

● PSF: Subject File

Carter, J. Franklin
Aug. - Dec. 1943

PSF J F Carter folder 8-43
file

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

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

Metropolitan #112
Metropolitan 4113

August 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: SPECIAL REPORTS.

Here are two special reports from Henry Field:

- 1) A Progress Report on the work of the Bowman-Field-(Hrdlicka) Committee;
- 2) An appeal for continuation of the work of the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America, which is threatened with extinction by the President's War Relief Control Board. Field's point is that the work of this Committee does not compete with the Red Cross but is complementary to it.

JFC
J.F.C.

** This is urgent, as the Board passes in it tomorrow A.M.*

July 30, 1943

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
RELIEF COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

The President's War Relief Control Board
(Joseph E. Davies, Chairman) will consider at 11:00 A.M.
on Tuesday next the application of the Medical and
Surgical Relief Committee of America to continue their
most valuable activities at home and overseas.

This Committee has assembled and donated more
than \$500,000.00 worth of medical and surgical equipment
to the Armed Forces of America and our Allies, and to
outposts in the U. S., Caribbean area, North Africa and
Britain.

Their splendid efforts, particularly in the
Caribbean, do not conflict with the American Red Cross
but are complementary.

In view of their accomplishments I feel strongly
that they should be allowed to continue--despite the
natural objections of the American Red Cross and others.

Henry Field

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: LEXINGTON 2-3970

July 29th, 1943

Mrs. HUTTLETON ROGERS, *Executive Chairman*
Dr. JOSEPH PETER HOGUEY, *Medical Director*
Dr. STUART L. CRAIG, *Advisory Chairman*
LT. COMDR. CARNES WEEKS, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. CONRAD BERENS, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. FRANZ GROEDDEL, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. JOSEPH FEJSEN, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. MALCOLM GOODBRIDGE, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. ALLEN O. WHIFFLE, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. MORRIS FINHREIN, *Advisory Chairman*
Dr. CRENSHAW D. BRIGGS, *Liaison Chairman*
Dr. MARJORIE E. REED, *National Director of Women Physicians*
VICE ADMIRAL H. K. HEWITT, U. S. N.
REAR ADMIRAL ROSS T. MCINTIRE (MC), U. S. N.
CAPTAIN J. D. BENJAMIN (MC), U. S. N.
COMDR. R. W. HEGE (MC), U. S. N.
LT. COMDR. JOSEPH S. KOEHLER (MC), U. S. N. R.
LT. COMDR. P. O'CONNELL (MC), U. S. N. R.
Mrs. BYRON H. CAPLES, *Honorary Vice-Chairman*
Mrs. R. DEWARDNER, *Secretary*
Mrs. MATHILDE G. SKIFF, *Treasurer*
Miss JESSIE K. DAVIS, *Chairman, Nurses Committee*
ARTHUR KUNZINGER, *Treasurer*
Chase National Bank
ARTHUR ANDERSEN & Co., *Auditors*

Dr. Henry Field
Office of Strategic Services
26th and Constitution Ave.
Temporary Q
Washington, D.C.

STATE CHAIRMEN

Dr. JOHN D. ADAMS, *Boston, Mass.*
Dr. E. TERRY SMITH, *Hartford, Conn.*
Dr. FREDERICK T. HILL, *Waterbury, Maine*
Dr. JOHN F. HOLMES, *Manchester, N. H.*
Dr. GEORGE M. BABIN, *Burlington, Vt.*
Dr. JAMES G. SPACKMAN, *Washington, Del.*
Dr. WARFIELD M. FIROR, *Baltimore, Md.*
Dr. JULIAN P. LINKE, *Plattsfield, N. J.*
Dr. GEORGE M. FRENDEL, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
Dr. WILLIAM J. MALLORY, *Washington, D. C.*
Dr. GILBERT S. OSINCUP, *Orlando, Fla.*
Dr. JAMES E. PAULLIN, *Atlanta, Ga.*
Dr. FREDERIC M. HANES, *Durham, N. C.*
Dr. R. BARNWELL RHETT, *Charleston, S. C.*
Dr. ARTHUR SUMNER BRINKLEY, *Richmond, Va.*
Dr. D. B. FHEEMSTER, *Chicago, Ill.*
Dr. KATHRYN M. WHITTEN, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
Dr. WILLARD D. MAYER, *Detroit, Mich.*
Dr. CARL H. LESHART, *Cleveland, O.*
Dr. FREDERICK A. STRATTON, *Milwaukee, Wisc.*
Dr. WALTER L. BIERRING, *Des Moines, Iowa*
Dr. FORREST L. LOVELAND, *Topeka, Kans.*
Dr. CLAUDE C. KENNEDY, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
Dr. EVANES A. GRAHAM, *St. Louis, Mo.*
Dr. ALFRED BROWN, *Omaha, Neb.*
Dr. O. SAMUEL RANDALL, *Watertown, S. D.*
Dr. SEALE HARRIS, *Birmingham, Ala.*
BRIG. GEN. FRED W. RANKIN, *Lexington, Ky.*
Dr. J. H. MÜSSER, *New Orleans, La.*
Dr. WILLARD H. PARSONS, *Vicksburg, Miss.*
Dr. WANN LANGSTON, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
DEAN WALLER S. LEATHERS, *M. D., Nashville, Tenn.*
Dr. JUDSON L. TAYLOR, *Houston, Texas*
Dr. W. M. SHEPPE, *Wacating, W. Va.*
Dr. HARRY GAUSS, *Denver, Colo.*
Dr. ROBERT L. NOURSE, *Boise, Idaho*
Dr. E. M. LARSON, *Great Falls, Mont.*
Dr. BYRON H. CAPLES, *Reno, Nev.*
Dr. W. E. LOVEWELL, *Albuquerque, N. M.*
Dr. FREDERICK L. BECK, *Cheyenne, Wyo.*
Dr. B. O. RAULSTON, *Los Angeles, Cal.*
Dr. THOMAS M. JOYCE, *Portland, Ore.*
Dr. DONALD VAUGHN TRUEBLOOD, *Seattle, Wash.*
Dr. JOHN R. FRASER, *Montreal, Quebec*
Dr. W. E. GALLIE, *Toronto, Ontario*
Dr. W. W. COUNCIL, *Juneau, Alaska*

NON PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD, *Beverly Hills, California*
MR. ROBERT J. CALDWELL, *New York City*
MR. WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, *New York City*
MR. J. V. CONNOLLY, *New York City*
MISS CECIL M. COWLES, *New York City*
MR. D. A. DEL RIO, *New York City*
MRS. ABRAM I. ELKUS, *New York City*
PRINCE & PRINCESS MICHAEL EYLANOFF, *New York City*
MISS DOLORES C. FACONTI, *New York City*
HENRY FIELD, *D. Sc., Washington, D. C.*
MR. & MRS. SHERMAN FLINT, *Washington, D. C.*
MISS LILLIAN GISH, *New York City*
MR. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, *Jr., Gloucester, Mass.*
MRS. JEROME J. HANAUER, *New York City*
MR. ALBERT KORNFIELD, *New York City*
MRS. MORTON H. MEINHARD, *New York City*
MISS BERNADINE MURPHY, *Los Angeles, California*
MISS SUE S. SINNOTT, *Los Angeles, California*
MR. JOHN SLOANE, *New York City*
MRS. GERALD F. WARBURG, *Brookville, N. Y.*

DISTRIBUTORS ABROAD

AMERICAN RED CROSS, *Egypt, E. Africa, N. Africa*
AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION, *Cuba, West China, India*
BRITISH RED CROSS, *London, England*
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOVIET RED CROSS, *Kulbysker, Russia*
CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS WORK, *Tunganyika, Africa; Shantung, Free China; Chengtu, West China*
COMITE DES AMIS DES VOLONTAIRES FRANCAIS, *French Equatorial Africa, Syria, Egypt, N. Africa*
FRIENDS AMBULANCE UNIT, *Yunnan, China, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*
MEDICAL CENTER, *Jerusalem, Palestine*
NORWEGIAN RELIEF FUND, *Montreal, Canada*
SPEARS MOBILE CLINIC, *Beirut, Syria*
SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION, *Nigeria, British West Africa*
WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, *Africa, United Kingdom, Persia, Russia*

Dear Dr. Field:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which we received from the President's War Relief Control Board regarding our application for domestic and foreign relief.

As you probably know from our Committee Reports we have been serving as the medical division for the Fighting French Relief Committee, the Norwegian Relief Fund and the American Friends Service Committee. In addition to this we are collaborating with the American Red Cross in a campaign to furnish medical supplies for North Africa.

From time to time we fulfill requests for medical, surgical and dental supplies for the British War Relief; the Spears' Mobile Clinic, Syria; the Soviet Red Cross; the War Shipping Administration; and the American Field Service. The medical and surgical supplies which we were able to send to the Caribbean for the protection of shipwrecked seamen, were not available through any other source. Patrol boat and sub-chaser kits specially designed for small craft where there is no medical officer on board, are not issued by either the Navy or the American Red Cross.

Besides this we have been able to engage in non-war activities by sending vitamins, baby foods and equipment to AWVS nurseries, welfare groups and hospitals both here and abroad, and to various missionary doctors, throughout the free world.

In view of our comprehensive experience over a period of three years, during which time our activities have been strictly confined to the procurement and distribution of medical, surgical and dental supplies, we feel that our program is unique, efficient and urgently needed.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to help us.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Warwick C. Swift

mos/h

UP TO 15% OF YOUR INCOME CONTRIBUTED MAY BE DEDUCTED FROM YOUR TAXABLE NET INCOME

NEW YORK CITY

- List of names and addresses for New York City members, including Dr. Robert A. Anderson, Dr. James P. Anderson, etc.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

- List of names and addresses for the National Committee, including Dr. Robert A. Anderson, Dr. James P. Anderson, etc.

DR. DOBROTWA WILLIAMS, Newburgh

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DR. JOHN P. BOWLER, Hamport

VERMONT

DR. GEORGE M. SMITH, Burlington

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

DELAWARE

DR. JAMES C. SPACKMAN, Hockessin

MARYLAND

DR. E. CHARLES ANDRUS, Baltimore

NEW JERSEY

DR. J. CARLOS MERRILL, Newark City

NORTH CAROLINA

DR. LUCAS M. INGRAM, Asheville

FLORIDA

DR. EDWARD JELKS, Jacksonville

GEORGIA

DR. A. H. HILGEMAN, Albany

INDIANA

DR. KATHRYN M. WHITTEN, Fort Wayne

MICHIGAN

DR. FREDERICK A. COLLIER, Ann Arbor

OHIO

DR. FRANCIS HERWIG, Akron

LOUISIANA

DR. RUTH G. ALLEN, New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

DR. D. PAUL GRYNLER, Pittsburgh

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DR. JAMES A. CAHILL, Jr., Washington

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

FLORIDA

DR. EDWARD JELKS, Jacksonville

GEORGIA

DR. A. H. HILGEMAN, Albany

INDIANA

DR. KATHRYN M. WHITTEN, Fort Wayne

MICHIGAN

DR. FREDERICK A. COLLIER, Ann Arbor

OHIO

DR. FRANCIS HERWIG, Akron

LOUISIANA

DR. RUTH G. ALLEN, New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

DR. JOHN MOYER MEREDITH, Richmond

NORTH EAST CENTRAL STATES

ILLINOIS

DR. CARROLL HED, Chicago

INDIANA

DR. KATHRYN M. WHITTEN, Fort Wayne

MICHIGAN

DR. FREDERICK A. COLLIER, Ann Arbor

OHIO

DR. FRANCIS HERWIG, Akron

LOUISIANA

DR. RUTH G. ALLEN, New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

DR. GEORGE W. COX, Austin

TEXAS

DR. JAMES T. ROBINSON, Austin

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

DR. GEORGE W. COX, Austin

TEXAS

DR. JAMES T. ROBINSON, Austin

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

DR. GEORGE W. COX, Austin

TEXAS

DR. JAMES T. ROBINSON, Austin

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA

DR. T. V. RIDGE, Pierre

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

ALABAMA

DR. LUCAS BIRNEY, Birmingham

MISSISSIPPI

DR. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, Memphis

OKLAHOMA

DR. WANN LAWSON, Oklahoma City

TENNESSEE

DR. J. G. POPE, Memphis

MISSOURI

DR. JAMES STEWART, Jefferson City

MINNESOTA

DR. J. E. NORMAN, Crookston

NEBRASKA

DR. A. L. MILLER, Lincoln

J.F. Carter folder
8-11-43

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

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

File Confidential

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 11, 1943.

REPORT ON KATYN.

Henry Field has received the attached report from secret Polish Intelligence sources, tending to substantiate the general Nazi allegations concerning the massacre at Katyn. This report is in line with Putzi's insistence that Goebbels is making Katyn the moral equivalent for propaganda purposes of the "Lusitania". My own feeling is that, irrespective of its accuracy, if enough Axis-Europeans believe in the truth of the Katyn story it will solidify general European resistance to the Soviet Union, and should be taken into account in appraising the Russo-German situation.

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

August 11, 1943

REPORT ON KATYN

The following cable was sent to General Sikorski in May by the Polish Underground:

"A trustworthy and responsible sworn participant in the examinations of the graves at Smolensk, on behalf of the Polish Red Cross, a Lieutenant Doctor, presented the following report to me.

1. At the foot of the hill is a common grave, in the form of a letter L. The whole grave is exposed. The dimensions of the grave are: 16 meters wide, 26 meters long and 6 meters deep. The corpses of the murdered Officers are carefully placed one over another, in layers of 9 to 12 persons, each layer with the heads placed in opposite directions. The uniforms, registrations in the pockets, identifications, and medals are well-preserved. On the corpses the skin, hair and tendons are so preserved that during the trepanation the skin and tendons had to be cut. However, it was impossible to identify the faces.

2. At a vertical angle to the first grave is a second common grave, which at present is only partially exposed. The dimensions of it are: 14 meters by 26 meters. All the corpses in this grave have their

hands tied behind their backs with twine, some have handkerchiefs, rags, stuffed into their mouths, some have their heads bound with the skirts of their coats.

3. So far 906 corpses have been exhumed, of which 76% have been identified on the basis of registrations and letters found upon their person.

4. According to the aforementioned examiner, there are about 2,500 - 4,000 corpses of Officers in both common graves and innumerable Officers of the Reserves, dressed in civilian clothes.

5. On behalf of the Polish Red Cross 12 persons are engaged in digging up the graves, identifying the corpses and collecting the found documents (a doctor and 3 medical non-commissioned officers).

6. It is characteristic that nothing was removed from the corpses save watches. In the pockets may be found wallets containing money and documents, and sometimes even rings are still on the fingers.

7. All corpses have bullet holes in the backs of their skulls. The Polish Red Cross participants in this exhumation placed emphasis upon collecting the bullets pried out of the heads of the corpses,

bullet shells, ammunition lying in the mass grave, and the twine with which the hands of the corpses were tied. All the material found is being forwarded--given the opportunity--to Warsaw to the Polish Red Cross. The bullets are all 7.65 caliber. The shells are marked "Ceco", the ropes - twisted.

8. In the presence of the above mentioned examiner, a diary was taken out of the uniform of Major Solski, recording incidents up to April 21st. It states that they were shipped out of Kozielsk in prison vans to their destination at 5 _____; they were brought to Smolensk, where--after passing the night--they were awakened at 4 a.m. on April 21st and loaded into prison vans. In the glade of the forest they were unloaded from the vans and at 6:30 they were led to buildings located there, where they were commanded to surrender their jewelry and watches. This is the last entry in the diary.

9. Under the supervision of the German authorities a delegate of the Polish Red Cross is exhuming the bodies and performing an autopsy on the corpses, as well as assembling documents. Besides, personal

contact was established with the local population. All identified corpses receive tags with a number of the Polish Red Cross, which are attached to the bones with a steel wire. Then all corpses are buried in a freshly dug common grave. Amongst the victims identified up to the present time all--save one--were from the camp at Kozielsk; one is from Starobielsk.

10. The forest glade at Katyn is a wide area of several square kilometers, on which were situated the NKWD sanatoriums. The local civil population states that in March and April, 1940, one transport of Polish Officers, consisting of from 200 - 300 persons, was transported there daily."

7-424

PSF J.F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
NAVY DEPARTMENT
AND THE CHIEF OF O.N.I.

FOR YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION
AND PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F.D.R.

Report on Trinidad, submitted by John F.
Carter, 8-11-43, re current Anglo-
American relations there.

J. F. Carter folder 8-43

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

August 11, 1943.

REPORT ON TRINIDAD.

Henry Field submits the attached report on current Angle-American relations at Trinidad, supplied to him by a thoroughly reliable confidential source, whose official position warrants its accuracy. The only minor note of criticism of personalities is covered by Point 5 in the report, discussing Captain Andrews, military aide to Admiral Robinson.

