

● PSF: Subject File

Carter, John Franklin
~~Kathy Adair Pinitum~~ MAY 15, 1943
June - July 1943

File Memo:

June 8, 1943

I today telephoned J. Franklin Carter at the President's direction, and suggested that he go to see Under Secretary Taylor, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Appleby, but telling him also that the decision as to this information must be made by the above gentlemen.

G.G.T.

PSF 9. Carter folder 3-48

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

June 1, 1943

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Anthropological Committee would be helped if I have your permission to request certain information from Undersecretary of Commerce Taylor, Nelson Rockefeller, and Paul Appleby in Agriculture. Dr. Bowman feels that the State Department could not very well ask for this information which was obtained under confidential conditions at the close of recent field surveys conducted in South America, Arabia, etc.

My thought was that I might see the officials mentioned and explain to them in confidence why this material would be valuable, and assure them that no improper use will be made of it.

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

PSE 7.7.43 for [unclear]

file

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~~SECRET~~

June 3, 1943

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Here is a letter from Bob Patterson with an inclosure which indicates that a joint policy has been agreed on by War, Justice, Navy and the Maritime Commission, regarding the employment of friendly aliens in war industry. With the exception of certain confidential work, friendly aliens can now be employed. On confidential work, aliens can be employed with the permission of the appropriate department in each individual case. This seems to represent a useful advance in the process of utilizing all human resources in this country.

JFC
J.F.C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 29, 1943.

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

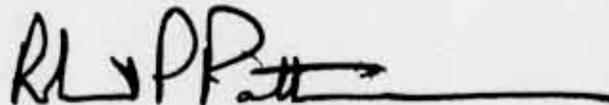
Dear Mr. Carter:

This is in reply to your letter of May 26th inquiring about the employment of friendly aliens in war industry. Loyal aliens are eligible for employment in all war work. In cases of work on aeronautical or classified contracts, it is necessary for written consent to be obtained from the head of the department concerned. Such consent is given on proof of the alien's loyalty. There is enclosed for your information copy of a joint statement on the employment of aliens which has recently been signed by the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. This statement has not yet been released and, accordingly, is sent to you at this time merely for your own information. In cases of work in the War Department, consent of the Secretary of War is necessary.

As you know, aliens are eligible for service in the Army, but the statute creating the WAACs provides that only citizens are eligible.

If there is any further information which you desire, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,



ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

1 Incl.:
Joint Statement on
The Employment of Aliens.

JOINT STATEMENT

by

The Secretary of War, the Attorney General,
the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman
of the Maritime Commission

on

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

1. The protection of the war effort against espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities is paramount to all other considerations. The Departments of War, Justice and Navy, and the Maritime Commission, recognize clearly the importance of meeting to the fullest possible extent the expanding military and industrial demands for manpower. The governmental agencies herein named are, therefore, making this joint statement with respect to the national policy to the end that the available manpower may be utilized by contractors and sub-contractors to the maximum degree consistent with the paramount importance of internal security.

2. The granting of full employment opportunities to all loyal and qualified workers irrespective of national origin or citizenship is urged upon and expected of all contractors and sub-contractors of the government agencies herein named. The applicable national policy was clearly stated by the President in his statement of July 11, 1942, in which he said:

"Persons should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged, solely on the basis of the fact that they are aliens or that they were formerly nationals of any particular foreign country. A general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort. The Federal Government is taking the necessary steps to guard against, and punish, any subversive acts by disloyal persons, citizens as well as aliens."

3. The policy and procedure herein outlined apply to the employment of aliens by Government contractors and sub-contractors within the continental United States. Special regulations apply to the employment of aliens on shipboard and in territories outside of the continental United States.

II. PERMISSION TO EMPLOY AN ALIEN IS REQUIRED IN ONLY TWO CLASSES OF CASES.

4. Contractors and sub-contractors are required to obtain the written consent of the head of the Government department concerned, before employing aliens under the following conditions only:

(a) Aeronautical Contracts: Written consent is required before an alien employee may be permitted to have access to the plans or specifications or the work under construction or to participate in the contract trials under contracts involving aircraft, aircraft parts, or aeronautical accessories for the United States.

(b) Classified Contracts: Written consent is required before aliens employed by a contractor in the performance of secret, confidential, or restricted Government contracts shall be permitted to have access to the plans or specifications, or the work under such contracts or to participate in the contract trials.

5. War and Navy Department and Maritime Commission contractors and sub-contractors may employ aliens as freely as American citizens except under the specific conditions specified in paragraph 4, (a) and (b), above.

III. APPLICATION OF ANTI-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE.

6. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8802, dated June 25, 1941, an anti-discrimination clause (sometimes called "non-discrimination" clause) has been included in all War and Navy Department and Maritime Commission contracts entered into since June 25, 1941. This clause requires the granting of full employment opportunities to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin. This clause is intended to apply equally to citizens and non-citizens. For contractors or sub-contractors of the War or Navy Departments, or of the Maritime Commission to require American citizenship as an essential condition for employment is considered a breach of the clause in the contract and is contrary to the national policy as expressed in the Executive Order.

7. Even on aeronautical and classified contracts, if a qualified applicant whose services the contractor needs is an alien whose loyalty to the United States the contractor has no reason to doubt, the contractor is obligated to cooperate with the applicant in applying for consent to his employment. Failure to request consent for the employment of, or to employ such an alien upon securing consent, if except for his alien status he would have been employed,

constitutes a breach of the anti-discrimination clause of the contract and is contrary to national policy as expressed in the Executive Order. If a contractor refuses employment to a qualified and authorized alien worker, he should be prepared to present specific and sufficient reasons to avoid a charge of discrimination.

8. In no case, except those in which an individual alien is denied employment by the specific action of the War or Navy Departments or the Maritime Commission, is a contractor justified in informing an applicant that he is being refused employment because of Government regulations. The same considerations apply to removal from employment.

IV. PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING CONSENT TO EMPLOY ALIENS FOR WORK ON AERONAUTICAL OR CLASSIFIED CONTRACTS.

9. In order to obtain consent of the Head of the Government Department concerned, for the employment of an alien on an aeronautical or classified contract, the alien and the contractor are required to fill out their respective parts of an Alien Questionnaire form. The procedure in this connection is as follows:

(a) The alien may go to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service, which will furnish him with the application form and will assist him in filling out his portion of the Questionnaire. However, if the contractor has forms and office facilities conveniently available, the alien may go directly to the contractor's plant and may there fill out his portion of the questionnaire. The Plant Security Officer is instructed to furnish to contractors the Alien Questionnaire forms. However, the form may also be secured from the local office of the United States Employment Service.

(b) When the alien's portion of the Questionnaire has been completed, the form will then be submitted to the employer who will fill out his portion of the Questionnaire. Insofar as possible, statements made by the contractor or reported by him, regarding the loyalty of the alien, should be factual rather than simply expressions of opinion.

(c) When the contractor has completed the Alien Questionnaire, (seven copies), he will retain one copy and will deliver the others to the plant security officer. This officer will retain one copy and will forward the others to the authorized representative of the head of the department concerned.

(d) This representative, after full investigation of the loyalty of the alien applicant, makes his recommendation, pursuant to which the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission grant or deny consent to employ the alien. Notice of such action is sent directly to the contractor. In the normal case, the employer should receive a decision on his request within less than two weeks from the date the application is filed with the plant security officer.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF, AND APPEALS FROM DENIAL OF CONSENT.

10. The denial of consent does not necessarily indicate a decision that the alien concerned has disloyal tendencies, but may merely mean that his loyalty to the United States has not yet been positively proved.

11. If consent is denied, the contractor should promptly so inform the alien applicant, and at the same time advise him as to possible reconsideration.

12. Reconsideration of a denial of consent may be requested by either the alien or the contractor and additional evidence of loyalty, and letters of recommendation, may be sent direct to the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

13. Aliens whose applications for employment on aeronautical or classified contracts have been denied by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, should be directed to the United States Employment Service for referral to other work.

VI. NO PENALTIES APPLY IF CONSENT IS OBTAINED BEFORE EMPLOYING ALIENS ON AERONAUTICAL AND CLASSIFIED CONTRACTS.

14. Some contractors and sub-contractors have hesitated to employ aliens because of a lack of clear understanding of the statutory restrictions, and concern as to the penalty for violation thereof. It is repeated and emphasized that the only restrictions are those set forth in paragraph 4 above, and that an employer is not subject to any penalty if, in good faith, he obtains the written consent of the head of the Government department concerned before an alien is permitted to have access to the work, plans, or trials under aeronautical or classified contracts.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PLANT SECURITY.

15. The contractor is responsible for the protection of the plant against all persons who might endanger its security, regardless of their citizenship. Contractors will comply with detailed regulations concerning plant security issued from time to time by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, including:

(a) complying with the provisions of their contracts respecting the safeguarding of all plans and specifications and all work under these contracts:

(b) in any case and at any time where there is a definite indication that an employee is subversive or engaged in subversive activities, no investigation will be conducted by the employer, but the facts will be furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for appropriate consideration. (Employees have the same duty of reporting in this regard as have employers).

VIII. PRIOR STATEMENTS AND CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

16. This joint statement is applicable with equal force to the employment of aliens under all existing contracts. If any clause of any existing contract prescribes greater restrictions on the employment of aliens than are hereby required or permitted, the Government will waive compliance with such clause, to the extent that it conflicts with this Statement.

17. All previous statements of the Departments of War, Navy, Justice, and the Maritime Commission with respect to the policy and procedure in connection with the employment of aliens, are hereby superseded insofar as they may be inconsistent with any statements contained herein.

Secretary of War

Attorney General

Secretary of the Navy

Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission

*PS F J.F. Carter folder
3-43
file
personal*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

June 8, 1943

REPORT ON "THE STARS AND STRIPES"

Ken Crawford, who is just back from North Africa for "PM" (see accompanying memorandum on PM), reports that "The Stars and Stripes" as edited by Neville is doing a favorably magnificent job in providing a good newspaper for the American troops and by reporting such matters as Henry Wallace's speech etc. to the men in the A.E.F. Ken reports that the soldiers are keenly interested in this phase of our war policy and, quite naturally, especially in the "jobs for soldiers" aspect of your policy. He thinks it would be a good thing for you to know this especially if future political pressure is developed against Neville's editorial policy on this Army newspaper.

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

J. F. Carter folder 3-43

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June 8, 1943

REPORT ON SGT. HANFTAENDEL'S MANUSCRIPT ON THE HITLER YOUTH

Young Hanftaengel has completed his manuscript on the Hitler Youth. The last section is ready for typing and the whole manuscript needs some further revision. Thereafter Military Intelligence will scan it with a view to preventing any leak of information which might embarrass the war-effort. At this time, as previously arranged, Hanftaengel will be available for the transfer to combat duty in the Southwest Pacific.

There were three matters I wanted to suggest to you:

1. I think you will be interested to read the manuscript in its entirety as it is a very impressive human document, and, in part, could be effectively utilized for propaganda.

2. Would you like to see young "Putzi" before he goes out to risk his life for this country?

3. I think it would be fair if any publication which is made of parts of this manuscript provided for payment to the author. With this in mind, I made sure that he wrote it in his spare time when not engaged on his regular assigned duties. He, or rather his father, has contracted a number of debts, including one for his educational expenses at Harvard. This book at present offers the only practical way in which these

P. 2

June 8, 1943

honorable obligations can be discharged, since "Putzi" himself is without actual resources, and if he had any resources they would be frozen by the Alien Property Custodian.

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

file personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

message given orally
pls

June 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I don't think I should see "Putzi". I would, however, like to read the manuscript.

In regard to pay for "Putzi", I suggest you talk with General Strong about it.

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
president*

June 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

In re your report on "PM"
and Foreign Policy, this is
something which should be taken
up with Sumner Welles again.

F. D. R.

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"We, the People"
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June 8, 1943

REPORT ON "PM" AND FOREIGN POLICY

On his return from North Africa, Ken Crawford finds that he has practically written himself out of a job by reporting the facts to "PM" without reference to the "party line". Ken is very enthusiastic with respect to Bob Murphy, and believes that the North Africa end was handled admirably. He says that the Communists have been busy, and are crucifying Murphy through "PM" and other New York contacts.

I am taking Crawford over to have a talk with Sumner Welles. It seemed to me that it might be possible to persuade Marshall Field to put Crawford in editorial command of "PM" and to use the paper to supplement the State Department's ^{public} foreign relations problems in the critical New York area. I haven't discussed this possibility with Crawford because I do not know whether Field has signed away in contracts his authority over the paper.

The earlier proposals for a State Department public relations advisory committee in New York has

June 8, 1943

collapsed due to the reluctance of the individuals involved to do anything, unless one of their number is given some beautiful title etc. Under the circumstances, I thought that perhaps a less formal approach to the problem, as outlined above, might be the most practical way of clearing up present tendency of the New York liberals to accept without question the Communist, or British, ^{or De Gaulleist} slant on America's foreign policy.

J.F.C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

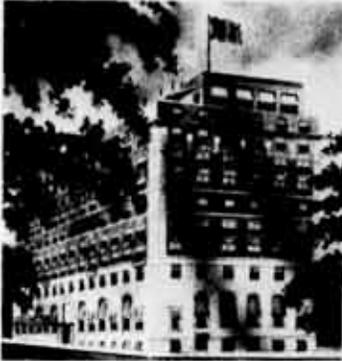
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June 22, 1943.

REPORT ON POSSIBLE METHOD OF SETTLING THE COAL-STRIKE.

I am forwarding the enclosed letter from Walter Munro, outlining a possible method of settling the coal-strike, because Munro is very close to Alexander Whitney of the Trainmen and represents responsible labor opinion on the subject of labor-relations where a major utility is involved.

JFC
J.F.C.



