziger, 1939</u> (in German)	1	Staff
Poland Data by Schumacher (heading-- <u>Explore military settlements</u>)	1	Staff
<u>Answer to the Questionnaire from the Board of Economic War- fare (number of pages does not include annexes)</u>	34	B.E.W.
<u>Deutschland in Kampf</u> , edited by A.I. Berndt and von Wedel	3	
<u>German Colonization of Poland</u> (Source K)	2	B.E.W.
<u>Merorandum Prepared by the Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization for the consideration of the Delegates at the INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES CONFERENCE AT EVIAN, London, July, 1938</u>	7	
<u>The Nationality Policy of Governor Frank</u> , by Jozef Winiewicz	11	

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Europe, continued</u>		
Poland, " <u>Poland</u> , Extract of an article from <u>Neue Zuercher Zeitung</u> of October 12, 1942	2	Staff
<u>Raumforschung und Raumordnung</u> 3, 1939, Juli, Seite 400	1	Staff
<u>Regulations for the Government-</u> <u>General Issued in Krakow</u> , No- vember 10, 1942, No. 94, p. 683	4	
Small article concerning General Sikorski's trip to Moscow, Zurich, January 13, 1943	1	
Russia <u>Territory and Population of</u> <u>USSR</u> , Moscow, 1940, by S. Sulkevich (photostat)	70	Prostov
USSR, General	3	Prostov
USSR, (Siberia and other regions) from <u>Izvestia</u> , October, 1942	15	Prostov
<u>USSR and UZBEK S.S.R., etc.</u>	21	Staff
Data re: shipment of workers to Germany from Ukraine--Pester Lloyd, January 6, 1943	1	Staff

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Europe, continued</u>		
Russia, "		
Soviet Arctic <u>Mastery of the Northern Sea Route and the Problem of Ag- riculture in the Far North</u> by Academician O.I. Schmidt, also Summary	16	Staff
<u>Soviet Russia, Northern Asia and the Arctic</u> by Hans Rudolphi <u>Geographische Zeitschrift</u> 44, 1938, 10 Seite 317-386	2	Staff
Asiatic Russia <u>Birobidzhan</u>	3	Staff
Portugal and Spain <u>Report on the Spanish Railroads</u> Published in Pester Lloyd, Jan- uary 8, 1943, date line Madrid End of Day	1	Staff
Scandinavia Notation re number of foreigners in Sweden, Stockholm, January 13, 1943	1	Staff
<u>Norway, Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen</u> , April 1941, p. 128	1	Staff
<u>GREAT BRITAIN</u>		
Great Britain <u>Population Movements in Britain during the War</u> , Command Paper 6408, etc.	2	

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>		
Alaska <u>Alaska</u> (Re: emigration to)	3	
<u>Alaska--Outline,</u> Edward W. Jelenko	2	
<u>Colonization of Alaska</u> Bibliography, Edward W. Jelenko	5	
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>		
<u>Acclimatization of</u> <u>White Settlers in the</u> <u>Tropics</u> , by Professor Karl Sapper	10	Staff
Argentina <u>Jewish Colonies in the</u> <u>Argentine</u> (ICA)	11	Staff
Bolivia-Colombia-Ecuador-Peru (Report in German)	2	
Brazil-Guiana-Venezuela Brazil <u>How Many Immigrants Can Brazil</u> <u>Provide For? From Archiv fur</u> <u>Wanderungswesen</u> , Article by H. von Thering	5	Staff
<u>The Spanish Colony in Brazil,</u> Bureau of Latin American Research, Report #201, December 16, 1942	3	
Excerpt from <u>Reggeli Magyarország,</u> January 10, 1943, re <u>Hungarian</u> <u>Emigration to Brazil</u>	1	Staff

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>South America, continued</u>		
British Guiana <u>British Guiana</u> , re: possi- bilities of mass colonization	4	
Venezuela <u>Venezuela, Settlements in</u> (a report)	48	Staff
Also:		
Preliminary Data (Description: Statistical Resume of 28 potential or actual settlement areas)	28	Staff
<u>Migration--A Vital Post-War Problem</u> (Study)	7	Staff
<u>The Problem of the Human Refugee</u>	7	
<u>Raumforschung Und Raumordnung,</u> Number 1, 2, 1940	20	
<u>Acclimatization of White Settlers</u> <u>in the Tropics</u> , by Professor Karl Sapper, Petermanns <u>Mitteilungen</u> Jena 1939	10	Staff
<u>Nutritive Power and Land</u> by Dr. W. Hollstein	4	
<u>Schutz Der Deutschen Volks-</u> <u>gruppen in Ungarn und Rumanien</u>	6	Staff

(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Theories by Friedrich Burgdörfer, Resume of Burgdörfer Methods on Projections</u>	7	Staff
Selections from <u>Transfer of Population, Past and Present</u> by J.B. Schechtmann (Edited manuscript)	300	Staff
<u>Population Movements in Western Europe, 1939-42</u> (Edited manu- script)	400	Staff
<u>Emigré Letters</u> A collection of letters by German emigres, and evalua- tion	23	Staff

Exhibit F

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COLLECTION OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES AND
PAPERS PURCHASED FOR OR LENT TO "M" PROJECT

May 1, 1943

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, etc. IN ROOM 115, April 20, 1943