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

August 11, 1943

REPORT ON TRINIDAD

The following observations were supplied from a reliable British source:

1. Although Major General Conger Pratt's transfer was regretted deeply throughout the Colony, the new O. C. Major General Joseph D. Patch has made a most favorable impression. He gets on well with the Governor and is respected by everyone.

2. Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, a recent arrival, appears to be less formal and more cooperative than his immediate predecessor.

3. During the past few months there has been considerable improvement in U. S. Army-Navy relations.

4. Lieutenant-Commander Curtis Dawes, ONI representative, continues to perform his duties most satisfactorily. He is well-liked by U. S. and British.

5. Captain Andrews, Military Aide to Admiral Robinson, is extremely unpopular with U. S. and British. He is omnipresent at all functions where his comments are not well received. Our informant stated that he is very bad for Anglo-American relations and should be transferred as soon as possible.

6. British Commodore Phillips gets on very well with U. S. Navy and finds it easier to deal with Admiral Robinson than his predecessor.

7. U. S. O. is now the greatest success and is run efficiently with good personnel. There have been no reports of trouble or incidents. Lady Clifford takes her children to movie shows nearly every week.

8. The U. S. Engineers Club is also well organized and very successful. The Governor goes there occasionally.

9. The British Merchant Seamen's Institute, erected in 33 days upon Government House grounds during the Spring of 1942, is going fairly well. There have been no reports against U. S. seamen.

10. The Docksite Canteen, where fights used to occur almost nightly, is now better organized and more orderly.

11. Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Henderson, British Security Officer, who replaced Major William Grier about a year ago has performed an excellent job. He is considered by the British as their best Security Officer in the West Indies. Under his jurisdiction

several important leaks have been closed and the general security of Port-of-Spain has improved. However, it is reported that he will be transferred shortly to England for an important position.

12. The security of the docks in Port-of-Spain, from fire hazard and sabotage has improved immeasurably during the past 18 months. The result can be attributed mainly to the 150 special police which have been trained indirectly under Colonel Angus Muller, Commissioner of Police.

13. Sergeant-Major Kelly, most efficient non-commissioned Police Officer, was made a Lieutenant recently--the first Negro Officer in Trinidad.

This caused some considerable comment. All British Police Officers are reported to have been unanimously against this promotion. Colonel Muller went to Tobago while this promotion was announced. Since Colonel Muller has married recently the daughter of Sir Lennox O'Reilly, brilliant Kings Counsel but of Negro ancestry, he has lost caste with his British colleagues. This may well cause him to resign.

14. Lieutenant-Colonel Orrett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is an excellent administrator, hard working and intelligent. He possesses a good grasp of

the internal situation, and is admired by his British and Native Staff. If a change is made, he will probably be next Commissioner of Police.

15. The main causes for Anglo-U. S. friction are:

- (a) The presence of Negro troops.
- (b) British suspicions of U. S. designs in acquiring more property--possibly in a new area. The latter would require great care in presentation.

16. Progress on building the road from Port-of-Spain to Maracas is proceeding well. More emphasis should be laid in the local press that this is being accomplished by U. S. personnel and equipment as a gesture of U. S. friendship and goodwill toward the Colony and to compensate for disruption of or caused by:

- (a) homes, fishing and bathing facilities in the U. S. Naval Area;
- (b) construction of U. S. Army Base at Waller Field;
- (c) construction of Roosevelt-Churchill Highway.

The suggestion that a simple stone marker with an inscription be placed on the summit where the road crosses the Santa Cruz Mountains still seems most desirable.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



17 August 1943.

file

Memorandum for

The President.

Returned.

Admiral Train has seen this correspondence.

Admiral Robinson will be informed, confidentially, of the report concerning Andrews.

The only officer of a similar name the Navy has in that area is a Lieutenant Commander Andrew.

For your information, Lieutenant Commander Dawes left Trinidad in January 1943 and has not returned there.

Very respectfully,

Randall Jacobs

Randall Jacobs.

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

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

*filed
personal*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

September 2, 1943

REPORT ON DREW PEARSON

Putzi submits the attached report on a recent remark concerning the House of Savoy which Drew Pearson alleges to have been made by Elmer Davis. Copies of this report have also gone to the Secretary of State and to Elmer.

JFC
J. F. C.

DREW PEARSON--ELMER DAVIS--ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING--and
THE HOUSE OF SAVOY

On Saturday, August 28, 1943, Drew Pearson's "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column told the readers of the "Washington Post" ---
"When Elmer Davis received a cable in Morocco that F.D.R. had spanked O.W.I.'s broadcast about the "moronic little King" of Italy, Davis sent back this telegram: "Maybe broadcast was a mistake, but I still think the House of Savoy is a second class hotel."

Although Drew Pearson's credibility is at a discount, it would seem highly desirable that Elmer Davis should repudiate publicly this particular wise-crack.

Irrespective of the personality of the present King of Italy, the House of Savoy has a long and honorable record.

Aside of the fact that the illustrious Prince Eugene of Savoy, Marlborough's ally during the War of Spanish Succession is among Victor Emanuel's ancestors, it should be remembered that in those volcanic years of 1848-49 Charles Albert of Savoy openly headed the revolution promoted by MAZZINI against Austria (Metternich) and identified the House of Savoy with Italian Independence and Human Liberty.

In fact the entire epoch of the Risorgimento (1815-1870) as well as the full stature of men like Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour becomes unintelligible without due consideration of the

mission fulfilled by the House of Savoy. Who insults the House of Savoy thereby insults the proudest chapter of the History of the great Italian People-- "Is it not so--Cavour?"

(cf. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem "King Victor Emanuel entering Florence, April 1860")

Yours,

PSF: 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

file [redacted]

September 11, 1943

Miss Grace Tully
For the President.
The White House.

MEMORANDUM ON HITLER'S SPEECH

Doctor Haenfstangel telephoned this morning with an analysis of Hitler's speech. He said there was no sign of hysteria or of defeatism in his voice. On the contrary, he seemed full of grim determination and of confidence. Doctor Haenfstangel added that in voice and in manner Hitler sounded precisely as in the days of his greatest power. He thought that any attempt to read defeatism into what Hitler said would be to grossly misjudge the character of the speech.

J.F.C.

by H.F.D.

Sept. 14

TO BE GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE
OFF THE RECORD APPOINTMENT TOMORROW AT 11:00.

THE PRESIDENT:

TO READ.

S.T.E.

PSF 9.7 Carter folder 8.43

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

file

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

September 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY: REPORT ON THE MACKINAC CONFERENCE

Dear Steve:

You may be interested in this report from my New York office on big business reactions to the Republican Conference at Mackinac Island.

JFC
J.F.C.

Mackinac

Walker

September 11, 1943.

If reactions of several of our New York contacts may be taken as an indication of thinking among the more progressive Republicans the GOP in next year's elections may have a common sense, solid platform when the convention is done and candidates have been chosen.

As an executive in one of the large corporations put it:

" The progressive Republicans took the bit in their teeth at the Mackinac meetings and, although they could have used shorter words, made it clear that the thinking members of the party among the attending governors, realize that this is a changing world and one in which peace will come only through international cooperation and understanding.

" It seemed to me that Mr. Spangler was effectually put in the right place when the wiser heads drafted their statements and that unless the old line hide-bound leaders gum up the works -- I have the feeling they are about finished -- the platform on which the party will base its 1944 campaign will be sound, progressive and probably more palatable to the electorate than anything the Democrats will produce.

" Because of this--I do not believe the question of the war's continuance will have a great deal of an effect unless we suffer a severe and unexpected defeat in the field -- the 1944 campaign will not be the runaway that Roosevelt has had in all of his other election years. "

A broker who has been consistently anti-New Deal but gives credit for many of the reforms of the last ten years to FDR and his machine said:

" It looks as if the fat old elephant is beginning to wake up. At least the way the Mackinac meetings brought out into the open subjects that by-gone GOP leaders would have swooned at the thought of, is indicative of a broader vision by the more discerning men attending the meeting.

" It is just silliness for anyone to think that we will ever again be able to isolate ourselves and grow without playing ball with the rest of the world and the Mackinac meetings made it clear to me that there are some real leaders in the good old party. Since the war is at a too serious point very close to Election Day in '44 I don't believe it will be a walkaway for Roosevelt. "

A banker who has occupied an on the fence position with regard to Roosevelt and the New Deal said:

" Election Day next year may see a big change in the government management. All signs point to that, or at least most of them seem to.

" Roosevelts, ace will, of course, be whether there is a

Lackinac 2.
Walker

going on and whether it is going badly or well for our side. If badly I would say that it will be his most powerful force in the voting. If well, Americans will consider at long last the advisability of making a change.

" The meeting of the Governors was significant in that the stronger ones made it plain that the day of GOP isolationism is done and if the delegates to the national convention of the party follow the trend of their thinking I expect to see a solid platform and witness a tight election fight.

" Unfortunately there are still a lot of powerful old line leaders in the Republican Party and they may be able to swing too much weight to allow the progressive men in the ranks to frame an intelligent program and carry it through.

" To my mind the result of the GOP national convention will indicate how the election will go. If the platform is plain and progressive and the war is not at a too critical point my guess now is that Roosevelt will have a hard battle. No one but Roosevelt can win again for the Democratic Party."

####

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

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

file

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

September 14, 1943.

REPORT ON SEAMOBILE TRIALS.

The attached copy of the report on the first trials of SEAMOBILE I ~~INDICATE~~ indicates that the vessel is a satisfactory type and with minor adjustments which are now being made should be eminently useful for the designed purpose. I will advise you on the results of the second trials, which are due to be held in the next few days.

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

CARGOES, INCORPORATED

515 22d STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 13, 1943

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

Dear John:

I am inclosing herewith copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Harvey F. Johnson, USCG, which is a preliminary communication in regard to the first trial of SEAMOBILE I. I thought you would be interested in this.

I am leaving here Tuesday for New York and expect the ship should be ready to leave the shipyard Wednesday or Thursday.

Will keep you informed as to the date of final trials.

Sincerely,



Hamilton V. Bryan
Commander, U.S. Navy, ret.

HVB*ea

Inc-1



C O P Y

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
Washington

Address reply to
The Commandant

2 September, 1943

Mr. Richard W. Seabury, President
Cargoes, Incorporated
515 - 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Seabury:

1. Preliminary trials of SEAMOBILE-I were conducted over the Long Island Course on August 31, 1943. The members of the Trial Board present, in addition to myself, for the tests were:

Mr. Franz Schneider - Deputy Administrator, W. S. A.

Captain Wilhelm Eitrem - Fleet Captain, Norwegian Merchant Fleet

Mr. Richard F. Smith - President, Electric Tool and Welding Company

Mr. Walter P. Schmitter, Chief Engineer, Falk Corporation

Mr. George Sharp - Could not be present but was represented by a member of his staff.

Other interested observers were on board.

2. The SEAMOBILE-I was loaded to an eleven foot even keel draft. On approaching the vessel it was noted that the outboard profile presented a shipshape and pleasing appearance. This was also the case when viewed from the top of the pilot house.

3. The vessel was taken into the open Sound and put through a series of trials to test her speed and maneuvering qualities. The data relative to these are a matter of record and will be provided with the report of the Board. A few of the figures may be of interest. The speed attained over the measured course was approximately nine knots. The elapsed time from full speed ahead to dead in the water was 1.28", and the distance traveled was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Her turning circle was estimated to be approximately 800 feet. The maneuvering qualities of the vessel are satisfactory.

4. The attained speed of nine knots was below the expected speed but with certain changes it is believed this situation can be remedied. It was the opinion of the Board, and I so recommend, that the following action be taken before final trials and evaluations are completed:

- (a) The slip in the clutches is high and this condition should be remedied by installing larger clutches. I understand that this matter has been discussed with the manufacturers and that they are prepared to make the change.
- (b) The tachometers for indicating revolutions per minute are of the normal type provided with small engines and in my opinion provide only an approximation of the revolutions. For the purpose of these trials and the determination of the horsepower output, more positive revolution indicators should be provided. This is most necessary in studying the proposed propeller modifications and the probable change in design. It was suggested that equipment be borrowed from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York for this purpose. I instructed Lieutenant Cest to take this matter up with Commander Bryan.
- (c) There is no positive assurance that the engines are turning out rated power nor that it is being efficiently absorbed by the present propellers. At no time did the engines appear to be laboring, which leads to the conclusion that more blade area is desirable. It was suggested that this be done by brazing additional area to the tips, thereby increasing the diameter. New design of propellers may be in order. This, however, should be developed fully with the Model Basin who have available all the towing data.
- (d) Provision should be made for taking the exhaust temperatures. I understand that this is being provided.
- (e) It is essential that additional ventilation and insulation be provided in the forward part of the engine room especially in way of the switchboard. The temperature here reached 132°F.
- (f) Improve general alarm system in engine room so that it can be heard when the engines are operating.
- (g) Probably there will be required remote controls from the boat deck to the propulsion units.

5. Basically the SEAMOBILE-I is a well designed and constructed vessel. Her power plants operated easily and in a satisfactory manner. The speed of reversal was particularly noted. From full ahead to astern was practically instantaneous, certainly not more than five seconds. The exhaust system is well designed. Reasonable back pressure and noiseless operation. The stack was clear of smoke under all conditions. The vessel is practically free of vibration under all operating conditions.

6. When basic items enumerated in paragraph 4 have been completed, I recommend that the vessel be given a sustained trial of not less than twenty-four hours on Long Island Sound or adjacent waters at her designed draft of 15 feet and at the power output proposed for normal service operations. The last four hours of this trial to be run at full power. During this period additional tests will be made of her maneuvering qualities. It is estimated that the SEAMOBILE-I can be made ready for further trials in a period of approximately two weeks.

Very truly yours,

HARVEY F. JOHNSON
Rear Admiral, USCG
Engineer-in-Chief

Copy to: Mr. Franz Schneider
Captain Wilhelm Eitrem
Mr. Richard F. Smith
Mr. Walter P. Schmitter
Mr. George Sharp
Comdr. H. V. Bryan
Lieut. H. A. Oest

T-141

PSF: J. F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1943.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK CARTER:

I talked with the Prime
Minister about this and the answer
is "no". I think that too many
difficult questions are present.

F.D.R.

Letter to the President from Mr.
Ernst F.S. Hanfstaengl, Bush Hill, Va.,
Sept. 2, 1943, re possible termination
of his status as prisoner of war.

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

September 3, 1943.

File Confidential

REPORT ON LETTERS FROM PUTZI HANFSTAENGL TO YOU AND MR. CHURCHILL.

Putzi has asked me to forward the attached letters to you and Mr. Churchill, urgently. His status has long concerned him deeply and he is convinced that if his voice is to have any weight in German political opinion, he must speak as a free man.

In a recent interview with Sumner Welles, the best definition I could get of Putzi's status is that in England he is a prisoner-of-war, while here he is an enemy alien who has come here of his own volition to help our war-effort and is under parole to me by special executive arrangements.

From my own point of view, it would seem desirable to take this opportunity to try to disarm the anticipated British opposition to the use which we contemplate making of him. Since they are in practical control of the media for propaganda in Germany and since they are also in a position to stir up here a propaganda against Putzi, I am forwarding these letters to you.

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

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

PSF; J.F. Carter folder 9-43

*file
Confidential*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

~~SECRET~~

September 23, 1943.

HANFSTAENGL REPORT ON ALLIED POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY.

Putzi has asked me to forward to you the attached notes on United Nations
policy towards Germany.

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

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

NOTES ON THE PRESENT CRISIS. September 23, 1943.

- 1) This war is and remains a "world civil-war" ("WeltbuergerKrieg")
- 2) To prolong this war, that is to say to allow this war to drag on, is to lose it.
- 3) Military victory in itself is of no avail if it comes too late and thus coincides with political fiasco.
- 4) Everything depends of course on what is really and ultimately planned by the President. While the writer of these lines has no knowledge thereof, there seem to be in the main only two possibilities:
 - a) A Christian, democratic commonwealth a la Niemoeller;
 - b) A Red Germany ("Stalin in Strassburg").
- 5) If a Christian, democratic Niemoeller Germany is planned, every additional day means that much more risk.
- 6) Unless an effective, timely revolution can be staged in Germany, the war will run on until the exhaustion-stage. The resultant chaos would, needless to say, culminate in Germany's becoming a Soviet Republic ("Stalin in Strassburg"). This metamorphosis from swastika to sickle and hammer would take less time than certain experts seem to believe.
- 7) There is only one class which could effectively carry out and maintain a revolution a la Badoglio. It is the same class which since 1933 has been grappling with Hitler for control of Germany, and which has in the course of the last ten years paid for its resistance to atheistic Nazi-philosophy and expansionism with the lives of scores of Generals. It is the old Prussian Reichswehr-Junker set around Hindenburg, Groener and Seekt, which never really accepted the Austrian corporal, whose limitless schemes of expansion they distrusted and feared.