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE UNITED STATES TREASURY
OVERLOOKING WHITE HOUSE AND PARKS

HOTEL WASHINGTON

PENNA. AVE. AT 15TH STREET



"CABLE ADDRESS:
"HOWASHTON"

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 22, 1943

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Mobile
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Washington
HOTEL WASHINGTON

Illinois
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HOTEL FAUST

Louisiana
New Orleans
HOTEL JUNG
HOTEL DE SOYO

Mississippi
Meridian
HOTEL LAMAR

Nebraska
Omaha
HOTEL PAXTON

New Mexico
Clermont
HOTEL CLOVIS

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City
OKLAHOMA BILTMORE

South Carolina
Columbia
HOTEL
WADE HAMPTON

Texas
Alice
HOTEL ALICE

Texas
Austin
HOTEL
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

Texas
Beaumont
HOTEL EDSON
Big Spring
HOTEL SETTLES

Texas
Brownwood
HOTEL BROWNWOOD
HOTEL SOUTHERN

Texas
Cusco
HOTEL LAGUNA
El Paso
HOTEL CORTEZ

Texas
Fort Worth
HOTEL TEXAS
Galveston
HOTEL BUCCANEER

Texas
HOTEL JEAN LAFITTE
CORONADO COURTS
JACK TAR COURT
MIRAMAR COURT
HOTEL CAVALIER

Texas
Lubbock
HOTEL PLAZA
Lubbock
HOTEL LUBBOCK

Texas
Marlin
HOTEL FALLS
San Angelo
HOTEL CACTUS

Texas
San Antonio
ANGELES COURTS
Virginia
Mountain Lake
HOTEL
MOUNTAIN LAKE

My dear Jay:

You will recall that in November 1941 the Presidential Fact Finding Commission in the railroad labor wage dispute passed down a decision which was regarded as wholly unsatisfactory by all five Railroad Operating Brotherhoods. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at that time had in his possession authorization from more than 99% of the membership of the five Operating Brotherhoods to call a strike. A date was set for the strike, and the men were authorized to leave the properties December 6, 1941.

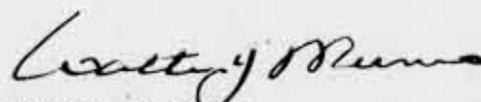
Right then, President Roosevelt entered the situation, called both sides in the controversy into session at the White House. The Presidential Fact Finding Board was re-convened, and Wayne L. Morse, Chairman of the Board, acting as mediation officer in a 69 hour session at the Raleigh Hotel, effected a settlement on the very eve of Pearl Harbor.

A nation-wide railroad tie-up was averted.

It seems to me that the coal situation has now developed to the point where the above prescription might be applied by the President.

My judgment is that both sides to the dispute are very anxious to effect a settlement, and I suspect that if the President would call in the parties, and some arrangement could be made to have a man such as John R. Steelman or Wayne L. Morse or Dr. Leiserson act as mediation officer, that a deal could be made and the strike settled.

Cordially yours,


Walter J. Munro

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

PSF: J. F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1943.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JOSEPH EASTMAN

I think you might look into
this.

F.D.R.

For ltr. 6-21-43, from John Franklin Carter,
regarding Pullman "Chiseling", with attached
report on this from George Walker.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By H. J. Stewart Date JUN 2 1972

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

*file
General*

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN
Director

July 2, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUL 3 8 55 AM '43
RECEIVED

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your confidential memorandum of June 24 enclosing a memorandum by Mr. John Franklin Carter on the subject of "Pullman Chiseling." I read this memorandum with much interest and it seemed to be excellent. I also referred it to the Director of my Division of Traffic Movement. I am sending you here-
with copy of the memorandum of comment which he prepared for me.

show →

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Eastman
Director

E-H
Encl.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
JUNE 23, 1943

File: 610-13

THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. J. B. Eastman

Returning the President's note of June 24 and enclosures relating to difficulty in purchasing Pullman space, chiseling, et cetera.

This is a subject to which the carriers and ourselves have given considerable thought, and Mr. Walker's report substantiates what our investigations have developed, viz, that while some of this is going on the number of cases is negligible as compared to the whole.

In March of this year, when it came to our attention that some business and industrial concerns were purchasing Pullman tickets in advance in order to protect conjectural or potential trips, we handled with the National Industrial Traffic League and the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards. These organizations circulated their entire memberships of approximately 20,825 industrial concerns urging that this practice be not indulged in and that the purchase of Pullman space be confined to known requirements. I have no doubt this action contributed materially to the reasonably satisfactory conditions now prevailing.

Another contributing factor was the adoption last fall by the railroads of the United States of time limit reservation rules providing for complete release of space unless Pullman tickets were purchased within certain restricted time limits. Coupled with this was the filing by the Pullman Company of a revised refund tariff under which the purchase price of tickets presented for cancellation and refund after train departure would not be refunded unless the particular space called for by the ticket was sold to some other passenger by the Pullman conductor after train departure.

Of course it must be realized that whenever traffic is heavy Pullman space is more difficult to obtain than in normal traffic periods. This was true during the peak of the tourist



ОБЩЕМИ БЪ СЪВЪРШЕНИ ДЪЛЖНОСТИ
THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE INVESTIGATION

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE

Mr. J. B. Eastman

June 26, 1945
Page 2

season in Florida and California in pre-war days and is accentuated now by a heavy volume of traffic with very few extra sleeping cars being available to accommodate it. As you know, approximately 55 percent of the sleeping cars of the country are being used to handle military traffic.

Most of the so-called chiseling coming to our attention now, and I do not think there is a great deal of it, is being done by hotel porters, travel and tour agents who charge a service fee for the purchase and delivery of Pullman tickets. They buy up space in advance and hold for anticipated calls, turning in the tickets for refund before train departure if their potential customers do not materialize.

As a corrective measure we have suggested to the railroads and the Pullman Company that consideration be given to the adoption of a penalty charge on Pullman tickets turned in for cancellation and refund at the last minute. They are now studying the advisability of adopting a rule which would provide for a twenty-five percent penalty charge with minimum of \$1.00 and maximum of \$5.00 on Pullman tickets not turned in for cancellation within the following time limits:

9:00 A.M. of date of departure - for trains departing between 12:00 noon and 5:00 P.M.

12:00 noon - for trains departing between 5:00 P.M. and *12:00 midnight.

*Includes cars set for occupancy before and departing after 12:00 midnight.

5:00 P.M. - for trains departing between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon the following day.

In addition we are working on a General Order which we believe will, to a large extent, eliminate the present practices being indulged in by hotel porters, travel agents, et cetera.

We are not unmindful of the importance of this subject and will continue to give it consideration and study.

H. F. Mc Carthy, Director
Division of Traffic Movement

JWS:ald

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3-43*

June 24, 1943

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

Dear Miss Tully:

Mr. John Carter has asked me to forward
this Memorandum from Dr. Sedgwick for the
President.

Greetings.

Henry Field

~~SECRET~~

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

PART XXXIII

June 23, 1943

June 23, 1943

VON PAPEN, HITLER AND THE VATICAN

The news that Franz von Papen has been dismissed as German Ambassador to Turkey should not be taken at face-value.

In itself this change seems to prove the following points:

1. Since the expulsion of the Axis from North Africa, Pantelleria, and Lampedusa, German possibilities in Ankara--through no fault of von Papen's--seem to have become paralyzed for quite some time to come.

2. Consequently von Papen, who is one of the best horses in the Hitler-stables, is wasted at that point.

3. The fact that von Ribbentrop was directed to recall von Papen does not necessarily have to mean that von Papen is "out for good", or "in bad grace". Perhaps Hitler has his special reasons for ordering von Papen's "dismissal".

4. Wherever von Papen has been employed up to now, be it in Vienna or elsewhere, Hitler succeeded in gaining his point. Of Schuschnigg's post-Dollfuss Austria this proved so signally true that the bon mot "Qui mange du Papen, en meurt" came into use when discussing Austria's fate.

5. It has been pointed out (cf. Report XXXII, June 16, 1943) "that Hitler probably already foresees the day when

his tottering Italian partner no longer will be within the Axis; that Hitler - Goebbels are gradually paving the way for a rapprochement with the Vatican, with a view of substituting the Pope for the Duce; that Hitler would thus strive to transmute the Axis into a Paxis, i.e. into a peace-minded, (includable), quasi-Christian European factor; that it may be assumed as likely that in such a case Hitler would avail himself again of the services of a certain Papal Chamberlain at present serving as Ambassador in Ankara."

6. It so happens that von Papen's "dismissal" coincides with the visit of the leading German Bishops to Pope Pius XII.

7. It goes without saying that in applying to the Auswaertige Amt for their travel-permits and passports the Catholic Bishops had to state specifically the interest which attaches to their voyage, not only with regard to the ecclesiastic sphere, but to the German and National sphere as well. (Possibly one of their secret objectives is to induce the Vatican to intercede in some way against the bombing of German "Catholic" cities and towns like Muenster and Osnabrueck.....).

8. It has been assumed that the German Bishops might be carrying peace-proposals etc., etc. This does not seem very likely. Such proposals would have to go through some high official of the Auswaertige Amt anyway.

9. It is here that von Papen would appear as a logical choice--if only to feel the pulse of the Vatican, and to report to Hitler on the activities and negotiations of his Bishops.

Objection:

Without doubt somebody might offer the following objection: "But how is it possible that Hitler has such ultimate intentions, as long as we read: that 'Catholics are targets of abuse by Nazis' and that: 'the affiliated Nazi-Parties in Occupied countries, such as the Netherlands, France, and Norway, show increased hostility towards Christianity?'" (cf. New York Times - Saturday June 19, 1943, p. 2, col. 6, bottom).

Answer:

The answer to this is: People who ask that seem to have forgotten that the entire Hitler régime is built on the principle of dynamic chaos, produced by the eternal rotation of thesis, anti-thesis and syn-thesis, and that apparent ideological incongruities only illustrate and prove this underlying law of Hitler's fighting style: Left - Right - Middle.

As has been pointed out in earlier reports: Since the loss of North Africa, Dr. Goebbels is making steady efforts

in the province of the Foreign Broadcasts, to create gradually the impression as though the Roman Catholic Church were enjoying full and undisturbed recognition within the Reich. (cf. the broadcasts describing the enthronization of the new Archbishop of Bamberg). This transmission which took 1½ hours and happened on Sunday, May 9, 1943, i.e. 48 hours after the loss of Tunis and Bizerta by the Axis, marks a possible turning-point in the entire attitude of the Third Reich towards the Roman Catholic Church.

Last evening (Tuesday, June 22, 1943 - 6 p.m. EWT), the "Deutschland-Echo" even claimed in one of its emissions that the "Neue Europa" was fighting for the preservation of the European Occident (Abendland) and CHRISTIAN CULTURE. Hand in hand with repeated claims of that nature, the listeners are informed that scores of Greek Orthodox Churches are being built, consecrated or reopened in the Ukraine, that dozens of Lutheran or Evangelical Churches are being provided for in the former Baltic Provinces. There is, however, it seems, no corresponding zest on the part of the Nazi authorities to help along the expansion of Roman Catholic Church establishments in Poland or elsewhere.

Query: How is it now that Hitler shows himself so partial to the Greek-Orthodox Church and the Lutheran Churches, while he more or less neglects the Roman Catholic interests?

Answer: The reason is: In the case of the Greek-Orthodox Church Hitler's position is that of the former Czar, i.e. Hitler is supreme protector and as it were Pope.

The same is true in regard to the German Protestant churches. Here Hitler has assumed the rôle formerly played by the Kaiser. That is to say, he is "LANDESKIRCHEN-HAUPT".

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church this place is not only already taken, but its authority rests in the hand of an extra-territorial personage, the Roman Pope. This fact, together with the century-old struggle between German Emperors and Roman Popes, furnishes the qualifying background to the relations between Hitler as Fuehrer of the Reich and Eugenio Pacelli as Pope in Rome.....

A few days ago the Berlin radio in quoting the words of a leading Soviet figure said: "The Pope in Rome is Soviet Russia's enemy No. 1" - and enlarged on the theme that Russian aspirations today, as two hundred years ago, aimed at the Adriatic Balkans, at Fiume - Zagreb - Belgrade and Montenegro.

The tenor of this broadcast very likely corresponds to what von Papen--if he comes to Rome--will try to sell to the Pope.

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

*PSF
file
personal*

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

June 25, 1943.

REPORT ON EFFECT OF STRIKE-NEWS IN THE ARGENTINE. *q*

The attached copy of a letter from Kenneth McKim (I.T.&T. representative at Buenos Aires) contains some interesting observations on the effect of American strike-news on opinion in the Argentine. Since this is a point at which foreign and domestic policies meet, I thought you might be interested in reading this temperate statement.

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

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION (SUD AMERICA)

DEFENSA 143

BUENOS AIRES

May 26, 1943.

Airmail.

Mr. Frank C. Page, Vice President,
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation,
67 Broad Street,
New York City.

My dear Frank:

An American lady who comes a great deal in social contact with Argentine officialdom and the families of leaders in the economic and industrial life of the country said to me at dinner the other night, "It has become most embarrassing for me to answer the comments and questions I hear on all sides regarding the strikes in the war industries of the United States. My Argentine friends are constantly asking me what it is all about, what has occasioned this interruption of the war production machinery at such a time, and what I think the United States Government is going to do about it. These enquiries are not sarcastic, but made with complete sincerity because these people are really utterly puzzled by what they read in the newspapers of paralization first in the coal mines, then the Chrysler plant, next day the rubber industry, etc. But I am just as puzzled as they are and have to tell them, no matter how awkward it is, that I simply do not know."

The lady's experience is not particularly different from that of any of the rest of us who have Argentine friends, as we all have. It is the most natural and logical question for any one of them to ask on meeting an American acquaintance. If any Americans in Buenos Aires know the right answer to such questions, they know a whole lot more than I do.

The papers publish the news of these strikes at the same time that they publish figures on the volume and the increase in the United States war production and numerous special articles describing how all the civilian population of the States has united to make the Arsenal of Democracy surpass even the highest hopes of President Roosevelt when he coined that phrase. But these stories of paralization of production in vital plants surely sound a sour note in the symphonic program of all out effort to lick the Axis.

Today at a Rotary Club luncheon attended by about 300 men, Mariano Font, a Spaniard recently arrived from New York, who was the principal speaker, gave most impressive details of the way in which the United States was turning out aeroplanes, tanks and ships of all classes, and spoke convincingly enough of the manner in which every man, woman and child in the States does his bit in one way or in many ways. Nevertheless, this morning's papers were full of details of further labor troubles and more walkouts in war industries up North. As I was leaving the hotel several of the businessmen who had listened to the speech asked me if I thought the Government was going to use force to put a stop to these negative activities on the part of the labor organizations. I may say, for reasons of national pride, that they really don't amount to much and that the loss they occasion is only a drop in a bucket as compared to the overall production; but I don't kid myself at all that the

moral effect is not definitely destructive and that when these laborers lay down their tools they aren't helping Hitler.