<u>AUTHOR OR INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LENDER OR PURCHASER</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
	Anos de Colonizacion Judia en la Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1939		
Borton, Hugh (Institute of Pacific Relations)	Japan since 1931, Its Political and Social Developments		\$1.25
Bouthous, Gaston	La Population dans le Monde		
Brookings Institute	Refugee Settlement in the Dominican Republic		\$3.00
Carr-Saunders	World Population	S.P.	
Cassell	New French Dictionary		
Charabot, Eugene	Les Productions Vegetales des Colonies Francaises		
	La Colonisation Europeenne en Afrique		.50
Dorpalen, Andreas	The World of General Haushofer		3.50
Duffett, Hicks, Parkin	India Today, The Background of Indian Nationalism		1.75
Dutton, E.A.T.	Kenya Mountain		5.00
Encyclopaedia Britannica	World Atlas		14.00
Etesse, M.	La Nouvelle-Caledonie, Paris, 1910		2.00
Platt, Wright, Weaver, Fairchild	The European Possessions in the Caribbean Area		1.50
Fauchere, A.	Guide Pratique d'Agriculture Tropicale, Paris, 1922 2 volumes--I. Principes Generaux and II. Les Grandes Cultures		6.00

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Price</u>
Field, Richard M., Ph.D.	An Outline of the Principles of Geology		
	Foreign Affairs, An American Quarterly Review, Jan. '43, Vol. 21, No. 2	S.H.	\$1.25
	The Fortnightly, Aug., '42	S.H.	
	Geographical Review V.31, 1941 910.6 Am 3.3	U. of Pa. Library	
	Geographical Review Oct., '42, V.32, No.4	S.H.	
	Geographical Review Jan. '42, V.32, No. 1	S.H.	
Grandidier, G., et Petit, G.	Zoologie de Madagascar Paris, 1932		1.25
Grew, Joseph C.	Report from Tokyo	U. of Pa. Library	1.50
Harris Foundation Lectures	The Near East		2.50
Himadeh, Sa'id B.	Economic Organization of Palestine	H.F.	
Horrabin, J.F.	An Outline of Political Geography		1.50
Icor	Report of the American Icor Commission, etc.		.50
Institute of Pacific Relations	Economic Survey of the Pacific Area, Parts I and II		
	Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1940		
	Jüdische Auswanderung, Herbst, 1937 <i>4 issues</i>		
Jeanneney, A.	La Nouvelle-Caledonie Agricole		

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Price</u>
Kawai, Tatsuo	The Goal of Japanese Expansion		
Keesing, Felix M.	The South Seas in the Modern World		\$3.50
	Kenya, Britain's Most Attractive Colony		1.50
Landon, Kenneth Perry	The Chinese in Thailand		2.50
Lengyel, Emil	Siberia		3.75
McLaughlin	New Pronouncing Dictionary		1.00
Massam, J.A.	The Cliff Dwellers of Kenya		3.00
Martin, Frederic	Principes D'Agriculture et D'economie Rurale Appliques aux Pays Tropicaux, 1935		2.00
Mills, Lennox A.	British Rule in Eastern Asiz		5.00
Millspaugh, Arthur C. (The Brookings Institute)	Peace Plans and American Choices		1.00
Miramontes, F.	Foglio Geografia Economico-Agricola del Estado de Michoacan Tomo II and III		
Mitchell, Kate L. (Institute of Pacific Relations)	Industrialization of the Western Pacific		2.50
Murdock, George Peter	Studies in the Science of Society		6.00
Musee Colonial de Marseille	Annales, 1921		2.50
Myrdal, Gunnar (Institute for Advanced Study)	Population, A Problem for Democracy		
Ormsby, H.	France		

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Price</u>
Patrick, George Z. Petermann	Elementary Russian Reader Mitteilungen Vol. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 1936, 37, 38, '39, 40.	U. of Pa. Library	
Poisson, Henri	Histoire Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar Vol. III Meteorologie de Madagascar		\$10.00
" "	Recherches sur la Flore Meridionale de Madagascar		2.50
Rand McNally	Ready Reference Atlas of the World		1.00
Reddaway, W. B.	The Economics of a Declining Population		
Refugee Commission	Appendices to the Report of the British Guiana Refugee Commission to the Advisory Committee, etc.		1.50
Reithinger, Anton	Das Wirtschaftliche Gesicht Europas	S.-H.	
Reed, Stephen Winsor (Institute of Pacific Relations)	The Making of Modern New Guinea		4.00
Schomburgk, Robert Hermann	Travels in Guiana and on the Orinoco		
Segal, Louis	Modern Russia, The Land of Planning		1.00
Société des Nations	Annuaire Statistique 1939-40 Geneve, 1940	S.-H.	
Sorokin, Pitirim A.	Man and Society in Calamity		3.00