Hitler knew that all along and has dropped or removed one by one such generals as dared to counsel caution. It is not correct and amounts to a fatally mistaken diagnosis to believe that the Reichswehr Ministerium and the Reichswehr officers (from Colonel upwards) were in favor of the Hitler adventures. The opposite is true. A glance at the retired officers lists from 1933 on will substantiate this contention.

8) In view of these facts, the writer would suggest that--provided a Badoglio-solution for Germany is at all desired--the President or some authoritative representative of the Government should employ in the near future some phrase from which dissatisfied militarists in Germany could deduce that they were not being thrown into the same pot with the actual Nazi "war-breeding gangs".

9) People revolt from hope--not from despair.

10) One of America's most informed specialists on these Reichswehr matters is Louis P. Lochner. The writer suggests therefore that he be summoned to Washington for the purpose of exhaustive consultation.

(1776)
hms

*PSF J.F. Carter folder
3-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. PAUL V. McNUTT:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN.

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the President from John Franklin Carter, 1210 National Press Building, Washington, D.C., 9/17/43, transmitting report from George Walker in re "Selective Service in ~~Ref~~ Reverse".

THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

Sept. 24, 1943.

Dear Grace: -

Please tell the President that I talked to Jay Franklin about this suggestion. It is not sound for two reasons. Draft boards are composed of unpaid people who have no knowledge of placement problems. The United States Employment Service is the proper agency.

Jay agrees.

Cordially,

PTM.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

September 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. PAUL V. McNUTT:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN.

F.D.R.

BF 9 7 Carter folder

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

file personal

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

September 17, 1943.

REPORT ON "SELECTIVE SERVICE IN REVERSE".

The attached report from George Walker, who works for me in New York, indicates that thought is being given to the idea of using the Selective Service mechanism in reverse to "deduct" Army men into private jobs after the war.

JFC
J.F.C.

(1821)

lms

PSF: J.F. Carter folder 3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MARSHALL:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN.

F.D.R.

Memorandum from John Franklin Carter, 9/20/43,
which is "Report on Alleged Anti-Russian
Propaganda in Army Cantonments and Officers'
Schools", and attached is report from Henry
Pringle regarding the matter.

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

*J.F. 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

September 20, 1943.

REPORT ON ALLEGED ANTI-RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN ARMY CANTONMENTS AND OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

The attached report from Henry Pringle indicates that in cantonments and officers' candidate schools there is a tendency to inform personnel that our next enemy will be Russia. This kind of thing, if substantiated, could have serious consequences and ought, in my judgment, be referred to the Chief of Staff for investigation and indicated action.

JFC
J.F.C.

026280

Henry F. Pringle

Authenticated reports from cantonments and Officers' Candidate Schools indicate a tendency on the part of some army officers to point to a probable war with Russia when the current struggle is over. This may be limited to older officers, who disparaged Russia's fighting strength in the past and are chagrined at finding themselves wrong. The ~~best~~ effect on officer-candidates and on enlisted men could, of course, be very serious. It is suggested that officers in charge of training be reminded that Russia is fighting on our side, that there is no possible evidence that her post-war plans can in any way be in conflict with the purposes of the United Nations.

Anti-Russian sentiments on the part of American army officers have doubtless reached Russian sources already. Should they continue, Russia would be wholly justified in maintaining her current policy of refusing military information to the United States.

026280

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*file
plus mail*

September 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

With reference to the attached papers, I have instructed General McNair to have his people check up on this matter in the course of their normal inspections.

W. H. H. H.
Chief of Staff

Enc.

(1911)
lms

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

We cannot make exceptions and
I have turned down my best friends on
cases like this.

F.D.R.

Memorandum from John Franklin Carter,
1210 National Press Building, Washington,
D.C., 9/23/43, in re "Report on General
Edmonds, Commandant of Camp Lee". States
that Major General Edmonds, Commandant of
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., will reach the
retirement age in December. States he was
assured that his removal would have a most
depressing effect on morale at his post.

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

*PSF
Carter*

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

September 29, 1943. Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

Herewith enclosed please find 4 of the reports of the "M Project"
submitted by the Bowman-Field Committee on Migration and Settlement.

JFC
J.F.C.

PSF J.F. Carter collection 8-43

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

*file
personal*

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

October 1, 1943.

REPORT ON SUBSIDIES.

Perhaps Judge Vinson will be interested in this report from George Walker, of this Unit, giving the downtown New York reaction to the current issue over subsidies for food production.

JFC
J.F.C.

Inflation

Walker

September 30, 1943.

While some of our New York contacts do not like the idea of subsidies of any kind in the administration moves to control a runaway inflation but would prefer to see stiffer taxation and some lot of enforced savings, the consensus seems to be that the President should be supported completely in his efforts to prevent runaway prices and useless spending.

An executive said:

" I am with Roosevelt 100 per cent on his apparent determination to prevent wide spread increases of wages to labor and the price of goods -- I am an necessities like foodstuffs, clothing and the like--that the working men and women of the United States must have to keep up their high speed war production.

" But I don't like the idea of subsidies. I realize that an election year is approaching and that increased income taxes won't be good vote producing material but I would prefer to see taxes increased and believe that the rank and file of Americans feel the same way.

" From my experience it is only the dominating few in labor -- the agitators and professional organizers -- who want the taxpayer to foot the bill, even though they know in their hearts that in the final analysis labor itself will pay its fair share of the tax bill.

" I am confident that the President is going to "hold the line" and in this he should get the support of all Americans without discrimination of any kind. "

A banker said:

" It is always difficult to control inflation when a nation like our, emerging from the 1200 years of depression finds itself able to buy many luxuries which only the swollen wages of the war now make possible. The normal desire is to buy and compete for the inadequate supply of such goods and this means, inevitably, higher prices.

" I would prefer to see our tremendous surplus buying power absorbed by higher taxes than to experiment with subsidies which must come from the pockets of us all and be lost to all of us forever. Higher taxes and some form of compulsory savings could give to the improvident a nest egg which otherwise will never be accumulated.

" I look for higher taxes next year and while they will creep by plans personally, I'll readjust my budget, and do so gladly as one of my contributions to the war and to bringing back home my boys and the sons and daughters of thousands of other Americans."

####

(1875)

Ans

RF J F Carter folder 3-13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR
ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN:

Will you see that this is
done?

F.D.R.

Telegram from J. F. Carter, NYC, 10/6/43,
to Miss Tully, asking that Lend-Lease Administra-
tion be requested to see that Cargoes, Incorporated,
be instructed to permit Capt. Loring Swazey,
Commander Hamilton Bryan, and Mr. Carter to
survey and check the performance of the Seamobile
without delay. Purpose of this request is to
permit Swazey and Mr. Carter to submit informal
joint report to the President on the fundamentals
in order to avoid delays in analysis of formal
report of Trial Board which will, of course, be
inclusive.

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, including "204" and "10/8/43".

*g.7 Carter folder
10-8-43
personal*

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

October 8, 1943.

GRACE:

I have arranged that Swazey,
Bryan and Jack Carter survey and check
the performance of the Seamobile.
There is no reason whatever why they
should not go.

H.L.H.

1926
hms

J.F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL BROWN:

Will you be good enough to
read the third paragraph in J. Franklin
Carter's letter and speak to me about
it?

"F.D.R."

F.D.R.

Letter from John F. Carter, Room 806, Ritz-Carlton
Hotel, Madison Ave., and 46th St., NYC, 10/6/43,
to Miss Tully, regarding the "Seamobile" project,
and urging that, on completion of analysis of the
trial board report, the entire project be shifted from
Cargoes, Inc., to a special committee composed of
George Sharp, of the War Shipping Administration,
Capt. Loring Swazey of the Navy, and Mr. John Franklin
Carter, with Commander Bryan as technical aide.

6

PSF: J.F. Carter

~~SECRET~~

October 8, 1943

WHO PROTECTS THE POPE?

Obviously answering President Roosevelt's recent speech regarding the Anglo-American "crusade" for the liberation of the Pope, the Berlin radio is stressing the points:

1. that relations between the Third Reich and the Vatican are excellent, and that what is done in the line of protection by German paratroopers outside Vatican City is done in full accord with the chancellery of the Pope;

2. that it is the Anglo-Yankee combination which in addition to destroying unnumbered churches is permitting Sicilian shrines to be defiled by such inscriptions as: "Religion is opium for the masses" and "VIVA STALIN"!

cf. Berlin Radio, Friday, October 8, 1943 at 8:50 A.M.

E.W.T.

S.

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

October 8, 1943

THE G.P.U. IN NORTH AFRICA

Berlin radio of Thursday, October 7, 1943
claimed that Soviet Commissars and G.P.U. agents
having gained admission in North Africa were
murdering White Russian residents in those parts.

(1920)

ms

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. ELMER DAVIS

I think there is a great
deal in this note.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Memorandum written on letterhead of John Franklin Carter, 1210 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., 10/11/43, and initialed "H.F.P.", stating that newspapers are still treating our air attacks over Europe as though they were sporting events in which we were winning by a very large margin. Suggests that the Army Air Forces be instructed to emphasize the loss in personnel when giving out this news.

PSF; J.F. Carter folder 9-43

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

file personal

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

October 13, 1943

These observations on the tax bill may
be of value.

Taxes

Walker

Oct. 11, 1943.

Opposition to the Treasury Department's plan for increased income taxes to meet in part war expenditures and other governmental expense related to the war has apparently crystallized into to main objections. One that while the proposals have been offered as a means to meet the inflation threat they fail to do this as far as purchasing power of those in the low income brackets is concerned and the second is that the proposals fail to separate the groups with fixed oncome and the groups with ~~windfall~~ what is called "Windfall" income.

A banker who has been an administration supporter on most of the progressive steps taken since 1932 said:

" Unfortunately the Morgenthau plan seems obviously one to free the low income earner from the Victory Tax because of ~~it~~ the inherent voting power --estimated at between 8,000,000 and ~~9,000,000~~ 9,000,000 persons-- and at the same time imposes additional burdens on the incomes of the middle and upper bracket groups.

" It appears that the Senate already is kicking over the traces and may come up with some legislation for a sales tax which would provide the Republicans with excellent political ammunition.

" I realize as I believe every thinking man does that a large part pf anyadditional tax revenues must come from those who ~~are~~ have heretofore been virtually exempt from onerous tax burdens and that even those in the lower brackets must bear their share. "

An executive said:

" It look now as if Congress will write its own tax bill and I am only hoping that the approaching election year will not take the starch from their bones in the way the matter is handled.

" If Congress does write its own tax bill I am hoping against hope that there are enough good Americans left in the upper and lower houses to so write the bill that no one may criticize it as a bid for votes in 1944. To do this the income tax levy must be increased and all who enjoy income, with very few exceptions, must be made to help meet the bills. Exceptions should be limited in my mind to men actually in active service with our armed forces.

psychology." " Certainly the launching of the Morgenthau plan was bad
#####

Taxes

Walker

October 9, 1943.

Contacts in New York report that salaried men making more than \$5,000 a year are vociferous in their condemnation of the Treasury's plan for an increase in the income tax of approximately one-third.

A banker said:

" We all realize that taxes must be higher to help pay for the war but I think the blunt way in which the Secretary of the Treasury blandly announced that the levy should be upped by one-third was far from wise.

" Had he been a wise man he would have foreseen the cost of the war and he would have had us paying what he now proposes before now.

"The apparent failure of the Third War Loan to get anything like the amount the Treasury expected from the low-salaried and wage-earner classes--where most of the war cost money is going as well as into raw materials-- is significant.

" I have been told by several friends that uncertainty about what income tax rates were to be had prevented them from buying as many bonds as they might have done if the rate had been set, and I know that I am in that same boat. Until the rate is set I intend to hold what I hope will be sufficient funds to meet it."

A corporation executive said:

" As you know I make about \$18,000 a year. Until this income tax tangle is unraveled I am playing safe and my wife and I are making no unnecessary expenditures until there is some ~~semblance~~ semblance of stability about future rates.

" Frankly if they go a great deal higher I won't be able to buy many bonds as I'll have to husband the money I have left after paying the tax to meet such obligations as insurance premiums and annuity payments.

" I hope Congress will give us some definite rates without too much delay."

#####

Draft

Walker

October 8, 1943.

Reaction of our New York contacts to the refusal of the upper house to forbid drafting of fathers who fall within the age limits of the Selective Service Law has been generally favorable and little criticism has been aroused by proposed increases in dependency allotments

A corporation executive said:

" I have felt right along and with a lot of others that young fathers were getting preferential treatment almost as bad as the Administration ladled out to labor from almost its first day in office and I was glad to see that Congress is becoming more and more independent and won't be rushed into enactment of laws which would curry favor with the voters and perpetuate the present setup in Washington.

" Many of my friends who are in the draft age limit and have pre-Pearl Harbor children now are serving with our various military and Naval branches and I know they feel that the fathers who married to avoid the draft should be forced to do their bits.

" It looks as if Congress will do the right thing on this."

A banker who has two grandsons whose father is in the Navy ~~xxx~~ said:

" There are always cravens to be found in every nation in time of war and many of the present babies are undoubtedly war babies but I do not believe it is anything to become alarmed about.

" From the way Congress seems to have approached the problem of legislation to exempt the young husbands with children nothing will come of the effort.

" I believe that the effort to enact legislation to increase dependents' allotments is a sensible thing. But I do believe it ~~xxxx~~ should be done on a graduated scale so that those living in high cost localities should get more than those living where food and housing costs are much lower. Each case should be investigated and fair amounts allowed for the livings of our men in service."

A non-commissioned Army officer's wife with three children who lives in New York City said:

" The allowance I get helps a lot and along with what I am able to earn --she works as a typist -- it is not too hard. Of ~~xxxxx~~ course I'd be glad to get more but only if the others get it."

###

(1925)

hmb

PSF J. F. Carter folder 3-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET:

If this is all right, will
you be good enough to let Dr. Fields
know?

F.D.R.

F.D.R.

Memorandum from Henry Field, 10/11/43, stating
that the Staff member of "M" Project would be very
grateful for additional secretarial assistance during
the coming seven months. Attaches supporting papers.
Also attached is a memorandum regarding the matter,
a copy of which has been retained for our files.

APPROVED
JULY 1941

Henry Field has probably already told you that Dr. Bowman approved his request for more funds for stenographic service on the "M" Project (Committee on Migration and Settlement). If the President approves this request the simplest thing would be to ask the Budget Bureau to allocate additional funds, to the amount approved, to the separate letter of authority given me for this project. This would avoid any necessity for having a new letter.

FILE PERSONAL

PSF: 97 Carter folder
8-43

Oct. 15, 1943

I telephoned to Mr. Pringle telling him that the President said it was O.K. to send this message through the International Red Cross.

G.G.T.

File Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CK

October 12, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H.L.H.

Don't you think this is
all right to send through the Red
Cross?

F.D.R.

Grass:

*I don't like the idea
of the President having
any thing to do with this.
Indeed I think it should not
be done. But if you tell
me "go ahead" - I can handle
it.*

Harry

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

~~SECRET~~

October 8, 1943

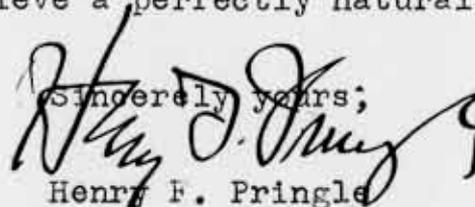
Miss Grace Tully
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Tully:

Yesterday, through the Office of the Censor, five or six letters arrived for Dr. Hanfstaengl. In the absence of Mr. Carter I took them out to him this morning and it turned out that they were from his mother from whom he had not heard since becoming a prisoner of war. He was greatly moved that she was still alive and asked whether, as a particular favor, the President would consent to have the inclosed message somehow despatched in reply.

Without knowing whether this was proper or not, I said that I would transmit the request to the President. It occurred to me that it might be done through the International Red Cross. If it is at all possible for you to indicate whether this can be done, I shall be grateful as I know that it would greatly relieve a perfectly natural tension and anxiety.

Sincerely yours;



Henry F. Pringle

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

~~SECRET~~

October 8, 1943

Dr. S. asks the following favor:

to let his 84 year old mother (née Sedgwick) know by word of mouth that:

- 1) her son has received many of her letters and asks her to continue writing them;
- 2) that her son is well and likewise her grandson;
- 3) that he sends his best love to her and the others and that he hopes to see her when the war is over.

Address: Frau Catherine S. Hanfstaengl
Uffing Bei Murnau
Upper Bavaria

Perhaps Mr. Leland Harrison
U.S. Minister at Bern, Switzerland
can transmit this message.

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

PSF: J.F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H.L.H.

Don't you think this is
all right to send through the Red
Cross?

F.D.R.