If I were in any way in doubt as to this, I would only need to read what the Axis fifth column publishes here about it and listen to what their propagandists in the street are saying to be fully convinced that even if the directors of the fifth column were personally responsible for these strikes, Hitler and Himmler couldn't expect a better job of them. A principal item in the tactical program of the Axis fifth columnist today in this country is to belittle the United States whenever and wherever possible. They don't have to go to much effort to obtain ammunition so long as our Unionized laborers quit making munitions for Eisenhower in order to make them for Goebbels.

You and I are too old to put on uniforms in this war, but we both know how the men in uniform felt and talked in the last war about racketeering among those who got exemption to stay at home and turn out the tools of warfare at so much per hour and time and a half for overtime. The soldiers and sailors in this war are working the same 24-hour shifts they did in the last war, and stopping the same bullets and chunks of shell casing, and developing the same internal disorders that will stick with them through a lifetime, as your comrades and mine did in the last war. So I should be greatly surprised if they did not feel as much bitter resentment over what I read in today's papers as I experienced when I read similar news in 1918.

The Argentine newspapers publish other and more cheering matter than the news of these strikes. For example, the editorial reaction, except on the part of the Axis propaganda sheets, is fully favorable to the announced dissolution of the Comintern. Fear of a possible renewal of the propaganda campaign for a world social revolution at the end of the present hostilities has been a cause of constant preoccupation for those who are responsible for maintaining law and order and existing conditions in this country. That is equally true to the best of my knowledge and belief in all the other Latin American countries from Mexico southward. Perhaps it has also been a justifiable cause of anxiety north of the Rio Grande.

A prominent South American journalist just returned from New York said in a large recent semi-public banquet that at the end of this war there would be very grave social disorders in the United States, when peace brings to an abrupt end the great flood of emergency orders, and industrial readjustment becomes an imperative and immediate necessity. The laborers will not be willing to accept any reduction in their earnings, he predicted, and the employers will not be able to continue paying them at the present exorbitant rate. This he thought might very possibly lead to social revolution. I offer no opinion on the subject, but merely present as a matter of some interest his conclusions after a not inconsiderable opportunity to observe conditions of the moment. I might add, however, that there was no wishful thinking involved in the gloomy prophecy of this Latin American journalist.

Just to close this too drab letter on a lighter vein, Dr. Castillo has just received a decoration from Marshal Petain, with the benign assistance of Pierre Laval, and a cablegram of congratulations from the Mikado upon the celebration of another year of Argentine independence. Any man in public life has to accept an occasional decayed vegetable along with the resounding applause.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Kenneth McKim,

PSF: J. F. Carter folder
13-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1943.


MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MARSHALL:

Will you please speak to me
about this?

F.D.R.

Report from John Franklin Carter, June 28
on surveillance of Putzi Hanfstaengl.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date 11-1-72

PSF J. F. Carter folder 3-43
file personal file 3-4-44

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

June 30, 1943.
3-4-44

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: FILE OF "KEY-NAZIS".

Timed to a split-second to match the end of the Fiscal Year, here are the first-fruits of the project to prepare a file of "Key-Nazis" for the use of the President. This lot includes about 400 names and Henry Field, who supervised their preparation, thought he had better deliver them in person on the chance that he might be helpful in discussing the method of filing.

Many more will follow in due course.

JFC
J.F.C.

*J. F. Carter folder
3-42*

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: FILE OF "KEY-NAZIS".

Here are some more of the "Key-Nazis" for your files:

- 1) 38 biographical forms, chiefly criminal records;
- 2) 4 reports from Hanfstaengl on Goebbels, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Brueckner, and Heinrich Hoffmann.

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

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL FORMS ON "KEY-NAZIS".

Dear Miss Tully:

Herewith attached, are 323 forms to be included in the file of "Key-Nazis". In addition, we are sending ^{*} _____ photographs of leading Nazis, which should be attached to their forms in the biographical file.

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

** Photographs, about 900, will come later.
H.F.*

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: FILE ON KEY-NAZIS.

Herewith attached, please find 357 additional biographical forms on
"key-Nazis" for incorporation in the special file.

JFC
J.F.C.

forms put in special file, 8/16/43

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTS ON "KEY-NAZIS".

Herewith attached, please find 201 Biographical Reports for the President's
File of "Key-Nazis".

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

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 26, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL FILE OF "KEY-NAZIS".

Herewith, please find _____ biographical forms for the President's
file of "key-Nazis".

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

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

September 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL REPORTS ON "KEY-NAZIS".

Herewith, please find 371 biographical reports for the President's
file of "Key-Nazis".

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

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS DULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON KEY-NAZIS.

Herewith attached, please find 2036 forms ^{*and 2754 cards*} containing biographical data on so-called "key-Nazis" for the President's files.

JFC
J.F.C.

J.F. Carter folder 3-43

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

January 7, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: BIOGRAPHICAL FILE OF KEY-NAZIS.

Herewith are transmitted 4,832 cards and forms for the President's file of biographies of key-Nazis.

JFC
J.F.C.

(consists of 10 packages)

J. F. Carter folder 3-44

2713 Dumbarton Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

March 4, 1944.

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace,

I am sending you herewith 416 biographical forms and cards for your file on Key Nazis.

We are now nearing the end of this job, there being but about 100 more records of these skunks to come!

I am also sending you a map showing the world-wide distribution of the researches of "M" Project. The circles outlined in pencil indicate studies now nearing completion.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Henry
Henry Field

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

BACKGROUND DATA TO JULY 1943

Unique among war relief agencies in that it is solely devoted to medical aid, the Medical & Surgical Relief Committee of America donates medical and surgical equipment to the armed forces of America and of our Allies, to needy hospitals, war-zone nurseries and welfare groups and other recognized relief agencies throughout the United Nations.

The Committee was organized in August, 1940 to conduct a national campaign for medical supplies to equip hard-pressed emergency stations and field hospitals crowded with bomb victims in Great Britain. As the war spread, the Committee's scope was increased to answer appeals for medical aid from Greece, the Fighting French in Africa and St. Pierre, from the Royal Norwegians in Iceland and Canada; from China and Russia, and since our entry into the war from the United States.

The major proportion of the Committee donations are given to the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Maritime Commission and the Coast Guard. One of the Committee's outstanding projects calls for supplying portable medical sets to Coast Guard patrol-boats, Navy sub-chasers and destroyer-escorts. Each set carries essential drugs, bandages, and an instrument roll in addition to a shipwreck unit consisting of a simple fishing rig, bait, knives and signalling mirrors. Although subsidiary, the Committee's foreign aid program continues. Currently, in cooperation with the French Military Mission, the Committee has undertaken the tremendous task of sending vitally-needed supplies to French hospitals in North Africa. Another drive to provide medical sets by parachute delivery to the guerilla fighters behind the enemy lines in France is now underway.

Mrs. Huttleston Rogers, who provided the original impetus and contributed funds to enable the committee to function, is executive chairman. Beginning with a handful of philanthropic doctors in New York, the Committee has grown to an operating membership of over 500 doctors with chapters in 44 states and the District of

(more)

Columbia. This nation-wide group of distinguished physicians and surgeons is headed by Major-General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon-General of the Army, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon-General of the Navy, and by Doctors Stuart L. Craig, Carnes Weeks, Frank Groedel, Joseph Felsen, Conrad Berens, Malcolm Goodridge, Allen O. Whipple and Morris Fishbein, who act as Advisory Chairmen. Dr. Joseph Peter Hoguet is national medical director.

A non-professional committee which functions as a separate unit within the Committee, has been recently chartered, and includes Vice Admiral H.K. Hewitt, Messrs. John Sloane, William Chadbourne, and others prominent in public affairs. The admission of women physicians to the roster of active medical volunteers has prompted the Committee to organize a women's division with Dr. Marjorie E. Reed, as National Director. Among other officers are: Baroness R. de Wardener, Secretary; Mrs. Mathilde C. Seiff and Arthur Kunzinger, Treasurers; Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, counsel; and Arthur Andersen & Company, accountants.

To date, total contributions have amounted to \$684,623.59 in cash and kind, of which \$551,699.24 worth have already been shipped and delivered. Cash on hand, together with materials in kind, amount to \$43,871.00.

Generous donations of drugs, surgical instruments and equipment are sent to the Committee by medical and pharmaceutical supply houses, by drug stores and medical men throughout the country. All equipment and salvage supplies received at the Committee's headquarters are rigidly inspected by experts before shipment. Medical and pharmaceutical items whose effectiveness has not been established in actual use are not accepted nor are those of doubtful age. The selection and packing of medical sets and operating kits is planned for immediate use and distribution when they reach their destination.

Since there is so much volunteer help - 504 physicians and surgeons; 328 nurses, and 285 non-professionals, operating expenses have been held to a minimum, and administrative expenses as per audit December 31 are less than 10%, which is unusually low. The only paid employees are eight persons (chiefly typists, stenographers and shipping clerks, some of whom are on part time).

Virtually all monies received are converted into supplies and equipment which are then with a minimum of "red tape" turned over to those military and naval units or welfare institutions and agencies in this country and abroad who have requested medical help from the Committee. Where cash donations are made for specific purposes or equipment, the Committee carefully carries out the donors' instructions. Surplus funds accrued through the Committee's ability to obtain wholesale rates are used to purchase additional supplies. Monthly financial statements and reports are duly filed with the President's War Relief Control Board, Washington, D.C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ARE DEDUCTIBLE FROM INCOME TAX (Treasury Dept)

#####

April 19, 1943
Lt. F.W. HARA
PCO USS PC 1199
Consolidated Shipbuilding Co.
Morris Heights, N.Y.
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Received your letter of April 19, 1943 with receipt enclosed. Similarly, received your medical kit in excellent condition. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for this unit and to commend your organization on having done such an excellent job on producing a most complete outfit.

Enclosed herewith is the receipt for the unit.
In behalf of the entire personnel of this vessel I wish to thank you again.

U. S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALIONS
C. B. LEVACHOV-NT #1009
A.B.D. PORY HUENEM, CALIFORNIA

The officers and men of Naval Construction Battalion Detachment #1009 wish to express their deepest appreciation for the emergency medical field set and the 10 patrol boat medical kits forwarded by you.

We wish to assure you that all of us realize that the task which lies before us will be much easier to carry through knowing that the very best of equipment is available for our use.

USS PC-593
Fleetmaster, New York, N. Y.

From: The Commanding Officer.
To: Dr. J. P. Hoguet,
420 Lexington Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Subject: Surgical Kit, Request for.

1. Dr. Allen at the Sub-Chaser Training Center in Miami, Fla. was kind enough to tell me of your generous offer to send ships of our class a surgical kit upon request.

2. Needless to say, we have no such equipment and your offer is like an answer to our prayer.

3. Would you be kind enough to send us whatever you can spare in the way of surgical instruments or supplies?

SC-1057/337-2 GULF MARINE WAIS
CALVESTON, TEXAS
USS SC-1057,
c/o Gulf Marine
Galveston, Texas
February 19, 1943

Dr. J. P. Hoguet,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

As my ship is shortly going into commission, and in as much as my commissioning allowance gives me no surgical instruments, I am requesting from you a surgical kit.

You were suggested to me by the Medical Officer at the Submarine Chaser Training Center, Miami, Florida, and if you could oblige, I should always be grateful.

SUBMARINE CHASER TRAINING CENTER

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Dear Dr. Hoguet:

Please accept this letter as my personal thanks for the first aid kits sent to the Sub Chaser School in Miami. The kits are ideal for these units and I am sure that they will serve to help many injured seamen. The kits you sent to me were distributed to all 22 boats for combat areas.

COPY U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 25 June, 1943

I am writing to request a complete Surgical Field Kit for use at the Dispensary of the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia. We are doing about fifty major operations a month but we are greatly handicapped by the lack of instruments. Being a shore station we are

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Doctor Hoguet:

On behalf of the Navy Department I wish to express sincere appreciation for the generous donation of the Nevada Division of the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America. This most practical and useful gift will be of extreme value to the naval services in connection with the furnishing of surgical and dental treatment to its personnel.

Sincerely yours,
J. Secretary of the Navy.

U.S.S. SC 1013
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
20 May 1943

On behalf of the officers and men of this ship let me thank you for the medical kit which we received aboard yesterday. It is ideal for a ship of this size. Let me assure you that this kit will be ready when the occasion comes for its use.

USS SC-639
NOB NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA.

DEAR DR. HOGUET, IT WAS BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION IN SCTO AT MIAMI THAT YOUR COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN GATHERING FIRST AID MATERIAL FOR SCTS AND PC'S. I WRITE TO ASK IF YOU COULD KINDLY INCLUDE US IN THESE DONATIONS. I AM AFRAID OUR CASE IS VERY URGENT AS WE ARE LEAVING SOON AND ANY MEASURES YOU MIGHT TAKE TO FACILITATE A SPEEDY ISSUE WOULD BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

U. S. S. SC-711
J. P. M. NYC
February 19, 1943

Dear Dr. Hoguet:
I have just recently received one of the medical kits, numbered 20440, which you made up for Dr. Allen, at the Sub-Chaser Training Center and I wish to express my sincere appreciation for it. It answered the exact needs of an emergency kit on a Sub-Chaser and has already been used to advantage.
With your permission, I shall tell several other Captains of Sub-Chasers about this, as it is just the thing we have been trying to get for some time.

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of June 16th in which you desired to know my rank, and also if there is any duplication of supplies as found in your kit and as issued by the Navy.

My rank is Lieutenant (j.g.), and as yet I can see no duplication in

U. S. S. IOWA

March 30, 1943.

CAS:jcl.

Mrs. Middleton Rogers
Executive Chairman,
Medical & Surgical Relief Committee,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

We have received the Vin Transfusion sets, syringes, lens set and the 4"x4" dressings. The problem of supply for the military services is so great our supply organization cannot be expected to give us the individual attention that you have extended us. We are deeply grateful for this.

If clinical thermometers and 4"x4" dressings are available we could readily use 5 dozen thermometers and two or three thousand of the dressings. The demand is great and you know of anyone having a typewriter to spare? We are handicapped terribly by the lack of these.