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Price</u>
Stern, Ing. Desider	Ein Kolonisationsplan für Juden		
	Special Survey Graphic (binder)	H.F.	
Ta Chen	Emigrant Communities in South China		
Thompson, Warren S.	Population Problems, 1935	S. P.	
Troyanovsky, Boyeff, etc.	Harris Foundation Lectures, The Soviet Union and World Problems		\$2.50
Veröffentlichungen	Publicaciones I, 1939		
	War and Peace Aims Jan. 30, 1943		.25
Ward, Robert De C.	The Acclimatization of the White Race in the Tropics		
Webber, A.R.F. Ce	Centenary History and Handbook of British Guiana		
Weigert, Hans W.	Generals and Geographers The Twilight of Geopolitics		3.00
Wickizer, V.D. and Bennett, M.K.	The Rice Economy of Monsoon Asia		3.50
Woodsworth, Charles J.	Canada and the Orient, A Study in International Relations		
	World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1941	J.H.D., Jr.	
Wright, Fergus Chalmers	Population and Peace, Paris, 1939		

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lender</u>	<u>Price</u>
	Stalinskaya Konstitutsia Sotsializma		
Bortnik, M.U.	Kreditno-Denezhnaia Sistema Iaponii, 1940		
Avarin, V.	Nezavisimaia Manchzhuria, 1934		
Vaintsvaig, N.	Iaponskie Kontserni Agrarnii Voproc i Krestianskoe Dvizhenie--Spravochnik SSSR i Zapadnaia Evropa		
Uzbekistan, (December, 1932)			
Smulevich, B.	Burzhuaznie Teorii Harodonacelenia Cvete Markcictcko-Leninskoj Kritiki Trudi Komissii no Irrigatsii Moscow, 1937		
Varga, E.	Kapitalizm i Sotsializm za 20 let. 1938		
Basuk, T. L.	Organizatsia Sotsialisticheskovo Selskohozaistvennovo Proizvodstva Problemi Kirtizskoi ASSR Vol. I and II		
Gurvitch, E.	Poslevoennaia Amerika, 1937		
Boiarskii, Prof. A. Ia.	Perepisi Naselenia v Kapitalisticheskikh Stranah Torgovaia Ekspansia Iaponii		
Popov, Konstantin	Ekonomika Iaponii		

M A P S

South America

Map of thw World (blank)

Asia

International Map of the World

Tribal Map -- Trans Cau

World maps - 4

South America

Africa

Madagascar -- 4 maps

6 Atlas-colonial

Reunion -- 1 Atlas-colonial

Map of the World (Miller Projection

CENSUS REPORTS, etc.

Belgium, 1938

Kenya, 1941

Tanganyika Territory, 1941

" " 1931

Kenya, 1936

Uganda, 1942

Uganda Protectorate, 1931

Africa, 1925

Bolivia , 1936 etc.

Caribbean

Chile, 1939

Ecuador, 1930, 1937

Peru, 1927, 1941

Queensland & Jamaica (Latin America file)

PAMPHLETS, PAPERS, MAGAZINES etc. in Room 176, Apr. 20, 1943

A.

Agricolo Coloniale Italiano, Istituto

Considerazioni Agrarie ed Economiche Sulla
Guiana Britannica

Agriculture, Dept. of ----- British Guiana Ag. Journal
3 issues

Agro-Industry Assn. ----- Organisations-Vorschlag
(See Boehmer, W.)

American Committee for Christian Refugees --- Newscast

American Committee for the Protection of
the Health of Jews ----- American O. S. E. Review
(3 issues)

American Economic Committee
for Palestine ----- The Refugee Problem & Palestine
(See Brodie, Israel B.)

American Military Institute -- Military Affairs

American Friends of Polish
Democracy ----- Poland Fights
(5 issues)

American Friends Service
Committee in Frances ----- Suffering France

American Jewish Joint
Distribution Committee ----- Aiding Jews Overseas
Report on Activities, Year 1935
" " " 1934
The Jewish Situation in
Eastern Europe including Russia
(by Jacob Billikopf et al.)
Possibilities of Land Settlement
in Oversea Countries
A Survey of Oversea Countries into
which Jews from Germany have
Immigrated during the last
5 years.

Australia -- Investigation in East Kimberley Region of

B.

Belgian Information Center -- News from Belgium and the
British Congo

Benitez, Por. el Lic Alberto Terrones -- El Departamento
Autonomo Agrario y el Problema
de la Distribucion de Tierras

Bericht, von Dr. Mark -- Sued~~Af~~rikanische Union

Boehmer, W. -- Agro-Industry Assn. -- Organizations-Vorschlag

British Information Services -- 50 Facts About India

Brodie, Israel B. -- The Refugee Problem and Palestine

Benitez, Por. el Lic Alberto Terrones -- El Departamento
Autonomo Agrario y el Problema de la Distribucion
de Tierras

C.

- Canadian National Committee on Refugees
and Victims of Political Persecution -- Should Canada Admit
Refugees?
(2 issues)
- Cartwright, Steven -- Contemporary Affairs -- Population,
Canada's Problem
- Commerce, Dept. of -- Bureau of Census -- Vital Statistics
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
- Congres Juif Mondial, Paris, 1939 -- Contribution to the Study
of Economic Activities
of Jewish Refugees in
Immigration Countries
- Czechoslovak National Council
of America -- News Flashes
(2 issues)
- Canadian Institute of International
Affairs -- (3 issues)

D.

Dominican Republic Settlement Assn. -- Concerning Refugee
Settlement in the
Dominican Republic
(9 issues)
" " " " -- Sosua, Refugee Haven
in the Caribbean

Luthie, D. W., Ph. D. -- The Soils of British Guiana South
of the 5th Parallel, and of the
N.W. District.
British Guiana Dept. of Agriculture

E.