(attached was secret letter, 10/8/43 to Miss
Zully from Henry F. Pringle re possible
message to Dr. Hansfaengl's mother
re her son - she is in Nuffing Bei
Murnau, Upper Bavaria -)

PSF J. F. Carter

Study Room 115
Library of Congress Annex
Washington, D. C.

Tel. Republic 5127

October 19, 1943

Miss Grace Tully
The White House

Dear Grace,

In John Carter's temporary absence
I am sending you two additions to the Reports
by "M" Project.

We had a wonderful weekend!

Best wishes,

Henry

Nos. M-34
R-14

PSF 92 Carter-Jordan 2.43

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

*file
Metropolitan*

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 20, 1943.

REPORT ON NEW YORK REACTION TO SUMNER WELLES' SPEECH.

You may be interested in the attached report from George Walker, of my New York office, on Sumner Welles' speech. His account of the reaction in New York business circles checks with the general attitude I found in New York on the subject of Welles' resignation.

JFC
J.F.C.

Welles

Walker

Oct. 17, 1943.

Additional New York reactions to the Welles speech of last week were somewhat mixed with a majority of business men, executives bankers and brokers admiring the former Under Secretary's loyalty to the President and approving the specific suggestions made by him for steps to be taken for a post war unity between Great Britain, China, Russia and the United States.

A few were critical, not of Welles, but of the fact that his address might well have been written in the White House as a piece of the 1944 campaign literature.

A business man said;

" My first reaction was that Welles could have said the same thing while he was the Under Secretary despite the jealousy of the Secretary which proved his undoing along with political reasons.

" I admire the man for his loyalty to FDR when he was handed such a rough deal in being allowed to resign.

" I am one who believes and has believed for a long time that Hull is superannuated and entirely too old for such a pressure post. I have the feeling that his mission to Russia may fail and having failed he will be willing to give way to a younger and more vigorous man."

A banker said:

" The speech was common sense and while I have always felt that Mr. Welles was a little too liberal in his views I admire the way he proved his loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt who, for political reasons, let him go in order to retain Hull and the votes Hull may control in the South as well as for the influence he wields in the Senate.

" I'm hoping that Hull will be successful in his foreign mission but fear that he may be greatly disappointed in the slim results he is able to secure.

" I hear increasing reports that there is a growing desire for a younger Secretary of State among many representatives of different classes in the US."

An executive for one of our large American corporations said

" I'm hoping almost against hope that Hull will be able to return from the Moscow conferences with much more than a majority of business men expect but I'm afraid the wish is father to the thought.

" I've been told that it is common gossip in Washington that the assistants he took along are anti-Communists and as such will not engender any large amount of trust in the Soviet representatives. About all we can do is to sit back and hope for the best.

" I would have liked to have Mr. Welles as my representative at the Russian conferences. Younger and more virile blood is needed to deal with the European experts in power politics."

#####

BF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

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

file

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 21, 1943.

REPORT ON WALL STREET REACTION TO TAX-PROPOSALS AND "WASTE".

I think you will be interested in George Walker's report on Wall Street reactions to current tax-proposals and "economy" drives. Walker's contacts are mainly in big business and, while he does not name his informants, it is worth noting that they seem to agree that "waste" is inseparable from war and that "economy" is dangerous.

JFC
J.F.C.

Taxes

Walker

Oct 20, 1943.

Businessmen, bankers, brokers and corporation executives among our New York contacts have reacted in mixed fashion to the Congressional attitude toward increased taxation and the push for greater governmental economy in war expenditures. The consensus seems to be that higher taxes are necessary and should be levied at the same time that wasteful spending should be checked.

A banker said:

"Congress is too politically minded and therefore impractical on the question of increased taxation. Heavier and heavier levies are to be expected to pay a part of the war bill but I do believe the taxes should include all incomes and there should be no exemptions except for dependents and widows of service men.

"A balanced national budget is imperative as soon as possible and taxation is the only way to get it. I'm averse to the sales tax as such a measure would simply swell the total of what are popularly known as hidden taxes. Americans know we are in a war and they will all pay higher taxes to pay for it even in the lowest income groups."

An economist for one of the large New York banks said:

"The Congressional attitude on increased taxes is a fine illustration of one of the weaknesses of our form of government when our country is at war. This is accentuated by the demand of the senators and Congressmen for less waste in Government spending for the simple reason that war always means waste that cannot be prevented.

"As a thrifty man I can find fault with some of the unexplainable errors of spending that have been reported but the broader view calls for the broader analysis.

"War is unusual and results in unusual developments and probably the most usual of these unusual developments is apparently inexcusable waste in the effort to bring about a complete armament. It's just one of the costs of war which will have to be met when the war is won and not solved during the war when the solution will undoubtedly hamper the war effort."

A corporation executive said:

"Certainly there has been waste in war spending. There always is. It cannot be otherwise. But for Congress to attempt a solution now by hamstringing our military and naval leaders at a most crucial time.

"From the attitude our legislators have apparently taken it looks to me as if the American people should demand that Congressmen and senators have their heads examined.

"Too much politics in time of war can be a very dangerous thing."

#####

T-184

*PSF J.F. Carter folder
3-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

I agree that someone should look into what these refugees are doing. I think it falls properly under O.W.I. so will you have a talk with Elmer Davis about it? I assume he would want the help of the F.B.I. and the Army and Navy intelligence people.

F.D.R.

Report on possible technique of a German "peace-offensive", submitted, by J.F. Carter, 10-25-43, with attached report, 10-22-43, from George Walker, re organized German peace offensive in near future, working through two groups in this country and in England, the refugees and the political opposition.

PSF: J.F. Carter folder 3-43

file personal

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

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

October 29, 1943.

REPORT ON NEW YORK REACTIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY.

In the course of a recent trip to New York, I saw a number of responsible and powerful individuals and found that they were all deeply disturbed by the resignation of Sumner Welles. Harry Luce, in particular, expressed himself as desirous of supporting our foreign policy but baffled by the Welles' departure, as he had been maintaining close contact with Welles' office.

As a matter of interest, Tom Lamont, in discussing Wendell Willkie's attitude, said that he was enormously fond of Wendell but could not follow his naive ideas on foreign affairs, with particular reference to his grandiose proposals for ending the British power in India.

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

*BSF
Carter*

October 30, 1943

DATA ON THE U.S.S.R. BY STAFF OF "M" PROJECT

<u>Series</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Final Reports</u>		
1	BIROBIDZHAN	62
2	IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS OF THE U.S.S.R.	164
<u>Reports</u>		
R-1	GROWTH OF THE SOVIET POPULATION	12
R-20	REHABILITATION OF JEWS IN U.S.S.R. (A REPORT BY AGROJOINT)	255
<u>Translations</u>		
T-1	THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	71
T-2	AGRICULTURE IN THE FAR NORTH U.S.S.R.	20
T-4	AGRICULTURE IN THE IGARKA DISTRICT	17
T-6	THE SOVIET NORTHEASTERN AREA	14
T-7	AGRICULTURE IN THE BASIN OF THE INDIGIRKA	12
T-8	NOTES ON RECENT MIGRATIONS IN THE U.S.S.R.	21
T-12	NOTES ON MESTIZATION IN THE U.S.S.R.	13
T-14	AGRICULTURE RECLAMATION OF DESERTS IN U.S.S.R.	19
T-15	NEW RUBBER DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S.S.R.	17
T-16	AN EXPERIMENT WITH THE SOWING OF FIELD CROPS IN SOUTHEASTERN QARA-QUM, U.S.S.R.	19
T-17	THE TERRITORY AND POPULATION OF THE U.S.S.R.	36
T-18	FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE RECLAMATION OF DESERTS IN THE U.S.S.R.	9
T-20	AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRIARAL DESERT	14
T-22	HIGH ALTITUDE AGRICULTURE IN THE U.S.S.R.	6
T-23	COLONIZATION ALONG THE SOVIET-MANCHUKUO BORDER	7
T-25	RUSSIAN EMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS IN THE BARGA REGION (MANCHURIA)	15
T-27	COLONIZATION IN SOVIET TURKESTAN	10

Study Room 115
Library of Congress Annex
Washington, D. C.

file Personal

Tel. Republic 5127

October 30, 1943

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

Dear Grace:

I am sending you herewith a Special Report on
"Immigration Problems in the Soviet Union."

This Report and the accompanying maps have been
prepared in accordance with the wishes expressed to
me by the President.

The main conclusions are given on pages 1-14.

In order not to burden the brief text with foot-
notes the documentary evidence for statements, wher-
ever possible, has been given in a separate section
under Footnotes.

The outline of this Report was shown to
Dr. Bowman at our meeting last Thursday and Copy No. 2
is being sent to him today. We have not included ex-
cerpts from Bruce Hopper's excellent article in
"Limits of Land Settlement" prepared under the direction
of Dr. Bowman. I am also attaching the pamphlet
"The Peoples of the Soviet Union" by Dr. Hrdlička.

In addition, our previous Reports, already sent to
you, have been listed on an attached page.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Henry
Henry Field

*3 maps returned
to Mr. Field, 11/11/43*

PSF J.F. Carter from 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 TULLY: REPORTS FROM THE FIELD-BOWMAN COMMITTEE ("M" PROJECT)

Herewith please find 5 reports from the Field-Bowman Committee on Migration and Settlement ("M" Project).

Jfc
J.F.C.

Nos:

- R- 21
- R- 22
- M- 33
- M- 38
- M- 39

Elections

Walker

PSF: J. F. Carter folder
3-43

file
personal
November 3, 1943.

Republican and anti-New Deal Democrats in the New York area assert that Tuesday's elections were an indication of the average American's weariness with the home front bungling of the Administration and executives and bankers expressed themselves today as worried if this trend is a fair sample of the national temper.

A republican who has been a rabid New Deal hater, altho he has supported the President stoutly before Pearl Harbor and since, in commenting upon Tuesday's returns said;

" This is the most promising development we have had yet. It unquestionably indicates the way the vote will go next year unless the New Dealers mend their worn out fences and the proverbial political luck of Roosevelt comes to his rescue again.

" It was a great Republican victory and marks what millions of Americans hope will be the end of mismanagement and untold waste."

A political reporter for one of New York's largest newspapers told your correspondent;

" This undoubtedly marks the trend of the public mind. The people, according to returns in this bi-election year, are tired of labor-coddling and subsequent strikes not the least of which is the current coal mess and are ready for a change.

" But I'm not at all sure that it means Roosevelt won't be elected again. If the war is still going on, and I believe it will be, and FDR's political luck holds good he'll be elected for a fourth term no matter who is nominated by the Republicans."

A banker who has been a quiet and consistent upholder of the President said:

" The results on Tuesday should make every thinking American do a considerable amount of worrying. I was against the third term for the President but now feel that I was wrong since Mr. Willkie has done so much talking and writing and, if the war continues I hope the President stays in the White House at least for that part of the fourth term that the war continues.

" If the Democrats are smart they will give him an outstanding executive as a running mate so that should the President decide to resign when the war ends a good man will follow him. Not some idealist as impractical as Henry Wallace has shown himself to be.

" If the war continues through next year it may be dangerous to elect another man representing another party. How a change might affect our international relationships should be carefully considered.

" I hope the election results do not represent a real ~~swing~~ swing by the people away from Roosevelt. That would be bad business indeed."

#####

J. F. Carter folder 3-43

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

PSF

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 5, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: REPORT ON NAZI SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION.

Herewith please find Copy No. 1 of a report on Nazi Subversive Organization--
Past and Future prepared by the Field-Bowman Committee on Migration and Settlement
(*"M"* Project)

JFC
J.F.C.

No. A-2 (Blue)

*PSF J. F. Carter memo
File 3-43
Personal*

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

November 6, 1947.

FILE MEMORANDUM:

The President directed me to telephone Carter and say this most certainly should not get out. It should be kept secretly in the Army's hands.

G.S.T.

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

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

9mburant

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 1, 1943.

REPORT ON THE MYERS MOTOR.

Some time ago, I reported the difficulties experienced by the inventor of the Myers Motor and, with your encouragement, urged action by the War Production Board. The attached report from Mr. Light, a friend of Dr. Myers, indicates that the tests have succeeded in developing an airplane motor which can develop speeds of between 700 and 900 MPH, with economical use of fuel. The Government agencies have taken it up and it seems to be going great guns.

In this connection, Mr. Light tells me that Dr. Myers is being approached by a group supposedly representing Belgian capital for an option on the foreign rights of this device. Mr. Light feels that it is important that control be kept in responsible hands. If its technical merits are, as stated, I am in full agreement and propose to see Dr. Myers with a view to ascertaining his attitude and commitments. It would not be desirable, in my judgment, to allow so apparently dynamic a device to get into the control of non-American capital for exploitation outside of this country after the war.

I am told that this engine will demand the redesigning of all existing aircraft.

J.F.C.

COPY

October 28, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Some time ago you were good enough to intercede to bring the question of a new type of motor before competent authorities. I wish to tell you some little of what has been done since then. The motor, the Myers Motor, has done everything that was claimed for it in its tests for power.

Its tests show that at all speeds at, about, or above 700 miles per hour (straightaway, not dive) this engine is far superior to the present type of engine, not only in speed, but in fuel economy and efficiency. Not only that, but its efficiency increases as its speed increases. These results are based on exhaustive, exact tests conducted by the War Production Board Production Research Office. The factors which were exactly measured were fuel, time, and foot-pounds. In other words, a definite quantity of fuel, of a given weight, lifted a definite amount of weight for a given period of time. No factors were left out of account in this very exact test. Some twenty different branches of the Armed Services are liaison on this project. The methods and measurements were worked out by some of the outstanding scientists in the country.

The top speeds which can be obtained by this engine are simply fantastic. A speed of 700 to 900 miles per hour being easily within its range (and these are by no means the limit), with greater efficiency and economy of fuel and weight than the present type engine. There is no reason why merely these speeds need be attained. Lower speeds can also be obtained with greater efficiency than the present type engine.

The present status of this engine is as follows: The War Production Board Production Research Office has arranged a contract with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to complete the research and development of this engine, and to develop a type of plane design that can absorb the full potentialities of this engine. Dr. Alexander Klemin, Dean of Guggenheim Aeronautical School, New York University, is technical director of the project, and lays down the general objectives to be obtained by the inventor of the engine, Mr. E. B. Myers. First, power and fuel economy were proven by rigid, exact tests. Over a hundred models of the engine were tried to obtain the combination of fuel and model that would

Page two - October 28, 1943

achieve the highest possible efficiency. Now, instead of the single cylinder test model, a multi-cylinder engine for direct use on airplanes is being built, and new types of planes are being designed to use the proven potentialities of this engine. That is the present stage of the project.

The War Production Board Research Authorities have stated that practically unlimited funds are available to develop the various uses and applications of this engine. As previously noted, at least twenty representatives of the Armed Forces are liaison on this project; noting the development of this engine for various purposes which they have in mind.

Power and fuel economy, the essential and basic characteristics of the engine, have been proven unequivocally. No other engine of any type has developed so much power with so little fuel, and has developed the capacity, due to its power, to provide such fantastic speeds.

The engine, as you know, is based on jet propulsion. As you may remember also, it was invented by the man who invented the original propellerless ship which flew in Italy and in England. Alec Taub, designer of the Spitfire engine, and now head of the Engineering Division, Office of Foreign Economic Administration, told a group of Navy and Army officers, in my presence at the War Production Board before the project was begun, "Gentlemen, I have just returned from England where I saw flying the propellerless ship for which Mr. Myers designed the engine, and I want to state to you that the engine which you see before you (Myers' engine was then at the WPB office) is far superior to that engine." This was before the project began, and before authoritative, complete tests were given.

After authoritative tests were given, the Navy liaison representative stated, "There is nothing which approaches this work, in power developed, being done anywhere in the country, or in the world. We want this program proceeded with as rapidly as possible." This was said after full consideration of the research being done on all types of engines at all points.

That is the status of the project at the present time. The rest, and how fast and far they go is up to the development engineers and those officials directly in charge.

Again let me state my appreciation for your interest, and those whom you interested in this matter, at an early stage in this work.

JOHN J. LIGHT
104 "C" St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.
Atlantic 4315

There is a footnote on this matter which has a practical interest in which I am sure you will be interested.

The original contract was let to the Sonntag Scientific Company by the W.P.B. Production Research Office. The Sonntag Scientific Company is a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. Matters went along very well, but on the renewal of one of the contracts, the Sonntag Scientific Company proposed to the War Production Board's Production Research Office that they be granted a contract which would give them patent rights, instead of continuing such rights in the name of the inventor. As a contractor they were merely in charge of measurements; the inventor being charged with development of the engine and provision of the objects to be tested. The W.P.B. took complete stenographic notes of this Sonntag offer and turned it down flatly. Not only that but they took the contract away from Sonntag Scientific and have given it to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with Dr. Alexander Klemin in charge of research, and the inventor still charged with meeting the objectives stated by Dr. Klemin. The inventor's relationship and rights stay the same as they had previously been with the W.P.B.