Very sincerely yours,
C.A. SWANSON
Commander, (MC) USN

U. S. NAVY PRE FLIGHT SCHOOL
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

January 11, 1943

Joseph Peter Hoguet, M. D.
Medical Director,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee,
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Hoguet:

Enclosed herewith is signed receipt for the delivery of the emergency field unit, and many thanks. It will be put to useful service.

We are in bad need of surgical instruments, as we are going to put into commission in the near future, our surgical service.

Would one of your surgical roll field kits with the instruments be available? If so, we should be very grateful to have one sent to us. It would fill a gap that could not otherwise be covered as things are now.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WASHINGTON

5 January, 1943

My dear Doctor Hoguet:

During 1942 your committee generously donated to the Coast Guard a considerable quantity of equipment which has proved of great value to the Service. Among this equipment donated were a quantity of emergency field units which have been distributed to stations urgently in need of same.

At the present time the Coast Guard could use advantageously twelve additional emergency field medical units and information is requested as to whether or not these field units can be supplied. If so it is requested that they be invoiced to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Attention: Medical Director, Carl Mohel, Chief Medical Officer, United States Coast Guard.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

SC 647

PS F
Carter

U.S.S. INDIANA,
c/o Postmaster,
New York, N.Y.

14 July 1942

Dr. J.P. Hoguet, Secretary,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee,
420 Lexington Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Hoguet:-

On several occasions during the past few months, Lt. Comdr. Connes, my assistant medical officer, has received various shipments of medical and surgical supplies from your organization for use on this ship. This contribution from the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee is a most timely and appreciated one. At the present time our Medical Supply Depot is faced with the Herculean task of providing surgical and medical equipment and supplies for a rapidly expanding Navy. To accomplish this end, all ships and shore stations must cooperate by economizing in the expenditure of all items, many of which are unobtainable or difficult to obtain at this time.

Dr. Weeks fully appreciated our limitations, and suggested that he request various surgical equipment and supplies from your organization, which we are unable to obtain at the present time from our source of supply. He assured me that such supplies are gratuitous and that they represent a collection of materials contributed by a group of sincere, generous, and enthusiastic people who are employing this most commendable method of responding to this "wall out" war effort.

We sincerely appreciate and thank the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee for its generous assistance, and we want to mention another medical kit of this equipment, we spirit.

Excerpts from a few of the letters

sent to the Medical & Surgical Relief Committee from sub-chasers, patrol-boats, destroyers, cruisers, and battleships of the U.S. Navy requesting or acknowledging donations of medical and surgical supplies.

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:
We have been informed that through the efforts of your committee certain basic surgical instruments and equipment have been made available to small craft of the U. S. Navy. The value of such an enterprise is great and can only be adequately comprehended by those of us who are the recipients.

Dr. Peter Hoguet
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

While on duty at the Sub-Chaser Training Center, Miami, I was informed by Lt. G. F. McInnes of the Medical Corp that your committee would be kind enough to furnish to sub-chasers, upon request, an excellent medical kit. Both officers and the men aboard this ship would greatly appreciate it if your committee would lend us a kit for use aboard ship, with the understanding that the kit will be returned to you with our grateful thanks should the Navy Department issue us a substitute.

Sincerely,

ack 8/20/42

to all members of

sent to the Medical & Surgical Relief Committee from sub-chasers, patrol-boats, destroyers, cruisers, and battleships of the U.S. Navy requesting or acknowledging donations of medical and surgical supplies.

U.S. Navy.

U.S. SC 1268

March 12, 1943.

appreciation to the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee for its kindness in providing a kit

April 30, 1943.

COPY
USS SC 686
Fleet Post Office
New York, N.Y.
21 June, 1943

COPY

U.S.S. ERMEN (DD631) June 17, 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America
I recently had the opportunity to see an Emergency Operating Set and Emergency Field Set which your committee had so magnanimously presented to the U.S.S. ERMEN through the Medical Officer, Dr. Armstrong.

These are splendid sets of equipment and are of a type which we are unable to obtain through official channels. This material is sorely needed to provide for emergencies such as surgery, plane crashes, fire or other casualties on board other ships needing assistance of our medical department, as well as bringing our supplies up to an adequate level to meet heavy casualties aboard our own ship.

If you have any such equipment available to provide a ship such as ours, we would appreciate it very much.

Respectfully yours

U. S. S. INDEPENDENCE

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

I recently talked with Lieutenant J. M. Smith, USN of the U.S.S. Santa Fe about our mutual problems, and he told me that thru the kindness of your organization his difficulties had been considerably lessened. He suggested that I write to you, since my situation is quite similar to the one which he has had, namely lack of sufficient surgical instruments, suture materials, and certain drug items.

I know that your committee has numberless requests for similar assistance, and I do not wish to impose upon your generosity, but I feel that the early obtaining of needed supplies probably must depend on an organization such as yours.

I shall be grateful for any information which you can give me.

Yours very truly,

J.P. Henderson
Lt. Comdr., USN

CUB E.L.
Camp Allen NOB
Norfolk, Va.

May 27, 1943

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
(Administrative Command)
N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.

October 3, 1943

At your suggestion I am enclosing a tentative list of instruments and supplies, which would so complement the equipment now aboard the U.S.S. THURSTON, that the medical department could function at an efficiency expected of a well run hospital. I need not tell you what this would mean under the exacting and strenuous circumstances which our ship will undoubtedly encounter in the very near future.

You could safely assure Mrs. Rodgers that the supplies, if received will be promptly and effectively used for precisely the purpose they were originally assembled for.

I am gratified to hear of your intervention.

Mrs. Mathilde C. Gaiff,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee,
420 Lexington Ave.,
New York, New York.

Dear Mrs. Gaiff,

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 24, 1943 in which you ask for additional information.

Our Eight Hospital Unit is being formed here at Camp Allen for overseas duty. We do not know our destination but do know that we will be an advanced hospital unit which will mainly handle emergency work before the injured are sent back to a larger hospital in a more secure area.

Being connected with aviation and with flight orders I presume that my duties will consist of being flown from one place to another where medical attention of emergency nature was needed. After seeing your field sets I was of the opinion that they would be just the thing to put in a plane and take from place to place. Three of us doctors out of our complement of twenty five are connected with aviation and have flight orders.

We do not anticipate receiving similar supplies from the Navy and would like to have this equipment permanently. The ether and novocaine that you mentioned as going into the kit are fine. I would think that it would also be advisable to add an intravenous anesthesia as well.

U. S. S. SANTA FE
26, January 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mathilde Rogers, Executive Chairman

Dear Madam,

It was with extreme gratitude and relief that I received both cases of surgical instruments sent by your committee. I say relief because in our present duty status our need for them was acute to say the least. Now at present, I cannot say but I hope to have the opportunity an pleasure sometime in the future of explaining how we need the instruments and how badly we needed them. I would like you to experience the personal satisfaction that your donation warrants.

You ask if there are any other medical or surgical supplies that we require. If you have any sulfathiazole in any form not being put to good use we certainly would appreciate it.

COPY

USS ERMEN
DD 631
FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

I have been informed by J.P. Volman, our leading Quartermaster, of your kindly offer to help us outfit our ship with essential medical and surgical supplies. This offer is really a godsend to us because although we are equipped with what the Navy allows a ship of this size, there are many other items which the individual medical officer desires to carry for the care of his men, but which he can not procure from this source.

Specifically, we are badly in need of two emergency operating sets to equip our forward and aft battle dressing stations (lours or less emergency operating rooms) and of 2 emergency medical field sets to equip our two motor whale boats for any and all types of rescue work.

I can not thank you enough personally for making it possible for me to go to sea equipped with the necessary instruments and supplies to make a good job of it out there and I know that every officer and man will feel grateful to you for your interest in giving them the best of everything.

Your donation indicates that you recognize the full value of the proper and adequate medical and surgical supplies for the small vessels; we thank you for us of the 1291

U.S.S. S.C. 1291
c/o Fleet Postmaster
New York City, N.Y.
March 22, 1943

Medical and Surgical Committee
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, New York.

Dear Mrs. Henderson-Rogers

Dr. Geperfert, whom I have met here in port suggested that I write to you and that possibly you might help me with a problem.

I am one of the Medical Officers aboard the above named ship and we are very short of some medical instruments. If you could help us up we would be very grateful. We have no suture sets at all and need to have no prospect of getting any. Our needs are six (6) sets of (6) but even four (4) would be a big help. Also we have no bandage rolls available to roll four (4) sets (4 x 6) inch. Other bandages. These are our principal needs for our complement we are very short of bandages, our band aids, (straps, dressings, and all varieties of care stuff for the boat.

If you can help us out we would be very grateful. Please write to the Medical Relief Committee, c/o Fleet Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Rogers,

Thank you much for your kind assistance. The sulfathiazole tablets arrived without damage and are already being put to good use. I can think of a few more items which we need and are not at

COPY

USS PC 1128
c/o Fleet Post Office
New York, N.Y.

June 12, 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
Your letter of May 26th has been received and appreciated.

The medical and surgical kit is at hand. It is regarded as an excellent kit for quick first-aid work. None of the items in it duplicate any supplied by the Navy. Particularly appreciated are such items as Pareline Hydrobromine Aqueous, Saphathozol Ointment, Pertussin Cough Syrup, etc., because of the difficulty of obtaining them from Navy sources.

Thank you again for your generous donation.

Truly yours,

(signed) W. N. STRISON
Lt. USNR

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
(Administrative Command)
N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.

October 3, 1943

At your suggestion I am enclosing a tentative list of instruments and supplies, which would so complement the equipment now aboard the U.S.S. THURSTON, that the medical department could function at an efficiency expected of a well run hospital. I need not tell you what this would mean under the exacting and strenuous circumstances which our ship will undoubtedly encounter in the very near future.

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U. S. S. SANTA FE
26, January 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mathilde Rogers, Executive Chairman

Dear Madam,

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COPY

USS ERMEN
DD 631
FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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Specifically, we are badly in need of two emergency operating sets to equip our forward and aft battle dressing stations (lours or less emergency operating rooms) and of 2 emergency medical field sets to equip our two motor whale boats for any and all types of rescue work.

I can not thank you enough personally for making it possible for me to go to sea equipped with the necessary instruments and supplies to make a good job of it out there and I know that every officer and man will feel grateful to you for your interest in giving them the best of everything.

Your donation indicates that you recognize the full value of the proper and adequate medical and surgical supplies for the small vessels; we thank you for us of the 1291

U.S.S. S.C. 1291
c/o Fleet Postmaster
New York City, N.Y.
March 22, 1943

Medical and Surgical Committee
420 Lexington Ave.
New York, New York.

Dear Mrs. Henderson-Rogers

Dr. Geperfert, whom I have met here in port suggested that I write to you and that possibly you might help me with a problem.

I am one of the Medical Officers aboard the above named ship and we are very short of some medical instruments. If you could help us up we would be very grateful. We have no suture sets at all and need to have no prospect of getting any. Our needs are six (6) sets of (6) but even four (4) would be a big help. Also we have no bandage rolls available to roll four (4) sets (4 x 6) inch. Other bandages. These are our principal needs for our complement we are very short of bandages, our band aids, (straps, dressings, and all varieties of care stuff for the boat.

If you can help us out we would be very grateful. Please write to the Medical Relief Committee, c/o Fleet Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Rogers,

Thank you much for your kind assistance. The sulfathiazole tablets arrived without damage and are already being put to good use. I can think of a few more items which we need and are not at

USS PC-593
Postmaster, New York

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Your most welcome donation has been gratefully received by this command.

During present conditions, in the majority of instances, medical assistance has to be provided on the spot with the best means available. Such being the case, the material provided by your committee has materially added to our facilities.

May we express our sincere appreciation for the material so vital to ourselves and to the naval service.

Mrs. Mathilde Rogers,
Executive Chairman,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

The medical kit donated by the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America has been received on board this vessel. Your committee merits the highest praise for assembling and distributing such a valuable kit.

On behalf of the officers and men attached to this vessel, the Commanding Officer wishes to express the ship's gratitude to you and the members of your organization.

U. S. S. SC-1024

January 13, 1943.

J.P. Hoguet,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Hoguet:

I am taking the liberty of asking you for one of the kits for my ship. Most of the time we are near enough to the shore not to have to take any chances with emergency surgery. However, as the late case in the papers of the submarine operation shows, one never knows when it may be needed.

I have just discovered that Mr. Abraham Kaplan is leaving in a few hours to go to England and from there possibly to another distant point to represent the United States Service and the medical work of which I have spoken before.

I hope it will be convenient for you to furnish him the kit of the kits which you have previously furnished to our representatives going abroad. I would also like him to have an extra thousand sulfathiazole tablets, 7 1/2 grams, for the use of Mr. Charles Hogan who represents our work in the British Isles.

Many thanks for what you are doing.

In answer to your kind letter of twenty-fifth day of January, I wish to state that we are indeed grateful and indebted to you for the surgical kit which was received yesterday, January twenty-seventh. I am enclosing signed receipt for same.

Medical instruments will be of great value in commissioning the Surgical Hospital. The Commanding Officer.



UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Philadelphia, Pa.,
18 May, 1943.

NAVY NAVAL DISTRICT
10 FATAL BLDG, PORT
RICHMOND

Joseph Peter Hoguet, M.D.,
Medical Director,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

We want to take this opportunity to thank you for the ten medical kits which were received from your representative at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

These kits are being placed aboard our boats and will certainly help our personnel to handle emergencies more promptly and efficiently.

Thanks ever again for your donation which is deeply appreciated.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
New York, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 23, 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee

I have just discovered that Mr. Abraham Kaplan is leaving in a few hours to go to England and from there possibly to another distant point to represent the United States Service and the medical work of which I have spoken before.

I hope it will be convenient for you to furnish him the kit of the kits which you have previously furnished to our representatives going abroad. I would also like him to have an extra thousand sulfathiazole tablets, 7 1/2 grams, for the use of Mr. Charles Hogan who represents our work in the British Isles.

Many thanks for what you are doing.

NAVY PRE FLIGHT SCHOOL -
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 1943

Medical and Surgical Relief Committee
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In answer to your kind letter of twenty-fifth day of January, I wish to state that we are indeed grateful and indebted to you for the surgical kit which was received yesterday, January twenty-seventh. I am enclosing signed receipt for same.