Equador -- (a file)

F.

Fernandes, Dr. D.S. -- Landbouw-Economische Zaken
Citruscultuur in Suriname

First Conference of German Prisoner of War Privates and
Non-Commissioned Officers in the Soviet Union
(See Soviet Union)

Fortune Magazine Bureau of Special Services
The Working Front
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.
Preview of the Post-war
Generation

Free World -- January issue

Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization --
2 issues and a memorandum

French Africa, Committee of -- L'Afrique Francaise

G.

Goodwin, A. J. H. -- University of Cape Town
Communications from the School of
African Studies

H.

Hart, G. H. C. -- Towards Economic Democracy in
The Netherlands Indies
(2 issues)

Haus, Gabriel -- Jews and the Post-War World
Freeland League

Hydrick, J. L., M.D. -- Intensive Rural Hygiene Work in
the Netherlands East Indies

HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) -- Rescue Through Emigration

" " " " " -- HIAS Survey
(See under Albert J. Phiebig's name)

J.

Japan's Difficulties

- Jelenko, Eduard W. -- Judenhass-Menschenhass
The Contemporary Migrations of the Jews
Austrian Jewry in 1937
The Situation of European Jewry
The Swastika Over Danzig
The Situation of the Jews of Czechoslovakia
Digest of the Anti-Semitic Press in the U.S.
Jewish Migration
- Juedischer Weltkongress -- Beitrage Zum Studium Juedischer
Siedlungsmoeglichkeiten
- Jewish Congress, American -- Austrian Inferno
- Jewish Information, Library of -- Refugees
- Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., Council of
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Jewish Affairs, Institute of -- Organization and Plans
- " " " " (9 issues)
- Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc. -- Annual Report, 1939
- American Jewish Committee -- Program of Activities
Research Inst. on Peace and Post-War Problems

K.

- Kirk, Grayson and Walter Sharp -- Uniting Today for Tomorrow
Headline Books, The Foreign Policy Assn.

L.

Lee, Atherton -- Concerning A Forestation Project

(Library of Congress -- Recent Censuses in European Countries
(2 issues)

Division of Bibliography
Madagascar -- A Selected List of References

Special Facilities for Research
(2 issues)

Telephone Directory, 1941)

Liskun, Y. ---- Livestock Raising in the U.S.S.R.

Lvovitch, Dr. David -- Negotiated Immigration and Colonization
(Ort Economic Bulletin)

Decline of European Jewry

M.

Map ---- Giant War Map of the World

Maritain, J. ----- Les Juifs parmi les nations

Mendelsohn ----- The Polish Jews Behind the Nazi Ghetto Walls

Merewether, E.R.A., M.D.-- Occupational Medicine and Hygiene.
Its Role in Britain in Wartime

Meyerowitz, Arthur -- The Territorial Solution of the Jewish Problem

Molotov, V. -- Concerning the Universal Robbery and Despoliation
of the Population, and the Monstrous Atrocities
Perpetrated by the German Authorities on
Occupied Soviet Territory.

Moskowitz, Moses -- Principles, Plans and Proposals of Post-War
Reconstruction in Reference to Jewish
Questions

N.

National Refugee Service, Inc. -- Report of the Executive
Director, Sept. 1939

~~N.B.C. -- The Music Appreciation Hour, conducted by Walter
Damrosch~~

Neumann, Franz L., Ph.D., Columbia University --
(American Jewish Committee) Germany's New Order

News Review -- British News Magazine -- February, 1943 issue

New York Academy of Sciences, Transactions of --
Sections of Geology and Mineralogy

New York Herald Tribune -- Defense Now Needs Union Now

O.

Ort Economic Review -- (4 issues)
Published by Ort Economic Research Com.

Ossipenko, P. -- The Soviet Far East

Overseas Relief Speaker's Kit -- How to use the kit.
"For the Least of These"

O.W.I. -- Tale of a City (Moscow)

P.

- Pacific Relations, Inst. of --- 45 issues
- Payyan, M. --- Industrial Progress in the Soviet
Republics of the Non-Russian Nationalities
- Phiebig, Albert J. and Dr. Frederick Grubel
HIAS Survey, 1940-41
- Polish Labor Group -- Program for People's Poland
- Polish Review -- February issue
- Population Literature -- Population Assn. of America
- Proudinat, Rodrigo Acosta -- El Valle Agricola Agrario de
Rioverde-Slp.
- Possony, Stefan T. -- National Socialistic Economics
Institute of Advanced Study
- Pulaski Foundation -- Bulletin, Dec., 1942

Q.

R.

- Real Adademia De Bellas Artes Y Ciencias Historicas De Toledo
Estatutos Y Reglamento
- Robison, Sophia M. -- Refugees at Work
Com. for Selected Social Studies
- Rosen, Dr. J. -- Guatemala
- Problem of Large Scale Settlement of Refugees
from Middle Europe in British Guiana
(2 issues)
- After Three Years (Progress of Jewish Farm
colonies in Russia)
- The Present Status of Russian Jewish Agricul-
tural Colonization, and the Outlook
- New Neighbors in Sosua
- The Story of Sosua

R. (continued)

Rosinger, Lawrence K. -- China's War Economy
Foreign Policy Reports

Royal Central Asian Society, Journal of (2 issues)

S.