The attempt of the Sonntag Scientific Company to obtain the patent rights to this engine under the W.P.B. contract has an interesting sequel. Some members of the Board of Directors of Sonntag Scientific Company conducted a private investigation of the action of their Director, and decided that his action in this matter was unethical; with the result that they resigned from the Board of Sonntag Scientific.

Very shortly thereafter, a group of these men, whose names are prominent in American industry, made a separate and private offer to the inventor to take over foreign patent and commercial rights of this engine. Some of the members who resigned from the Board include Professor Hogarth, Dean, American Academy of Science, Professor Fisher, Mr. H. H. Grelle, and Elmer Sperry of Sperry Gyroscope. A group of these men, including Mr. H. H. Grelle, vice president of a Belgian bank, gentlemen representing the Madsden gun company, and others, have come in and offered to buy the foreign rights. Knowing as they do, from intimate contact with the Sonntag Scientific Company, which conducted the measurements, the power developed by this engine and the fuel economy of it, they are in a position to know why they are so anxious to obtain the thus far untouched foreign rights to this engine.

They have persistently contacted and dazzled the inventor who does not have too long-sided a view of business.

They have offered \$5,000 down and \$1,000 a month for 17 years, plus a high flat per cent of the gross for foreign rights to the patents and commercial sales in all foreign countries. They have placed in the contract an option to cancel in 30 days at any time. Thus, in effect, they are in a position to purchase a one years' option to the foreign rights to this basic invention of proven power for approximately \$15,000. The government is putting up the money to do the research, and if the engine works perfectly successfully in plane and other applications (and the government is financing this) this group of private people will have all the rights and benefits of exclusive sales in all foreign countries. If it does not work perfectly (and that is very improbable in view of the already achieved and absolutely tested power and fuel economy) then they will have only lost \$15,000; and even one of the limited applications, already proven useful, which is known as "Assisted Take-off" to help planes carry 30 per cent or more pay load, will most likely pay back the \$15,000.

I have advised the inventor not to make this deal, but I am not at all sure he will not make it. He is dazzled by the prospect of a deal with responsible people, who talk greatly of plans, even offer him 50 per cent of any profits, but who are really taking a proved power unit, and going along with a tremendous program of government financed application. At this price and in these circumstances it is almost too safe a long-shot bet; certainly far safer and far more important than most situations calling for an equally small amount of money.

The inventor has promised me he wouldn't sign until he had consulted with me, but these people are close on his trail each and every day (while I am here in Washington) and he may soon commit himself differently.

Naturally this group of careful business men, who have the advantage of knowing the details of the power produced and fuel economy, which I have mentioned here, are out to make this deal in any way they can.

I would personally favor a more open-minded socially conscious business group to control this invention in foreign fields if that could be arranged. The inventor will listen to me, but I really must act very promptly if I am to act effectively.

These are not merely words. All the detailed reports are available, if any party is interested, and wishes to act quickly.

Because there are so many Military liaison representatives on this project, some news of this invention has unfortunately leaked, and Business Week on October 2, 1943 has an article of little over a page on pp. 19-20 about this type of engine. In this article labeled "Up with Rockets" they mention that "Some automobile manufacturers and executives in other industries have given much thought to the impact on existing industry of a new type of highly concentrated power unit requiring no mechanical devices for transmission of rotational power." The name of the inventor, E. B. Myers, among others, is mentioned in this article. The fact that the Navy consider that his engine is far more powerful than any other one that exists either in this country or the world is not mentioned, naturally.

This is a time for action, and words are of little value. All the above statements can be verified on official records. They are only made available here and now concerning this outstanding inventor and his proven, outstanding invention because the need for action to control this device in the best possible way for social purposes is so great now.

At the worst, this engine, proven in power and fuel economy now, is a gamble that will likely pay off handsomely. At the best it is an engine that has already proven that it has unheard of fuel efficiency, and may mark the beginning of a new type of efficiency and power, and possibly the beginning of a new cycle of motive power.

A thorough and considerate review of this situation is urgently requested.

The need for action, unfortunately, is immediate. Thorough investigation and action is urgently desired, and speed of investigation and response is critically important.

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

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 8, 1943.

REPORT ON SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The other day, after the Press Conference, you told a number of instances in which members of the American Military Government in Sicily had made fools of themselves. On this account, I thought it would be a good idea to send Henry Pringle down to Charlottesville, in order to check on methods of selection and indoctrination. His report (herewith attached) gives a good account of the indoctrination, but points out that under current Army regulations selection is now confined to men already in the service for these A.M.G. assignments. He feels that this is a serious mistake but says that General Wickersham expects to get the regulation modified in favor of A.M.G.

JFC
J.F.C.

HENRY F. PRINGLE
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Metropolitan 4112

November 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MR. CARTER:

After spending part of the evening of November 2 and all of November 3 and 4 at the School for Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, I am confident that a first rate job is being done. I talked at length with Brig. Gen. C.W. Wickersham, the Commandant, with all of his important officers and instructors, and with probably twenty-five students. Inasmuch as several of the latter are personal friends of mine, I am confident that I obtained an accurate picture. There is nothing whatever to indicate any inclination to minimize the fighting of any of the United Nations, to create prejudice against Russia, or to encourage any Fascist tendency. On the contrary, the students are being indoctrinated with the idea that when they move into occupied or liberated countries they are to permit the local inhabitants to govern themselves insofar as military necessities permit.

The current class graduates in about three weeks and consists of approximately 175 men ranging from captains to colonels. It should be noted, I think, that this class is universally said to be the best among any of the five thus

far trained. The War Department has made a ruling that no more civilians are to be commissioned due to the so-called surplus of officers now in the Army. I am confident this is a grave mistake. But, Gen. Wickersham asks that we do nothing about it at the moment as he is hoping to have the provision changed and is afraid that any interference might upset delicate negotiations. He has agreed to get in touch with me should we be able to help him at some later date.

H.F.P.
H.F.P.

PSF J.F. Carter folder
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

With regard to "Report on Putzi
Hanfstaengl's suggestions for Swiss
contacts", I suggest you take this
up with Steve Early.

F.D.R.

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 29, 1943.

REPORT ON PUTZI HANFSTAENGL'S SUGGESTIONS FOR SWISS CONTACTS.

Putzi suggests that, if we want to get a line on what the German General Staff and the big German industrialists are up to, we should send Louis Loehner of the A.P. as Press Attache to the Legation at Bern, or Col. Truman Smith of the War Department General Staff or both.

Putzi says that German Generals and men like Schacht slip over into Switzerland for rest-cures, recreation, sun-bathing, etc. etc. in various Swiss resorts. He mentioned Badenweiler and St. Moritz. He says that they knew and liked both Loehner and Truman Smith and might talk to them. He is, of course, aware of the fact that some people in the Government think that Loehner was too pro-Nazi (personally I think he simply followed the normal course of an agency man whose employers did not want him kicked out of Germany), but points out that we naturally are not bound to take our policies from Loehner or to accept his reports with evaluation.

Pringle also agrees with this suggestion and points out that in 1918 President Wilson sent Frank Cobb of the "New York World" over to Europe. Cobb's reports were sound and, if followed, would have been helpful but Wilson was bound by the opinions of Pershing and the other military leaders and failed to take advantage of Cobb's reports.

Putzi also thinks that William Hillman of I.N.S. would be a useful man to have in Lisbon if we wish to tune in on the underlying political movements and diplomatic trends in Europe.

J.F.C.

PSF J. F. Carter folder

3-431

file
by
Person

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1943.

FILE MEMORANDUM:

The President directed me to call Mr. Carter saying that he thought this was all right as long as it is a secret session.

G.G.T.

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 4, 1943.

Urgent

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: PUTZI AND THE SEDITION TRIALS.

John Rogge had two interviews with Putzi Hanfstaengl, in the course of preparing for the current sedition prosecution. He found these interviews of value. Rogge now requests that permission be granted for Putzi to answer two questions on the witness stand in secret session.

I have asked Rogge to submit the questions he wants to have answered and will ascertain a) whether Putzi would be willing to testify as a Government witness; and b) whether proper precautions can be taken to assure secrecy and security. However, it would be necessary for the President to instruct me on the main issue of whether even under these circumstances Putzi should be allowed to testify. I gather that Rogge desires an urgent decision on this point. Not being a lawyer, I can't say whether an affidavit from Putzi would be admissible in a criminal process.

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

*J. F. Carter folder
3-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

With regard to your memorandum
"Report on plan to send quick 'look-see'
individuals to check on political
opinion", I suggest you take the report
up with Steve Early.

F.D.R.

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

PSF
Carter

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

October 29, 1943.

REPORT ON PLAN TO SEND QUICK "LOOK-SEE" INDIVIDUALS TO CHECK ON POLITICAL OPINION.

Henry Pringle and I have worked out a plan, which I previously mentioned to you, to send from time to time qualified individuals to various countries in order to get a quick "look-see" at political attitudes. We both believe that the end of the Moscow Conference will provide a useful opportunity in this connection.

We propose the following. Deke Lyman, of United Aircraft, and old Times reporter and a reliable friend of mine. His company wants to send him to England anyway and will pay the bill. He would have a perfect "cover" in the form of a bona fide job.

Otis Wiess, editor of "McCall's". The magazine would pay all expenses for a trip to Russia, where Wiess would have legitimate journalistic interests and would make his own contacts. Wiess has done similar jobs for Sumner Welles.

Anne O'Hare McCormick to take a quick tour of Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and England, on account of the New York Times.

Milton MacKaye, now with the War Department, (See attached memo. from Pringle) to Portugal and Spain. Pringle can get good magazine credentials for him, but in this case it might be necessary for the Government to pay expenses.

J.F.C.

October 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CARTER:

MILTON MACKAYE

MacKaye comes from the Middle-west having been born in Iowa in 1901. His father was a Methodist Minister and he attended Simpson College in Iowa for two years. He immediately began a newspaper career in which he advanced from reporter through the various grades of sub-editor on papers in the Middle-west until he came to Washington in about 1922 where he worked for the United Press and the Washington Daily News. He then went to the New York Evening Post where he stayed to become the highest-paid writer until in 1932 he became a free lance writer.

MacKaye holds a unique position in newspaper and writing circles. I would say that no man holds to the same degree the confidence and belief of his fellow workers. He is known as a writer who has never under any circumstances written what he did not believe. He is the author of two books: "Dramatic Crimes" and "Tin Box Parade". His articles have appeared in all leading magazines.

MacKaye stood for participation of the United States in the War prior to Pearl Harbor, and on the outbreak came here to join the Office of Facts and Figures as a writer.

He held this position through the merger with the Office of War Information and became my first assistant when I was chief of the Bureau of Publications. He resigned when I did due to disagreement on basic policies. MacKaye then became a special consultant to Undersecretary of War Patterson. His wife is a well-known novelist, mystery story writer, Dorothy Cameron Disney.

Henry F. Pringle

RF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

November 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. FRANKLIN CARTER:

The President suggests that you tell Frank Walker the substance of your report on "political groundswell" which you sent to the President under date of November 8th.

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 8, 1943.

REPORT ON POLITICAL GROUND-SWELL.

Over the week-end, I made a number of grass-roots checks among unterrified Democrats and came up with the following impression of the political ground-swell as of last Tuesday.

The American people are getting tired of being pushed around in the name of the war. They expect to be pushed around by the war itself but they think that some of the stuff that is being done to them has little direct relation to the war effort. This goes for ^{much of} wage-control, price-control and priorities as they affect the small manufacturer and business man.

Somebody should make it the business of the Democratic National Committee to explain to the people when they are being hit by the war and when they are being hit by other groups of Americans acting in the name of the war. I also think that an administrative willingness to admit mistakes--and particularly to break the news of mistakes before they are "exposed"--would be extremely helpful. After all, the reason for mistakes is so obvious that mistakes will actually strengthen us, if they are candidly acknowledged in all matters which do not constitute aid and comfort to the enemy.

J.F.C.

PSF: J.F. Carter folder 3-43

file
✓

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

~~SECRET~~

November 11, 1943.

REPORT ON HITLER'S SPEECH SUBMITTED BY PUTZI HANFSTAENGL.

Herewith attached, are Putzi's comments on Hitler's recent Munich speech. Putzi believes that these utterances demonstrate that Hitler knows that he is doomed and is seeking to divert the anger of the bombed millions of Germans away from the Nazi regime.

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

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

MEMORANDUM ON HITLER'S SPEECH

HELD ON THE EVENING OF

NOVEMBER 8, 1943

November 10, 1943

Hitler again held his meeting in the Loewenbraeu Hall in lieu of the Buergerbraeu Hall. It will be remembered that on November 8, 1939, the meeting place in the Buergerbraeu Hall was blown up by a time bomb. Hitler's life was saved by only 22-odd minutes. The crime never seems to have been traced to its perpetrators, and at the time the official Nazi charge had it that the English Secret Service had been at the bottom of it. To the knowledge of Dr. S. this charge never has been substantiated. On the other hand, rumors maintained at the time that Goering, who had been conspicuously absent from the meeting had something to do with the matter.

Coming to the speech, it was a typical Hitler speech. Hitler went the limit and at times even reached the former level of his best days. While it was an emphatic and impressive speech, there was an unmistakable desperate undertone. In his despair the pagan Fuehrer dived again into the Christian and transcendental sphere. There were unusually frequent references to "Providence," to the "Almighty" and to "fate-sent trials" which Germany would have to pass or perish.

Ever and ever again, Hitler used his familiar oratorical pattern to emphasize the importance of Faith, Fanaticism, Fight, and--Victory. Ever and ever he

drove home the causal chain of this argument, never, however, did he refer with one word to his speech of a year ago, when he had promised his hearers that he would take Stalingrad with a few shock troop detachments, that the year 1943 would witness the final defeat of the Soviet Armies no less than the fiasco of "laughable attempt" of Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill to influence the further course of the War by landing an Expeditionary Army at Casablanca.

By taking into account page for page of this speech, and comparing it to earlier pronouncements, it becomes evident that unless an extra-sized military miracle extricates Hitler from his present plight his days are numbered. Thus the speech has all the earmarks of a typical Black-curtain address delivered by a man who knows that he is practically bankrupt, and tries to blackmail his followers with yellow smiles into further obediences and sacrifices. Never has Hitler faced a situation like the present one. That this is no wild guess is proved by Hitler himself when at a certain point in the speech he resorted to the unheard of rhetorical artifice of assuring his audience that if the German Nation should prove not equal to the trials of the present War "I shall not shed a tear." This certainly

unique piece of brutality shows more than anything else what hour has struck in Nazi Germany.

That the relationship between Hitler and the Nazi Party on one side and Goering, the Generals and heavy industrialists, on the other side, continues to puzzle the German public--and Hitler becomes also clear, and was admitted by Hitler in so many words.

SPECIAL NOTE.- The writer is obliged at this point to repeat in all earnestness his conviction that it is alone the "unconditional surrender" clause which is in effect acting as a welcome corset in favor of the reeling Hitler régime, holding together what otherwise would burst asunder. That Hitler's days could be very substantially shortened by modifying the intransigence of the clause mentioned, can be doubted by no one.

Politically and militarily considered, the most significant items of Hitler's speech seem to be the following passages:

A. Hitler's observations in regard to the Italian Campaign.- This leads the writer to believe that Hitler regards Italy as a liability not so much for himself as for his opponents; that Hitler will seek to utilize the Italian boot as a bait; that Hitler regards the Italian peninsula as a dead alley dearly bought and still more

dearly maintained by the allied armies; that Hitler might well seek the decision not so much in Italy, Russia, the Balkans, France, Denmark or Norway, but rather on the Channel and in Spain.

(It will be recalled that some time ago Dr. S. believed in the possibility of a thrust through Spain. While Dr. S. still believes in this possibility, Hitler's latest speech has led him to believe that a drive through Calais to Dover might well be the last desperate surprise move. When one thinks of Hitler's recent allusions to the "diabolic" air-bombings of German towns--hitherto inadequately countered and revenged by the Luftwaffe, when one thinks of the tremendous pressure generated by the millions of bombed-out Germans who all cry for revenge, the above-mentioned possibility doubtlessly gains the character of a probability.)

B. Hitler's curious prophecy, that what he calls the Jewish Bolshevistic East (Soviet Russia) will gain the ascendancy over the Jewish plutocratic Western partners (England and the United States) is coupled with the prediction that the employment of the so-called Underground Movement by the Anglo-Americans will fatally boomerang and backfire both within Great Britain and the United States.