Medical instruments will be of great value in commissioning the Surgical Hospital. The Commanding Officer.

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
LANTING (FLEET POST OFFICE)
N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.
January 24, 1943

Attention: Joseph Peter Hoguet, M.D.

Dear Sir:

In talking with Commander R. Hays, (USN) USN, yesterday, he informed me of your good work and recommended our case to your committee. It will take some time for us to get set up with your kit. We would like to know if we could have a copy of your kit sent to our ship. We would like to know if we could have a copy of your kit sent to our ship. We would like to know if we could have a copy of your kit sent to our ship.

U.S.S. SANTA FE
Fleet Post Office
New York, N.Y.
February 12, 1943

Dear Mrs. Henderson-Rogers

Dr. Geperfert, whom I have met here in port suggested that I write to you and that possibly you might help me with a problem.

I am one of the Medical Officers aboard the above named ship and we are very short of some medical instruments. If you could help us up we would be very grateful. We have no suture sets at all and need to have no prospect of getting any. Our needs are six (6) sets of (6) but even four (4) would be a big help. Also we have no bandage rolls available to roll four (4) sets (4 x 6) inch. Other bandages. These are our principal needs for our complement we are very short of bandages, our band aids, (straps, dressings, and all varieties of care stuff for the boat.

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Dear Mrs. Rogers,

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ack
2-16-43

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

PSF

file 7-17-43

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 9, 1943.

REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE BOWMAN-FIELD-(HRDLICKA) PROJECT.

Here are the first preliminary reports of the Anthropological Committee composed of Dr. Bowman, Henry Field and Ales Hrdlicka (in merciful absentia). The accompanying note from Field to Miss Tully explains the method of arranging this material. It seems to me to be a thoroughly workmanlike and competent job and we all hope that you will find it useful.

J.F.C.

- Nos. M-4
- M-5
- R-1
- R-2
- T-1
- T-2
- T-3
- T-4
- T-5
- T-6
- T-10
- T-12
- T-14
- T-15
- T-17

July 9, 1943

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

Dear Miss Tully:

I am sending you the first fruits of the "M" Project for the President.

The Translations in gray covers are materials compiled for final Reports and of interest to several Government Departments.

The Memoranda in buff covers are data in English or short notes for similar distribution.

The Reports in blue covers are either original documents prepared by the Staff or penultimate reports.

A special series of final Reports, typed on Hammermill bond and illustrated with maps and photographs are now in preparation. There will be but three copies, one for the President, the other for Dr. Isaiah Bowman, and one for the files.

Each Special Report will be accompanied by a letter from John Carter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Henry Field

Henry Field

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

file

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORTS FROM THE "M" PROJECT.

Here are some more of the reports of the "M" Project (Bowman-Field-Hrdlicka Committee), including one contribution from the Canadian contacts arranged by me on behalf of the Committee.

In this connection, Nelson Rockefeller, Paul Appleby and Wayne Taylor have agreed to cooperate in every possible way in aiding this Committee to obtain any information available in their respective organizations.

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

NOS.
M-1
M-3
R-4
T-8

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113
July 16, 1943.

REPORT FROM THE BOWMAN-FIELD-(HRDLICKA) COMMITTEE.

Here is the first of the final reports from the Bowman-Field-(Hrdlicka) Committee--Studies of Migration and Settlement: Colonization in Birobidzhan, 1928-1943. This series of final reports receives no distribution to other Government bureaus--the other two copies being retained by Dr. Bowman and Dr. Field for confidential filing.

Dr. Field is anxious to know whether this form of presentation of the material is satisfactory to you. The facts have been verified and the workmanship is expert.

Field also would like to have permission to approach the Lehman Rehabilitation and Relief organization with a view to the exchange of information.

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

JK
JFC

No. F-1

Handwritten signature/initials

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORTS ON BOWMAN-FIELD-(HRDLICKA) PROJECT.

Dear Miss Tully:

Herewith, please find a number of reports on the resettlement project being studied by the Bowman-Field-Hardlicker Committee.

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

Nos. M-8
M-11
T-11

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: ' REPORTS FROM THE "M" PROJECT.

Dear Miss Tully:

Here are some more reports from the Bowman-
Field-Hrdlicka Committee on Resettlement.


J.F.C.

Nos. M-7
M-9
M-10
M-12
M-13
T-16
T-18
R-3
R-5
R-15

"We, the People"
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Personal*

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(Jay Franklin)
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August 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORTS FROM THE BOWMAN-FIELD-(HRDLICKA) COMMITTEE.

Herewith attached, please find ^{the} four special reports from the "M" Project
--Bowman-Field-(Hrdlicka) Committee on settlement and migration.

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

Nos. T-19
T-20
T-21

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(Jay Franklin)
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Metropolitan 4113

August 26, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: SPECIAL REPORTS FROM THE BOWMAN-FIELD-(HRDLICKA) COMMITTEE.

Herewith, please find a number of special reports on migration and settlement questions, prepared by the special Bowman-Field-(Hrdlicka) Committee, for the President's file.

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

Nos. M - 2

M - 16

M - 18

T - 22

September 4, 1943

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

Dear Miss Tully:

In the temporary absence of John Carter
I am sending you a Report entitled: "Transfer
of Peoples in Europe, 1939-1942."

Henry Field

(No. R-11)

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

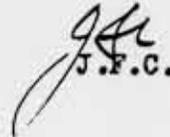
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"The Week in Washington"

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Metropolitan 4113

September 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORTS FROM THE BOWMAN-FIELD COMMITTEE.

Herewith please find a number of reports from the Bowman-Field Committee
("M" Project) on migration and settlement problems.


J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Joy Franklin)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

September 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORTS FROM THE BOWMAN-FIELD COMMITTEE.

Herewith enclosed, please find a number of "M" reports prepared by the
Bowman-Field Committee on Migration and Settlement.

JFC
J.F.C.

Nos. M-21
M-22
M-23
M-25
M-27
M-28
M-29

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

file personal

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 9, 1943.

REPORT ON THE "ILLEGALITY" OF CONGRESS.

Just in case you may at some time need some small-arms ammunition with reference to Congress, you might take a look at the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, Section 309, which would appear to show that a majority of our Senators and Representatives have been illegally elected or are tainted with corruption as defined in the statute.

The limitation on campaign expenditures is complicated but means roughly that a Southern Senator should not pay more than ^{\$10,000} ~~\$25,000~~ and a Northern Senator not more than ^{\$25,000} ~~\$10,000~~--the figures for Representatives are \$2,500 and \$5,000-- in the course of his campaign, unless the appropriate State law names a lower figure.

The report of the Senate Special Committee on campaign expenditures in 1942 finds the following campaign expenditures listed under oath: Albert Hawkes of New Jersey--\$64,431, which exceeds the State limitation of \$50,000 as well as the Federal limitation of \$25,000; Curly Brooks of Illinois--\$45,238; Republican "reform" candidate Homer Ferguson of Michigan--\$32,920.

It is my thought that these people have simply forgotten the Corrupt Practices Act and have declared campaign expenditures which put them in the same class with Newberry. A study of declared expenditures for both House and Senate might give you some amusement and perhaps some help. I shall see what I can dig up on this.

JFC.

PSF: J.F. Carter folder
3-43

file

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

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July 13, 1943.

REPORT ON BIG BUSINESS REQUEST FOR MORE "FIRESIDE TALKS".

You may be interested in this report, submitted by George Walker of this unit, to the effect that it is the concensus of opinion among the major industrial public relations men in Wall Street that you ought to give the country "fireside talks" at the rate ~~now~~ of about one a month.

For some time, Walker has been reporting a growing tendency to support you on ~~some~~ domestic issues among his contacts in Big Business. This is the first time that tendency has taken to form of a request for more frequent talks over the radio.

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

*Report referred to
given to K.S.R. to
read & file
Speech material
(Returned & filed
7/16/43)*

file personal

*J. F. Carter folder
9-13
PSF*

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

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

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July 13, 1943.

PROGRESS REPORT ON "SEAMOBILE".

Mr. Stettinius told me on Friday that the "Seamobile" is undergoing ^{*preliminary*} trials and that the ocean trials--which are ^{*now*} due to begin about the 19th--~~were~~ delayed because of absence of certain equipment.

Commander Bryan, who supervised construction and launching of "Seamobile" for Cargoes, Inc., had to go to the hospital for a few days to take X-ray treatment for cancer of the spine. The medical reports indicate that he will be able to accompany the ship on her sea-trials. Bryan is spending his life like small-change on this project--his cancer ~~being~~ having come back on him during the final stages of construction--and if any officer in the Navy deserves recognition for his devotion to duty, he does. In this connection, Bryan has not gone to the Naval Hospital because he wishes to avoid being permanently retired, and hence this data about his health should be regarded as confidential. I mention it because I think you are entitled to know the man's courage and tenacity in the face of crippling pain. The medical ~~offic~~ authorities seem to believe that he has a fair chance of recovery from this attack and it would break his heart to be taken out of such service as he is able to render the country.

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

PSF J. F. Carter folder 3-43
file
presmal

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 14, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: NOTE ON MY STEPDAUGHTER.

Dear Miss Tully:

Here is a letter I am giving my stepdaughter, to be produced only if dire necessity should demand. I doubt exceedingly that this matter will be referred to you, but if so, it would be on Thursday morning and I will be standing by for possible complications.

Yours sincerely,

John Carter

July 14, 1943.

in
The Official/Charge,
U.S.-Canadian Frontier,
Rouses Point, N.Y.

Sir:

This will introduce to you my step-daughter, Miss Patricia Martyn, of English nationality, who is going to Canada to enlist in the Canadian Women's Royal Navy Unit, after nineteen years residence in the United States, because no comparable war-service is open to her in any women's unit of the armed services of this country or the American Red Cross. I shall appreciate anything you may be able to do to facilitate her passage. If there is any difficulty, you should promptly communicate with Miss Grace Tully, Private Secretary to the President, the White House, Washington, D.C., by telephone and refer to this letter before taking any official action which would interfere with Miss Martyn's entry into Canada.

With respect to Income Tax liability, I can certify that Miss Martyn has had no taxable income during the last seven years. She is leaving this country without completing arrangements for reentry because she sees no point in losing weeks and months, while there is war-work to be done, in completing purely documentary formalities. She delayed her departure until now because of her hope that service in the American Women's uniformed service would be opened to United Nations subjects.

Yours very sincerely,

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

*PSE J.F. Carter folder
13-43
file
personal*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 14, 1943.

REPORT ON CONSERVATIVE NEW YORK REACTION TO THE ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

You may be interested in this report from George Walker, of this Unit, to the effect that conservative Wall Street opinion is definitely critical of the War Labor Disputes Act. Walker's contacts include individuals on most of the major industrial corporations, and I have found him fair and accurate in his reflection of their views.

JFC
(J.F.C.

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

July, 13, 1943.

Dear John:

At the dental surgeon's order I am spending the afternoon of today (Tuesday) at home as the result of a fairly complete extraction job but on Monday evening and early today I was able to sound out several contacts on the matter we discussed over the telephone.

The consensus is that the anti-strike law is bad legislation and that it will hamper the President in his war time handling of all but one phase of the labor problems which will arise.

At the same time the majority feeling seems to be that it does give him power to clamp down on labor leaders if a John L. Lewis again forces a strike deleterious to the war production program. They do not feel, apparently, that if the President and his law enforcement officers lop off a few radical labor agitator heads that there will be any misinterpretation. They hold that the general public is extremely bitter about Lewis' actions before the law was passed over Presidential veto and that the public will not now sit back and let the law take its course but will keep a sharp watch on developments.

Most of the men I talked with had not read the law but indicated that they were awaiting a definite explanation of its scope from the proper authorities before going too far out on the limb in expressing their opinions.

I had the feeling while talking to these men that they are trying to be fair to the Administration awaiting an official analysis of the new law's powers and the extent to which those powers will be enforced.

The William Green speech generally was accepted as a natural labor reaction to a law, which though only an emergency statute, is the worst obstacle placed in the path of the unions since the organization of workers began.

Attacks on the law by the railroad Brotherhoods -- which are the nearest approach to a capitalist union organization in this country -- may swing popular sentiment against the statute, in the opinion of a statistician for one of the large New York banks.

I'll probably be back on the job 100 per cent by tomorrow afternoon and while I have a sore jaw this afternoon it is helped somewhat by the news of the signing of the deficiency bills.

Regards,

Yours,
George

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PSF: J.F. Carter folder 3-43

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972 JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

[Handwritten signature]
~~_____~~

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

July 14, 1943.

REPORT ON HANFSTAENGL OBSERVATIONS ON F.C.C. RADIO-INTELLIGENCE.

This morning, Putzi told me that he expected Hitler to fall in about three months and to be followed by a German revolution. He further observed that at the Peace Conference there would be a "Talleyrand"--i.e. a man who knew more than the other negotiators what was really going on. He said every nation at the conference would consist of a "steerage" and a "sun-deck" and that you had to know both sides to handle the problems as they arose.

emotional In this connection, Putzi pointed out that the F.C.C. Radio Intelligence reports, which he receives regularly, gave evidence of considerable prejudice and some distortion in handling European intercepts. Henry Field has the reports in question, which are chapter-and-verse citations. Putzi says that he believes that F.C.C. analysis is being handled by people who are anxious to allow nothing to hinder the primacy of various racial and religious atrocities, in assessing ^{the moral and} the situation. He says he can sympathize with this point of view, since many of his best friends were murdered at Dachau. But he believes that there is danger of ignoring the real importance of the Katyn incident.

This is not only of great interest to Catholic Europe but it is a challenge to the entire European officer-class (the "sun-deck") on whom we may eventually depend to maintain order. Katyn has thrown the fear of the Gaypayoo into all the Eastern European countries. It raises a social question which, in time, he feels may force Poland into German arms again. He insists that it is dangerous and unrealistic to minimize the effect of Katyn on European social and political opinion; it crystallizes the European antipathy to Russia and goes very deep in his opinion, much deeper than F.C.C. analysis would tend to show.

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

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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PSF *J.F. Carter folder*
file *3-43*
press mail

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July 19, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: IDENTIFICATION OF GEORGE WALKER.

Will you be kind enough to advise the Secret Service that George Walker, 40-24 Ithaca Street, Elmhurst, N.Y., who runs this Unit's New York office at 2 Park Avenue (Lexington 2 5680), is all right.