Schmidt, Otto -- The Conquest of the Arctic

Scientific Monthly -- November and December issues

Singalowsky, A. --- Aufbau und Umbau
Judische Siedlung und Wirtschaft II

Spiegel, Henry William -- The War Economy and the Economic Man
(University of Chicago Journal
of Business)

Soviet -- First Conference of German Prisoner of War
Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers
in the Soviet Union

Soviet Academy of Sciences -- Comptes Rendus (Doklady) 1942

Soviet: Ratification of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, 1942

Second Anti-Fascist Women's Meeting

Information Bulletin, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Studienkommission -- Jüdische Siedlung in Brasilien
Untersuchungen, Erhebungen und Verhandlungen

T.

Trades Advisory Council --- Monthly Bulletin (3 issues)
Tartakower, Arie -- Jewish Emigration from Poland in Post-War
Tartakower, Arie -- The Jewish Refugees, A Sociological Survey Years

U.

United Evacuation Committee -- The Work of the United
Evacuation Committee '25-'26

United Nations Review -- Joint Protest on Jewish Wrongs

United Nations Information Office -- War and Peace Aims

United States Civil Service Commission -- Efficiency Ratings
Manual

University of California Press -- Catalogue, 1942

U.S.S.R. -- An Atlas of the
V.

Vandercook, John W. -- What Should be done with Conquered Japan?
Voks Bulletin, 1942 -- Moscow, U.S.S.R.

W.

World

Historical Atlas 00 -- 5700 Years of World History

See map of World under "M" also.

World Economics -- Bulletin of the Institute of World
Economics

X.

Y.

Yiddish Scientific Institute -- Program and
Catalogue
(An Institution for Research and Training in Jewish Social Studies)

Z.

Zionews --- (5 issues)

Exhibit G

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LETTERS RECEIVED ACKNOWLEDGING
RECEIPT OF REPORTS OR TRANSLATIONS

In reply refer to Initials
and No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Strausez-Hupe:

I wish to thank you for the assistance which you have given my Branch. The information which you furnished was invaluable and proved to be of great importance in Naval Operations. Prompt and expert help of this kind is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Coggins
C. H. Coggins
Lieut. Comdr., (MC), USN

Mr. Robert Strausez-Hupe
Room 115
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

*This refers to Gauron
as bombing target.*

H. T.

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C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

March 22, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupé:

Thank you for your letter of March 15 and for the photostats and resume that accompanied it.

I am going to see Dr. Pelzer today about the subject of our discussions two weeks ago.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Isaiah Bowman

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé
1821 - 23rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

- 85 -

C O P Y

1821 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
March 27, 1943

Dr. Isaiah Bowman
President
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I received your kind letter of March 24. I conveyed your wishes to Dr. Field who is at present in the South and will return to Washington on or about April 1.

I am sending you a summary and the digest of an article by Ernst Miller, Colonization of Former German East Africa. I thought the article of interest because it contains not only a region by region description of the area, but, also, an itemized estimate of land suitable for wide settlement. Incidentally, we translated the German term Grosse Bruchstufe as Great Fault.

Sincerely,

Robert Strausz-Hupé

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C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

March 10, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupé:

Thank you for the material that you have sent me on Central Europe. It is excellent. I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) I.B.

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé
1821 - 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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C O P Y

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of the President

March 10, 1943

Dear Dr. Strausz-Hupe:

I have now read the article on the Zoutpan mountains which is a digest of an article by Grober in Petermanns Mitteilungen for 1940.

Thank you very much for letting me have it. I return it herewith.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Isaiah Bowman

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe
1821 - 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

- 88 -

C O P Y

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
Carlisle Barracks
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

April 13th, 1943

Robert Strausz-Hupe¹
Library of Congress Annex
Study 115
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strausz-Hupe¹:

I would be delighted to get the full length articles on African conditions and tropical medicine. Tropical medicine is of special interest to me since I have had some experience in it in Puerto Rico, my home, and in the Panama Canal Zone. Where can I obtain those papers in tropical medicine published in Hamburg in Spanish?

As to the publications in Italian I am afraid that even in spite of its similarity to Spanish I would miss a considerable part of the contents if I tried to read them in the original language.

Receive my sincere appreciation and thanks,

Yours very truly,

(signed) Andres E. Salazar

Captain, Medical Corps, AUS

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C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
Washington, D.C.

March 27, 1943

Mr. Robert Strausz-Hupe¹
Library of Congress Annex
Study Room 115
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Strausz-Hupe¹:

I should like to thank you very much for the interesting German material on resettlement planning which you kindly transmitted to me.

I have referred your communication to our Farm Security Administration and others in the Department who work in this or related fields. I am sure the material will be given careful attention.

Your courtesy is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John L. Stewart

Chief
Division of Foreign Agricultural Research

26 AREAS PROPOSED FOR STUDY

1. Alaska
2. Canada
3. Mexico
4. Guatemala
5. Dominican Republic
6. Venezuela
British Guiana
Ecuador
Brazil
Peru
7. France
8. Finland
9. Algeria
French Morocco
Tunisia
10. Libya
11. Palestine
12. Angola
13. Transvaal
Southern Rhodesia
Northern Rhodesia
14. Belgian Congo
Italian East Africa
Kenya
Uganda
Tanganyika
Mozambique
15. Madagascar
16. Iraq
17. Iran
18. Soviet Arctic
19. Birobidzhan
20. Manchuria
21. Korea
22. Formosa
23. Netherlands Indies
24. Australia
25. New Zealand
26. New Caledonia

PSF J. F. Carter folder
3.43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

I am returning herewith the
correspondence in regard to the Sea-
mobile project which we discussed the
other day.