NOTE.- In making this assertion Hitler no doubt was thinking of the years 1916-1917 when General Ludendorff sent Lenin in a sealed railroad car from Lindau on the Swiss-German frontier to Russia for the purpose of starting an anti-Czaristic Revolution. The writer knows that in later years Ludendorff in reviewing World War I confessed to Hitler that if he had known what was going to happen, he would not have embarked on this scheme which indirectly encouraged and furthered revolutionary tendencies within Germany and led to the Kaiser's abdication and the collapse of Germany. In the light of the recent triumph of the red General de Gaulle over his conservative white rival General Giraud, the above remarks of Hitler should supply food for reflection, for in the last analysis "Underground Movements" are not utilizable by outsiders, as is shown by the case of General Ludendorff and in a similar way by General Giraud's plight. It is in the nature of things that the red underground steerage if unchecked some day takes over matters on the captain's bridge.

C. Hitler and the bombed-out populations.- As is known some five or six million Germans have lost their homes, and are now living in remoter districts having been billeted by order of the Nazi Party in the houses

of more fortunate compatriots. It is not exactly known how high the number of these victims is, but the probability points to a figure from five to six million inhabitants.

These unfortunate people represent no doubt Hitler's thorniest interior problem. Their criticism and discontent constitute a latent danger for the stability of the Third Reich. These millions in a way represent a "Second Front" more dangerous than the armies of General Montgomery and General Clark. THE central argument of these people seems to be "Why in God's name had we Germans to attack Soviet Russia?" "Had we not invaded Russia there would be no two-front-war today and the Luftwaffe undivided and could take care of England, the RAF and the U.S. Air Force."

Hitler is well aware of these criticisms and devoted an extensive part of his speech to the justification of his marauding expedition to the EAST. By completely falsifying his policy in regard to Poland, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Rumania, Hitler attempted to represent World War II as being caused not by him, but by ENGLAND, which of course could only at best be considered an unsatisfactory explanation, because what these bombed-out millions want is not explanatory hedging, but effective housing, etc.

In this connection it will be of interest to note that at no point in his speech did Hitler employ the term "Festung (Fortress) Europa", which proves that to the bombed-fearing German masses the term "Fortress Europe" is full of bitter irony. Hitler is too shrewd an agitator as not to know what a danger these millions of dissatisfied victims represent, realizing that they might one day prove the advance guard of a revengeful social uprising within Germany. Hitler did everything he could to hold out to them the hope of revenge on England. In outlining to them his vast plans of rebuilding the millions of destroyed homes, Hitler became so fervent that he lost control of himself.

The former building worker and mortar bearer, Hitler, speaking with almost libidinous gusto about the millions of cubic meters of concrete with which he would rebuild after the war millions of homes per year, literally lost control of himself when he said in so many words, that a nation which could throw six, eight and ten million cubic meters of concrete into fortresses during the War could easily build two or three million homes per year after the War. In view of this possibility, Hitler callously continued, "let them bomb, let them destroy as much as they want".

NOTE.- Words like these besides being the unmistakable symptom of a pathological building mania, will not fail to produce a most extraordinary impression among the German people, especially on those who have been bombed out, those who fear to be bombed out, and those who have been coerced into sharing their homes with the victims of the air bombardments.

Held together with the monstrous remark "I will not shed a tear for the German Nation if --" mentioned above, Hitler's latest pseudo-Messianic outburst (cf. "Let them tear down my Father's temple, I shall rebuild it in three days") will no doubt convince millions of German men and women that a neronically deranged individual is guiding their destinies.

In view of the certain downfall of Hitler and the urgency of the time-factor with regard to the Pacific War, the writer feels obliged to conclude his observations with the words "Ceterum censeo clausulam 'Sine conditione' esse delendam".

The earlier the European War is brought to a conclusion by the removal of the Hitler régime the better it will be for Europe, for England and for the ultimate interest of the USA at home and in the Pacific.

BF 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 22, 1943.

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

Herewith enclosed, please find two reports^{*} submitted by the Bowman-Field Committee on Migration and Settlement ("M" Project) on "The Results of Total Mobilization in Germany" and "Agricultural Conquest of the Altai Region", respectively.

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

** + 7 more!*

Henry

- R - 24
- T - 9
- T - 24
- T - 29
- M - 40
- M - 41
- M - 43
- M - 44
- M - 47

P5F J.F. Carter folder 7-13

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

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

file

~~SECRET~~

November 22, 1943.

REPORT ON STATUS OF THE MYERS MOTOR.

I took up with Undersecretary of War Patterson your verbal instructions that the Myers Detonation-Reaction Motor should be kept secret and under the control of the Army. Mr. Patterson has showed me the reports on the Myers Motor, which indicate that several severe engineering problems must be solved before this application of the "rocket-principle" can be considered feasible. On the other hand, there is substantial support for the belief that the Myers Motor is of sufficient promise to warrant development for war-purposes.

My belief is that, while other applications of the "rocket-principle" are already further advanced than in the case of the Myers Motor, it would be unwise to neglect this particular development. Since it is already being competently handled by the War Production Board, I recommend that the W.P.B. remain in charge of the Myers Motor, with further instructions to accord all reasonable facilities and encouragement for its rapid development. I further recommend that, as a general policy, any developments in the "rocket-principle" of airplane motors should be placed in a special category designed to insure secrecy and to retain for the benefit of the Government all patent and other rights arising out of this program. In this connection, it might be wise to retain for the Government a continuing ^{power} ~~right~~ to approve or disapprove the disposal of patent rights for private "post-war" manufacture of all "rocket" developments.

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

Copies to: Undersecretary of War
Chairman, War Production Board.

J. F. Carter folder 3-23

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

File

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 26, 1943.

~~SECRET~~

REPORT FROM PUTZI HANFSTAENGL ON RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Here is Putzi's analysis of the present religious situation in Germany, indicating the possibility of real concordat between Hitler and the churches, based on the historic European dread of Asiatics (as represented today by Stalin and Communism). I believe that this situation should be thoroughly checked from every angle, as it may have bearing on the European reactions to a "second front" invasion.

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

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

November 25, 1943

HITLER'S ROOFLESS FORTRESS-EUROPE AND
PARTY-MEMBER NUMBER ZERO

When in 1933 it became gradually apparent that the victorious Nazi-Party, instead of dissolving itself, as promised in preceding years, was going to entrench itself by the help of the formula: "The Party is the State--and--the State is the Party"; when it became fashionable to draw up lists of the early members of the Party with the secret purpose of making them appear the chosen members of a hierarchy with Hitler as a Nordic Messiah-Fuehrer in permanence, somebody near the Fuehrer ventured the opinion that while it might be à la mode and very tempting to regard National-Socialism as a new religion displacing, and possibly temporarily eclipsing, Christianity, the fact remained that the Fuehrer himself had admitted that the intervention of "Fate," "Providence"--in short "GOD"--had played no small part in the rise of the Nazi-Party, and we therefore should accord to HIM the appellation "PARTEIGENOSSE NUMMER NULL" (Party-Comrade Number Zero)....

Hitler, who at that time still remembered how GOD (or Providence) had frequently leaned out of a cloud to save him, would listen to all good-naturedly, and would nod his head in silence when Dr. S. would go on to point

out the folly of Bismarck's Kulturkampf¹ and the sagacity of Napoleon's CONCORDAT, whereby in 1802 a modus vivendi was re-established between the First Consul and Pope Pius VII.

This historical parenthesis over, Hitler cleverly would let the conversation drift again towards the trivialities of everyday life--showing thereby that he intended after all to support Rosenberg's un-German, quasi-philosophical atheism. How, following Rosenberg, Hitler has succeeded in the course of years in losing contact with wide classes within Germany and Europe, how Rosenberg's "Drang nach Osten" nonsense led to the Fourth and last Partition of Poland of September, 1939--to the outbreak of World War II and the fateful German declaration of war against Soviet Russia is common knowledge.....

Since the lessons of Stalingrad and Casablanca, a fundamental change however has manifested itself. Hand in hand with the advances of the Allies and the necessity of relinquishing the big Ukraine and Caucasus projects, Hitler has seen himself obliged to go on the defensive and substitute for the "Drang nach Osten" policy the "Festung Europa" idea. When in the Spring of 1943 the Katyn-Mass-Graves were discovered and proven authentic,

1. "Kulturkampf"--the struggle (1872-1887) between the Roman-Catholic Church and the German Government, chiefly over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments.

Hitler's supreme chance--a reconciliation with Poland-- was at hand. Day after day the Berlin Radio pounded out the KATYN story of the 12,000 Polish Officers who had been murdered by order of the G.P.U. because they had refused to take up arms for the Soviets (cf. earlier Reports).

Simultaneously the Berlin Radio began to broadcast Roman-Catholic News and devote hours to the reporting of ecclesiastical news items such as the enthronement of the new Bishop of BAMBERG (cf. earlier Reports). Sacred music numbers began to crop up on the Berlin Radio Programs--to be followed by Hitler's favorite pianist Wilhelm Backhaus playing 12 Chopin Etudes in a row. In this connection it will be helpful to remember that the Polish soul is Roman-Catholic and Frédéric Chopin is a Pole and in fact the incarnation of Polish revolutionary nationalism.

This appeasement policy of the Berlin Radio has continued subtly during the last six months.

Last week even brought the news that Hitler has financed and sanctioned the reopening of Roman-Catholic Seminaries within the Polish Realm. This news was preceded on November 11, 1943¹ by the information from a

1. Cf. Brazzaville Broadcast, November 11, 1943, in French. Time 17.00.

Swedish source, that Alfred Rosenberg had been suspended from his functions of German Minister of Occupied Territories. While the official reason for this measure is the evacuation of KIEV, the real reason is supposed to be an intervention from certain National-Socialists, who demanded the dismissal of Rosenberg, whose outspoken paganism constitutes an unsurmountable obstacle to the reconciliation of the German Catholic Church with Hitler, a reconciliation which Hitler is anxious to accomplish.

Query: What does all this prove?

Answer: It proves that the day is not far off when Herr Hitler will have to fall back nolens volens on "Party-Comrade Number Zero"; when Herr Hitler will have to conclude a CONCORDAT à la Bonaparte; when in order to re-establish his slipping hold on the motley peoples within the Fortress-Europe he will have to cease slighting and insulting Christianity and the hundred thousand followers of the Catholic and Protestant Churches within Germany and the Occupied Countries.

Moral for the U.S.A.- People who indulge in the dangerous illusion that the New Testament (Christ, His Divinity, His crucifixion and His redemption) can and should be ignored in favor of the Old Testament or the

Gospels of Marx, Lenin or Hitler, are committing an error, the potential consequences of which become clear if one stops to reflect that almost 50 per cent of the 2,000 million inhabitants of this planet belong either to the Christian or Mahometan Faith. To ignore these things inferentially amounts to making a political present to Herr Hitler of the greater part of 710 million Christians and 250 million Mahometans--summa summarum 960 million inhabitants of this Earth.

In this case Herr Hitler could indeed elevate to the rank of a third national anthem Luther's Hymn "A Mighty Fortress is our God."

PSF J.F. Carter folder 3-43

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

file

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

~~SECRET~~

November 29, 1943.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON MYERS MOTOR.

After a conference with the technical research staff at WPB, I am convinced that the Myers Motor is still far from being in a practical condition for the present and immediate future.

However, the fuel which operates this mechanism is of considerable value as an explosive. The fuel consists of an admixture in equal parts of two liquids which are, in themselves, non-explosive. The mixture is more powerful than T.N.T. and is believed to be admirably fitted for demolition work, while it might have important uses in ~~quarrying~~ quarrying and other construction work.

The motor operates on the recoil of the explosion in a chamber which is open at one end and, according to technical opinion, is far from being solved in terms of its own fundamentals. WPB urges that the project be not put in the "SECRET" classification, as this renders development almost impossible.

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

November 29, 1943.

REPORT ON DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING "SECRET" PROJECTS.

In connection with my report on the Myer Motor, I was impressed by the account given me by WPB technicians of their difficulties in handling "SECRET" projects.

They say that they can't by a screw or a bolt until the F.B.I. has "cased" the hardware store and that any correspondence entails getting the files from the safe, sending letters by a bonded messenger and protecting all communications by a system of receipts, etc.--all of which is about like dancing in wet concrete.

My only suggestion in this connection is to have Dr. Vannevar Bush's general scientific research outfit operate a sort of "SECRET" stock-pile, from which all materials needed in "SECRET" projects could be withdrawn and which could replenish itself by general purchasing operations which would give no particular clues as to the nature of the particular devices being developed.

J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

(Jay Franklin)

1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

November 29, 1943.

REPORT ON RELATION OF TECHNICIANS TO WAR-ADMINISTRATION.

Here is a comment which was made to me, in connection with the recent fuss over the Canol development on the Mackenzie River!

"This is above all a war of technicians and scientists, yet none of the higher administrative personnel in the Army and Navy--Secretaries, Undersecretaries, Assistant Secretaries--are themselves trained technicians. They are, instead, lawyers and bankers. The Canol business could have been avoided if any one of a dozen competent oil-technologists now in Government service had been consulted or if it were a ~~main~~ rule in the War and Navy Departments to obtain technical and scientific clearance on such decisions."

The further point was made that, while it is possible to persuade a man to do something against his nature, it is extremely difficult to cajole a piece of steel or any other material substance into doing something which nature did not allow it to do.

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

PSF Carter

December, 1943

WHO'S WHO IN IRAN

Ali Scheily.- Prime Minister since January, 1943. About 50 years old. Was Prime Minister once before for a few months early in 1942. Was Foreign Minister in Furughi's Government which negotiated the Treaty of friendship with the Allies. Under Reza Shah he was an official of the Foreign Office and later Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior which he still held when the War broke out. He is stated to have enriched himself while in office. He was born into a middle class family of modest means. It is also alleged that he owes his promotion to the English. He is not a man of strong convictions and is now described as pro-Russian.

Hossein Ala.- About 55. Minister of the Royal Household since February, 1943 (this office was vacant for three months after the death of his predecessor Furughi) before that he was Governor of the National Bank for 8 months. A career politician, he was Persian Minister in London and delegate to the League of Nations in Geneva. Under Reza Shah he was in disgrace for some time. Of aristocratic descent he is reputed to be honest; although not rich he owns only a house in Tehran. For some time he was the leader of the so-called Democratic Party, a small group which no longer exists. He is said to have the full confidence of the present Shah.

Mohammed Saed Moraghe.- Foreign Secretary, was Ambassador in Moscow for more than 3 years, a career politician. He was Foreign Secretary in the first Cabinet of Scheily. He has many connections abroad, and his two daughters are married to foreigners: one of them is the wife of a Czech journalist and is now in Europe, the other married Mr. Wallis, who is now Reuter's correspondent in Iraq and Iran. He is the uncle of Miss Firouze, a former lady-friend of the present Shah. He was said to have enjoyed the confidence of the former Shah.

Saed Mohammed Taddayom.- Minister of the Interior, a former Minister of State and of Food. Said to be Soheily's trusted lieutenant. 23 years ago he was President of the Iranian Parliament early in the reign of Reza Shah whom he helped greatly in gaining the throne. He was said to know a good many of the secrets of this period and for this Reza Shah dismissed him quickly. Until the end of his reign he was in disgrace. A favorite Persian saying is "Taddayom was squeezed like an orange and then left to his own fate." While in disgrace he was university professor in the Humanities.

Fahimi.- About 60. Minister of State former Governor of Azerbaijan. Enjoyed the confidence of Reza Shah and now that of Prime Minister Soheily. He was often violently attacked by the Communist Party "Tude" and in print by its paper "Guiti". He comes from the Tehran nobility and owns estates in British-occupied Persia. He is a personal enemy of Eskandiari, the leader of the "Tude" Party, but in spite of that he has a reputation of being pro-Russian. He held several Governorships and has many relatives in the Iranian Foreign Office.

Amanollah Ardalan.- Aged 38. Minister of Health. For a long time he was head of a section in the Foreign Office. A newcomer as politician and Minister. Reputed to be pro-British (the 3rd political section of which he was head deals with British affairs). Friendly to Poles.

Mohsen Sadra.- Over 60. Minister of Justice since August, 1943, a former deputy and former Minister of Justice under Reza Shah. A former Mulla he has only a rudimentary education. Under Reza he was dismissed in connection with the Mansur affair. Mansur was Minister of Transport and in 1937 he was accused of financial irregularities. Sadra declared that Mansur was innocent and thus incurred the wrath of the former Shah (but Mansur succeeded after this affair in regain-

ing the favor of the old Shah and he was Prime Minister when the Allies entered Iran in 1941). Sadra belongs to a noble family from Qum and he holds the title of Sadrol Ashrof. He is often attacked in the Press for unconstitutional behavior. The Press likes to point out that in 1904, as a circuit judge, he dealt very severely with the merchants who had taken asylum in the British legation which eventually led to the proclamation of the Constitution. He is intelligent and politically courageous. In September, 1943, he was appointed administrator of the mosque Sepa Solar in connection with the pro-religious policy of the court, aiming at securing the support of the Moslem clergy in the General Election.