A Secret Service agent named F.W.Morris called on Walker yesterday, refused to accept the F.B.I. informal clearance which has hitherto sufficed for Walker's protection, and stated that his superior--Chief Wilson--should be advised. Walker has rendered and is rendering useful services and, since the President decided that members of this Unit should have no positive identification, I am anxious that the Secret Service do not bother him, unless, of course, they have evidence that he is engaged in dangerous activities of which neither I nor he are aware.

JFC
J.F.C.

PSF: J.F. Carter folder 3-42

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(Jay Franklin)

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~~SECRET~~

July 22, 1943

REPORT ON YOUNG HANFSTAENGEL'S MANUSCRIPT AND MILITARY STATUS

The attached copy of a letter from General Strong indicates that Military Intelligence has no objection to any use that may be made of young Hanfstaengel's manuscript. I am having Henry Pringle edit it with a view to securing its publication in Readers Digest and in book form. Prior to any move in that direction, however, I shall send you a final copy of the manuscript which will, I think, interest you very much.

The second paragraph of General Strong's letter makes it clear that he is having young Hanfstaengel transferred to combat duty in the Pacific.

I should like to state that General Strong and M.I.D. generally have been most cooperative and helpful in this project.

JFC
J.F.C.

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

~~SECRET~~
By Authority of the
A.C. of S., G-2 W.D.G.S.
Date July 19, 1943

MID 201. Hanfstaengel, Egon (S/Sgt.)

July 19, 1943.

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

Dear Mr. Carter:

There is transmitted herewith the manuscript prepared by Egon Hanfstaengel. It has been examined in this Division and there is no objection, from a military intelligence point of view, to any use that it may be desired to make of it.

I am in receipt of your letter of July 14, 1943, in which you state that you will have no further need for the services of Staff Sergeant Hanfstaengel, and informing me that the President wishes that he be assigned to combat duty in the Pacific. Steps are therefore being initiated immediately for his transfer to the Pacific Theater of Operations, probably the South Pacific.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.

1 Incl.
Manuscript prep'd by Egon H'fst'gel

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/89)

Date- 8-17-70

Signature- *WA*

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

PSF J.F. Carter folder
file
8-43

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

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July 22, 1943.

REPORT ON SEAMOBILE TRIALS.

The attached letter from Commander Bryan, with the accompanying Precept of the Trial Board, indicates that sea-trials of the Seamobile will begin on August 1. Bryan reports much careless work on the part of supposedly reputable sub-contractors like Crysler. He also expects to be well enough to go along with the Trial Board.

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

CARGOES, INCORPORATED

515 22d STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 21, 1943

Mr. John Franklin Carter
2130 LeRoy Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

I am inclosing herewith a copy of the precept of the Trial Board which is self-explanatory.

During the final stages of the fitting out period since launching, we had plenty of evidence as to what is taking place in slowing down American production throughout the country. Aside from the sluggishness of the workmen themselves at Yonkers, we found that a firm with a reputation like Chrysler, did a very sloppy assembly job on the vertical drives, leaving metal chips, metal shavings inside the crank cases, not properly lining up gears, etc. We had about a \$4000 job in man hours correcting Chrysler's negligence. We also had a realignment job to do on another reputable manufacturing concern at Racine, Wisconsin -- the Twin Disc Co. It seems to me as if the general point of view of craftsmen is "well enough" rather than "well done".

All in all, however, we expect to have the ship in the Hudson River for preliminary tests by the end of this month and then to shift her within a few days to Long Island Sound and base her at New London, Connecticut, from which point, during the first week in August, we will make a few daylight runs and then take the Trial Board aboard for formal test and trials. Perhaps you would like to join us on one of those daylight trips. I would be awfully glad to have you. I will keep you in touch with the situation so that you can decide.

Had a very nice letter from Sheila -- her second, in fact -- and I have ordered the extra prints she wants. Thanks for the compliment transmitted through Sheila.

I understand Margaret dined with you last night, so she will be full of news when she arrives here tomorrow.

The doctor told me this morning that if the brace fits, I could get out of here this Saturday. If I do, I shall go to the Ritz-Carlton and take it easy until the end



Mr. John Franklin Carter -2-

July 21, 1943

of the month.

I think we are going to have a good ship.

Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen".

COPY

July 14, 1943

Rear Admiral Harvey F. Johnson, USCG
President, Trial Board, "Seamobile I"

Mr. Frans Schneider	Deputy Administrator War Shipping Administration - Member
Mr. George Sharp	Naval Architect - Member
Mr. Harold S. Falk	President, Falk Corporation Milwaukee, Wis. - Member
Captain Wilhelm Eitrem	Fleet Captain Norwegian Fleet Fred Olsen Line - Member
Mr. H. V. Appen	General Manager Wainwright Shipyards Panama City, Florida and Vice Pres., J.A. Jones Construction Co. - Member

SUBJECT: Precept - Trial Board - "Seamobile I"

Dear Sir:

The purpose of conducting trials of Seamobile I is primarily to test the power plant of that vessel, with a view to reaching conclusions as to the value of multiple small engines for developing the necessary horsepower required for ocean-going ships, and to determine the reliability of the vertical drives as the means of transmitting that horsepower from the multiple engines to the propellers.

The vertical drives aboard the Seamobile are the original vertical drives used on Sea Otter II, designed by Chrysler and modified by Chrysler to suit the substitution of small diesel engines for the gasoline engines that were on that vessel. In connection with the Chrysler vertical drives now on Seamobile I, the conclusions reached as to their suitability should include the overall reliability of the vertical drive design, together with the modifications of the Falk Corporation of Milwaukee which have improved the Chrysler design. The Falk design is available to the Board in blueprint form. The major improvements by Falk are an increase in the gear safety factor from approximately 0.5 to 1.1 for the lower housing, and to 1.5 for the upper housing, as well as a more positive lubrication system and an air seal against sea pressure when at anchor.

In connection with the design of the hull, consideration should be given to the plans of Seamobile II type tanker made by George Sharp for any future ships of this type. The George Sharp plans are in a state of sufficient completion for the Trial Board to review. The primary essential in the design of a suitable hull for either a tanker or cargo

COPY

-2-

vessel is that it should be susceptible of being fabricated in subsections at structural steel plants or bridge building plants, so that the subsections can be shipped to an assembly area at waterside for simple and rapid assembly into a good seagoing ship.

A secondary factor for consideration by the Trial Board is the size of the crew. One of the objectives in the design of this type of vessel was to simplify operational requirements so that the minimum personnel would be required. The crew of Seamobile I has been increased by a total of three enlisted men over that considered to be the maximum required. This excess consists of one chief boatswain's mate, one quartermaster, and one gunner's mate, and was authorized in order to meet the temporary requirements of operations during test and trial. As a cargo carrier, whether wet or dry, the Seamobile type was designed to be operated by a military crew in order to eliminate the necessity of carrying a special gun crew over and above the regular operating personnel that would be carried if manned by a civilian crew.

Attention is invited to the overall objective of maximum simplicity in design and in equipment, in order to produce a ship with a minimum cost in man hours. It will be much appreciated if, in addition to the Trial Board's report of trials, the Board will advise of any simplifications they find to be practicable.

May I conclude by expressing the appreciation of the Board of Directors of Cargoes, Incorporated for your willingness to serve on this Trial Board.

Respectfully yours,

Richard W. Seabury, President
Cargoes, Incorporated.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

In regard to your report on Hanfstaengl's suggestion for propaganda leaflet for Germany, it has reached the point where you have got to make a complete arrangement between Bob Sherwood, Bill Donovan and the Secretary of State.

F.D.R.

Returned with this memo, the large original drawing of propoganda leaflet, together with small reproduction;

PSF: J. F. Carter folder 3-43

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

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"The Week in Washington"
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Metropolitan 4113
July 21, 1943.

REPORT ON HANFSTAENGL SUGGESTION FOR PROPAGANDA LEAFLET FOR GERMANY.

Accompanying this report, are the original drawings ^{and} "dummy" for a propaganda leaflet designed to be dropped on Germany. ~~by~~ This has been prepared by Putzi with the cooperation of the others associated with this project, on their own initiative. It seems to represent a sincere effort to use Putzi's personality and knowledge of German psychology in the interest of preventing the Goebbels-Hitler plan to stage a "Gambetta resistance" as the war goes against the Axis.

Prior to submitting these for consideration by the propaganda specialists, I think that a decision should be taken as to the political aspects of this project. Hanfstaengl says that this will mean danger to himself and to his family and relatives in Germany. It is also obvious that it involves capitalizing his personality, in place of the present policy of suppressing any public or international references to Putzi. It would also be logical to assume that Sumner Welles ought to be consulted and that the British should be at least informed. If these hurdles are successfully surmounted, a question ~~arises~~ as to the effectiveness and timing of such a move will naturally arise--and that rests with the experts on psychological warfare and must be considered in relation to other aspects of German morale.

Personally, I am convinced that this project was prepared in good faith and as a patriotic effort to help in winning the war and, since both the political and propaganda aspects are matters in which I have no voice, I am simply requesting that you give the matter your consideration.

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

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

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman
Charles P. Taft
Frederick P. Keppel

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5

Melvin D. Hildreth
General Counsel

July 28, 1943

Homer S. Fox,
Executive Secretary

Dear Mrs. Seiff:

The President's War Relief Control Board has considered most carefully at several meetings your application covering domestic activities and also including Russia and China.

You will recall that our letter of May 12, 1943 referred to the fact that relief in North Africa was under the direction of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, State Department, and that therefore that field was thoroughly covered. It is the opinion of the Board that United China Relief for China, and Russian War Relief for Russia, which come under the National War Fund, are adequately caring for relief for those countries. In the United States the field is adequately covered by the American Red Cross.

Before taking further action in the matter, the Board would be very glad to hear from either you or your representatives in connection with your pending application. The Board meets in its offices on the tenth floor of the Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., each Tuesday at 11:00 A.M.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Melvin D. Hildreth
Melvin D. Hildreth
General Counsel

Mrs. Mathilde C. Seiff, Sub-treasurer,
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America,
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

PSF J. F. Carter

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

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

[Handwritten signature]

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July 28, 1943.

REPORT ON C.W.I. OVERSEAS OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

George Walker, of this Unit, reports that both A.P. and U.P., as well as representatives of other New York newspapers say that they have had great difficulty in getting "cooperation" from the C.W.I. Overseas outfit in New York. One man stated, off the record, that the staff was not competent, was highly "pink" in character, that good men were stymied and that the organization was bad. An A.P. man stated that it was unfortunately true that many of this group were Commies and cited the evidence of Henry Paynter, now a Major in the Army assigned to the staff of Major-General Franks at Akron, Ohio. Paynter used to work for the Washington Post, then went to the A.P. and from the A.P. to P.M., after which he entered Government service, ending up in the C.W.I. According to his former A.P. editor, on whose shoulder Paynter did some weeping, Paynter resigned because it proved impossible to reorganize his division which--he said--consisted of psychopaths, drunks, bums plus radicals.

This bears out other reports I have received from sources as diverse as Bob Berger, Dorothy Thompson and Sumner Welles.* I mention this because of the recent incident of the C.W.I. broadcast about the King of Italy and Marshal Badoglio, which prompted me to ask Walker to get some grass-roots opinion in New York as to the Overseas Branch.

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

* Naturally, these names are confidential in this connection.

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file

July 28, 1943.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON O.W.I. OVERSEAS BRANCH OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Here are some supplementary reports on the O.W.I. Overseas Office:

1) Henry Pringle tells me that Sherwood has refused to give Bill Donovan the O.W.I.'s daily propaganda directives, and that the only way O.S.S. can get these directives is to have them cabled back to Washington from London.

2) Bob Berger tells me that, from his observation, the "French Desk" in New York is completely DeGaulist and the "Russian Desk" completely Garment Workers Union, while other key posts are filled by anti-Administration or New York financial personalities.

It seems a waste of time to scrutinize O.W.I. operations in advance of every release and every broadcast; the essential thing is to be sure that reliable and trustworthy people are handling the material in process.

There is also need for liaison. Berger says that, as a matter of fact, he is the chief liaison ^{for short-wave broadcasting material} between O.W.I. Overseas Operations and the Army and the Navy. My guess is that the State Department, willingly or otherwise, will have to assume control of the political aspects of both propaganda and psychological warfare in order to prevent future incidents like that of the recent O.W.I. broadcast.

Please keep the sources of this information confidential.

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

— PSF: J. F. Carter folder

file 3-43
Pres. mem.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30th [1943]

MEMO FOR MR. CLEGG:

J. Franklin Carter says that the manuscript by Hans Staengel is almost entirely completed. It is in a rough draft form, but he wonders if the President would not care to see it now, rather than having it typed up again. —

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

PSF *J.F. Carter folder*
file *5-63*

"We, the People"
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July 30, 1943.

REPORT ON EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT.

Here is the first of the weekly reports on Emergency Rescue Equipment.
If you wish, I or Henry Field will send you these reports regularly.

The exhibit of Emergency Rescue Equipment is still in preparation and
will be ready for inspection in a few weeks time.

JFC
J.F.C.

WEEKLY REPORT NO. 1
JULY 28, 1943
EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT SECTION
ROOM 2500, TEMP. BLDG. A
2nd and T STREETS, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY NO. 36

*PSF
Carler*

EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT

COORDINATOR OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, U. S. NAVY
AND
LIAISON COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT

(Established by the Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff)

NOTE

Because of the numerous activities which are being carried out by the E.R.E. Section, it has been decided to issue an informal weekly report so that the members of the Liaison Committee and those who are closely associated with Emergency Rescue Equipment projects may be informed of all developments in this work.

Rear Admiral J. A. FURER, U. S. N. Coordinator of Research & Development, Navy Department

MEMBERS OF THE LIAISON COMMITTEE

A. A. F.	Lt. Col. A. S. KOCH
A. G. F.	Lt. Col. W. B. BUNKER
Maritime Commission	Mr. A. OSBOURNE
O. S. R. D.	Mr. P. C. PUTNAM
OSS	Mr. H. J. COOLIDGE

EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT

COORDINATOR OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, U. S. NAVY
AND
LIAISON COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT
(Established by the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff)

WEEKLY REPORT
(July 21-28, 1943)

I. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

- A. SEA TRIALS AT PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION TO DETERMINE PRACTICABILITY OF CHEMICAL DESALINATION AND OTHER WATER MAKING EQUIPMENT IN RUBBER LIFE RAFTS. Lieut. Commander E.F. Hiscock, USCGR and Mr. John P. Bader, OQMG. (Dates of Trip, July 6-July 14, 1943)

Special Duty
Staff Activities

Lieut. Commander Hiscock and Mr. Bader, Special Duty Staff, E.R.E., with members of Army, Navy and Air Transport Command personnel conducted a program of sea trials at Pensacola, Fla., under the auspices of the E.R.E. Section, for the determination of the problem of making potable drinking water in rubber life rafts.