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

May 13, 1943.

REPORT ON THE SEAMOBILE PROJECT.

As I told Grace Tully the other day, the Seamobile is due to be launched on June 12. Almost everything which could go wrong, went wrong, chiefly because manufacturers didn't break their necks over a small contract and also because of personnel and other problems which involve the prevailing standard of ethics in the ship-building business.

In this connection, I attach copies of correspondence between Cargoes, Inc. and Weaver Associates. The latter feel rather badly used; Cargoes has terminated contractual relationships, apparently in the belief that Weaver Associates has had its hand in the cookie-jar. Weaver Associates also believe that Seamobile is being badly handled, since their elimination, and is becoming too much and too expensive a maritime guinea-pig.

They suggest--and I support the suggestion--that Captain Swazey, in whom they and everybody else concerned have full confidence, be asked to look over both the correspondence and the technical developments involved. My own judgment is that this would be a useful move to head off possible unfavorable publicity rather than to head off the technical developments which they deplore.

J.F.C.

PSF: J.F. Carter

PSF: J.F. Carter
file personal

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

May 18, 1943.

~~SECRET~~

REPORT ON PUTZI'S COMMENTS ON THE GERMAN KATYN-INCIDENT PROPAGANDA.

The attached report by Putzi, based on short-wave radio reports, is quite interesting and, I believe, important. His point is that, irrespective of the truth of the story, it is winning wide-credence not only among the Slavs but in European Catholic circles. Of particular interest is the statement that the Japanese radio tends to support Soviet Russia against Hitler and the Catholics in this matter. All interested government agencies, as well as the British Embassy, have been informed.

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

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

PART XXVII

May 18, 1943

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' '
' '

May 17, 1943

"KATYN AD INFINITUM"

The 50 page Daily Reports of the Foreign Radio Broadcasts issued by the F.C.C. have been neglecting for quite some time adequately to mention the fact that the German Reichs-Sender is still hammering away at the Katyn story.

Thus the Daily Report for Tuesday, May 11, 1943 covering May 10 and 11, omits the fact that the day before Berlin repeatedly was broadcasting in German, English and Spanish:

- a) the Bratislava Speech by the Slovak Minister of Interior on Katyn
- b) the Agram Speech by Professor EDO LOSTAVICH on Katyn.

The latter speech was repeated on the Berlin Radio on May 11 without any mention in the F.C.C. Daily Report on the following day (cf German Radio news).

The only mention of this news-item was within the Italian section. This would lead any hasty reader of the report--and who in our days is not a hasty reader--to believe that Germany had dropped the Katyn-story. Such a method of playing down propaganda-facts is as little legitimate as the habit of condensing the steadily widening stream of Berlin Katyn Broadcasts to one page only. (Cf. for instance Number 18 of the Central European Radio Analysis of May 14, 1943).

To any conscientious and objective listener-in to the German Broadcasts there is not the slightest doubt that the Berlin Katyn-Propaganda is having its undeniable political repercussions within and WITHOUT Hitler's European Fortress. To ignore or minimize Katyn just because it happens to be an unpleasant "Kettle of fish" would be unrealistic to the degree of courting danger. Nothing is so fatal in politics as to indulge in self-deceptive astigmatism and refuse to see the facts as they are.

The sour truth remains that the Katyn-Story as put out by Dr. Goebbels proved and still is proving essentially unassailable. Katyn is a veritable "Magic Mountain" for Hitler's Slavic, Catholic and Domestic propaganda. In this connection it will be well to remember that nothing is better propaganda than the truth. As a lie unchallenged grows into a truth why then, if the Soviet Government were able to face an International Investigating Commission at the mass-graves in the Katyn Forest, why then did they shirk from this superb chance to expose Goebbels & Company while exonerating themselves? If the Soviets had this opportunity and simply refused to take it for reasons of prestige, this would amount to an unwarrantable act of treason against the cause of the Russian People.

The unfortunate attitude of Moscow re Katyn has played directly into the hands of Dr. Goebbels who (in addition to the daily downpour of Katyn stories, and Katyn-Affidavits etc.) saw

fit to devote his last article in "Das Reich" (dated May 14) and entitled "The Great Adventure" to almost nothing but Katyn.

The continued impact of the Katyn propaganda, furthermore, must not be measured only by the number of words which the Berlin Radio employs in this connection. Like the "LUSITANIA"-propaganda ceased to give further descriptions of the torpedoing etc. some weeks after the disaster, but proceeded to coin the incident into serviceable propaganda-clichés, thus the Berlin Radio today is capitalizing on stereotype phrases like "the bloodforest of Katyn" - and employing the newly-formed words "to katynize", "katynized" and "katynization" etc. When these Katyn propaganda items begin cropping up even in the Shipping News as a matter of course--as is the case--no further illustrations of the true scope of the Katyn story is needed.

As things stand today, the Katyn-Story and its repercussions within the entire non-Bolshevist world appears to have opened up new, undreamt-of possibilities for the realization of Hitler's New Europe.