Mahmoud Bader.- Aged 45, Minister of Industry and Crafts. A Schemely man and a former Minister of Finance. Under Reza Shah he was Under-Secretary of State and Minister of Finance. He is reputed to be a brilliant financier of doubtful honesty. He is very rich and owns many houses in Tehran. He belongs to a great Tehran family, speaks fluent French and German and was reputed to be pro-German. Now he pretends to be a pro-Allied convert.

General Ahmad Ahmadi.- About 60. Minister of War. No education. A former comrade-in-arms of the old Shah. Ruthless and cruel in the old régime he pacified the Lur and Kural tribes and was nicknamed Ahmad the Butcher. He was Minister of War on all the Cabinets ever since Furughi became Prime Minister, for some time he was military Governor of Tehran (after the December revolt of 1942). Reputed to be a strong awe-inspiring man. He is a strong asset to every Government on account of his hold on the Provinces. Is reputed to be pro-German. Wears moustache à la Kaiser Wilhelm.

Abdul Hosseir Chadzir.- Aged 43, Minister of Transport. Under the former Shah he was Director of the foreign exchange abroad. He became a Minister for the first time under Furughi's Government. Educated abroad he speaks English and French and has a reputation of

being pro-French and pro-English. A gifted writer and backer of young talents. He raised a storm when he violently denounced dishonesty in Parliament. In August, 1943, he went to England to study her transportation system.

Dr. Ali Ahbar Siassi.- Aged 45. Minister of Education. Under the old Shah was University professor and Persian adviser to the French Legation. Pro-French. Educated in France where he got his degree in psychology and political science. Wrote a book "L'Iran au contact de l'Occident." Honest and popular among students, a member of the Young Persian Party and owner of the paper "Iran Djawam." Introduced the bill on compulsory education in the summer of 1943. He is said to enjoy the confidence of the present Shah and was kept in the Ministry by Prime Minister Soheily as a semi-official representative of the Shah. He resigned in August, 1943.

Nasrolla Entezam.- Aged 43. Postmaster-General, also a trusted lieutenant of the Shah. He was secretary of the Persian legation in Warsaw and was educated in France. Under the old Shah he was Political Director in the Foreign Office and later chief of the Protocol division of the court. Of a distinguished Tehran family, he is wealthy, pro-Allied, friendly to Poles but has no influence whatever in the country.

Morteza Ghole Bayatt.- Aged about 65. Minister of Finance. A man of great importance and a source of strength to the Government. He is particularly popular in the Arak Province where his family owns large estates. Under the old Shah he was deputy and Vice-President of Parliament. He knows nothing about finance, but in spite of that his position in the Parliament is strong, he is Chairman of the Ettehade-Melli Party, a right-wing Nationalist group and owns a paper which bears the same name.

Etebar Eddole.- Aged 50. Minister of Agriculture. A former deputy and trusted follower of the old Shah. In Parliament he belongs to the Mihan faction. He received a modest education in Persia, was formerly a Mulla and lawyer. He also held the post of Minister of War.

Seyed Zia Din Taba-Tabli.- Aged about 60. He was Prime Minister when Reza Shah seized power in 1925. From that time he lived in exile in Switzerland and Palestine. In October, 1943, he was brought back to Iran by the English who backed him for the Premiership. He is a favorite of anti-Russian circles. It is reported that the former Soviet Ambassador in Tehran, Smirnov, had said: "I shall never allow Taba-Tabli to return here." Of modest origin he was in his youth a lecturer of the Koran in the household of Prince Ainat Ed Dowleh. Ever since the beginning of 1943 a number of papers have been clamoring to entrust him with the formation of the Government, pretending he could be the savior of the nation. He is violently denounced by the Communist Party.

Amini Dowleh.- Aged about 45 and a grandson, through his mother, of Shah Nasser Ed Din. Educated in Paris, for a long time he took no interest in politics. He married a niece of G. H. Saltaneh and was appointed Director of Customs and when his father-in-law became Prime Minister, Vice-Minister of Finance. In the summer of 1943 he left for a long holiday in Lebanon. Is reliably pro-British.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES (OSTANDARS)

Nader Mirza Araste.- Aged about 55 and Governor of Resht. Related to the former Kajar dynasty. He was Persian Consul in Czarist Russia. As a Prince (Shazde) he was persecuted by Reza Shah. After the occupation of Iran he was appointed Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior on matters relating to the Soviet-occupied zone. Educated in Persia he is pro-Russian, but hostile to the Soviet régime. A man of moderate wealth.

General Mokkaadam.- Aged about 45 and Governor of Tabriz. A former Chief of Police, he was appointed Governor after the fall of the Shah. Very intelligent and energetic, his promotion has been rapid. Of a well-known Iranian family, he is said to be nationalist and pro-German at heart. A man of moderate means.

Mohsen Sami.- Aged about 55 and Governor of Mazenderan. A former Iranian Minister in Baghdad, he had to emigrate to France because of his opposition to Reza Shah. He owns estates in Gilan. After some time, owing to the intervention of his family he was allowed to return to Iran and held several minor positions. After the occupation of Iran he was appointed to a key post in the Ministry of the Interior and later Governor of Mazenderan. A nationalist hating Russia and disliking the English. The Soviet authorities are said to be plotting for his recall.

Fahim Dowlet Hederyat.- Governor of Kermanshah. Under Reza Shah he held important positions in the Ministry of the Interior. Studied in Europe and is a man of great wealth. He has the reputation of being pro-English.

Eymet Saltane Fatemi.- Governor of Kerman. An old official of the Ministry of the Interior. Educated in Iran and a man of moderate means. He never played any important political part. For some time he was Mayor of Tehran.

Ismail Marzeban.- Governor of Rezaieh. A surgeon, aged about 50, educated in Persia and a man of moderate means. Up to now he never held high office. He owes his position to the patronage of Prime Minister Scheily.

Mesbah Fatim.- Governor of Khujistan.

Ali Mansuri.- Governor of Khurasan.

- - - - -

Ibrahim Gawan Mulk.- Aged about 60, now "Ostandar" of Fars where he is very popular. He is from Fars where he owns large estates. He was liked by the former Shah and held several high offices. His son married a daughter of the former Shah and before the War worked in the Iranian Legation in Warsaw. Gawan Mulk took a prominent part in the intrigues of Wasmuss, a German agent in Persia during World War I.

Edtehadz Mulk.- Aged about 45, the director of the "Iran Tur". Of a wealthy family he himself owns states in Resht. Under Reza Shah he was Secretary to the Iranian Legation in London and is said to be pro-English. He married a Polish girl, named Starzenska. His brother is a bank director.

Mohammed Ali Saffari.- Aged about 45. Now Inspector of Finances in the Ministry of Finance. Educated in Iran. He won the confidence of the former Shah, and administered his private estates. He made a great fortune. He is married to the sister of Edtehadz Mulk and has the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Dr. Raadi.- Now head of department in the Ministry of Education. Educated in Europe, he is held in high esteem by the Iranian scientific world. Wrote a number of scientific papers and keeps away from politics. The former Shah helped him in his studies. He is moderately wealthy and pro-German.

Habibollah Mozafari.- Secretary in Chief to the Ministry of Education. He was educated in France and was a strong supporter of the former Shah. Now he is one of his most violent opponents and this change of tune has not won him the reputation of a man of strong character.

Faradzulla Bahrami.- Now "Ostandar" or Governor-General of Isfahan. Educated in Iran, he has made only short trips to Europe. Of a wealthy family, he owns estates in Hamadan. At first he supported Reza Shah and was Chief of Police then he was dismissed as a member of the opposition. He is a well-known nationalist and dislikes both the English and the Russians. After the occupation of Iran he was for a short time Minister for the Interior.

Ismail Khan Ferid Pak.- Of Azerbaijan origin, he is head of the Soviet Department in the Persian Foreign Office. Educated in Russia he was former Persian consul in Batumi. For several years he enjoyed the patronage of Reza Shah, but later was dismissed from the Foreign Office for his pro-Russian sympathies. He is said to be now a Soviet spy in the Foreign Office. A man of some means.

Adibos Saltane Mogadam.- A former personal secretary of General Westel, a Swede who reorganized the Iranian police. He spent several years in France studying the organization of police there. When General Westel left Iran he was appointed Chief of Police in Tehran. Owing to the intrigues of his personal enemies he was dismissed from this post and held minor positions until the occupation of Iran. After the occupation he was appointed Chief of Police for the whole of Iran. During the disturbances in Tehran in 1942 he showed complete lack of initiative in preventing these events and this led to his dismissal. He still serves however with the police. A well-to-do man, he is said to be a friend of the former Prime Minister Gawan Saltaneh.

Ahmed Khan Nakhelevanski.- Aged about 55. Of Turkish-Caucasian descent. He was educated in a military school in Russia. He was a close associate of Reza Shah when the latter seized power. When Reza was proclaimed Shah he was sent to France where he studied in the Air Staff College for four years. On his return to Iran he was appointed Commander of the Iranian Air Force and for some time was Minister of War. But he quarrelled with Reza Shah and was pensioned off. He is very wealthy and popular especially in the Armed Forces.

General Mohammed Khan Nakhelevanski.- Aged 60. Of Turkish descent. Also known as Amir Muassak. He was a Russian officer, then A.D.C. to Reza Shah and later Chief of Staff in the Ministry of War. But Reza Shah feared popularity and relegated him to minor positions charging him with intrigues with the English against him. After the occupation of Iran he was appointed Director

of the Staff College. He is reputed to be pro-British and to have close contacts with the emigrées from the Caucasus.

Amanulla Murza Prince Sheybany.- He was educated in Russia and was an Officer of the Russian Army. He greatly assisted Reza Shah in his struggle for the throne and was appointed to high positions in the Army. For a short time he was Minister of War. He was imprisoned by the former Shah and charged with preparing a coup d' état. He was freed after the occupation of Iran.

Ibrahim Khadzi Nury.- Director of Propaganda. Educated in Europe. Held high positions under Reza Shah and is generally considered to be pro-English.

November, 1943.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN IRAN

A new régime in Iran was inaugurated when this country was occupied by Russian and British forces in August, 1941.

Shah Reza Pahlavi was forced to abdicate and his son, Mohammed Reza, a youth of twenty succeeded him. The departure of the former ruler brought in its wake many political, social and personal changes. All these changes should be reviewed together, as they often overlap; personal changes will be reviewed last, partly on the basis of the "Who's Who in Iran", which has been specially prepared for this purpose.

The political changes were far-reaching. The former Shah owed his throne to his strong character and to British assistance, but during the sixteen years of his reign he had largely succeeded in throwing off the British control. Thus he radically altered the terms of the oil concessions and forced the English to abandon many of their rights. He was a real ruler, and, in spite of the existence of a constitution in Iran ever since 1903, he wielded absolute power. However, his rule differed from the traditional autocratic Persian monarchy in so far that Reza Shah was

determined to modernize his backward country, and he was sufficiently ruthless and strong-minded to carry out his program.

The dictatorship of Reza Shah had both advantages and disadvantages. He completely suppressed the freedom of the press and of speech and crying injustices were daily inflicted upon peaceful citizens. The Shah ruthlessly persecuted the opposition and gaoled members of the opposition parties without trial. The hereditary leaders of the Iranian tribes fared no better: under the pretext of negotiations they were lured to Tehran and there either murdered or detained and in either case deprived of their property which was transferred to the Shah.

Cases very similar to the massacre of the Mamelukes by Mohammed Ali in the citadel of Cairo occurred several times under Reza Shah. Of course, this system led to an absence of independent politicians - political life was reduced to a race in flattery and subservience to the Shah. Promotion and advancement was reserved mostly for Army Officers, and in particular for the former comrades-in-arms of the Shah from the time when he was a mere commander of a Cossack Brigade, struggling for power.

However, the advantages of the dictatorship of Reza Shah perhaps outweighed his mistakes. Firstly, he created a strong central government. The Shah did not forget his own private interests and many wealthy men were ruined merely because the Shah wanted to enrich himself. But the difference between Reza Shah and his predecessors of the Kajar Dynasty was this, that the Kajars were inefficient and under their rule both the treasury and their own private purses were empty (which made them dependent on Russia for financial support), while Reza was strong enough to fill both the public treasury and his private coffers.

Thus, from a financial point of view his dictatorship was beneficial. Politically, Reza Shah greatly strengthened the independence of Iran. As long as the Asiatic interests of England and Russia in Asia clashed - and this state of affairs prevailed for the twenty years between the two World Wars - the Shah had enough cunning to take advantage of this situation. England was reluctant to interfere too often or too much in the internal affairs of Iran because she feared to give a pretext to Russia to do the same and thus bring her closer to India. Furthermore, Reza Shah stopped Soviet penetration by his ruthless persecution of Communists whom he regarded as potential Fifth Columnists.

He also persecuted those parts of the population which he feared to be attracted to Communism. Thus he dealt harshly with the émigrées from the U. S. S. R., who fled to Persia in two waves, first in 1924 and second in 1935; these refugees were both Persian and Armenian. The fate of the Armenians was particularly hard, they were subjected to a police supervision which was often oppressive.

In his political game for independence the Shah looked for support abroad, particularly in Germany. He invited large numbers of German experts, architects and technicians to Iran. Iran owes them a great debt, because it was they who built the Trans-Iranian Railway, many power stations, radio stations, etc. Of course this influx of German business men and technicians led to German economic penetration. Many Persians went to study in Germany, and the German language became fashionable with many great Persian families.

The outbreak of the War in 1939 and the sensational military victories of the Third Reich only made these German-Persian ties stronger. Persian sympathies were on the side of Germany, who fought the two powers which Iran considered as a menace--Britain and Russia. The Shah's faith in Germany was too great, he became too deeply involved in

pro-German policy and his miscalculation brought about the crisis which ended in his abdication in September, 1941. Reza Shah was succeeded by Mohammed Reza, a young and inexperienced man, although quick minded and independent. However, in strength of character and prestige, he was not equal to his father. He was proclaimed Shah when the Persian Army was defeated by the English and Russians.

In general the Iranian forces made a poor show with the exception of the force under the command of General Shahbati who resisted the English in the south for three days. His stand was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Seph-boda, the highest in Iran. Thus, from the beginning it was obvious that the new Shah owed his throne to the two occupying powers and that he would have to take their wishes into account if he wanted to keep his throne. The only question was whether the British or the Russians should have the decisive say. This question was quickly settled in favor of the British, who applied in Iran their traditional liberal policies, well tested in British Mandated Territories and Colonies.

In British-occupied Persia they left the whole administration to the Persians and demanded only safeguards for their paramount strategical needs. However, in Soviet-

occupied Persia things were different from the beginning, and there were many signs that the Soviets did not intend to evacuate after the War the territories they had temporarily occupied. Furthermore, northern Persia was economically exploited by Russia and every activity was under Russia's control (for instance, Persians were forbidden to travel without passes issued by the Russians).

Tehran was declared to be a neutral area and in practice the Tehran Government could supervise Persia's internal affairs only in this neutral zone and in British-occupied Persia and thus quite naturally had become dependent upon the British. For propaganda purposes the Russians applied a somewhat more liberal policy in their zone in the latter half of 1943 without, however, altering the essential features of their administration.

In addition to this fundamental change, namely that the Shah and his Government became dependent upon the British, many secondary changes were brought by the weakening of the authority of the central Government. The opposition which was persecuted so long became very vocal again; there was a mushroom growth of newspapers, although their existence was often brief.

The hatred which Reza Shah inspired in various groups found an outlet in these publications which indulged in

abusive language, calling the former Government a régime of thieves and so on. In this field the British stuck to a policy of non-intervention, at least as long as they were not being attacked themselves. However, these attacks lacked any political conception. Nor can it be said that these papers were the mouthpieces of important political groups or parties, with the exception of the Communist papers which were the organs of the Persian Communist Party "Tude"; it was constituted soon after the setting up of the new régime and, of course, was financed and directed from Moscow.

In the summer of 1943 one could perceive the outline of new party groupings, but these groups were still very distant from what we mean by parties in Europe or even in America. These groupings are the front of freedom patronized by the Communist papers, fourteen in all, and the group supported by the national and anti-Communist dailies, five in all. But neither the Communist faith of the first group nor the reactionary tendencies of the other are very definite except in the strictly Communist papers "Mardom", "Rahbar", "Razm" and "Azir". In general, these papers are less the organs of large-scale popular movement than the vehicle of the personal ambitions of their owners and editors.

The Persian Parliament whose Thirteenth Session ended in November, 1943, was composed mainly of nominees of Reza Shah, although they were formally elected, and it lacked any clear-cut political fractions. The deputies were mostly busy with their own private interests and lobbying for their own financial backers was their main occupation. Individual deputies held opinions of their own and sometimes formed loose groups to defend one cause or another; for instance during the conflict of the Central Government with the Qashqais some deputies defended this tribe and its leader Nasser Khan Qashqai, but in general Parliament was fairly unanimous and could be described as a representation of the propertied class and of the wealthy merchants (the deputies usually had nothing in common with the ephemeral groups of discontented intellectuals, who constantly founded new political parties and new political newspapers).