The trials took place at sea on July 8, about twenty miles out from Pensacola on four rafts, one 7-man and three 5-man, which were drifting from a sea anchor. All the different methods of making potable drinking water, including NMRI desalination methods, a new Permutit method, the Herron Still and the Delano Solar Still were tested. It was particularly noted from the escort vessel YP69 that the "survivors" soon became extremely seasick.

The physiological aspects of the test were at all times under the direction of Dr. Fatcher of NMRI who is preparing a complete report, which will be included in the Weekly Report as soon as it is finished.

On July 9 and 10, Lt. Commander Hiscock and Mr. Bader also visited the 1007th Air Corps Quartermaster Sea Rescue Squadron, a new school at New Orleans, La., where they interviewed Col. Williams and Lt. O'Laughlin and explained the functions of the E.R.E. Section to them.

- B. INSPECTION OF AIR/SEA RESCUE EQUIPMENT by Captain C.M. Murphy, Air Transport Command, AAF (Report July 23, 1943)

Captain C.M. Murphy, Special Duty Staff, E.R.E., inspected different types of rescue boats and an Air Driven Swamp Glider,

now in production, at the Marine Basin, La Guardia Field, Long Island, and Peterson's Shipyard, Nyack, N.Y. Excerpts from Captain Murphy's report follow:

Sea Going

1. 85' Rescue Boat, a new type which has just been designed and is under production by six boat builders in various parts of the country, has a speed of 40 miles an hour and a range of 2600 miles (cruising speed). The specifications are for three engines, two high power Diesel Packard and one low power cruising. Fire fighting and salvage equipment will be installed and also such anti-aircraft and anti-submarine equipment as may be considered necessary for the theater of operations in which the boat will be stationed.
2. 30' Sea Sled, shallow draft, requires only 14-15 inches of water for operation, has a speed up to 40 miles an hour.
3. 36' Pan American All Purpose Boat, single engine, single screw, has a speed of 20 knots and is fitted with fire fighting equipment consisting of both nozzles and hose which can be used with either water or Foamite or both together.
4. Pan American All Purpose Boat No. 2, Twin engines, has a speed of 26 knots and is fitted with the same fire fighting and salvage facilities as above.

Inshore

1. 39' British Airways Crash Boat, twin Diesel propulsion engines and one auxiliary engine, has a speed of a measured mile with 11 passengers 27 miles an hour, and a range of about 200 miles. The fire fighting equipment and salvage facilities are the same as above.
2. 42' High Speed Rescue Boat, has a speed of 35 miles an hour and a range of 300-400 miles.

Air Driven Swamp Glider

This model is air propeller driven, has an 18' length, a speed of 25-30 miles an hour and is for use in swamps and places where the depth of water does not exceed 12 inches. It is light and can be carried by motor vehicle as far as the road continues in the direction of the stranded plane.

Other boats now in use which will gradually be superseded as the foregoing models come into service, were also inspected.

The Visual Aid Section of the AAF Training Division asked Captain Murphy to make recommendations for alterations in two scripts of ditching pictures that the AAC, in connection with some studies in California, and the U.S. Rubber Company are preparing.

C. AIR/SEA RESCUE INVESTIGATION by Lt. Nevett Bartow A-V(S), U.S.N.R. (July 16-25, 1943)

Lt. Bartow, Special Duty Staff, E.R.E., visited the following schools and stations for the purpose of research, investigation and review:

N.A.S. Jacksonville, Fla., Radar Work

C.A.P. Lantana, Lake Worth Airport, Offshore Patrol

S.C.T.C. School, Miami, Fla., Capt. E.R. Dodge, Chief of Marine Operations, U.S. Navy, for the Gulf Frontier District

Miami Shipbuilding Co.

1007 Air/Sea Rescue Squadron

N.A.S. New Orleans, La.

Higgins Boatworks, New Orleans, La.

N.A.S. Corpus Christi

Lt. Bartow is preparing a full report on the results of his investigations.

II. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT ALREADY RECOMMENDED

A. LENSES, Color of, Life-Preserver Lights - Recommendation No. 1

The Bureau of Aeronautics has informed the E.R.E. Section that "all life preserver lights under procurement by this Bureau in accordance with Navy Aero. Spec. M-J67-Light Signalling-Life Raft and Life Jacket, are equipped with white lenses as recommended by the Committee." (July 21, 1943)

B. SIGNALLING MIRROR, tempered glass type - Recommendation No. 2

Field Photographic of the OSS has in preparation an instruction film describing the use of the signalling mirror which will presently be released for the information of the Services.

In order to centralize purchase and to expedite procurement, it is understood that the Army Air Forces, Wright Field, are entering orders for approximately 770,000 mirrors representing requirements of the AAF, AGF, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, and the Bureau of Aeronautics.

C. SUBSTITUTION OF PROTECTIVE EXPOSURE SUITS for "Lifesaving Suits" on Merchant Vessels and Military Transports - Recommendation No. 3

In connection with this recommendation, it is interesting to note that in the Federal Register published Friday, July 16, 1943, advice is given that the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard has withdrawn approval of certain lifesaving suits.

The War Shipping Administration makes the following comment: "In view of the fact that such suits are now not approved, it is believed that the provision, that the suits now on board merchant vessels may be continued in service provided such suits are in good and serviceable condition, will have little effect on the seamen as a whole, and the suits will undoubtedly not be used by Merchant Marine personnel."

Compliance with the Recommendation No. 3 has not yet been effected for the reason that heavy type lifesaving suits with weighted boots are still being manufactured under the following approvals of the Merchant Marine Inspection Section of the Coast Guard.

1. Overboard Suit (R. C. Goodall 1942)
2. Victory Lifesaving Suit (Watertight Slide Fasteners Corp. 1942)
Victory Lifesaving Suit, Type B (Watertight Slide Fasteners Corp. 1942)

Furthermore, the Coast Guard has not yet approved the Protective Exposure Suit manufactured in accordance with general specifications prepared by the Goodrich Rubber Co. in the course of the development of the suit by Coast Guard personnel.

The excerpt from the Federal Register is attached as Appendix D.

III. INTERVIEW WITH POON LIM (July 21, 1943)

Survivor
Records

Poon Lim, Chinese Seaman of a torpedoed British vessel and a survivor of 133 days adrift on a life raft alone in the South Atlantic, was called to Washington by the Emergency Rescue Equipment Section and was interviewed by Rear Admiral Furer and members of the technical staff with the assistance of Dr. Shan Yan Leung, special assistant to Admiral Liu, Chinese Naval Attache. The report of Poon Lim's survival story is attached as Appendix A and is one of the file of case history records maintained by the Technical Literature Research Section. Admiral Furer presented Poon Lim with a tempered glass signalling mirror, of the type advised for the Services in E.R.E. Recommendation, No. 2 and on exhibit in the E.R.E. office.

The following branches of the Services and Federal agencies were represented at the interview:

AAF	War Shipping Administration
AGF	U.S. Maritime Commission
OQMG	Naval Medical Research Institute
BAC	WPB, Conservation Division
RAF	TWA-ICD
Canadian Joint Staff	

Members of the Liaison Committee who were present include:

Lt. Col. A.S. Koch, AAF, Flight Command Control
Mr. Alan Osbourne, Maritime Commission
Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., OSS

IV. EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT (The list of equipment received during the preceding week is attached as Appendix B)

Exhibit
Activities

After articles of emergency rescue equipment have been received, catalogued and labeled, selected samples are put on display so that all agencies, Military, Naval and civilian, concerned with the use, procurement and development of, and research in, emergency rescue equipment, may examine them for the purposes of information and comparison.

It is estimated that to date, approximately 1600 items have been received. Research on the labeling for this equipment is under way and will result in full descriptions for each article.

During the past week, several background walls of the General Exhibition space were erected and painted, and display tables, designed and built for this particular purpose, were set up.

V. TECHNICAL LITERATURE INFORMATION

Library

The Technical Literature Research Section is in process of organizing and analysing the material in the field. On July 20, it supplied to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., a list of pertinent publications developed from materials already acquired by E.R.E. The list is attached as Appendix C.

VI. PERSONNEL

For the information of the Liaison Committee and others who are associated with the Emergency Rescue Equipment Section, the names and titles of personnel are given. A note will be included in the weekly reports at any time that new personnel is added.

Lt. Comdr. E.F. Hiscock, USCGR
Technical Aide for Office of Coordinator of Research & Development,
Navy Dept.

Harold J. Coolidge, Jr.
Executive Officer for OSS

John P. Bader, OQMG
Special Asst. assigned to Technical Aide

William Lloyd George
Chief, Technical Literature

Alice Carson
Chief, Exhibit Section

Alice B. Whelen
Research Associate for Liaison Committee

Julia McWilliams
Administrative Assistant

Jocelyn Farr
Curator of Equipment

Lt. Nevett S. Bartow, A-V(S), USNR
Special Duty Staff-Navy

Capt. C. Morgan Murphy
Special Duty Staff-Air Transport Command, AAF

Major Joseph W. Phillips
Special Duty Staff-Flight Control Command

[REDACTED]

Appendix A

E.R.E. SURVIVAL ACCOUNT NO. 1

Poon Lim, Chinese, Mess Steward, SS BENLOMOND

Interviewed at Emergency Rescue Equipment Section; Coordinator
Research and Development, U.S.N., July 22, 1943.

Present: Poon Lim; Li Ling Ai, interpreter; Lt. Comdr. E.F.Hiscock;
John P. Bader; Lt. Col. D. B. Dill, OQMG; W. L. George.*

Summary

The British freighter SS BENLOMOND, Kerr Line, Glasgow, Scotland, owners, left Capetown, South Africa, Nov. 10, 1942, bound for Paramaribo. This vessel was torpedoed, November 23, 1942, in approximately 00.30N - 38.45W. There was no warning. Poon Lim, the sole survivor, reports no recollection of anyone carrying out abandon ship procedure nor of his own actions between time of torpedoing and finding himself swimming toward unoccupied raft. Poon Lim boarded the raft where he found sufficient rations and water to enable him to survive 55 days on the food aboard, 10 more on the water available. After that he lived on fish caught on tackle of his own devising and on water collected during rain squalls. He was picked up April 6, 1943 by a fishing vessel out of Salinas, Paramaribo, having survived 133 days adrift -- an all time record.

THE ACCOUNT

Survivor's Background

Poon Lim is a native of Hainan, China. He gives his age as 25, although the interpreter believes him to be 23. He joined the British merchant seamen service in Hong Kong, China, in 1940. He is approximately 5 ft. 6 in. in height and, normally, weighs 150 lbs. The interpreter explained that Poon Lim received the equivalent of an American high-school education.

The Raft - Food, Water

On November 23, when the torpedoing occurred at 1415 GMT, the survivor vaguely recalls seizing his white mess jacket, conventional Chinese trousers and slippers, and donning a life preserver. His next memory is of swimming for some time, "about two hours", when he sighted the unoccupied raft and climbed aboard. He had lost all clothing except the mess jacket. The raft appears to have been one of definitely British type. It was approximately 9 by 12 feet by about 3 to 9 feet high and was equipped with stanchions and a tarpaulin that could be rigged for protection from sun and spray. There also appears to have been canvas for rigging as a bulwark. He reported that he experienced no trouble in staying on the raft and that he slept without fear, feeling that the bulwark afforded him protection from being rolled or swept overboard.

* The survivor covered parts of his general story during an interview in the office of ERE on July 21. One of the interrogators was present at that time and utilized some of the information developed in the preparation of this account.
(20345)

E.R.E. Survival Account No. 1

Water was carried in a center well with outlets set a little inboard on either side. Rations aboard consisted of malted milk tablets, chocolate, gum, a kind of salty powder the identity of which the survivor nor any of the interrogators could determine and rectangular crackers of a hardtack type. The survivor said that the raft had been put aboard the ship at Hong Kong, where, Lt. Comdr. Hiscock believes, it may have been built. The survivor recalls a metal plate bearing Chinese lettering, but not what it said.

There was no medical kit, no fishing kit, no knife, nor other tools aboard. (The survivor commented that knives were not given Chinese seamen aboard British vessels, although British seamen did have them.)

There were smoke signals of some type that could be held in hand during operation.

The raft at times rode deep in the water, but most of the time the top deck was well clear and dry.

Survivor's Attitude

From the first, one of the most important factors in the successful survival of this individual was his personal attitude toward his predicament. He said he felt that if he was to live, he would; if not, he would die, and, as the interpreter said, "He felt there was no sense in worrying about it". This attitude of "taking things easy," tempered with common sense, marked his attitude toward his rations. He said that he apportioned his food and followed his apportionment schedule pretty well, although some days he ate more than he was supposed to, but that this was balanced by eating less on other days when he felt less hungry. He says he did not ration his water, but drank what he wanted when he was thirsty. His food, under this system, lasted 55 days, his water 65 days. He reports no special effort to record passage of time or to keep track of position. He counted his days in relation to the fullness of the moon.

Raft and Ship Sighted

The survivor reported that shortly after boarding his raft he saw four or five others on a raft in the distance, but lost sight of them very soon. The interpreter commented that Poon Lim's present preoccupation was worrying over what had become of these other potential survivors.

On the seventh day following the torpedoing, he sighted a ship and used the smoke signals to attract attention. The ship came close enough to examine him, apparently, for he reports someone on board was watching him through binoculars. He was not picked up, and, for this his explanation is that he was in submarine travelled waters, that he had seen a submarine the same day and may have been considered by those on the ship as a decoy.