Some people erroneously suppose that the recent successful conclusion of the African campaign will necessarily offset the negative effect which the Katyn-Story has produced among the occupied peoples of Europe and among the Germans themselves. That this can't be quite so will be readily seen if one but projects oneself for a moment into the position of any non-Bolshevist

European. To him the prospect of an allied invasion of the continent may well mean the collapse of the German dyke in the East and the subsequent flooding of Europe by the "Bolshevist hordes"; with all the possibilities for further "Katynization" on an unprecedented scale.

Since Katyn matters certainly have reached a twilight-stage. While the exact nature of how to deal with the present situation naturally transcends the modest scope and purpose of these lines, the central fact remains, that as long as the Katyn-Story stands unrefuted by the Kremlin, the broad European masses--the Communists excepted--will not exactly be in a frame of mind to welcome with enthusiasm any invasion attempt which in its ultimate result, according to their mind, would culminate in the Bolshevization of the greater part of the Old World.

May 18, 1943

IS JAPAN GERMANY'S ALLY?

In the all-important Katyn-Controversy Tokyo is siding with the Kremlin.

During the years when Professor Haushofer talked Hitler into his anti-American and pro-Japanese policies one of the arguments used ran as follows: "You need Japan as an ally, Herr Hitler, if you want to bring Soviet Russia to her knees. Japan among other things will push from the Far East and Russia will be confronted by a two-front war." (Query: "What pushing has Japan been doing lately?").

In this context it will be interesting to note that Herr Hitler's dear ally Japan is openly going to the aid of the sorely pressed Kremlin in the Katyn-Controversy.

The Tokyo Radio (May 11, 9:50 a.m. EWT) broadcast in Hindustani to India in a commentary "Britain and Russia put a stranglehold on Poland": "Centering around the slaughter of 10,000 Polish officers, if we look at it from the diplomatic angle, the Russian claim can be considered correct because among the Polish Government-in-Exile there is quite a group of such officials who prefer Nazism to Communism." (Cf. Wednesday May 12, 1943 F.C.C. Daily Report of Foreign Radio Broadcasts - sub. page F. 1, bottom of page).

CORRIGENDA

Page 16 of Part XXVI

Correctly read as follows:

April 30, 1943

.....while the Associated Press account makes it appear that Goebbels' picture of the present German situation is wholly optimistic and confident, the actual wording reveals at points the very opposite.

The following passages were suppressed:

1. Goebbels admits the "psychologleal" disadvantage of the present Allied Military successes in Africa, which tend to obscure former German successes.
2. Goebbels admits the effect of Allied propaganda on German ~~mentality~~ mentality especially the recurrent reports of alleged German peace feelers.
3. Goebbels admits inferentially that Home Front morale leaves much to be desired, and that there is plenty of defeatist talk. He shames the Home Front by comparing it to the Military Front.

PSF J. F. Carter folder
3-43

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

*file
personal*

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

May 19, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET.

Dear Miss Tully:

I attach herewith a copy of a memorandum which I am sending today to Harold Smith. This memo. is self-explanatory and need not be submitted to the President unless you consider that desirable. The Special Project in Virginia is, of course, our old friend Putzi, who now seems to require the removal of his tonsils as well as some expensive dental surgery--the British allowed their embryo doctors and dentists to practice on prisoners of war. I shall also have to change the armed guard in the near future, with the strong probability that a larger salary will be required for a younger and higher-grade man than the present guard.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Carter.
J.F.C.

May 19, 1943.

Attention: Mr. Lawton.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SMITH: SPECIAL REPORTS BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1943-44.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have been advised by Miss Tully that the President desires me to continue the preparation of special reports, under an allocation of executive funds administered by the State Department, and directs me to take up the matter of a new budget with the Bureau of the Budget.

Accordingly, this letter constitutes a request that the Budget Bureau submit to the White House for approval a budget for this Unit during the fiscal year 1943-44, with equal payments falling due, as in the past, on the 13th day of each calendar month, beginning with July 13, 1943.

The total requested for this period is \$60,000, which represents an increase of \$500 a month over the present allocation of \$4,500 a month, bringing the monthly payment to an even \$5,000.

This increase is necessitated by the addition to my Washington office of Mr. Henry Pringle, with the approval of the President; by enlarged activities of my New York office, with the approval of the Undersecretary of State; by other minor ^{and additions to the} changes of personnel in my Washington office required by the increasing load of responsibility; and by the continued heavy expenses for the Special Project in Virginia, which continues unpredictable in its demands for numerous emergency disbursements. I shall be glad to discuss this budget in detail with you or with Mr. Lawton, if you consider that desirable prior to preparing the papers.

Yours very sincerely,

J.F.C.

PSF J. F. Carter folder

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

May 21, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER:

In regard to your report on United Nations resident aliens and war-work, the President suggests you talk with Under Secretary of War Patterson about this.

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

May 19, 1943.

REPORT ON UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT ALIENS AND WAR-WORK.

> >
> > This matter was brought to my attention by a purely personal problem which
also constitutes a general problem.

With the exception of the operation of the Selective Service Law, resident aliens of United Nations nationality are not eligible for admission, if otherwise satisfactory, to the WAACS, WAVES, SPARS, WAMS, Red Cross of the majority of our war-factories.