In 1943 the American expert Dr. Millspaugh, who was called upon to restore the financial system of Iran badly shaken by the War, had difficulty in having his draft decrees endorsed by Parliament, but it was Parliament as a whole which opposed him and not particular factions.

However, the constitution of the "Tude" and the large-scale Communist agitation, which could not be opposed

officially by the Iran Government or by the British-occupying authorities, has brought about many changes in the Iranian Parliament. The General Election which was held throughout October and November, 1943, and was not yet concluded in December, 1943, showed that one group at least, the Communist Party "Tude" strove to win a number of seats in Parliament. The appearance of an organized party at the polls is something new in the political history of Iran.

The returns so far show that the Communists have been usually defeated at the polls - indeed they won only three seats - but the existence of an active Communist Party is unmistakable. The existence of this well-organized Communist Party and the growing feeling that the U. S. S. R. will refuse to restore to Iran the Russian-occupied Provinces after the War have their effect upon Iranian politics. The pro-Russian Party is slowly gathering strength.

The signs that the German defeat is at hand also have deeply influenced the attitude of many Persians. Thus, the mass arrests of pro-German higher Officers and members of the staff of the Trans-Iranian Railway by the British in September has not led to any reaction or protest.

The social changes are also important although less obvious than in the field of politics.

Iran was forcibly modernized by the Decrees of Reza Shah. He introduced a lay Government, issued a number of Decrees against practicing Moslems, confiscated the property of the Moslem clergy, and forbade women to wear the veil, encouraged lay teaching and science and backed a revival of nationalism. At present Reza Shah's reforms are continued, but a reaction against them is obvious. Thus, for example the strong anti-foreign feeling among the Iranians is a result of the nationalist propaganda of the former Shah.

Similarly the feminist movement, under the leadership of Madam Sayah, a professor of the University of Tehran, is a development along the lines propounded by the former Shah. The reaction is obvious by the attitude of the Moslem clergy which became far more aggressive and in the intensified propaganda of Islam. The Mullas (Moslem priests) are now supported by the Government which fears Communism more than the Moslem clergy. The Communist propaganda of the "Tude" has led to a noticeable growth of strikes, numerous demands for a rise in wages and improvements of the conditions of work and even to some legislative measures complying with the demands of the workers as, for example, the law on social insurances.

In general, it may be said that both the progressive and reactionary forces which Reza Shah kept at bay have now got back in their stride and are active again.

It is difficult to state to what extent these political and economic changes have affected the political and administrative personnel. The "Who's Who in Iran" attached to this paper, includes the names of all the most influential people in Persia at the present time. An analysis of this should supply us with answers to the following questions:-

1. Are the changes among holders of high office due to the change of régime?
2. If so, which of them? Here the following points should be closely scrutinized:
 - a. Their age.
 - b. Their record in office under the old and new régime, which will throw some light on the problem whether the present ruling group differs at all from the former one.
 - c. Is advancement and promotion due to education, birth or other factors?
 - d. Are the holders of high office Army men or civilians?

- e. Are changes in their political opinions due to a change of heart or to mere opportunism?
 - f. Is there a group longing for the return of the old régime?
3. After an analysis of all these points we shall attempt to find out whether the changes in personnel reflect any deeper political change and whether they may have some far-reaching consequences.

When Iran was occupied by British and Russian forces in 1941, the Persian Government of Ali Mansura resigned, and after the accession of Mohammed Reza Shah a new Cabinet under M. Furughi was constituted in which the majority of ministerial posts was allotted to newcomers.

The change of the Cabinet was of course unavoidable, and it was also natural that the occupying powers, England in particular, had their say in the appointment of the new members of the Cabinet. Thus, pro-Germans, whether real or alleged, were replaced by men who, if not sincerely pro-British, were at least sufficiently subservient to the Allies. It is difficult to say how close is the control of the British over the appointment of Cabinet Ministers. It seems that

after a first show of power the British have left a free hand to the Iranians themselves, although now and then they back some of their supporters and supervise the constitution of the Cabinet. In this field a great part is played by the so-called Oriental Secretary to the British legation in Tehran. This diplomatic officer is permanent and similar officers exist in all the British diplomatic missions in the Middle East. Some Persians call him the "Uncrowned King of Iran".

The accession of the new King brought undoubtedly far-reaching changes in the Government personnel. Did these changes last when Prime Minister Furughi was dismissed and succeeded by a number of new cabinets? No clear-cut answer can be given to this question. Actually a number of politicians of the old régime did not return to power yet, but others have returned or are still in office. Here are my main conclusions:

a. With regard to the age composition of the Cabinets there is no radical change yet. The holders of high office are mostly men between 50 and 65 and the youth of the Shah has not led to a rejuvenation of the Government. It is true that there are a few young Ministers such as M. Bader (Industry),

M. Hajir (Transport), and Entezam (Post Office) but these appointments seem to be largely accidental and not a result of some definite influence, whether of the court or of the British. M. Siassi, the former Minister of Education and leader of the Young Persia Party (Djawane Iran), is a man of 50 years and he is supposed to be the closest friend of the present Shah.

b. The records of the high office holders vary. In the present ministry of M. Ali Soheily there are Ministers who often held office under Reza Shah and who are typical members of the Persian ruling class who periodically return to office. To this class belong M. Fahimi, Minister of State, M. Mohsen Sadra, Minister of Justice, General Ahmedi, Minister of War, M. Bayatt, Minister of Finance, M. Etebar Ed Dowleh, Minister of Agriculture, and also M. Ghavam El Mulk, the Governor of Fars.

c. The majority of the office holders owe their positions to the fact that they are members of the ruling class. Many of the present Ministers and other important dignitaries belong to important and great families (for instance Governor Mulk, the Governor of Fars, who is a hereditary chief of the Khamseh tribe, M. Entezam, M. Bayatt a great land-owner from Iraq, the two Ebethabze,

M. Saffari, etc.) or at least to the prosperous merchant class. M. Siassi, the former Minister of Education and now Rector of the University of Tehran is perhaps a more modern representative of the modern rising class of politicians - he owed his promotion to his good education, and personal ability.

The same is true of M. Bader and Hajir, (who enjoys British favor to an unusual degree). As a rule, though there are many exceptions, the younger Ministers are usually educated in the West and not all of them are members of the old nobility, while the older Ministers represent the traditional ruling class. However modern tendencies were evident also under Reza Shah, and perhaps they were even stronger than now, although the present régime puts some stress on the fashionable term "Democracy".

There is no doubt that the present rulers are mostly civilians. The Minister of War, General Ahmedi is the only professional military man in the Cabinet. Among the Governors of the Provinces only the Governor of Tabriz is a professional soldier (General Mokkmedam). For some time General Shah-Bahti was Governor of Fars, during the Qashqai rising in 1943. Appointments of professional soldiers to civilian jobs are pretty rare now, while they were very

frequent under Reza Shah, (thus for instance, General Amir Khosrovi was for a long time Minister of Finance and his influence on the Government was great). The present rarity of such transfers from military to civilian jobs is also due to the fact that such changes are not a paying proposition.

In foreign policy the present Government must of course be pro-Ally, at least formally. The sincerity of this pro-Allied policy is at least doubtful, and is probably due to opportunism. There are hardly any sincere pro-Soviet Persians in high places (an exception is M. Ismail Khan Ferid Pah, the head of the Soviet department of the Iranian-Persian Office but even this is not quite certain), notwithstanding the fact that many people are patronizing various pro-Soviet functions.

The same is largely true of the pro-British Persians, although here the case is different - in view of the latest war developments and of the ever-growing danger of the Communization of Iran the feeling is growing that only England is capable of guaranteeing some sort of existence to Iran after the War. Thus, within limits, some people may be described as Anglophiles, and a few Ministers, especially among the younger ones, may belong to this

category. The super chauvenistic attitude prevailing under the old régime has been superseded by an attitude which may be described as "commonsense policy".

However this change is not perhaps a lasting one, it has been dictated only by the political situation and by the practical mentality of the Persians who do not attach much importance to such words as "honor", etc.

There is no political group in Iran which would overtly demand the return of the old régime and the reinstatement of Reza Shah. A number of personal friends of the former king who either served under him or helped him in gaining the throne are today discontented, because they have been deprived of their privileges and the royal favor. The common people are also discontented because now, owing to the War, the cost of living has risen and life is becoming less easy than before; thus they even refer to the reign of Reza Shah as "the good old times", and they forget the shortcomings of the former régime.

On the other hand young intellectuals, politicians and journalists who had no outlet whatever under the old régime benefit now from the freedom of speech and press, at least to a degree. At any rate, in the ruling class,

there is no group which could be described as remaining faithful to the former Shah.

- - - - -

In conclusion it may be said that in spite of all the political changes which the War has brought to Iran, the personal changes have been far from radical. They were not the result of some great social or political commotion, but were rather the outcome of the disappearance of the strong personality of the former Shah. His place has not been occupied by anyone of similar strength of mind. Fundamentally the social structure of that reign has remained unchanged and, therefore, the system of selection of the ruling classes has remained largely unaltered. Furthermore, Persian politicians are largely opportunists and have no hesitation in adapting their opinions to the needs of the hour. It is probable that this state of affairs will last as long as the English will have a more or less direct influence on Iranian affairs. A radical change could occur only if Iran would come completely within the orbit of the influence of Soviet Russia.

*PSF 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

December 22, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: "M" PROJECT REPORTS.

Herewith enclosed, please find five reports from the Bowman-Field Committee
on Migration and Settlement ("M" Project)

J.F.C.

- A - 1
- M - 45
- M - 46
- R - 26
- T - 26

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

PSF: J. F. Carter folder
3-43
file
personal

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

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

~~SECRET~~

December 28, 1943.

REPORT ON HANFSTAENGL.

You may be interested in Jack Morgan's report for the State Department on Putzi Hanfstaengl's views and utility. Morgan thinks that Putzi is as good a key to German policy as though we had daily access to one of the high officials of the German Government. He is helping me develop this angle in an attempt to penetrate Hitler's psychology and designs between now and the invasion of Western Europe.

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

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

PART XLII

December 24, 1943

December 24, 1943

REPORT ON CONVERSATIONS

My conversations of the past two days with Dr. S. leave the impression that, however violent his antipathy for certain of the Nazi leaders may be, he is still Nazi-minded and that if that Party had been of a mind to tolerate any opposition whatever he would have liked to remain in Germany to play the rôle of "loyal opposition." In the following pages I endeavor to restate the principal ideas gathered from these conversations. It will be noted that these ideas are very much what one might expect if Dr. S. were still in authority in Berlin and were endeavoring to impress a foreign representative that all was well with the Reich. His views are not on that account any the less interesting material for study, of course.

The Doctor claims that he detects no sign of German internal political weakness, and that therefore it is probable that the German military front will also continue to hold. A military disintegration, he maintains, never occurs until political disintegration behind the front is already well under way. He believes that if Germany's Russian front holds, all invasion landings are inevitably doomed to failure. He appears confident that the Russians will be stopped.

The events of the past two months, together with his study of German radio propaganda, appear to have convinced the Doctor that whatever may be said of the Allied military situation, our handling of the political situation is having the effect of stiffening rather than weakening the German political front. As Dr. S. states it, there are two groups through whom it might theoretically be possible to attempt to soften the German internal front. On the one hand the Communists and on the other the broad masses, both military and civilian, who still react to Christian doctrine, and especially the higher military and civil authorities among this latter group. He considers an approach to the Communist group likely to prove ineffective for the reason that in the past ten years the State and party organization in Germany have completely eliminated all important centers of Communist resistance. He considers, therefore, that for practical purposes there remains only the possibility of an approach to the Christian element, both Protestant and Catholic. This group, however, he feels is likely to become steadily more alienated from the Allies and thrown back into the arms of Hitler by the apparently increasing dominance of Russia as seen in the results of the Moscow conference and the appointment of Vischinski to an allied council dealing with

Italian, Yugoslav and Greek affairs, plus the "negative" handling of the question of Badoglio and the King; the supplanting of King Peter by Tito; and the forthcoming "treason" trials in North Africa. All these developments, he says, will be interpreted by the solid Christian bourgeoisie, not only of Germany but also of the German satellite states and occupied countries, as signifying increasing Communist dominance of Allied policy. He claims that throughout Germany and to a very great extent throughout all Western Europe, the reaction to this trend, even without the aid of German propaganda, is bound to be an emotional revulsion which will be extremely dangerous to the Allied cause.

The presence of Vischinski, the prosecutor of the Moscow trials, at Algiers, plus the rise of Tito in Yugoslavia, both by consent of the Allies, will bring Communism in the minds of these people, he says, to the very doors of Budapest, Zagreb, Bratislava, Bucharest, and Sofia, and any inclination they might have had toward the Allies will automatically vanish.

A continuation of the present Allied attitude toward Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel will also have an unfavorable effect, he asserts. He points out that any effective move to break with Hitler, whether within Germany or

within the satellite countries, must come from persons high enough in authority to carry with them an important military and political following. For such persons Italy is the test case. They see the elimination of Badoglio and the King increasingly imminent as a result of aggressive pressure from leftist elements. Many of these observers experienced in 1918 the rapidity with which a grasp on power can be lost once relaxed and they think they see this experience confirmed in the case of Badoglio. Under the circumstances, all inclination voluntarily to embark on a similar experiment fades away. This applies, he says, not merely to authorities in Germany but to those in Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Spain, and Sweden also. A Spanish General who might have been inclined a few months ago to try his hand at overthrowing Franco would be, in the Doctor's opinion, definitely less likely to take such a risk now in the light of rising Communist political influence.

The Doctor claims that his studies of German radio propaganda indicate that the German propaganda ministry has already seen the possibilities in this situation. That not only is the Bolshevist menace being constantly drummed up but at the same time a swing-round of party policy and propaganda is under way with the aim of

shifting from Hitler to the Allies the stigma of anti-Christianism and building up the idea of Hitler Germany as the protector of Western European Christianity.

In support of his contention that the Nazi party is now engaged in carrying out a shift of front on the religious question the Doctor cites a report from the Norwegian Information Service of Washington, dated November 19, 1943, quoting an intercepted confidential letter from a Nazi leader in Norway which reads in part as follows: "Our moral foundation is weakened by church-scoring tendencies within the party. The party must now consistently put an end to anti-Christian sentiments." He points out also that the German official broadcast of December 17, based on quotations from Goebbels' "Das Reich," described the endurance of the people of Berlin under air bombardment as "Biblical." A reference in such terms, in a press organ which is the direct mouthpiece of Goebbels, the Doctor considers most striking since Goebbels has not hitherto held that there was anything to be admired in things Biblical.

He points out also that on December 9 the Transocean broadcasts strongly stressed the sensation caused in Vatican quarters by the report that "the Soviet delegate to the Allied Commission in Italy, Deputy Foreign

Commissar Vischinski, was in the chair during negotiations at Marshal Badoglio's headquarters." According to Trans-ocean's Vatican correspondent political quarters close to the Vatican characterized this "as a plain pro-Bolshevist demonstration by the Allies, pointing out that Vischinski is a Trojan horse for Italy. In all Vatican quarters an increased alertness is noticeable, since it is feared that Communism will be spontaneously promoted by this allied policy... I learned from reliable sources the Vatican has instructed church authorities in South Italy to watch this development with special attention."

In addition, the Doctor states that the Germans in their broadcasts have been publicizing anti-Bolshevist pastoral letters by the Bishops of occupied Moravia and Bohemia and an alleged statement by the Bishop of Lemberg in occupied Poland that "the Germans are supporting religious life in Galicia and Poland." Other broadcasts report that "all German churches are made available for the religious services of all foreign workers in Germany, Protestant or Catholic." He cites also the recent ceremonious return by the Germans of treasures of the Benedictine order to the Monastery of Monte Cassino. He quotes as an example of Spanish reaction to present events a Madrid broadcast of December 8 which refers

to the "Catholic sword" of Franco and asserts that "our Army has taken an oath that the Spanish flag will never fly in an atmosphere of religious skepticism."

The Doctor admits that these references of his may not seem in themselves important but insists that they are nevertheless significant instances of a trend which, if some positive corrective action is not taken, will slowly build up Hitler's strength at our expense in the very quarters which before the apparent rise in the power of Bolshevism (which the Doctor always identifies with anti-Christ) were favorably disposed toward us. He considers the anti-Bolshevist propaganda being directed at the millions of workmen from the occupied countries as particularly important since these persons reach millions more through their letters home and so serve as a means of counter-propaganda against the underground. He considers the counter-resurrection of the Russian church as of little value since, he says, it has no real followers or organization within Russia and no contacts outside of Russia adequate to offset the world-wide contacts and organization of an aroused Roman Catholic Church.