E.R.E. Survival Account No. 1

Devises Fishing Tackle

The sighting of the ship seems to have been the only incident outside a routine of drifting, sleeping, eating and thinking that lasted throughout the period when he lived on his rations. It was characteristic of his philosophic acceptance of things that he made no effort to obtain supplementary food until his rations ran out. Then he went to work to devise fishing tackle. He took apart the light pinned to his life jacket and took out the spring that holds the bulb in place. From that he fashioned a fishhook. He made a line by unravelling a rope lashing aboard the raft. He scraped what he believed to be barnacles from the raft for bait and caught small fish. Later he pried a nail from the raft and made a larger hook strong enough to hold bigger fish. He reported in an earlier interview when one of the interrogators was present that he used his teeth to help get the nail out of the raft. He handled the larger fish by bringing them aboard and getting them under a hatchcover in the center of the raft.

Supplementary Food and Water

His use of fish was both for food and liquid. He ate the flesh, the heart, the liver and the eyes. What flesh he could not eat, he dried in the sun for later use. He emphasized the point that he never ate dead fish. When his water ran out and he was without rain water, he depended for liquid on blood from fish liver and on the fluid sucked from the joints and marrow of the larger fish. In this connection, his personal philosophy was characterized when he said that whenever he was out of water and things began to look bad for him, it would rain, so he concluded, "The devil didn't want me". The canvas awning served throughout as his rain collector.

He caught and ate birds that came aboard at night.

Weather

The weather at no time during his 133 days appears to have been continuously bad, nor did he ever experience storms of gale intensity. He reports that he was often very hot, that he used the tarpaulin as an awning to protect himself from the sun, but he became heavily tanned early in his time adrift. He said that without the awning to protect him from the tropic sun he would have died. His mess jacket torn and in tatters afforded little protection. He reported no ill effects of sun exposure; no cracking or sores.

Health and Physical Condition

He said he was often cold at night, but suffered no chills. His health seems to have been generally fair with a few exceptions. He suffered upset stomach from some of the fish he ate and believes, "They were the wrong kind". He insisted he was never seasick. Asked if his eyes were affected by sunlight or glare, he said they were not. He experienced a progressive loss of weight; no greater, however, during the period when his rations were gone

E.R.E. Survival Account No. 1

than before. He estimates that he lost from 20 to 25 pounds during the whole period. Now, nearly three months after being picked up, he has regained 10 to 15 pounds and weighs about 140. His interpreter, who has accompanied him for some time since he has been in the United States, says that Poon Lim now has little or no appetite, that he will take only milk, and that he reports having stomach disturbances. He believes he has worms. Similar manifestations occur in the stories of other survivors and may be one of the characteristics of a mild neurosis resulting from the strain of sea survival experience. Poon Lim reported that his feet and genitals were swollen from exposure to sea water. This swelling would last a while and then go away, but his feet would swell again following any further immersion. At an earlier interview, Dr. P. H. Fatcher, N.M.R.I., asked if the survivor's lips or tongue were ever cracked or swollen. The answer was that they were not. At that time, he told Rear Admiral J. A. Furer, Coordinator of Research and Development, U.S.N., that of all privations he suffered most from lack of food.

Planes Sighted

One hundred days after the torpedoing, he sighted six aircraft. He says that he was apparently seen by the pilot of one of the planes, for the plane came down and circled him, someone waved to him, and something was dropped that colored the water, probably a small fluorescein-containing marker. No one picked him up as the result of this incident. He did say that when he was in a hospital in Belim a man who visited the hospital identified himself as the owner (pilot?) of the plane that had circled him some five weeks earlier.

The survivor continued his life of fishing, drifting and catching rain water until the 133rd day when he was sighted and picked up by a fishing vessel. On several occasions during the interview he stressed a belief that he could have lasted two months more and also made a point of the fact that he stepped aboard the rescuing vessel under his own power.

Conclusions

The interrogators believe that survival in this instance was the result of a combination of the individual's personal attitude toward his situation, the large supply of food and water rations on board what appears to be a well-designed raft equipped with protective awning, staunchions and bulwarks, and the fact that the survivor had relatively good weather and was in the tropics near the equator free from exposure to cold and protected by an awning from the burning and dehydrating effects of the sun. The survivor's ingenuity in devising fishing tackle and his general adaptability to his circumstances must be considered important factors in the combination.

Appendix B

EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT SECTION
OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
U.S. NAVY

Equipment received July 10 to 17, 1943.

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Source</u>
1-25	July 12, 1943	43.98.1-25	Headnets (25)	Dadant & Sons Hamilton, Illinois
26	July 13, 1943	43.99.1.1	Packet, first aid (Item 97785)	Medical Supply Section, Fairfield Air Depot, Patter- son Field, Fair- field, Ohio
27	July 13, 1943	43.100.1	Kite (radio), type used by Pan American	
28	July 13, 1943	43.101.1.1	Kit, first aid, aero- nautic	Kansas City Medical Depot, Kansas City Food Terminal, Kansas City, Kansa
29-31	July 13, 1943	43.102.1-3	Packet, first aid (#20300)	Medical Supply Of- ficer; Medical Army Service Forces Depot, Richmond 12, Va.
32	July 13, 1943	43.102.4.1	Kit, first aid (#97771) MV 24 unit	"
33	July 13, 1943	43.102.5.1	Kit, first aid (#97773) MV 12 unit	"
34-36	July 13, 1943	43.103.1.1-3	Still, emergency fresh water, & Navy Department 2 fuel containers (Stock no. R83-S-793000)	Bureau of Aeronautics
37	July 13, 1943	43.103.2.1	Raft, life, pneumatic, parachute type, one man (Stock no. R83-R-15650)	"
38-39	July 13, 1943	43.103.3.1-2	Grenades, smoke H-C 2 (Stock no. R83-G-770100)	"
40	July 13, 1943	43.103.4	Sail or cover, protective life raft (Stock no. R83-C-76950)	"
41-46	July 13, 1943	43.103.5.1-6	Kit, first aid, for pneumatic life raft (Stock no. R57-K- 8525)	"

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	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Source</u>
47	July 13, 1943	43.103.6.1	Raft, life, pneumatic, type D Mark IV (Stock No. R83-R-15530)	Navy Department, Bur. of Aeronautics
48	July 13, 1943	43.103.7.1	Raft, life, pneumatic, type D Mark VII, 7 man (Stock no. R83-R-15570, Spec. M3Q)	"
49	July 13, 1943	43.103.8.1	Kit, parachute back pad (Stock no. 83-K-712100)	"
50	July 13, 1943	43.103.9	Marker, sea, fluorescein dye (Stock no. R83-M-160500)	"
51	July 13, 1943	43.103.10	Plug, sealing, bullet hole, 5"	"
52	July 13, 1943	43.103.11	Marker, dye, fluorescein, life jacket (Stock no. R37-P-25)	"
53	July 13, 1943	43.103.12	Kit, fishing, life raft (Stock no. R37-K-300)	"
54	July 13, 1943	43.103.13	Jacket, life, pneumatic, self-inflating (Stock no. R37-J-150)	"
55	July 13, 1943	43.104.1	Boat, attack, ten man	Fort Belvoir, Va.
56	July 15, 1943	43.106.1	Ladder, flexible, embarkation	U.S.C.G. Wash., D.C.
57	July 15, 1943	43.106.2	Net, lifesaving, also called "floater net".	"
58	July 15, 1943	43.106.3	Fire extinguisher, Commander pump type	"
59	July 15, 1943	43.106.4	Life buoy, ring.	"
60	July 15, 1943	43.106.5	Life buoy, ring, with cover beackets and grab line	"
61	July 15, 1943	43.106.6	Life preserver, Navy type	"
62	July 15, 1943	43.106.7	Life preserver quilted type, kapok, Zec Rose, Mfg.	"
63	July 15, 1943	43.106.8	Life preserver, quilted type, kapok, Atlantic Pacific Co.	"
64-65	July 15, 1943	43.106.9-10	Suits, life saving (2)	"
66	July 15, 1943	43.106.11	Sea anchor	"
67	July 15, 1943	43.106.12.1	Respirator, Acme	"

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Source</u>
68	July 15, 1943	43.106.13	Signal, smoke, daytime	U.S.C.G, Wash., D. C.
69	July 15, 1943	43.107.1	Raft-Lite Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	Navy Department
70	July 16, 1943	43.108.1	Pump, electric, air	Fort Belvoir, Va,
71	July 16, 1943	43.109.1	Balloon, Darex, No. 30	U. S. C. G.
72-73	July 16, 1943	43.109.2-3	Balloon, inflating (2 cans)	"
74-76	July 16, 1943	43.109.4-6	Bags, rubber (3)	"
77	July 16, 1943	43.110.1	Life raft ration	Continental Can Co.
78-89	July 16, 1943	43.111.1-12	Chapsticks (12) Formula #160	Chap Stick Co. 2101-2125 Hudson St. Lynchburg, Virginia
90	July 15, 1943	43.113.1.1	Kit, emergency, personnel, Mk. 1A	Royal Canadian Air Force

Appendix C

BRIEF LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON SURVIVAL INCLUDED IN THE F.R.E. LIBRARY

1. SURVIVAL, Airlines War Training Institute
1740 G. Street, N. W.
2. ATTITUDE, Airlines War Training Institute
1740 G. Street, N. W.
3. CASTAWAYS BAEDEKER TO THE SOUTH SEAS
Objective Data Section
Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area 9
Navy Department
4. JUNGLE & DESERT EMERGENCIES
ARCTIC EMERGENCIES
Directorate of Air Traffic & Safety
U. S. Army Air Forces
5. KEEPING FIT FOR FLYING
Pan American Airways System
Chrysler Building, New York City
6. Series on SAFETY
Compiled by 1st Mapping Group
Army Air Forces, Bolling Field, Virginia
7. SURVIVAL PROBLEMS, in specific areas
Ethnogeographic Board
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
8. EMERGENCY FOOD PLANTS & POISONOUS PLANTS OF ISLANDS OF THE PACIFICS
TM 10-420
Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
- 9.- HANDBOOK OF HEALTH, George Chesver Shattuck
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
10. HOW TO ABANDON SHIP, Richards & Banigan
Cornell Maritime Press, New York
11. POCKET GUIDES TO SPECIAL AREAS (13 guides)
Special Service Forces, ASF, War Department
12. WARTIME SAFETY MEASURES FOR MERCHANT MARINE
U. S. Coast Guard,
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX D

Excerpt from FEDERAL REGISTER, Friday, July 16, 1943

"APPROVAL WITHDRAWN

Approval is withdrawn from the following items of equipment:

LIFESAVING SUITS

Goodall Rubber Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Goodall Style CF "Overboard" suit. (1942) (Original approval, 17 July, 1942, 7 F.R. 5495)

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, B. F. Goodrich Company lifesaving suit, Model 1 (1942) (Original approval, 14 August, 1942, 7 F.R. 6394)

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, B. F. Goodrich Company lifesaving suit, Model 2 (1942) (Original approval, 26 September, 1942, 7 F.R. 7616)

R. L. Morey Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Boston fire-resistant overboard cover-all lifesaving suit, Model CM (1942) (Original approval 14 August, 1942, 7 F.R. 6394)

Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven, Conn. Model M-M-1 lifesaving suit (1942) (Original approval 14 August, 1942, 7 F.R. 6394)

Universal Life-Suit Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Universal lifesaving suit (1942) (Original approval 17 July, 1942, 7 F.R. 5495)

Universal Life-Suit Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Universal lifesaving suit, Model ISS-2 (1942) (Original approval 8 October, 1942, 7 F.R. 7980)

Vaco, Inc., New York, N.Y. Vaco lifesaving suit (gloveless type) Original approval 17 July, 1942, 7 F.R. 5495)

The Watertight Slide Fastener Corporation, New York, N.Y. Morner lifesaving suit (1942) (Original approval 17 July, 1942, 7 F.R. 5495)

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of approvals, any of the foregoing suits now on board merchant vessels may be continued in service, provided such suits are in good and serviceable condition.

R. R. Waesche,
Commandant.

July 14, 1943

(F.R. Doc. 43-11347; Filed, July 15, 1943; 9:39 a.m.)"

"M" Project

PROGRESS REPORT COVERING
THE PERIOD FROM MAY 29, 1943 to JULY 31, 1943

The work of this period was principally devoted to the preparation of definite case studies; translating and digesting several full-length papers in German, Italian and Russian; revising and expanding the report Settlement in Birobidzhan; and the completion of a series of papers dealing with population movements in the U.S.S.R., France, Germany, Great Britain, the Mediterranean Basin, the Balkan countries and India.

1. Case studies are now being prepared dealing with:

- (a) Settlement in Ethiopia.
- (b) Settlement in the State of Paraná, Brazil.
- (c) Settlement in northern Finland.
- (d) Settlement in the U.S.S.R.
- (e) Settlement in Angola.
- (f) Settlement in Manchukuo.

Japanese agricultural settlement in Manchukuo; the establishment of strategic bases by settling Japanese youths and veterans; and the establishment of White Russian colonies in the Great Khingan Region are being made the subject of detailed investigations. It is impossible at this moment to state when this study will be completed.

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Yum of Chicago accepted our invitation to prepare a study on the migration of Koreans, to be submitted August 15, 1943.

Investigations are being carried out as regards the settlement practices of Japan in Karafuto, of the U.S.S.R. in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, etc.

Special attention is being given to the gathering of information concerning the later developments of Greek settlements established--as a result of the population transfers after World War I--in Thrace and Macedonia.

2. A study of the presence of lateritic soils in Madagascar was completed.

3. A series of papers dealing with the agricultural problems of the desert were translated and digested from Russian sources. Several digests from Russian sources concerned with the agricultural problems in regions of high altitude, control of soil erosion, drainage of forest swamps, the irrigation of the Caspian Sea region, and regional distribution of agriculture are now in the process of completion and will be available for current distribution.

A comprehensive study of colonization in the Pontine

Marshes was translated from the German and will be available shortly for distribution.

4. The report Settlement in Birobidzhan was revised and considerably expanded and now contains information as to developments for the year 1942.

5. Of the series on population movements the papers on the U.S.S.R. and France were made available for distribution. Reports on the growth of the German and Italian populations are nearing completion. It is expected that this series will present the demographic trends of the major European powers and interpret the significance, as regards migration and settlement, of international demographic developments.

6. A survey was prepared, by Dr. S. Kutscheroff, of immigration legislation enacted in the British Dominions, Colonies and Mandates in Africa and of the administrative practices developed in the application of this legislation.

Jerry Field