In my own case, my eldest step-daughter--Patria Martyn--who is 24 years old and trained in secretarial work, has been trying for two years to obtain some kind of war-work. Her father was a British aviator in the last war, she was born in England and, on coming of age during the present war, did not feel that she should opt for American citizenship. She feels proud of her British nationality and does not wish to abandon it simply in order to get a job, although otherwise she is completely American, having lived in this country since the age of 5.

I could, of course, arrange to have her admitted to the WRNS in Canada, where she has relatives, and have in fact made preliminary moves to that effect, but it seemed to me to be a waste of this country's resources and a failure of our institutions to make resident aliens of this category ineligible to serve in our forces or to work in our factories.

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

file
personal

PSF J. F. Carter folder 3-13

May 27, 1943

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL

Mr. John Carter has asked me to forward these notes from Dr. Sedgwick for the President.

Henry Field

Henry Field

PART XXIX

May 25, 1943

May 25, 1943

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL
AND ITS EFFECT UPON EUROPE

MOTTO: "Le Roi est mort - Vive le Roi!

"The Communist International is dead.- Long live the Communist International." What Dupin once said of Jesuitism namely, "Le Jesuitisme est une epee, dont la poignée est à Rome, et la pointe partout", can be applied to Communism today: "Communism is a sword, the hilt of which is at Moscow, and the point everywhere....."

It would seem that since the discovery of the gory graves of Katyn, Russia's political magnetism has begun to suffer increasingly throughout Europe. Within the last seven weeks Soviet Russia has become the nightmare for the smaller adjoining peoples, as well as for the Vatican.

It is perhaps out of a sober realization of Russia's present weakened position that Stalin decided to remedy the situation by the grandstand-play of ordering the dissolution of the Third International.

If this was the prime motive, Europe--as far as it is not Communist--appear as yet little impressed. Judging from the radio broadcasts emanating from Berlin, the general attitude is one of outspoken and sustained hostility. There is almost something of the old "Europe versus Asia" element noticeable today. For, Europe today still means "Hitler-Europe"; while Russia today, more than ever before, has come

to mean "Stalinasia".

Familiar with the background workings of States which are founded upon the principles of totalitarian State-banditry, the writer of these lines puts as little stock in the Moscow avowal, as he would in a similar avowal on the part of Berlin, to the effect that the Bohle--Auslandorganisation were to be dissolved. Both Hitler and Stalin would merely be following again--as often before--old Moltke's advice: "Getrennt marschieren, vereint schlagen."

At this stage of the game, neither Hitler nor Stalin can afford to change their methods. Both of them represent an ideology, based two thirds on EGOTISM, one third on REVENGE. This ideology is expansive, no matter what is said to the contrary. By trying to convert the dynamic revolution into a static one, both Hitler and Stalin would be crushed.

Eighty years ago, the father of the Russian Revolution, in speaking of the Marxian future, said; "We will be the executioners of the past." --The writer of these lines stood but six paces away from Hitler, when at the famous Leipzig-Trial in 1930 he prophesied that "Heads will roll!"

Both Lenin and Hitler began with a lofty idea. With idealism it started--to end up with the filthiest sadism. By transferring military methods of compulsion and annihilation to politics, they began the practice of annihilating and

liquidating their political adversaries. Thus the idea with which they started became mere pretext, mere camouflage for individual egotism. If anything remains of the original idea, it is a morphine for bad conscience - for it must be remembered that even executioners have a conscience.

Both Hitler and Stalin are today--to a very definite degree--victims of their own Secret Police; the reason being that they both head these organizations. In both Germany and Russia humanity is divided according to the transitive and intransitive meaning of the word "to hang". Both Hitler and Stalin are dominated by the single purpose of realizing their idea; even if that necessitates the liquidation of millions of dissenters. It is this inflexibility of purpose, which both have in common.

But there is one thing they did not foresee: that one day they might both have to fall back on what in business is called "goodwill". Both of them lack integrity--and they know it.

On Sunday, May 23, 1943, the Berlin Radio called attention to the fact that Stalin, who is a member of the Comintern, had not himself signed the order of dissolution, that he intended thereby to keep his hand free to revoke the edict at some future date. (it was wonderful case of the raven chiding blackness.)

were quoted by Berlin Radio as follows:

That the Comintern's role would be carried on by the sister-organization M.O.P.R., which had significantly not been dissolved.

The ultimate purpose of both Hitler and Stalin consists in the extermination of the bourgeois world. As both the British Empire and the U.S.A. - in one form or another - represent this capitalistic, bourgeois--world, future developments should not be hard to guess..... It will be well to remember Lenin's words: "Moral is that which leads to the destruction of the old exploiter-class; moral is that which serves the union of the proletarian workers; moral is that which leads to the establishment of the new Communistic Society."

Some will ask: "But what is meant by the new Communistic Society?" The answer is: the liquidation of what - in the U.S.A. - is known as the American "Way of Life".....

The old, "modern" world seems caught between those two notorious rocks. They are no longer homericly called "Scylla and Charybdis." They are now: "Kampf" and "Kapital".

If, at present, everything appears to boil down to a shotgun--choice between two obligatory one-book-State-creeds, one consolation remains: "Scylla" and "Charybdis" are now at each other's throats.